Faribault State School and Hospital. Minutes of the Board of Trustees/Directors.

Version 3
August 20, 2018

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

Superintendents Report for the Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1905 —

Attendance - The present attendance which is that for the year thus far is as follows:
Boys, 53 Girls, 31 Total - 84 —
Same date last year - Boys, 46 Girls, 34 Total 80
Health - There has been no epidemic or serious illness in the school during the quarter and only the ordinary number of petty ailments.
School - The school work has gone on after the usual form. The work has been well done and good progress has been made. The new sewing room has made this line of work much more satisfactory - The examinations for the quarter were held during the two weeks befor Christmas both in the music and literary departments. These examinations are conducted by the Superintendent and each pupil is called on for recitation or performance in each study or branch of music -
General - The new heating plant is in operation and works satisfactorily. There is no difficulty in generating sufficient heat for the entire plant connected with it. The old system con -

two 50 horsepower boilers is available as a reserve to use when it is necessary to clean out the new boiler, but it is not economical to use it any more than necessary as its consumption of fuel is greater.

There are no recitations between Christmas and New Years and about one half of the pupils have gone home for the holidays. For those who remain a Christmas tree and exercises were provided and various entertainments to keep them occupied.

I present herewith the quarterly estimates for the fiscal quarter beginning Feb. 1.

The pay roll estimate calls for no changes from that of the present quarter.

Respectfully Submitted,

James J. Dow
Supt.

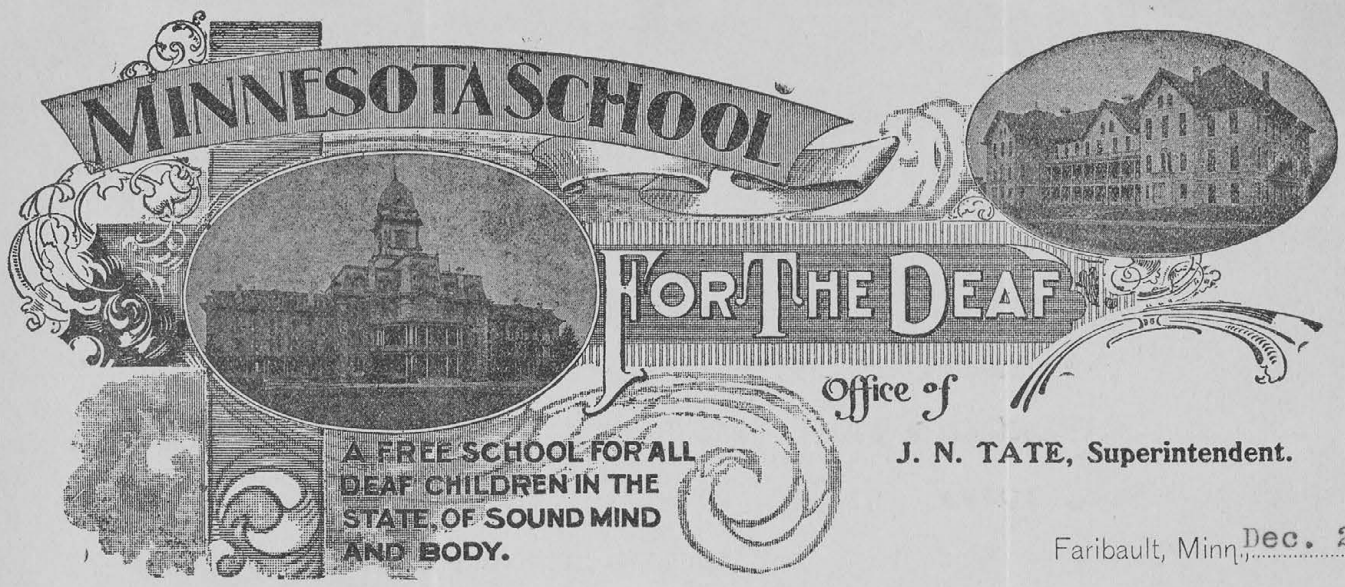
School for the Blind

Superintendent's Report.

Dec. 31, 1905

Board meeting at Capitol
Dec 29, 1905 –
Present: Trustees Olsen McKell
Supt and Supr Dorr.
Letter from Act Supt J L Lynch
read reporting condition of Schools
Matter of Supt Lutz condition
was discussed and on motion
of Supr Olsen Mr Lutz vacation
was extended for two or three
months as may be necessary to
restore his health with permission
to take a trip to Florida or else-
where at his choice.
Supt Bow read report
Report adopted
Maddock Irg matter referred
to Mr Dorr prepared to take Irg
back during spring term
Letter from Jay Corbett and
in reference to naming Main build-
ing "Noyes" Hall. Matter was dis-
cussed but was deferred until a
meeting when a full board is pre-
sent. On motion the main building
~~Matt Hall~~ named.
On motion Association for Deaf be
permitted to put a tablet in School for
the day

Dec
05



Office of

J. N. TATE, Superintendent.

Faribault, Minn., Dec. 28, 1905.

Subject:

Chas. D. McKellip, Sec'y,

Board of Directors,

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Your notification as to the quarterly meeting is received. In reply, I would say, that I have nothing particular to report, save that I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial co-operation which I have received from the office force and from the teachers and officers generally. The work of the school has been going on satisfactorily, to all appearances, and for this the credit is mainly due to the admirable spirit shown by all connected with it. I have tried to do my duty as I saw it and understood it. If I have failed in any particular, the failure has been due to lack of experience and not to intention.

I wish to thank the members of the Boards for the confidence which they showed in me when they placed so large a responsibility upon me, and I trust that I have so far justified that confidence.

Mr. Eggebrecht will hand to you the Quarterly Estimate.

Dr. Tate is unable to attend the meeting, and there appears to be no necessity for me to do so.

Thanking you for your notification, I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. L. Smith, Acting Supt.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 14th, 1905.

Hon. E. H. Loyhed, President,
Board of Directors Minn. School for the Deaf,
Faribault, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:-

In consideration of the long and faithful service of Dr. Jonathan L. Noyes in connection with the Minnesota School for the Deaf, the members of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf, through its executive committee respectfully suggest that it would be appropriate to name the main central building of the school "Noyes Hall". That the name be carved in stone above the main entrance of the building.

Should this suggestion meet with the favorable consideration of your board the cost of having this plan executed will be borne by the Minnesota Association of the Deaf.

Yours truly,

Jay Cooke Howard

President,
Minnesota Association of the Deaf.

Kindly refer this to the next Board meeting.
E H Loyhed

Oct. 2d 05

Joint Meeting of Bd of Control and Bd of Directors as rooms of Bd of Control in State Capitol.

Present Leavitt & Young of Board of Control. Off Board of Directors. Loyhed. Sheffield. Fulton. Moskellips Supr Lewis. Supt Dev of Board for Blind. also present.

As necessity for joint meeting does not now exist. no business was done.

Bd of Directors adjourned to adjourn room and held meeting as follows:

Motion that Mr Tate be allowed a vacation of three month. passed

J. L. Smith appointed as ~~Acting~~ acting ~~act~~ Superintendent to serve till

charge during Mr. Tate's illness ~~on~~ absence. Passed.

~~Supt. Dow~~ presented routine report for 9 months.

Report adopted.

~~Dr. Dow~~ Dow also presented estimates for school for blind for quarter ending Jan 31. Recommended and adopted.

On account of illness of Supt Tate and absence from the meeting no formal or written report of School for Deaf was presented.

The estimates of the School for the Deaf for ensuing quarter ~~were examined~~ for School for Deaf were examined and recommended. Passed

Mr. M. F. Corneaby appeared before board to present case of his son. Louis Corneaby who had been in school. Insubordinate. Bad habitions. and influence on school very bad.

Motion of Sheffield that matter be left entirely left with Mr Dow as to re-admission of boys

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

Superintendents Report for the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1905 —

Opening. On account of the extensive rearrangements and reconstructions the opening of the school was deferred until Monday, Sept 25. Something over 90 names are registered for the year and they are fast coming in. Something over 70 are now present.

All of the teachers are present and have taken up their work in an excellent spirit. Miss Mabel Hanley has been engaged at $400 for the school year to take charge of the Music Department. Mr. Robert Maxwell takes the organ work and the tuning at $225. I was authorized to fill these places at a maximum of $450 and $360 respectively. The matron Mrs. Sobetha De Haven was compelled on account of ill health to resign as stated in my last report and I was authorized to fill the position at a maximum compensation of $500. I have engaged Miss Naomi Pinch at a salary of $450 for the year of 12 months. Her experience in such work is extensive and I have every reason to think the selection will be satisfactory.

Repairs and Improvements - The appropriation of $4000 for Boiler & reconstructed Boiler House and Coal Sheds has all been taken up by Contracts awarded by the Board of Control and the greater part of the work is completed. The Building is finished and connected by a six foot tunnel with the brow of the bluff for the removal of ashes; the new 100 h. p. boiler is installed but not yet connected up. Work on it is progressing as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile we can be heated this at some inconvenience from the old boilers. Fortunately the weather during the past week has been such as to make little fire necessary - The greater portion of the $4000 appropriated for extraordinary repairs has been expended in accordance with estimates approved by the Board of Control. Much that was greatly needed has been done but considerable remains to be done for which additional appropriations will be required. This is recognized by the Board of Control and they will I am

sure when the time arrives be ready to further such requests. The new bath room in the Boys building is the only work of any extent left unfinished in the interior work contemplated. This is well in hand and will probably be ready for use in a couple of weeks.

The reconstruction of the roof of the Broomshop and its re-shingling are the principal items of the outside work left undone. This was left to the last as it could as well be done after school opened. This will be taken up very soon.

Expenses - The closing of the accounts of the last fiscal year showed a balance of credit in the current expense fund of about $250 - While there have been some increases in the pay roll for the current year these have largely if not entirely offset by the engagement of new employes at a somewhat lower rate of compensation. This with the condition of the estimates of the first two quarters now made indicate that we shall be able to meet

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

4

the expenses of the current year without any embarrassment -

I submit herewith the estimates for the second quarter of the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

James J. Dow
Supt

Sept. 30, 1905 —

School for the Blind.
Faribault, Minn.

Superintendent's
Report
for the
Quarter Ending
Sept. 30, 1905

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Report for
Special Meeting Aug. 5. 1905

Gentlemen:

I desire at this time to present some recommendations with reference to offices and employes.

Mrs. T. De Haven, who was elected matron with the hope that she would sufficiently recover from her illness to take up her work the ensuing year has resigned her position on account of her continued ill health. Mrs. Ernestine Chopple who was elected Head Music Teacher has declined to accept the position. I desire authorization to fill these places at salaries not to exceed those now paid viz. $500 for matron with 1½ months service and vacation of two weeks, and $450 for Music Teacher with 9 months service both with room and board.

Mr. B. P. Chopple desires to room outside and as arrangements have been made to enable him to do so, I recommend that this be granted and that he receive a compensation of $1150 for the school year.

There has been some dissatisfaction on the

part of some of our employes on the ground of salaries as compared with is paid elsewhere. In a few cases I am inclined to think that there is some ground for this and I recommend the following changes -
The fireman who is responsible for the heating water and light-service, as we have no engineer, now received $33.00 and board. I recommend that he receive $37.00 per month.
Also the small boys supervisor now receiving 17.00 to receive $18.00. The office's dining room girl now receiving 13.20 to receive $14.00 and the boys College girl to be raised from 13.20 to $14.00.
It was found very difficult to do all the needful work without increase of domestic help after the opening of the new building last year. I recommend that an additional person be employed. The work will be so adjusted as to make this person one of some responsibility with special care of the girls. I recommend a compensation of $18.00 per month.
The repairs and improvements for which

appropriations have been made are in progress. For new Boiler House and 100 h.p. boiler there are available $4800. Contracts have made with Mr. John O. Neil and Mr. P. H. Gallagher for the entire completion for sums almost exactly covering this amount, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the state architect. The work on the Boiler House is well under way and the Boiler has been ordered. There was much delay in getting plans and still more in letting the contracts so that it was the very last of July before work on them could begin.

The appropriation for the extensive repairs and rearrangement of buildings amounting to $4000 has been estimated for and approved by the Board of Control. Mr. A. H. Holden has been employed to carry on this work and to superintend all other work going on at the school.

In this matter too there was very great delay in getting authorization of action on the part of the Board of Control, and it was

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

only he pressing upon them the fact of the impossibility of getting ready for the opening of school on time unless action was taken that it was at last secured. It will not be possible to do all that has been contemplated before the time of opening - Sept. 13 - but it is hoped that all that is absolutely indispensable can be completed.

The expense accounts of the year are being closed up and I can say that we shall come out with some small balance to our credit but the exact amount I cannot now state.

I desire permission to take a vacation of two weeks at such time as it can best be done without detriment to the work in progress.

Respectfully submitted

James J. Dow

Jdph

School for the Blind.

Superintendent's Report

Aug. 5. 1905

100 HP boiler

Vacuum Dom

Aug 5. 1905

Board met at Security Bank at 9:45 a.m. Present. Loyhed Shiffell McMillin. Supts Tate and Dow, Supt Tate presented report. Report accepted and adopted

Supt Dows report:

Rept. accepted and adopted

Salaries increased and new employees ~~[illegible]~~ authorized. 2 teachers receiving grants by Dr Dow

B. B. SHEFFIELD, Pres.
STEPHEN JEWETT, Vice Pres.

Security Bank

C. M. BUCK, Cashier
S. F. DONALDSON, Asst. Cash.

Faribault, Minn., _____

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FUND.

Year Ending July 31, 1905.

By Balance		$ 1304 41
By Appropriation		22500 00
Cash Receipts to Mar.1 (actual)		296 88
Cash Receipts for balance of year (estimated)		600 00
Exp.to Mar.1(actual)	$ 15169 30	
Exp. Mar.& April(estimated)	3714 07	
Amount of Est.4th Quarter	1261 78	
Salaries & Wages 4th.Quar(est.)	2360 93	
Balance	2195 21	
	$ 24701 29	24701 29

Faribault, Minn., June 30, 1905.

To the Honorable Board of Directors,-

Gentlemen:-

Pupils were sent to their homes on June 7th. The Rock Island Railroad furnished the special train to the Cities. All pupils reached their homes without incident.

We have a very serious proposition on our hands in the matter of remodeling the electric light wiring. We are doing the work with our boiler-house force assisted by the carpenter.

I find that after grading the classes, I will have to have twenty-~~three~~ teachers instead of twenty-~~two~~ teachers in the school proper. I think such teacher can be found for $500.00. Am I authorized to employ such teacher?

I stated to the Board of Control that the tri-ennial Convention of Educators of the Deaf of the United States was to hold its convention in Morganton, N.C., July 8th, and asked if it was the wish of that Board that I attend the convention. I was informed that it was the desire of the Board that I do so. Shall I assume that an absence at the time will meet the approval of the Board of Directors?

I, herewith, present my estimate for the quarter beginning August 1st.

Respectfully,

J. N. Gates

Superintendent

Faribault, Minn., Aug. 5, 1905.

To the Board of Directors of the

Minnesota Schools for the Blind and Deaf,-

Gentlemen:

We are remodeling the electric light wiring of the buildings,- doing the usual painting and repairing.

After arranging the grades, I find I have an extra class. One that will call for a teacher in addition to those I am authorized to employ. There will be probably an average of thirteen pupils to the teacher as now arranged. Some of our classes were too large last year. I have employed Mr. V. R. Spence at Five Hundred Dollard ($500.00), without board, subject to the approval of the Board.

I attended a Convention of Teachers and Superintendents of Schools for the Deaf at Morganton, N.C., July 8th to 14th. There was a large attendance. I had an opportunity not only of seeing the Morganton school buildings, which are modern and well arranged, but of visiting two other State Institutions for the Deaf, one at Cedar Springs, S.C., and one at Knoxville, Tenn.

It is useless for us to say that we regret the removal of Mr. Sheffield from our immediate vicinity and hope that it will be only temporary.

Very respectfully,

J M Date

Superintendent

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

THE MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

INMATES' FUNDS. FROM May 1, 1905 TO July 1, 1905

FUND.	Amt. on hand May 1	Rec'd Since May 1	Total Debits	Disbursements Since May 1	Balance on hand July 1	Total Credits	Number of Pupils
PRIVATE.	1254.04	592.62	1846.66	786.40	1060.26	1846.66	
COUNTY.	1039.32	156.15	1195.47	375.83	819.64	1195.47	
TOTAL.	2293.36	748.77	3042.13	1162.23	1879.90	3042.13	

.....Supt.

[March 31, 1905]

To the Honorable Board of Directors,

Gentlemen:-

The history of the epidemic of diphtheria and quarantine was given in my last report to December 30th. On December 31st, quarantine was lifted from all the buildings except East Barron Hall and the Hospital.

Thirty-six of the pupils, not clinical cases, but who had diphtheria germs were treated with Antitoxin. By January 11th, these had been cleared of germs except eleven. These with five clinical cases, who still had germs, made sixteen in all.

School opened on February 15th. One hundred ninety-seven went to their homes, on account of the epidemic, leaving only eighty-seven at the Institution. These, except those with germs, were profitably employed in the industries from 9:00 till 12:00 and from 2:00 till 4:00 each day and on Saturdays from 8:00 to 12:00.

Cultures were taken of all returning pupils and eight were found to have germs. The Health Department of the State sent Dr. McDaniel to take a large proportion of these cultures. We now have two hundred forty-five pupils in school.

On March 21st, Richard Wallin of Duluth, had a case of tonsilitis which has developed into a case of Diphtheria.

It is worthy of note that no accident occurred in sending the pupils home nor on their return. This, I think, speaks well for the care used in arranging for their going and coming.

We now have six cases of pupils who still have germs and are quarantined. We had one clinical case on the 16th inst: it is one of the laundry maids. She, no doubt, got the disease from one of the pupils who had been home and was found to have diphtheria germs. This was a little girl who has been cleared of the germs and is now in school.

The cost of the fumigation may be a matter of interest to the Board. Over two million cubic feet of space had to be treated, and some parts of the buildings more than once.

Antitoxin -				$192.30
Brandy - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 Gals	- - -	$2.85 - - -	14.25
Antiseptic Tablets - - - - - - -	8 Lbs	- - -	1.50 - - -	12.00
Bi-Chloride Mercury - - - - - -	10 "	- - -	1.285 - -	12.85
Carbolic Acid - - - - - - - -	101 "	- - -	.25306 -	25.56
Formaldehyde - - - - - - -	2000 "	- - -	.135635 -	271.27
Nurse, Special - - - - - - - -	94 Days	- - -	2.428 - - -	228.23
Nurse, Special - - - - - - - -	120 "	- - -	3.57 - - -	428.40
Hospital Assistant - - - - -	84 "	- - -	.3562 - -	29.92
Labor Fumigating - - - - -	553½ Hrs	- - -	.35 - - -	193.73
Superintending Fumigation - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				50.00
	Total Cost			$1458.51
Deduct amount advanced by parents of pupils for Antitoxin - - - - -				55.00
				$1403.51

If possible, the appropriations asked by this Board of the present Legislature should be made.

The following statement will show the appropriations asked and those recommended by the Board of Control,- A difference of $9177.00.

Appropriations asked for.		Approved by Board of Control	Difference
For 1905-6-293 pupils at $206.00 ---	$60358.00 ---	$60000.00 ---	$ 358.00
For 1906-7-303 pupils at $206.00 ---	62418.00 ---	62000.00 ---	418.00
Ordinary Repairs for 1905-6 ---------	3500.00 ---	3000.00 ---	500.00
Ordinary Repairs for 1906-7 ---------	3500.00 ---	3000.00 ---	500.00
For Oven ----------	2200.00 ----------		2200.00
For three new Boilers ----------	6231.00 ---	6000.00 ---	231.00
For one K. W. Dynamo ----------	2500.00 ---	1500.00 ---	1000.00
For Draining Lawn and Garden --------	490.00 ---	400.00 ---	90.0
For School Desks & Furniture --------	480.00 ----------		480.00
For Library for two years ----------	500.00 ---	500.00	
For Completing & Equipping Gymnasium	700.00 ----------		700.
For Conduit between buildings -------	1200.00 ----------		1200.
For Improvement of Grounds ----------	1500.00 ----------		1500.
For Needy Pupils of the National College ---	300.00 ---	300.00	
	$145877.00 --	$136700.00 --	$9177

#3

If the appropriations recommended by the Board of Control only are made, the present will mark the point of serious deterioration in the history of the Institution. State, like personal property, soon shows the result of neglect.

Our carpets and furniture are growing old; the grounds are neglected; the school-rooms have the same equipment they had twenty years ago. The Main Building is old and is constantly needing larger repairs. Much of the steam heating piping has served its time.

I, herewith, present my estimate for the quarter ending July 31st, 1905. Total amount of estimate for the quarter ending July 31st, 1904 was $3028.69. For quarter ending July 31st, 1905 is $2164.42. There was a deficiency in the support appropriation for the year ending July 31st, 1904 of $1322.06.

Ingvald Erickson Ramsaas of Dawson, Minn., was admitted Feb. 15th, 1905. He is thirty-nine years of age. He was educated in Norway. He came to this Institution to learn English; he is progressing well. I think he will have acquired a fair knowledge of the language in a couple of years. With the approval of the Board, he will be allowed to remain.

Very respectfully submitted,

J N Date

Superintendent

Faribault, Minn., March 31st, 1905.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

Recommendations for the Year 1805-6

Name	Position	Compensation	Remarks
Mrs. J. De Haven	Matron	500 - 12 mos	Resident
Bernine A Parshall	Bookkeeper	690 - 12 "	1 meal
Dr. F. M. Rose	Physician	150 - 9 "	Non-resident
	H. S. Teacher		
Fannie E. Ladd	Teacher & Librarian	500 - 9 "	Resident
Cynthia G. Cornwell	" & Phys Cul	450 - 9 "	"
Marie Beckos	"	350 - 9 "	"
Anna Stubstad	Kindergarten	325 - 9 "	"
	Head Music Tea		
Julia Johnson	Music Teacher	300 - 9 "	Resident
	Tailoring & Mus Teacher		
W. H. Holden	Small Dust Tea	400 - 9 "	Non resident
Ella Hoffner	Manual Training	450 - 9 "	Resident
Augusta Schewe	Sewing & Seamstress	270 - 9 "	"
Edward Mann	Broom Teacher	250 - 9 "	"
Lillie Smith	Asst Matron & Nurse	360 - 12 "	"
	Boys Building Matron		
	Music Tutor	15	Resident
Dr. F. A. Dingle	Oculist	100	Non "

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

Superintendents Report for the
Quarter ending March 31, 1905

Attendance = The number enrolled to this date in the current year is 90, of whom 53 are males and 37 females.

Health - There have been no serious cases of illness and none of contagious disease during the quarter - The severe weather of January and February was hard on both pupils and teachers and there was an unusual number of cases of short illness but none that caused any anxiety -

School = The examinations of the winter quarter were held from March 13 to 24 and the work was on the whole satisfactory -

On the evening of March 18 a Cantata entitled The National Flower was rendered by the pupils in a very pleasing and creditable manner. On account of the very unfavorable weather only a small audience was present.

Miscellaneous - The new building for boys was completed and turned over to the School the middle of March and on

March 16 the building was occupied by 30 boys. Mr. and Mrs. Chapple, the matron Miss Jackson, who was employed in accordance with authorization by the Board, and the supervisor, Mr. A. C. Pieler are also in the building. The cost of the building with all of the heating and plumbing connections was $17,800. The $200 remaining of the appropriation of $18000 was expended for furniture. The rest of the furniture used in the building was transferred from the other buildings. After the occupation of the new building 15 boys were removed from the hospital to the rooms occupied by the boys who were removed. The gymnasium until now used for dormitory purposes for several years has been restored to its former use. Twelve boys had been occupying this room.

Recommendations. In view of his increased responsibilities I recommend that Mr. A. C. Pieler, the boys supervisor receive

an increase of compensation of three dollars per month, bringing his pay up to thirty dollars a month with board.

I also ask to be authorized to conclude contracts with officers and teachers for the ensuing year in accordance with the schedule therewith submitted. In two or three cases recommendations are suspended until further information can be obtained.

I neglected to mention in an earlier portion of my report that Mrs. T. De Harvey the matron was obliged to give up work and go to the Rochester hospital for a serious operation. She has recovered well from the operation but will not be in condition to resume work before the close of the school year. Miss Smith the very efficient nurse and assistant matron has taken up the work of the matron and with the advice and assistance of my wife has carried on the work very satisfactorily. I have taken the

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

JAMES J. DOW, Superintendent.

liberty of increasing the compensation of Miss Smith from $25 to $35 per month. This is still several dollars less than the regular matron's salary but is probably a fair compensation for her work. Her place has been filled by the employment of Miss Johnson, recently a nurse at the Hunter Hospital, with the same compensation as received by Miss Smith - $25 per month.

I also request permission to grant diplomas for the completion of the High School course to Leslie Hoke of Faribault, Agnes Hogan of Rochester and Fannie Jackson of St. Paul - also certificates of attendance to any pupils who will not graduate but will close their connection with the school at the end of this school year - Quarterly Estimates are herewith presented -

Respectfully Submitted,

James J. Dow
Supt.

March 31, 1905 -

March 31, 1905

Meeting of Board of Directors of Schools for Deaf and Blind held at Supt Olsen's office in State Capitol Friday evening Mar 31. 1905 {Present Foyhed, Sheffield, Olsen, McPhillips, & Supt Tate and Dow}

Supt Tate read report for last quarter adopted

Com of Ingvold Erickson Ramnaas. pupil on age.

Supt Dow read report (Owen of Bertis salary from 27 to 30 dollars per month) Report adopted

Supt Tate presented salary list for year 1905-6. Salary list adopted as recommended.

Supt Dow presented salary list with recommendation for increase in certain instances. adopted.

Motion of Sheffield that Supt Tate and Pres Foyhed + Mr Olsen + Judge Flaherty and Mr Sheffield Dow and go before Committee on legislation and ask for appropriation for items cut out of recommendation

Minnesota Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind.

R. A. Mott, Secretary and Attorney

Of the Board of Directors.

Faribault, Minn., July 5th 1902

Dear Sir:-

A meeting of our Board of Directors and the Superintendents of the State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind will be held at the office of the Secretary at Faribault, at 11 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, July 14th, 1902.

The questions to be considered, among others, will be - our future relation to the State Board of Control;- the appropriations, general and special, necessary to equip and carry on the work of the Schools successfully during the next biennial period; the general features of our next biennial report, and other matters important to the work.

Every member is urged to be present if possible.

Yours truly,

Sec'y.

Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded.

Report of Superintendent for April, 1901. 18

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—

GENTLEMEN:

POPULATION. The population for the month of April was 756.6, 402.7 males and 353.9 females.

14 new children were admitted during the month. Our present population is 762.

HEALTH. 5 deaths occurred during the month -- 2 Skinner Hall girls, 2 boys from the Retreat and 1 from Sunnyside. The first girl died on the 10th of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the second on the 25th of broncho-pneumonia. One boy died on the 22nd of status-epilepticus, and the other two died on the 26th -- one of status-epilepticus and the other of gastro-enteritis. All were buried in Maple Lawn Cemetery.

"Special" Cases.

Three cases have been brought to my attention. First, those of Minnie and Nellie Palmerton, from Otter Tail Co. The County Attorney writes that these two girls have each given birth to two children, and one is now pregnant. It seems that the County Authorities have tried to protect the girls, but with no avail. Co. Attorney Hilton has called the attention of Gov. Van Sant to these cases, and the Governor urges their admission if possible. (See letters attached)

The third case is that of Margaret O'Toole, a girl about fifteen years of age, from St. Paul. Mr. Gutridge, Sec. of the Associated Charities, writes that she is out, often all night, and there is no one to restrain her. These cases are, of course, especially urgent and I recommend that they be made "Special" and received as soon as possible.

New Buildings.

In regard to new buildings, I have had pencil sketches prepared for something suitable for a centre building of a group that it might be possible to develop with the new appropriation, for

Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

For the month of _____

18___

Read _____ 18___

RECOMMENDATIONS:	ACTION:

_____

Secretary of Board.

the residence of epileptics, as directed.

Mr. Nussbaumer, the landscape gardener of St. Paul, cannot be obtained at present for any work here. He signifies his willingness to take the matter up later, but is too busy at present.

Mr. H. W. Wright, our Steward, was solicited by the Board of Control to take charge of the organization of the accounting system which they are making out. Under the circumstances, I felt that we ought to release him long enough for him to give the Board the required assistance. It is understood that he will probably return to us in a few months. His wife remains at the school and is assisting in the school work.

I have taken the liberty to increase Mr. Thom's wages to $65.00 a month, having neglected to call your attention to the advisability of this action at the close of the first year. I now respectfully request your approval of this action.

I have also readjusted the children's payroll, reducing the amounts heretofore allowed in some cases and adding the names of the farm boys and the girls in the tailor shop. The amount added to the payroll on that account is $13.05. I think it will be a good investment. I also ask your approval of this rearrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. Myers

Duplicate Copy

Farmer's Monthly Report for April 30 1901

STOCK.	CATTLE.						HOGS.				HORSES.		NOTES.
	MILK COWS.	DRY COWS.	CALVES MILK FED	CALVES WEANED AND YEARL'GS	BEEVES.	BULLS.	FAT.	S'OATS	SUCKING PIGS.	BOARS			
On hand last report	64	3	2	10		2	2	41	4			10	
Purchased													
Born			2						42				
Transferred to	2												
TOTAL	66	3	4	10		2	2	41	46			10	
Sold							2						
Slaughtered	3					1							
Died													
Transfer'd from		2											
on hand	63	1	4	10		1	0	41	46			10	
TOTAL	66	3	4	10		2	2	41	46			10	

Produce, &c.		SENT TO INST.	USED AT FARM.	SOLD.	TOTAL.	MISCELLANEOUS CREDITS.	
						days labor	
Beef	Lbs	2240		6½	145.60	" "	
Beans	Qts					Team at grading	
Beans	Bu					3 days 2.50	7.50
Carrots	"		5	40	2.00		
Eggs	Dz		50	10	5.00	Boys worked on road	
Hay	Ton					10 days @ 50 —	5.00
Lettuce	Doz						
Milk	~~Qts~~ gal	4849	300	10	514.90		
Poultry	lb	6		8½	.51	NOTES. Sold 15 gal	
Oats	Bu					milk to A. Swanbeck	1.50
Onions	Doz						
Onions	Bu					Sold 2 hogs Little	
						@ 4.50	9.00
Pork	Lbs						
Potatoes	Bu	L. Catt. 7	60	36	24.12	Sold Kirkmapp	
Peas	Qts					128 lb hides	8.32
Parsnips	bu		5	40	2.00	101 " "	7.43
Radishes	Doz						
Straw	Ton						
Tomatoes	Bu						
							FARMER.

W OFFICES OF
RY & COOKE,
, 809 AND 810
K LIFE BUILDING.

GEORGE P. FLANNERY.
ELBRIDGE C. COOKE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Feb. 26, 1901.

DICTATED BY

Hon. R. A. Mott,

Faribault, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 25th inst. is received and contents noted. Please accept my thanks for your congratulations. If possible I will adopt your suggestion and either go down when the Legislative Committee does, if I shall be advised of the date, or else go down the day preceding the day of the meeting.

Yours truly,

Geo P Flannery

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Office of M. M. SHIELDS,
PURCHASING AGENT,

Minnesota Institute for Defectives.

FARIBAULT, MINN., Nov. 26, 1900.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Directors Minnesota Institute for Defectives, located at Faribault, Minnesota, will receive competitive bids for supplies to be furnished, and used by the different departments of said Institution, for a period of three months, commencing Dec. 10th, 1900.

Printed lists and blanks for bidders can be had upon application to M. M. Shields, Purchasing Agent, Faribault, Minnesota.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any part or portion of a bid, or any and all bids. Also to reject any supplies furnished by successful bidders that are not according to standard and contract.

All supplies are to be delivered in such quantities and at such times during period covered as they shall be required, within 25 per cent, more or less, of amounts specified on lists.

Bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of contracts must be given by successful bidders, when required by the Board. All bids should be sealed and directed to M. M. Shields, Purchasing Agent, Faribault, Minnesota, and have marked on each the following: "Bid of..... for supplies," and must be in the hands of Purchasing Agent before five o'clock P.M., December 4th, A.D. 1900, or same will not be considered.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

M. M. SHIELDS,
Purchasing Agent.

Program

MARCH OF DELEGATIONS

—BAND—

Welcome Song - - - - *School*

Laying of Corner Stone

Remarks by

HON. R. A. MOTT, *Sec'y of Board*

Depositing of Tin Box and Laying Stone

HON. JOHN O'BRIEN, *Pres. of Board*

—DOXOLOGY—

"Home, Sweet Home" - - - - *Band*

"My Country, 'tis of Thee" - - *School*

—BAND—

EXERCISES

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

OF

"LIND COTTAGE"

* * *

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

FARIBAULT, SEPT 29TH, 1900

* * *

SPRINGDALE, 3 P M

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
FARIBAULT, MINN.

MAR 28 1900

	Name	Position	Salary	Board	Service
24	J. N. Tate	Superintendent	2,000.	In	12 mos.
12	C. L. Bishop	Clerk	900.	out	12 "
9	Ella Boone	Matron	500.	in	12 "
6	Allis L. Harris	Asst. matron	325.	in	12 "
Look up 17	J' L' Smith	Tchr.& Editor	1,300.	out	9 "
Look up 25	L. C. Tuck	" & librarian	1,100.	"	9 "
5	A. C. Gaw	Teacher	800.	in	9 "
2	C. E. White	"	600.	"	9 "
6	Thomas Sheridan	"	575.	"	9 "
John	Schwirtz (10)	"	725	out	9 "
11	Alice N. Smith	"	800.	"	9 "
10	Alice J. Mott	"	800.	"	9 "
7	Edith E. Brown	"	650.	"	9 "
4	Mesa A. Barns	"	500.	"	9 "
20	Mary M. Tate	"	600.	in	9 "
8	Amy E. Snider	"	500.	"	9 "
10	Mary Kilpatrick	"	500.	"	9 "
5	Josephine Quinn	"	425.	"	9 "
11	Nannie A. Pollard	"	650.	"	9 "
3	Mazie S. Keefer	"	300.	"	9 "
Edith	Vandegrift (1)	"	250.	"	9 "
1	Sigrid Schwirtz	"	270	out	9 "
6	Rose S. Andrews	" of art	400.	in	9 "
15	Georgia Sutton	" " dressmkg	400.	"	9 "
10	Nora Johnson	" " sewing	275.	"	9 "
1	Peter N. Peterson	" " sloyd	550.	out	12 "
11	Anna G. Brown	Matron B.Hall	270.	in	9 "
1	L. A. Roth	Boys'Sup'visor	243.	"	9 "
1	J. B. Bumgardner	" "	243.	"	9 "
10	Mary Murray	Girls' "	205.	"	9 "
Look up 3	W. H. Robilliard	Physician	300.	out	9 "
	A. B. Irvine	Engineer	1,080.	"	12 "
	Hubert Pirkl	Fireman	480.	"	12 "
	Henry Pingel	"	300.	in	12 " winter only
	Charlie Pingle	"	20. per mo.	"	winter only
	N. P. Rood	Night watch	480.	out	12 mos.
	Geo. D. Smith	Farmer	480.	in.	12 "
	Geo. Nelson	Gardener	1.25 a day	out	part of year only Cut
	Frank Quimby	Choreman	216.	in	12 mos.
	J. W. Jones	Foreman printing	585.	out	9 "
	Chas. Suess	" shoemaking	495.	"	9 "
	Moses Desmarais	" cab. making	495.	"	9 "

63	1 head laundress	25. per mo.	25.00
22	4 asst. laundresses	at 12. "	48.00
85	2 cooks & 1 baker	" 20. "	60.00
	3 asst. cocks	" 12. "	36.00
63	1 " baker	" 12. "	12.00
	1 nurse	" ~~12~~. " 20.	20.00
	1 visitors' attendant	" 12. "	12.00
	3 waitresses	" 12. "	36.00
	4 chambermaids	" 12. "	48.00
	1 scrubber	" 12. "	12.00
Look up	22 domestics, paid per month		309.00

85 employees

Faribault, March 9th, '95.

Gentlemen of the Board,

When last year you appointed me a teacher here, I felt very grateful to you, and have endeavored to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. As you are doubtless aware, however, it was not and has never been my intention or desire to teach permanently, and as soon as circumstances warrant I desire to return to my chosen profession, architecture.

As you are likely to do some building in the near future, I should naturally like to be considered in the selection of architect. If you think that you can secure better services by going to some other architect, then, of course, you should not consider me. Without wishing to boast, I may be excused for saying that, as regards integrity, thoroughness, and professional skill, I believe I can give as good service as you are likely to obtain from any architect, and better than you might obtain from some.

If however you are satisfied as to my professional ability, and if it is only a question of personal inconvenience in communicating with me, I hope that it will not be considered too presumptuous of me to ask for some indulgence. There must necessarily be some inconvenience in dealing with one deaf in almost any business. However I should in every way endeavor to minimize this inconvenience, and perhaps you would find that there would not so much communication be needed as may be supposed. In fact I think it would be found that the work could be done very well with much less talking than is usually done.

There is another consideration. I located in Faribault with a view to secure the work in this growing city. It is difficult at best for my work to become known and appreciated. If those

connected with the State Schools, where naturally I should be best known, can not trust me, I can hardly expect others to do so. Naturally they will think that if you do not trust me, there must be some good reason for it, and they will conclude to do likewise.

The authorities of my Alma Mater in Washington have done me a kind act by entrusting to me the planning of a new building there. If agreeable, I should be pleased to have you examine my work on that and other buildings, which I have planned in the past. On receiving this work my first impulse was to resign my position as teacher; and, so far as my own interests are concerned, it would perhaps be better for me to do so, as now is the season when preparations for beginning building usually begin. This however would inconvenience the school, which I wish to avoid if possible. Through the kindness of Dr. Noyes I have been ~~relieved of~~ permitted to have a substitute during two hours of work each day for the past five weeks. On next Monday, however, I shall resume my full duties.

Should you entrust work of importance to me, of course it would be necessary for me to discontinue teaching altogether unless the work can be deferred until after school closes. If you do not feel warranted in entrusting important work to me at present, I hope that you may give me some of less importance in order that I may demonstrate my ability to your entire satisfaction.

Yours very respectfully,

Olof Hanson.

Opened July 17th 1899

BIDS FOR HOSPITAL BUILDING.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
R. M. McMillan & Co. 1st	25,556		458	310	185	400		-500	- 500
Deduct for 2nd	7, 355								
C. H. Peltier 1st	26,185	-102	~~465~~			~~419~~	-226	-678	- 826
Deduct for 2nd	8,322								
Oliver Baker & Co. 1st	#17 863 33,333	-30	500	20¢ per sq. ft.	150	400	- 225	-700	- 450
Deduct for 2nd	9,585								
Deduct for 3rd	2,394								
Hatch & Kingsley for 1st	29,799.87	-230	545	312	165	334	- 226	-742	
Deduct for 2nd	9,792.06								
James Leck for 1st	27,700		497	285	250	340	- 359	-440	-600
Deduct for 2nd	8,900								
Deduct for 3rd	3,750								
O. H. Olson for 1st	29,516		150	300	170	289	-226	-700	- 870
Deduct for 2nd	9,200								
Deduct for 3rd	3,900								

* Lowest bid considered $17 863
Deduct on plaster - $678.
" " porch $413.
" slate for marble $226.
$113

To The State Fuel Commission.

On account of the unsatisfactory service of the Wilmington Coal now furnished us - the large waste inevitable in its use - the increased expense in hauling and handling it, and the difficulty in getting and keeping a supply sufficient for the use of our schools; - we respectfully ask that we may be permitted to use the "Youghigheny", which has heretofore proved in our use, more economical, convenient and satisfactory.

Unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives

Faribault, Minn., Nov. 12th 1895.

R A Mott,
Sec'y.

THE AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF,
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE ANNALS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, EDWARD ALLEN FAY, KENDALL GREEN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

KENDALL GREEN,
WASHINGTON, D. C. 9 Jan 1888

My dear Mr. Mott:

I shall be happy to have you reply to Dr. Gillett in the Annals, if you see fit. I know he would be glad to be set right on any points where he has failed to understand your meaning, and I think it would be well to have the reply reach the same circle of readers as the original

article. Of course I should not like to open the Annals to a personal discussion, or one in which any bitterness of feeling should be developed, but I do not fear that in the present instance.

I am
Very truly yours
E. A. Gray.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

ALL FINANCIAL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO
H. E. BARRON, Steward.

School for the Deaf.
School for the Blind.
School for the Feeble-Minded.

Faribault, Minn., Aug 11-91

Hon R A Mott Sec -

Dear Sir -

The following statement will show the amount necessary to be transferred from other Schools to the School for the Blind to cover the deficiency at that School -

Appropriation for School for Blind	16,400.00
Amt paid into the Treas for Shops &c	753.65
Total -	17,153.65
Amount of Vouchers audited on act of School for the Blind	17589.02
Shortage	$ 435.37

Upon receipt of the Board of Directors the State Auditor will transfer this amount from other Schools -

Very Respectfully Yours
H E Barron

Proof-milking of Cows at D & D. Inst. Sept 19. 1888

No.	Name or Colour	Weight of Milk mor.	eve.	total	Measure of Milk mor.	eve.	total	Remarks
1	red	9	7½	16½	4	3½	7½	
2	grayish-red	13	11	24	6	5	11	
3	brown-black	15	14½	29½	7	6½	13½	
4	black	9½	9	18½	4½	4	8½	
5	White	6	4½	10½	3	2	5	just a few drops for cats old & sickly
6	White-faced							
7	yellowish	15	11½	26½	7	5½	12½	
		pounds		125½	Quarts		38	

G. Pehrsson,

St. Paul, Minn., March 31, 1888.

To the Board of Directors of the Minn. Institute for Defectives.

Gentlemen:- Having examined the plans for the detached building for custodials in connection with the School for the Feeble-Minded, I respectfully offer the following suggestions.

First. That the two stair cases, indicated in the plan, be entirely fire-proof. The risers, landings and ceilings of the same to be strictly fire proof.

Second. That the fresh air flues, under the floors be dispensed with and fresh air introduced by suitable flues with indirect radiation in the basement or by openings in the walls for the reason that the flues under the floor expose the building to special danger from fire being liable to convey it under the floors

Third. That the soiled clothing flues be placed inside the walls (in the water-works tower, if practicable) instead of being placed outside the walls.

Fourth. That the roof gutters be placed about a foot below the roof; the walls being protected by galvanized iron so as to prevent backing up under the roof in consequence of freezing

Fifth. That sawed flagging be used wherever stone is required.

Sixth. That a spray bath be constructed in the basement for the use of the older boys; to be similar in construction to the baths in the Essex County jail at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Oiling & varnishing ~~34~~ instead of graining saves 10c
one coat of varnish " 7/17—

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
D. Ubart
Secretary State Board
of Corrections & Charities

[n.d.]

P. J. GALLAGHER,

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting,

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

410 Central Ave. N. Faribault, Minn., _____ 190

Mr John R Parshall
Superintendent of Construction
Dear Sir
I will furnish all labor and material, and will do all excavating and back filling necessary to lay 4" cast iron water pipe from Skinner Hall to Lind Cottage for sum of 67 cts per foot this bid does not include Hydrants or valves

Respectfully Submitted
P. J. Gallagher

Faribault, Minn., May 19, 1906.

To the Honorable, the Board of Directors,

Schools for the Deaf & Blind.

Sirs:-

In submitting this report, I beg leave to offer to the Board, my gratitude for the leave of absence granted me on account of sickness. My present condition of health is perhaps due to the rest taken. No less than four superintendents of institutions for the deaf in this country were on similar leaves this winter. There is a strain connected with the position of superintendent of a school for the deaf that seems to be peculiar to the business.

It is a matter for congratulation that during my absence, the work of the school was prosecuted with the utmost regularity and zeal, and that perfect harmony seems to have prevailed. In this connection, Dr. Smith, should be mentioned. He, as well as the matrons and office force, had delicate positions to fill. And it was right well done. From all this, I suppose we may conclude, not only that the state has competent and conscientious employes, but that the work was fairly well organized. I hesitate not to say, that this satisfactory state of case is, in my opinion, tracable in its final analysis to the wise policy of non-interference, scrupulously practiced by the Board. I believe there is not a state institution for the deaf in this country that is run with less unnecessary friction than is yours.

Of the number of serious cases of sickness this winter, one proved fatal, Eva Waldeen of Afton, who died of Typhoid-Pneumonia on the 26th of January, 1906.

The unfortunate accident that resulted in the death of a Cadet from Shattuck and fracture of the leg of one of our boys and the tremendous shocks sustained by others, was certainly serious and to be deplored. The degree of responsibility of the deaf boys for the fatality alluded to is not easy to determine.

CLOSING EXERCISES

With the approval of the Board, the closing exercises will be held on May 29th, one week before the close of school, which is June 5th. We hope to have His Excellency, Governor John A. Johnson, to address the school

on that occasion. We will have the following graduates:

Clara Ellestad,	Spring Grove.
Mary Fossan,	Dalton.
Mary Hoff,	Mazeppa.
Pauline Vig,	Fosston.
Ada Fallow,	St. Paul.
Tony Garbarino,	St. Paul.
Anders Gran,	Braham.
Carl Torell,	Princeton.
Severin Berland,	Rushford.
Grant Martin,	Staples.

Certificates of honorable discharge will be given to the following named pupils:

David Hagerstrom,	Red Wing.
Ole Evanson,	Steen.
Jerry Stewart,	Truman.
Alfred Peltier,	Hugo.
Anton Mallinger,	Sabin.

Mrs. Alice Noyes Smith resigned as teacher at the end of March. Mrs. J. L. Smith has supplied the place since at $50.00 a month.

We regret that Mr. F. R. Wheeler and Miss Mesa Barns retire at the end of the year.

To fill these vacancies, I nominate Dr. Alice J. Mott, at $800.00 without board. I also nominate Mr. Arthur P. Buchanan at a salary of $950.00, without board.

More men are needed in the Oral Department. We have only one there.

I wish permission to employ a woman for a sign class at a figure not exceeding $650.00.

The following statement of the condition of our funds will be of interest to the Board.

-: Appropriations :-

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1906.

1.	For repairs and betterments, Exhausted	$3000.00
2.	For dynamo, Not sufficient,-carry it over	1500.00
3.	For draining lawn and garden & improving grounds, about exhausted,	500.00
4.	For library, About exhausted	250.00
5.	For needy pupils attending National College, $100.00 used,	300.00
6.	For additional for current expenses	25000.00

To be available for the year ending July 31, 1907

1.	For repairs and betterments	$3000.00
2.	For new boiler and connections	6000.00
3.	For draining lawn and improving grounds	500.00
4.	For library	250.00
5.	For needy pupils attending National College	300.00
6.	For additional for current expenses	27000.00

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

THE MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

INMATES' FUNDS. FROM February 1st ~~189~~ 1906 TO May 1st ~~189~~ 1906.

FUND.	Amt. on hand Feb. 1	Rec'd Since Feb. 1	Total Debits	Disbursements Since Feb. 1	Balance on hand May 1	Total Credits	Number of Pupils
PRIVATE.	1537.61	298.33	1835.94	494.05	1341.89	1835.94	
COUNTY.	1134.24	197.37	1331.61	345.57	986.04	1331.61	
TOTAL.	2671.85	495.70	3167.55	839.62	2327.93	3167.55	

J N Date Supt.

Balance on hand Special Funds, March 31st, 1906.

Fire Escape -	273.66
Floor, Diningroom - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500.00
School Building, Etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30.48
Library, About Exhausted _ - - - - - - - - - - -	343.94
Water Tank -	500.00
Remodeling Plumbing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23.20
Repair, About exhausted - - - - - - - - - - - -	1320.27
Dynamo, Not sufficient - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1500.00
Improving Grounds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25.75
Needy pupils - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200.00

I submit the following lists with recommendations. Increase in cost of living and value of service by virtue of experience form basis for increases asked.

Exhibit " C "

An aggregate increase of $725.00 is recommended for sixteen teachers, averaging ~~a fraction over~~ $45.31¼ each for the entire year; of $94.50 for four officers, averaging $23.62½ each for the year; of three industrial teachers $115.00; of one cook and one baker an increase of three dollars a month each; they are now paid $22.00; of $16.00 a month for the farmer who moves out to live. Omitting the $192.00 for the farmer, the aggregate increases recommended, foot up for the year, $988.50.

I further recommend the appointment of a physical director, to instruct all the girls and the small boys, at $25.00 a month without board, and a housekeeper at $25.00 with board. It will be remembered, that till last year, the Institution had a housekeeper. She makes a regular hand at work and looks after the consumption of supplies.

With the cost of the Physical Director and Housekeeper added, the sum total for salaries for 1906-7 will exceed that for 1905-6 by $1438.50.

Following is statement of conditions of fund for 1905-6 and of those available for maintenance and salaries for 1906-7 :

Total Support Appropriation for year ending July 31, 1906,		$60000.00
Balance on hand at beginning of quarter May 1st, 1906		9132.10
Add for Miscellaneous Receipts for quarter (estimate)		325.00
		$9457.10
Amount of estimate herewith submitted	2582.14	
Amount of salaries and wages same period	5275.48	
		7857.62
Estimated Balance		1599.48
Expenditures 1st Quarter 1905-06		15045.65
" 2nd " 1905-06		18319.00
" 3rd " (Estimated)		19240.90
Remaining for last Quarter 1905-06 inc. receipts		9457.10
Expenditures 1st Quarter 1904-05		14372.84
" 2nd " 1904-05		20026.40
" 3rd " 1904-05		17586.21
" 4th " 1904-05		6791.96
1906 & 1907		
Standing appropriation		35000.00
Additional "		27000.00
Miscellaneous receipts for the year (estimated)		1000.00
Balance at close of year July 31st, 1906 (Estimated)		1599.48
		$64599.48

It will be seen that the estimated balance for 1905-06 will be $1599.48, and that we will have $2000.00 more for support and salaries for 1906-07 than for 1905-06. We will, therefore, start in with a margin of $3599.48 over entire cost for support for year closing.

I see no evidence of a large increase in attendance.

DAY SCHOOLS

It is possible that a bill will be introduced in the next legislature providing for day schools throughout the State. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois have each such a law. Ohio had one but it has been repealed The usual provision of such a law is for the State to pay $150.00 a school year for each pupil enrolled. In such cases, the pupils live at home. I do not think such a law best for the Deaf. The only safe method of defeating the bill is to be able to prove that satisfactory oral work is done at our school. A Corporation called the Vaulta Bureau is backing up the Day School idea. There is an abundance of capital to support the enterprise. Alexander Graham Bell favors the scheme and is willing to work for it. Should such a law be enacted in Minnesota, a large falling off in attendance at this school would result. (He is credited with fathering the law in the states named.)

We have fourteen classes in the sign and nime in the oral department. I shall, with the approval of the Board, arrange for thirteen in the sign and ten in the oral departments next year.

Stanislav Kadla of Tabor, Minnesota, is now finishing his third year in school. He is about eighteen years of age. His people are moving to Canada. He will have no rights to the privileges of this school after this year. He is a genius and I had planned to employ him for general repairs at the close of his school course. If the Board think it advisable to let him work for his board and tuition during another year, he will be permitted to remain. He should graduate in one year.

Very respectfully,

J N Tate

Superintendent

Clippings re:
Bd. of Control
ca. 1900?

HOW BOARDS OF CONTROL WORK

OBJECT LESSONS FOR MINNESOTA LEGISLATORS TO CONSIDER.

Array of Facts and Arguments Tending to Demonstrate the Results Should Such a Board Be Authorized for North Star State—Extravagant Methods of Present System.

How important the bill to create a state board of control, now before the present legislature, is, may be partially realized when it is stated that had the State of Minnesota had a board of control instead of the present system of separate boards, it is estimated it would have saved the taxpayers of this state over $200,000 in two years.

Auditor Dunn says in his last report that Minnesota "is a board ridden state," and he further adds that though the members of the separate state boards are not salaried, yet with per diem allowance granted some boards, the mileage and expenses allowed all boards, they cost more in the aggregate than the salaried board of control. The separate state boards cost the state last year over $20,000, so that those who assert that the unsalaried boards cost the state nothing are sadly mistaken. That the local boards are always in danger of being swayed by local prejudice has been pointed out by more than one writer on the subject.

Under the present plan of the board of control seven of the present state boards would be represented by this one board, viz.: the boards for the state reformatory, the state training school, the state public school, the institute for defectives, the state board for the insane hospitals, the state board for the penitentiary and the state board of corrections and charities. Out of these seven boards no less than four of them have allowed their members to break the law which forbids directors or trustees to sell to the institutions for which they are acting; on one board no less than three of the present members have since their appointment offended in this particular. And this is

One of the Greatest Temptations

of the local boards, in nearly every case it will be found that it is the local members who sell to the institution entrusted to their care. For a merchant who has been perhaps for several years a seller to the institution it is a great and often apparently irresistible temptation to continue his sales whether they are illegal or not, and he is apt to argue to himself that since he receives no salary he has some right to make money from the institution, despite the law and the statutes.

Any one who knows anything about the internal workings of our institutions is aware that they are very extravagantly managed, and that matters are growing worse instead of better, even though the cost for each inmate were lower than it is in other states, which is not the case, how much lower it might have been had they been more economically managed? Indeed it is only because of lack of information as to the actual state of affairs that so little interest has been evinced in the matter by the general public.

As the institutions are managed at present there is a woeful lack of uniformity, and a very little investigation shows them to be running a good deal

Like a Ship Without a Rudder.

There is no head and no unity, and there is a painful want of grasp and good business management. Differing salaries are paid in the same institution for the same class of work, and in most of them there is no system exercised in the purchasing of supplies.

In the two short years of its existence the Iowa board of control, which was established in the midst of the most bitter opposition, has saved the state, according to the report of the treasurer of that state, $380,000, and the superintendents of the various institutions declare positively that during this period the inmates "have been better clothed, better fed and better cared for than they have ever been before." So that there has been no sacrifice of efficiency in the service nor of the quality of the food.

The state board of control of Wisconsin has announced that it will ask $64,000 less from this legislature than the last. Both these boards of control assert that this saving is due to the fact that they are now purchasing all the supplies for the state by bids and contracts. And all this at a time when in their last reports our own state institutions are apologizing for the increased per capita, and endeavoring to explain that it is due to the increased cost of commodities and increased number of inmates. This last argument is, of course, fallacious, as the greater the number of inmates the less the per capita (up of course to a certain limit), and it is a noticeable fact that the reports make no mention of the new positions and salaries created under the last administration for the

Benefit of Political Supporters.

The average per capita cost of the inmates of the state institutions in Iowa last year was $144.15, while here in Minnesota it was $175.85, a difference for each inmate of $31.70, and this, though there has been in that state an increase in the price of commodities also, and the number of inmates in the institutions has increased, too.

Had we had a board of control in Minnesota, and the saving been in about the same proportion as in Iowa, the taxpayers would have saved over $200,000. Surely not an inconsiderable sum in two years.

The Wisconsin board states positively that much of this saving is due to the method of purchasing supplies by bids and contracts, and the Iowa board asserts confidently the same fact, and in New York this plan has been so long and successfully in operation that it is frequently spoken of as the "New York plan." But the state board for defectives which has been trying it for the last six months after it was suggested in the press, says in its last report that it cannot as yet be sure that this is a more economical method. This is, however, not now the opinion of some of the board, as B. B. Sheffield, the treasurer, recently declared that in his opinion it is the only proper way to purchase supplies. But this board is now confronted with the same difficulty as the Iowa board encountered in the beginning, that is, that the superintendents in making their estimates ask for certain brands, thus practically defeating the end aimed at, viz: free and open competition. Also, though bids were asked for the cheap coffee supplied the inmates, no bids were invited for the mocha and java purchased for the tables of the officers and employes. And here in this last mentioned practice is found a system that has grown to be

A Great Abuse

and that should never have been permitted for a moment, and that is the purchasing of two qualities of supplies—those for the state wards being of inferior quality and those furnished the state servants paid to care for them being of superior quality. To this vicious custom the Iowa law has put a decided end and the new law there distinctly forbids any such difference and enacts plainly that "officers entitled to food supplies for their families shall receive such allowance from the supplies furnished for the patients and inmates of the institution." And the Iowa board has defined its position as follows: "The tables of these institutions should be good enough for everybody every day in the year." No estimate is allowed for any article that is not for general use, and Judge Kinne, one of the members of the board, said at one of the meetings: "This law means that delicacies shall not be paid for by the state for the use of officers and employes which are not furnished to those who are inmates of the institutions."

Canned salmon and oysters were objected to as luxuries, while here in Minnesota grated pineapple, peanuts, bananas, olives, peaches, grapes, and candy (and this not at Christmas time) are permitted. Coffee at 14 cents a pound is bought for the inmates, and for the employes and officers mocha and java at 25 cents a pound, and maple syrup is even imported from Vermont for the officers of one of the schools at Faribault.

The Iowa board takes the ground that the food should be plain, but of good quality, such is ordinarily used by the taxpayer himself who is paying for these luxuries. It also remarks that it wishes to impress upon the superintendents the fact that the institutions were created and exist for the benefit of the inmates, and not for the officers, who are simply there to care for them.

At another meeting one of the members said to the superintendents: "We want you to have the best articles we can procure; we want the inmates of every one of the state institutions to be liberally fed and well clothed, but we object to squandering the money of the taxpayers for luxuries for officers and employes."

In New York.

The state board of corrections and charities of New York takes a somewhat similar view of the matter, and the inspector states in the last report that "the practice which appears to prevail throughout the entire state wherever the system obtains of providing officers with maintenance in addition to their salaries of making extra food allowances for officers differing in quality from that allowed inmates should be at once discontinued. The supplies are of sufficiently excellent quality to satisfy the most exacting, and if the abuses which are plainly evident are to be abolished the practice of distinction must cease. Certainly no great hardship would be imposed if the resident officers were obliged to purchase out of their very liberal salaries the extra food supplies which they now receive and which may properly be styled luxuries."

In the hospitals for the insane in New York the officers and employes get the same food as the inmates, though they are, of course, at liberty to purchase anything for themselves that they please.

But better than all this arrangement, and one that would settle the matter at once and forever in this regard, would be to have the superintendents pay for their own food supply. Then there could be no question of delicacies and expensive luxuries, for no one would have the right to criticise anything they might choose to buy if they purchased and paid for it themselves, as they very well could do out of their liberal salaries.

It has been positively asserted by one of the members of the board that if the officers and employes at Red Wing were not allowed their present luxuries they would not stay; they would leave the school. This same remark was made to the board of control concerning some of the officers and employes there, and I cannot do better than quote the answer then made: "Of course we know that some of these employes will not stay with you

Unless They Have High Living.

"I would let them go. If they stay in your employ because you feed them well they are poor help and the quicker you unload them the better. We expect that the food furnished the inmates will be the same as that furnished the officers and employes, and if any officer or employe objects to this condition we will be pleased if they will present their resignations and quit the service of the state."

In Minnesota not only is the food of the officers of better quality than that of those whom they are paid to attend, but they often have a different and better paid cook. The Iowa board discovered a very similar state of affairs existing at one of the institutions there as exists to-day in the school at Owatonna where the first fruits of the hotbeds and gardens go to the table of the officers and employes. In this connection the board of control said to the superintendent: "We understand that the first products of the garden go to the officers and employes; now that is wrong, entirely. These things should go to the weak, the aged, and the delicate young children"

At Owatonna we find hot beds and a conservatory, the maintaining of which costs in salaries and living expense for the florist and assistant in the neighborhood of $600 a year, yet the principal benefit of which is apparently derived by the employes.

Greenhouse Profits.

A board sitting as this does once or perhaps twice a month for a few hours, however zealous it may be, is not likely to discover that the profit supposed to be derived from the greenhouse has long since vanished. Originally the greenhouse paid, as there was no florist in Owatonna and the townspeople bought flowers from the state school, and as the conservatory was heated at very trifling expense there seemed no reasonable objection to its establishment or continuance; but for the last two years a firm of florists has been established in Owatonna and the sale of flowers at the school has declined, but the greenhouse is still kept up and a florist and assistant paid salaries with the principal result that the tables of the officers and employes are furnished with forced vegetables.

One of the fundamental ideas of these boards is the eminently proper one that supplies grown in the state where the institutions are, should be purchased and used in preference to those grown elsewhere and the attention of the superintendants is called to the fact that rice and similar items are not absolute necessities and that rice being a starchy food, wheat, corn and potatoes grown in the state can be substituted for it, and they are also reminded that most of the necessaries and indeed many of the luxuries are home products and as such should have the preference over foreign grown.

A Massachusetts Example.

The state board of Massachusetts has adopted a rule that might be imported into Minnesota with good results, and that is a regulation which forbids the raising of salaries except at the beginning of the calendar year, and then only in accord with the civil service code. Here salaries are increased any and every month in the year and it is exceedingly doubtful if the boards give the question any particular attention or realize that they are making important increases in the payroll, and the superintendents add five or ten dollars to the salary of this or that favorite employe and the boards pass it without serious consideration.

Some of our institutions are run on a scale of expenditure that seems at times incredible. Take, for example, the state school for the feeble-minded at Faribault, where economy never seems to receive a thought. This school possesses a microscope costing $150, a camera and photograph outfit, a Roentgen ray machine costing several hundred dollars, a steam launch, a pony carriage and an elaborate ambulance costing several hundred dollars, and the real necessity for which it is difficult to perceive. It also maintains a dispensary clerk, with a salary of $45 per month and living, whose time is so little occupied and whose services are so little really needed that we are informed that he spends most of his time in "psychological research." Much of the basement of the school for the feeble-minded is devoted to this sort of thing, and too many rooms are given up to employes. In such things as these and in the elimination of positions created to satisfy political adherents the Iowa board has made real reforms.

In Iowa

the board of control consists of three members, who may not all be of the same political party. The governor nominates a committee of five from the senate, not more of three of whom may be of the same party, and these make the nominations for the board, which the senate afterward ratifies. The members are appointed for six years, the term of one expiring every two years. They devote their entire time to the management of the institutions and receive salaries of $3,000 per annum. As a consequence the institutions receive the most careful inspection, and no bills are contracted and nothing bought but what is of the best quality and the most suitable for the purpose.

In Minnesota in some of the schools the monthly statements receive the most cursory scrutiny, for usually the members of these boards are prominent and busy men, indeed in some of the schools the bills are left to one member to glance over and the others pass them without knowing what they are, or even the sum total, though they often in one month aggregate in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Is there any business man or firm in the world that would carry on his business in this way, and do it successfully, or even expect to do it successfully?

Private vs. Public Business.

No business man worthy the name would pay a bill of a few dollars without knowing what it was for, and whether a fair or exorbitant price was asked. Nor would he allow his pay roll to be increased either as to numbers or salary without a definite idea of the reason for the increase, yet when it comes to spending thousands of dollars the whole business of this great state, which expends over $2,000,000 biennially through these boards, is transacted within the few hours devoted to it once a month.

Under the board of control every estimate for articles requested is carefully examined before being ordered, and every bill, very expenditure thoroughly investigated before being paid. Some of the institutions use what are called "condemnation blanks" that is to say before anything broken, worn out or useless can be replaced the officer produces a voucher showing the thing desired is to replace something worn out or broken, etc. If, for example, it is necessary to replace a ladder; the superintendant asks for a new ladder and at the same time produces a voucher showing that a certain ladder is broken, or if it is perhaps a horse the voucher shows that a horse has died and that one is being asked for to replace it. So that the board knows exactly whether it is being asked to replace something or to add to the supply. As a consequence the board of control declares that there is nothing from a steam engine to a spool of thread belonging to the institutions for which it cannot account..

—Helen Gregory-Flesher.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, Ohio, by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nihells of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip, at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. De Waele, who has passed the three-score mile-stone, had a time with the grip; but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three-score and ten Mrs. Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked her; but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine, and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

WILL INTEREST SMOKERS.

About the Manufacturing and Advertising of Cigars.

Some people think that because a cigar is largely advertised that it is done at the expense of the cigar and detracts from its merits; but. this is not true.

The large advertisers of cigars work on the same principle as other large advertisers; they call the attention of the public to their article, and it must have merit or it does not hold them.

The cigar manufacturers who advertise largely do a proportionately large business, which enables them to sell at a smaller profit. They have greater facilities by buying in enormous quantities, and securing the cream of the tobacco crop at the lowest prices, which is all for the benefit of the smoker.

The firm of Hirschhorn, Mack & Co. is one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, and their Henry George cigar is strictly hand-made and wonderfully good. At five cents, this cigar would be an impossibility were it not for the advantages above named. Their Tom Moore cigar is also handmade, and of specially selected Havana fillers and Sumatra wrappers, from their warehouses in Havana and Amsterdam.

In buying direct, they save the middleman's profit, and are able to give superior goods at the lowest prices.

Sunday Theatricals.

St. Paul, March 6.—To Editor: A bill is before the legislature to prevent Sunday theatrical performances. The observance of the Lord's day is the bulwark of Christianity upon which civilization depends. Aside from this reason, Sunday rest is needed for every man. The actors' stage alliance has been doing its utmost for many years to avoid Sunday performances. Many leading actors absolutely refuse to play on Sunday. In this city the stage employes receive but $6.75 a week, including Sunday performance. Three others receive more. They take down the scenery on Saturday night working till 3 a. m. On Sunday they begin work at 9 a. m., and work till 3:30 p. m., returning at 7 p. m. for evening performance. They, like the actors, work on Sunday, not from choice, but compulsion. In the interests of humanity and civilization, it is to be hoped the bill will pass..

—William C. Pope,
Executive of C. A. I. L.

Through Sleeping Car Service to Kansas City Via "The Milwaukee."

A standard first-class sleeper for Kansas City via C., M. & St. P. Ry's popular Hedrick route leaves Minneapolis 7:50 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m. daily and arrives Kansas City 7:00 o'clock next morning.

The "Hedrick" is the most direct and comfortable route from the Twin Cities to Kansas City, the South, Southwest and California.

For full information regarding lowest rates apply to C., M. & St. P. Ry ticket agents, or address J. T. Conley, assistant general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago Great Western railway, No. 6, the favorite train, will on and after March 3 arrive at Chicago 1:40 p. m., one hour earlier than before, in time for matinees or the best Eastern connecting trains. Inquire of J. P. Elmer, G. A. P. D., corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, and Morgan, Harges & Co. of Paris announce that George W. Perkins, second vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, has been admitted to partnership in their firms in New York, Philadelphia and Paris. He will be directly connected with the New York house. He was born in Chicago in 1862.

day rain or snow.

For North and South Dakota and Montana: Increasing cloudiness, probably without rain Thursday; winds generally southeasterly. Friday rain or snow probable.

Daily Means.

Barometer, 30.08. Relative humidity, 79. Weather, cloudy. Maximum temperature, 28. Minimum temperature, 6. Daily range, 22. Mean teperature, 17. 7 p. m. temperature, 27. Wind at 7 p. m., west.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

—P. F. Lyons,
Local Forecast Official.

$5.00 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANY PERSON CAUGHT STEALING COPIES OF THE DAILY OR SUNDAY PIONEER PRESS FROM ANY RESIDENCE OR NEWS STAND IN ST. PAUL.

AN UNDESIRABLE AMENDMENT.

In most respects the primary election bill introduced by Mr. Dunn is entirely satisfactory. It makes few changes in the Minneapolis law beyond extending it to the entire state. But one of these changes is radically wrong, eliminating one of the essential provisions of the Minneapolis law, and making it possible for the machine politician to continue to exercise control over the nomination of candidates. Instead of providing that the voter shall be given one ballot of each of the parties on entering the booth, the Dunn bill provides that he shall "receive such ballot of the political party with which he then declares (under oath if his right thereto is challenged) that he affiliated and a majority of whose candidates he supported at the last general election, and with which party he proposes to affiliate at the next election, provided he has ever voted before."

The purpose of this amendment is undoubtedly to guard against the nomination of weak candidates of one party by the voters of the other. But while it is probable that this end can be reached in this way, it is open to a far more serious objection than the defect it seeks to cure. It destroys the independence of the voter and opens the door to the control of active workers in the interests of a single candidate or combination of candidates. In the first place, a great many men are unable to swear or to assert whether they voted more Republican or Democratic names at an election held two years before. This is especially true of the independent voters, whom it is one of the principal objects of direct primaries to interest in the nomination of candidates.

In the next place, no self-respecting man will bind himself to barter away his right to exercise a free choice at the polls for the sake of a vote at the primaries. He will hold himself aloof, as he does now for other reasons, and keep his final choice absolutely free.

In the third place, there are hundreds of men who, either with or without sufficient reason, do not feel that they can afford to have their political affiliations known and who will not come out to a primary if they have to announce their affiliations.

In the fourth place, by exercising the right of challenge given in this amendment the political worker can, under these conditions, practically control the nominations by throwing out on one pretext or another opposition votes and by making the voting extremely disagreeable to those whose only interest is to secure the nomination of good men.

Finally, there is no reason in the nature of political conditions. It is plain that unless something is done to combat the influence of the small but powerful clique which sees in direct primaries the destruction of its oligarchic control of local and state politics this far-reaching and much-needed reform will again be postponed. Unless an active effort is made this is likely to be the result in spite of the palpable fact that not since the Australian ballot was proposed has any measure been demanded with such unanimity. Confident that the legislature would not ignore a demand so general, those who favor direct primaries have made no effort to force regard for their demand either by organization or by agitation. They have believed that no agitation and no organization was necessary to secure an object so generally and so emphatically favored. They have made the mistake of underrating both the earnestness and the influence of the element that has made direct primaries necessary and against which they are aimed.

It is this element that is plotting to kill the measure by various devices, indirectly if possible and directly if necessary, in the few legislative working days that now remain. It is this element that is loudest in its professions of love for the people and the party, and it is this element alone that has ever betrayed either. It is this element that makes a business of politics and sacrifices public interests to further its personal ends. It is this element that is found blackmailing honest concerns and that accepts bribes from the dishonest. It is this element that busies itself at primaries and in conventions and foists upon both parties utterly unfit candidates whenever it suits its purposes. It is this element that is striving to gradually build up a machine and to fasten upon the state the same tyranny that is exercised by Croker in New York city, Platt in New York State and Quay in Pennsylvania. It is this element that is responsible for the high taxes and gross inefficiency of our city governments. It is this element that for its personal advantage or enrichment practically gives away public franchises worth thousands of dollars annually and that exacts no compensation. It is this element that has polluted politics, caused it to be held in contempt by many of those best capable of serving the public, and that has taxed the self-respect of every honest man who has ever desired public office. The hidden source of one-half the complaints that are made against our local and state governments is this element and the methods it employs. Its strongholds are the present primary system and the delegate convention with its opportunities for trades and manipulations.

This element does not include all of those who are interested and active in politics or who hold office. A large majority of these persons perform their political and official duties conscientiously, and whether as legislators, in administrative positions or as politicians, serve the public as best they can. They are vastly more entitled to respect than the good people who continually bemoan the rottenness of politics and do absolutely nothing to cure that rottenness. But even these active workers, as long as the convention system obtains, are consciously or unconsciously more or less subject to the control of the well-disciplined clique of self-seekers who concentrate their whole attention upon achieving their personal ends. To emancipate politics from this element and to substitute popu- [illegible] legislation. Moreover, it very frequently happens that respectable men take their wives and families, or parties of ladies and gentlemen after the theater go to respectable restaurants to lunch or take refreshments. This is the custom in every city in the land. It would be an absurd stretch of legislative authority to prohibit a man from taking his wife or daughters to lunch or dine with him at a restaurant. Yet this would be the effect of the substitute.

If the police department of this city chose to put a stop to the wineroom nuisance they could do it within a week, and if they need the aid of any additional legislation we have no doubt the temperance committee could get more intelligent pointers as to the kind of legislation needed from some trained and veteran policeman than from all the clergymen and deacons in the Twin Cities.

OUR NEW AGRICULTURE.

During the past dozen years there have been in operation in Minnesota new agencies which have become powerful in uplifting our farming interests. The State Agricultural College easily takes the front rank among these agencies, but the State Experiment Station, with its three substations, the farmers' institutes, the state fair and the several admirable societies affiliated with the State Agricultural society are one and all exerting a most beneficial influence. They are rapidly securing for agriculture by educational methods that advancement and standing which the Farmers' Alliance sought to gain by political methods. In no other state is there probably such harmony and unity of efforts in all these allied organizations as in the North Star State. Our college of agriculture, school of agriculture, dairy school and experiment stations form an agricultural institution of highest rank in the Union, and our state fair is clearly at the head of the list, and no state horticultural society is more admirable than Minnesota's society of horticulturists.

The farmers of the state have become aroused to the fact that the agricultural high school is the best place to educate farm boys and girls; and their disrespect for technical books and reports on agriculture and rural home making has changed to an eager desire for their help. They are so much in earnest in their support of all these institutions that they are pleased to see that the school of agriculture is asking for large appropriations with which to double the number of farm boys and girls who can be accommodated. We observe also that the requests of the state fair for a large building in which to exhibit agricultural products is meeting with general approval.

The legislative committee of the State Grange has interested itself to the extent of publishing an open letter to the members of the legislature in which they urge the senators and representatives to especially favor the agricultural department of the university and the state fair. They also request the legislature to provide a small amount of means with which to inaugurate the teaching of agriculture and rural life studies into rural schools.

There is something very encouraging about all this. A new faith in agricultural education is bringing its fruits in enlarged plans and a very much more vigorous policy. The fact that the department of agriculture of the university is justifying its request for buildings to cost $300,000 is full of meaning. This

BAD FOR THE INSURANCE

COMPANIES LOSE IN MINNESOTA.

Insurance Commissioner's Report Shows That Seventy Per Cent of Receipts Go for Losses.

The fire insurance companies, according to the report of the insurance commissioner, lost mony in Minnesota last year. The losses aggregate more than 70 per cent of the premiums, and the salaries, commissions and other expenses more than consumed the rest of the money paid in premiums.

The total amount of fire insurance written last year was $324,319,814, about $5,500,000 more than during 1899. The premiums were $4,233,409.20, against $3,976,828 for the previous year, and the losses were $2,951,536.15, against $2,074,048.69 for 1899.

The report shows that the marine companies did a total business amounting to $124,397,754, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 over 1899. The total losses were only $137,497.67, compared with $246,168.95 for the preceding year.

MALT FOR BREWERS.

New Industry Secures Articles of Incorporation.

The North Star Malting Company of Minneapolis filed a certificate of reincorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock of the company is to be $500,000, and the company will begin business when $225,000 is paid in.

The company is the first of the kind in this section of the country. It will engage in the business of manufacturing malt, and it is expected it will supply many of the small breweries in the Northwest.

On account of their limited capacity a number of the breweries in the state cannot afford to manufacture their own malt, and they purchase it, the same as a housewife buys the yeast she uses in her bread.

It is understood that the company will erect a large malt house in the neighborhood of the Minneapolis Brewing company in Minneapolis, and that the business will be run in connection with the business of the latter company. The incorporators are nearly all stockholders in the brewing company. They are W. W. Eastman, J. De Laittre, F. D. Noerenberg, A. C. Loring, Titus Mareck, S. T. Wiedenberk, C. J. Heinrich, W. O. Winston, G. B. Lane, H. F. Balch, M. B. Coon, J. W. Raymond, Clinton Morrison, E S. Woodworth, F. A. Smith, H. E. Fletcher, A. M. Robertson, M. P. Hawkins, J. H. Davis, J. Kunz and A. C. Cobb.

NEW VENTURE FOR LINSLEY

ANOTHER HOSTELRY ON HIS LIST.

Proprietor of the Aberdeen in St. Paul Leases the Burlington Beach Hotel, Long Island.

New York, Special, March 6.—The Burlington Beach hotel, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, has been leased for a term of five years by C. A. Linsley, proprietor of the Aberdeen hotel, St. Paul. Mr. Linsley will have as his associates in the management W. P. F. Meserve, late of the Palmer house and Metropole hotel, Chicago, and Elmer Woodbury, general manager of the hotel and restaurant system of the Maine Central road.

The White Star line steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, has among her passengers Signor Marconi, who, it is reported, is to undertake important electrical experiments in the United States.

Sheriff Fasig of Terre Haute, Ind., has received notice that the International Council of the World has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of every person implicated in the lynching of the negro, Ward.

The senate foreign relations has authorized a favorable report on the supplemental treaty between the United States and France, extending for a year the time in which the reciprocity treaty between the two countries may be ratified.

The British war office has issued orders for the formation of eight volunteer cyclist companies, to be composed of 120 men each, for service in South Africa. The recent useful work of the colonial cyclists led to this action.

The enactment of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill has placed at the disposal of the state department a sum of money for the acquisition by purchase of legation premises for the United States legation at Pekin.

According to the Lisbon correspondent of the London Daily Mail the Portuguese government has sent the cruiser St. Gibra to Oporto and ordered other battleships to be in readiness to go there on account of the anti-clerical manifestations.

Bituminous coal miners of Pennsylvania have decided to strike April 1 under their demands for the eight-hour day, a two-thirds' differential between machine and pick mining, the abolition of company stores and a dead work scale are acceded to.

The Moleplie tunnel piercing the Utah hill at Apex, seven miles west of Central City, Col., is on fire. Three miners are caught in the tunnel, and are probably dead from suffocation. They are: Con McNeerny, Supt. Bellows and W. H. Coltrin.

At the gala ball in Amsterdam last night Queen Wilhelmina wore a white dress with a rare diamond necklace. The prince consort and his mother were present but did not take part in the dancing. Free performances were given at the theaters last evening.

"Long Tom of Farnley," a locally renowned trencherman of Leeds, England, who made a bet that he could eat fourteen roasted pigeons in fourteen consecutive days, succeeded in demolishing his fourteenth bird yesterday. Subsequently he ate an extra bird.

A number of members of the house committee on rivers and harbors left here yesterday for Florida, Cuba and other points. They go to personally look over river and harbor matters and will be away about two weeks. The party includes Mr. Morris of Minnesota.

Charles Page Bryan, the United States minister to Brazil, has returned to Rio Janeiro from Porto Alegro, whither he went to attend the exposition. His departure from that city was made the occasion for a demonstration of Brazil's friendship for the United States.

The United Mineworkers yesterday served notice on the coal operators of Illinois that unless the operators grant the demands of the Williamson county miners for an increase of 3 cents per ton in the mining scale, the miners of the entire state will be called out on strike.

Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Washington, where he will complete arrangements for President McKinley's Western tour and the christening of the battleship Ohio at Mare Island May 18.

Union Pacific Grand Island local passenger train ran into the rear end of a through freight train in the yards at Columbus, Neb., last night. John Mendall of Iowa, who was shipping stock to Washington, was instantly killed, and his nephew, John King, severely injured.

It is expected that $100,000,000 will be expended in St. Louis in the next two years in connection with the great world's fair to be held in 1903 in commemoration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. Sixteen millions will be expended on the exposition direct.

Secretary Hay has been forced to testify to his own ability and fidelity. To-day he signed his own commission, as he is required to sign all the commissions of cabinet officers, and he thereby declared that he imposed implicit confidence in himself and in his own fidelity and ability.

The "Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard" has invited this year Monsieur Gaston Deschamps, the eminent literary critic of the Parisian paper "Le Temps," to deliver the Hyde lectures, and he will give, next February,

SURPRISE FOR YOUNG MANCHESTER.

He Is Served With a Summons in a Breach of Promise Suit Brought by an Actress.

Pioneer Press Special Cable Service.

Liverpool, March 6.—The duke of Manchester and his bride, formerly Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, arrived here from New York to-day. The duke was welcomed on his arrival with a writ in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Portia Knight of Marlborough mansions, Westminster.

Miss Knight is an American, twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. She was on the stage in New York for a short time and has been living privately in London for a year. She referred a representative of the Associated Press to her lawyers. The writ has been out for some time, she said, and she did not know whether it would be served in America or England. Miss Knight said she was glad to hear that it had been served in Liverpool.

This entirely unexpected sequel to one of the most interesting marriages between American heiresses and representatives of the British peerage had its inception shortly after the duke of Manchester so suddenly made Miss Zimmerman a duchess. Miss Knight's allegations are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that she is in earnest and that the suit was brought without any idea of gaining publicity. She is about the same age as the duke of Manchester, possibly a trifle older. Their acquaintance began when Miss Knight was living in Stirm's mansions in London, where the duke frequently visited. The employes of the mansions say the acquaintance ripened to a stage where they quarreled frequently and the visits continued until only about six months ago, when the duke no longer called there and Miss Knight took a flat elsewhere. She is now living in London among friends of position and means. Unlike Miss Zimmerman, Miss Knight is a pronounced brunette, with an olive complexion.

The Manchester sensation promises to rival the Westminster scandal. Although the duke of Manchester asserts that the writ has not been served upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been published and proceedings have commenced.

No one met the duke and duchess of Manchester on their arrival at Euston station, London. The duchess looked extremely well and very pretty. The duke seemed rat her worried. When asked if it were true that he had been served with a writ, he replied:

"It is quite untrue. I know nothing about the suit. I am feeling quite fit, and had a fine time in America."

"Come along," said the duchess, and the couple jumped into a cab and drove off. They had intended to land at Queenstown and to proceed to their Irish home, but the storm prevented, and, therefore, they decided to come to London, which they will leave shortly for Ireland.

Portland, Or., March 6.—Miss Portia Knight was formerly a resident of Salem, Or., and is a daughter of Rev. P. S. Knight, a well-known Congregational minister of that city.

Lowell, Mass, March 6.—Portia Knight, who is said to have sued the duke of Westminster for breach of promise, was a member of the Kendall Weston Stock company, which played here during the season of 1896-97. She lived here about a year and became quite a social favorite.

Both Feet Frozen.

John P. Miffler, a section man on the Soo line, was brought in from St. Cloud yesterday with both feet badly frozen. He was taken to the city hospital.

[illegible] committee. It is [illegible] that this action will prove fatal for the measure, as the Republicans are looking for an excuse to take the matter into court. The Democrats seem uncertain of their next move, and it is speculation whether they will make an effor to-morrow to secure the immediate presence of Senator Moore, who is ill in Baltimore, or whether they will try to go on under the organization of to-day, adjourning until they secure a quorum.

THEY DO NOT WANT TROUBLE

CUBANS WILL REMAIN QUIET.

an Uprising to Gain Their They Have No Intention of Starting Independence.

Havana, March 6.—An investigation into the report circulated in the United States by a news agency that the United States secret service officials had been informed that plans are on foot for a Cuban uprising, and that disorder is only avoided now by the efforts of leaders to hold the revolutionary element in check, elicited the following statement from Senor Consals Quesada, who was the special commissioner of Cuba at Washington, and who was said in the dispatch referred to to have confirmed the statements made:

"I have not made any statements regarding an uprising. If any persons are interested in fomenting an uprising they are not the Cubans who are in favor of independence, but parties desirous of seeing Cuba crushed forever. What we have to contend against now is American public opinion. There is no prospect of fighting here."

A few of the delegates to the Cuban constitutional convention sat around the convention hall this afternoon. They held no meeting, and were not disposed to talk about the situation, but the general opinion seemed to be that the convention would not accept the Platt amendment. There is considerable political excitement throughout the country, but no disposition to resent the action of congress except by moral force.

REVIEW OF APPROPRIATIONS

LESS THAN PREVIOUS CONGRESS.

The Difference in Favor of the Late Congress Is $128,000,000.

Washington, March 6.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, the senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth congress, which will be printed in the Record to-morrow. They place the total appropriations for the congress at $1,440,062,545, placing those for the first session at $710,150,862 and for the second at $729,911,683. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing the expenditures of the previous congress at $1,568,212,637, and Mr. Livingstone makes a comparison with the Fifty-fourth congress, which appropriated $1,044,580,273.

DINSMORE MUST DIE.

Death Sentence of the Hypnotist and Murderer Is Affirmed.

Lincoln, Neb., March 6.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision affirming the death sentence of the trial court against F. L. Dinsmore. Dinsmore, who is a hypnotist, was convicted of murdering his wife and Fred Lane in the town of Odessa. The crime was most brutal. Mrs. Lane, who was arrested as an accomplice, testified that she connived with Dinsmore to commit the murder, but was at the time under the hypnotic influence of Dinsmore and took no actual part in the crime. She said Dinsmore strangled his wife and shot her husband while she looked on.

A WELL-INFORMED OPINION.

A gentleman who has given years of study to the workings of state benevolent institutions in Minnesota and other states, and whose opportunities for observation have been unsurpassed, writes as follows to the Pioneer Press:

I wish to thank the Pioneer Press for its sensible, discreet and loyal opposition to the "board of control" mania which has seized so many of our good and influential men in Minnesota. I have visited all of the states that have adopted the system of one board of control and studied the conditions which it fosters, and find as fruits of the system two evils most prominent:

1. The almost complete surrender of the institutions to dominant politics.

2. Any and all reductions in cost (if any) are made at the expense of the welfare of the institutions.

Our special schools in Minnesota require rare equipment and long practice, in both officers and teachers, to keep them in the front rank of excellence.

Referring to the charge brought by some of the (interested) advocates of the board of control proposition that the local boards have in their purchases of supplies discriminated in favor of their local markets, our correspondent submits documentary proof that in several at least of our largest institutions the requirement has been and is that purchases should be made wherever they are "best and cheapest." It would probably be difficult to point out any Minnesota institution where such requirement has not prevailed. Indeed, a local dealer in one of the towns where a large institution is located has been heard to declare that all hopes that local trade would be benefited by the establishment of the institution there have proved illusory, at least so far as purchases by the institution were concerned. So great was the competition of outside dealers, he declared, that when a local dealer did secure an order the only advantage which accrued to him was such as came from "turning over the stock" without profit.

THE SAINT PAUL PIO

But after making every allowance for the disposition and opportunities of the separate boards to buy their supplies where they can be bought best and cheapest, it stands to reason that the large quantities of the same articles, such as food, fuel, and other necessaries and comforts, required for all the thirteen institutions, could be purchased more cheaply by one purchasing agent who understood his business than they could be bought in thirteen different lots by thirteen different stewards or boards. The governor and the state auditor seem to the Pioneer Press to be entirely right in this position, which conforms to accepted business principles. It is solely and wholly upon this ground that they recommend the turning over of the management of these institutions by a board of control. No other reason is given by either for urging the board of control system. But there is not the slightest necessity for putting the entire management of these institutions in charge of a board of control in order to secure the wholesale purchasing of their supplies. That duty can be a great deal better performed by a single purchasing agent, as is done in our great railroad systems. And we may remark here that the suggestion of the Pioneer Press that this duty be vested in a single purchasing agent has met with the emphatic approval of several persons who have made a study of the work of these institutions and have some practical experience in their financial management. Perhaps it would be better, as one correspondent suggests, that this purchasing agent should be appointed by the board of corrections and charities instead of by the governor, in order to keep the office out of politics. But this board would inevitably be drawn into politics if it had any salaried appointments to make. The governor, of whatever party, can usually be trusted to appoint a business man of integrity and ability for such a position.

And this is practically the only important change that need be made in our present system. The purchases should be made on requisitions of the stewards, approved by the separate boards. The supplies purchased should be subject to proper inspection as to quality and quantity by some authority independent of the purchasing agent; the disposition of every article purchased by a proper system of vouchers and accounting, and this with the fullest publicity as to prices paid, should secure the utmost economy without any deterioriation of the quality or standard of living. The humane functions of the institutions should not be placed under charge of the purchasing agent. They would be best left where they are now in separate boards and under the critical and advisory supervision of the board of corrections and charities. The separate boards cost the state nothing to speak of, and being composed mainly of men of high character, their services are useful because they are usually familiar each with the needs of the institution under their charge, and take a deep interest in its welfare. They can certainly be trusted to look after the humane interests of each institution more intelligently and more devotedly than a board of control charged with the management of the totally dissimilar affairs of thirteen institutions.