

# BIENNIAL ASYLUM REPORT

## Supt. J. F. Calbreath Shows Conditions in the Big State Institution.

### The Percentage of Cured Cases Is Very Satisfactory--The Death Rate Is Considerable--Estimates of the Hospital's Needs for the Next Two Years.

Dr. John F. Calbreath, superintendent of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane, yesterday filed his biennial report to the Legislature with the Board of Trustees of the Asylum, and the same was promptly placed in the hands of the State Printer. The report shows a very satisfactory state of affairs at the hospital, the biggest, by far, of the several state institutions. The increase in the number of patients during the past two years has been but little, while the percentage of the cures effected is large, the death rate alone being unsatisfactory. Being larger than expected. The management of the asylum has evidently been an economical one, as the superintendent reports, with just pride, that the appropriation for the general fund has not been exhausted and there is no deficit. Following are a few excerpts from the report:

"No care or labor has been spared to bring about the greatest good in the direction for which this, the noblest benefaction of our commonwealth, has been created and maintained, and it is believed that the results attained will not compare unfavorably with those of similar institutions, either financial or in their general character. The accompanying table indicates the movement of the population during the biennial period:

No. in hospital, Dec. 31, 1898.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted during the term.	446	223	670
No. escapes returned.	32	42	74
No. under treatment.	1263	698	1871
Discharged, recovered.	146	71	217
Discharged, improved.	54	46	100
Discharged, not improved.	32	33	65
Discharged, not insane.	2	4	6
Died.	132	92	224
Escaped.	50	50	100
Discharged, died, elapsed.	442	256	698
Remaining in hospital, November 30, 1900.	821	352	1173
Daily average, 1007.5.			

It will be noted that the proportion of cures has risen to 21.9 per cent on admission during the term, and to 11.2 per cent on the whole number treated. When we remember that the general average of patients discharged as cured in the United States is approximately 20 per cent on the admissions, and that ours has reached 21.9 per cent it certainly affords satisfaction. For obvious reasons the percentage based on the whole number treated are of less value, but in this, while the general average is about 10, ours has reached 11.2, which is also highly satisfactory.

"With regard to the death rate, the exhibit is not so good. While there have been no epidemic diseases attended with any considerable mortality, excepting in grippe, which always claims its victims among the aged, the percentage of deaths has reached 11.9, which is slightly higher than heretofore. It is of interest to note that of the old chronic cases transferred here from the Hawthorn Asylum at Portland, in 1883, a greater number have died than during any preceding annual term, among them being John Marshall, committed from Multnomah county, believed to have been the first person committed as insane in Oregon. It is proper to here repeat that many sane cases are brought here to die, who, under suitable conditions, could be maintained elsewhere.

"Of the whole number remaining in the hospital, November 30, 1900, it is considered that 102 of them may be classed as curable, 980 of them incurable, and 91 of them as doubtful.

### THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

"Representations have been made in former reports, calling attention to the inappropriateness of associating the insane, the idiotic, the epileptic and also those affected with tuberculosis. And to this list may be well added the criminal insane. This last class is entitled to just and intelligent consideration, both in framing and operation of laws. If the person who commits an act, knows its nature and quality, and that it is wrong, but through mental aberration the result of disease, is irresistibly urged to commit the act, should he in justice be sent to the prison? If his self-control has been so undermined by disease that even trifling provocation or temptation suffices to overcome it, so that he cannot resist the impulse to commit a crime, should he in justice be sent to the prison? Such persons constitute a menace to communicate safety, and the latter must be protected, but the safety can be subserved without the stigma of felon or convict attached to the irresponsible criminal.

"Right and separate provision should

### FUNDS NEEDED.

The Superintendent makes the following estimates for the maintenance and improvements for the Oregon State Insane Asylum, including Cottage Farm, for the years 1901 and 1902:

Insane and idiotic fund.	\$288,000
Returning patients to homes.	1,200
Library and amusement fund.	1,200
Bath tubs and closets.	1,000
Electric light and gas.	15,800
Removing earth and building walls and vault in basement.	775
One washing machine.	1,000
One mangle.	250
One shirt iron.	250
Finishing and furnishing new ward above what were during the 'hard times,' and the prospects are that many of them will make still further advance, such as meat, salt, sugar, flour, woodens, etc. Hence there will be an additional tendency to an increased per capita during the next term, and it is a moderate estimate to compute the amount for this fund at \$288,000, which is the amount proposed for the next term.	

### THE POPULATION.

The report is the following table, showing the number of patients in the asylum, by counties from which they were committed:

County	Male	Female	Total
Baker	27	17	44
Benton	14	4	18
Clackamas	36	18	54
Clatsop	46	12	58
Columbia	20	2	22
Coos	20	7	27
Crook	3	1	4
Curry	32	13	45
Douglas			

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cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. Relieves catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

**Ely's Cream Balm** is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug Store or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York

be made for the self-detention of such persons when convicted, but they should not be classed among ordinary criminals. On the other hand it is unfair with this class, because of personal dangers, difficulty of management, danger of escape, and their contaminating association. That both of these objectionable conditions exist in Oregon today, is a matter of common knowledge. Such cases are entitled to and should receive separate care, restrictions and management.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

"When the buildings now contracted are completed and finished, there will be greater accommodations according to population than have existed heretofore, and opportunity is now afforded to segregate those afflicted with tuberculosis, without any added expense for bridging. When the contagiousness, the prolonged suffering, and the great fatality of this disease are considered, there is promptly recognized a grave responsibility in simply permitting mixed associations to court an extension of its ravages among helpless patients entrusted to state care.

### LEGISLATION.

"When a person is adjudged insane, he is legally pronounced incompetent to care for his own interests or for himself, and this calls for suitable supervision. He is taken from the care of his friends, and conveyed by some body to the asylum. If such conveyance is supervised by persons familiar with the care and tactful management of the insane, as well as skilled in nursing those physically helpless and weak, evidently the greater benefit is thus secured to such persons when being taken from their homes. And if, additionally, this latter care can be secured with even less expense than by the method usually pursued, the change in methods will certainly commend itself to all interested or concerned. A change in the law, therefore, providing for such a system here to have asylum employees bring in all patients committed, instead of county officers doing the work, is recommended.

### APPROPRIATIONS.

"The net increase of population during the last two years has been only thirteen, an unprecedentedly small one, and much below what would ordinarily be expected. Because of this, and because it was so much below the estimate on which the insane and idiotic fund was figured, there has been a deficiency to report in that fund. Stable articles have been advanced in price far above what they were during the 'hard times,' and the prospects are that many of them will make still further advance, such as meat, salt, sugar, flour, woodens, etc. Hence there will be an additional tendency to an increased per capita during the next term, and it is a moderate estimate to compute the amount for this fund at \$288,000, which is the amount proposed for the next term.

"For returning patients to their homes the sum of \$1200 is asked. This is the same as heretofore, and is something that cannot be dispensed with."

### IS SHORT, YET HIGH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cadet Adam F. Casad, of Kentucky, will be captain of next year's West Point Military Academy football team. His election by a unanimous vote has just been announced. Cadet Casad has generally played half-back, but on several occasions took the place of quarter-back. The new captain is short, and stands high in the class of 1902.

### POLITICAL FORECASTING.

What One of Marion County's Legislators Says of the Impending Senatorial Fight.

Last evening's Portland Telegram has the following interesting item in its news columns:

"All of Marion county's delegation will support Hon. H. W. Corbett for United States Senator, with possibly one exception," declared Henry Keene, of Stayton, a member of the lower House.

"I am not positive that there is even an exception," he continued, "but there may be one member who is in favor of Charles W. Fulton, State Senator from Clatsop. There will be no trouble in organizing either House."

"Eight members of the next Legislature were in Portland yesterday, and as it happened, they were all at the same hotel. Those here were Senators George C. Brownell of Clackamas; J. N. Williamson, of Crook; Klamath, Lake and Wasco; John D. Daly, of Benton; J. W. Morrow, of Umatilla; Representatives George Miller of Wasco and Wheeler; D. A. McAllister, of Union; L. B. Reeder, of Umatilla and Union; Henry Keene, of Marion. With the exception of Senator Morrow and Representative McAllister, all are Republicans.

"The assembling of so many Legislators created a little stir for a while,

and also access at once jumped to the conclusion that there was something doing. Each member spoke to the master explained his presence as the result of private business. It is nothing unusual for half a dozen or more Legislators to arrive in town at the same time, as the holidays are approaching. Some of those here yesterday were making hay while the sun shone, however, and a few were played in order. Local politicians, Republican and Democratic, hovered in the hotel lobby and button-holed the lawmakers, holding whispered conversations—all for the good of the party presumably."

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### HOW ARTHUR, THE DIPLOMAT, WEST A-FISHIN'.

Look here, Kathryn, I thought you were going to Mabel's garden party on purpose to show her what a handsome husband you have!" cried the girl in the rose-wreathed hat. "I was so surprised to find that you were not there, after all! I knew, however, that it was not Arthur's fault, because he seemed so delighted at the idea of going."

"I was not there," said the bride, "and all I've got to say is that you know very little about men if you think they mean every thing they say."

"I'm sure I hope they don't," sighed the girl in the rose-wreathed hat. "I'd hate to think that my father meant all the things he said about my extravagance today!"

"Very true, dear; still, they may not be a case in point. Yes, Arthur said he was so anxious to go that he could hardly wait for the day to come I might have suspected something when he said that, for he usually hates as much to go out anywhere as I."

"Hate to stay at home? H'm, yes, I know. Well, did he complain of a headache or anything the day before?"

"Indeed he didn't; he was particularly bright and jolly. He usually mentioned as breakfast that two or three of his friends were getting up a fishing excursion and wanted him to go, too, but he had declined because of the garden party. I thought that was very nice of him."

"Why, yes, indeed, wasn't it? Well, I only wish that Arthur had a twin brother, so I could marry him; such an unselfish man is."

"If Arthur were here himself he would no doubt appreciate your remarks; I don't. Let me see, what was I—O, I remember! Yes, I felt a little uneasy after he left, lest he be suddenly called away on business, or something like that. However, no telegram came, and I sat down to write Lucille a long friendly letter, telling her how I pitied the girl who had not such a noble, unselfish husband as I."

"Humph! A girl who is just about to sail for Europe is not in a position to worry very much over the lack of a husband, dear."

"No-o, perhaps not," sighed the bride; "still, it will at least keep her from writing me a piteous letter from every town in which she stops—and that is something; I am glad now that I wrote that letter just when I did."

"Very true, dear; she will have time to digest its contents on the steamer, when she is unable to digest anything else."

"Yes, and besides a telegram did arrive in the afternoon, and I was so mad that I could hardly open it! The telegraph boy seemed to think that I was a bit excited, for he edged away down the steps before I had fairly time to sign for its receipt."

"O, my goodness, gracious! you surely don't mean to tell me that after all that Arthur—"

"He had not. The telegram was from my mother. She said that in response to Arthur's urgent invitation she was coming to make us a nice little visit and would arrive that very evening! I felt so badly to think that I had even suspected Arthur of—"

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### GERMAN ANIMOSITY

Shown in High Tariffs Against the Products of America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Agrarian party in Germany, having successfully brought about a law at the last session of the Reichstag prohibiting, in effect, the importation of American canned meats, is now using its powerful influence to increase the heavy import duties on all grains entering the empire, notably on wheat, reports United States Consul Desjardis, Bremen, to the State Department.

The aim of the Agrarians, according to the consul, is to make Germany entirely independent of all countries for its breadstuffs and food supplies.

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laughed at him and made all kinds of prophecies about his folly being in vain. But the stranded system proved to be the right thing and, since been adopted by other lines, has been the Metropolitan Railway. Last year the Metropolitan Railway took in ninety-nine million transfers. His next discovery was that while his cable traction cost 17 and 70-100 cents per car mile, electric traction would cost only 13 and 10-100 cents per car mile. Then he began to change the entire system to electric traction. The wisdom of Whitney's progressive methods is evidenced in the steady increase of the net earnings of the surface roads as compared with the declining receipts of the elevated railroads over a period of years.

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"As William C. Whitney's public reputation is most closely related to his control of the street railways of New York, we can afford to pass over his dealings in whisky and tobacco. When he returned to New York in 1886 the street railways of the metropolis were perhaps the most unprogressive in the United States. As soon as he took hold of the Broadway surface road he replaced the ancient, ramshackle cars with cars of new and almost elegant design. He recognized from the beginning the common-sense principle that so many corporations and directors of corporations ignore, which is, that the better the service given to the public the heavier the dividends paid on investment. But he did not stop there. He began to investigate the cable system of surface roads in other cities. He found that while it cost 18 and 98-100 cents per car-mile to run horse cars, cable roads cost only 17 and 70-100 cents. He had no sooner reached this decision than he introduced cable traction. But he went right on investigating, for the impulse of Whitney is always to have an eye on the tomorrow of things. His able cars were larger and of costlier fittings than any others in the country. Realizing that the only chance many people have to read newspapers is while they are in the cars, he put in the Pintsch system of lighting, which was as much of an improvement on the oil lamp as the lamp was on the original tallow dip. Then he inaugurated the transfer system by which a passenger can ride all around New York for five cents. Railway people

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### HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

(Continued from 1st Page.)

vessels of war of belligerents.

"4.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the Canal, except in the case of accident and hindrance of transit, and in such case transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

"5.—The provisions of this article shall apply to the waters adjacent to the Canal within three marine miles of the opposite ends. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible. A vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours of the departure of that of another belligerent. It is agreed, however, that none of the immediate foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing for its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

"6.—The plant, estimate, buildings and all works necessary to the construction and operation of the Canal shall be deemed to be a part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as a part of the Canal.

"7.—No fortifications shall be erected commanding the Canal or waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the Canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

### A WARM DEBATE

Washington, Dec. 20.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the Senate over the resolution of Chandler to discharge the committee on contingent expenses