THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

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HOFER BROTHERS. - - - Editors.

WEDNESDAY .....FEBRUARY 19

GRAND JURY REPORT.

They Find the County Offices in Good Order.

THE ASYLUM SEVERELY CRITICISED

The Journal Has the Only Full, Verbatim and Accurate Report Published.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY, 1890.

To the honorable circuit court of the State of Oregon for Marion county.

We, the grand jury for the February term of said court respectfully submit the following report to-wit:

1st. We visited the city jail in the city of Salem and found it in a much worse condition than would have been expected. We are aware that the persons that mostly occupy the jail are a hard lot of citizens and many of the quite filthy, but, as many of them serve from three to five days' time boarding at the expense of the city, we would recommend that they be instructed how to use soap, water and whitewash brushes on the building and would further recommend that the jail be furnished with more comfortable bedding, providing the grand jury saw all that belongs to the city.

2d. We visited the county jail and found it neat and clean, and the prisoners reported plenty of good food and kind treatment. The sheriff's office was inspected and everything found neat and satisfactory. His accounts are neatly kept. He exhibited receipts and accounted for all moneys collected by him for the taxes of 1889, that being all this grand jury inquired into The sheriff, however, requested us to examine the whole matter and offered to show us receipts.

3rd. We visited the county clerk's office and found the court records nearly recorded and all papers filed away in convenient cases in the vault, where they can be turned to at once. Everything about the office appears to be in good business trim. We would recommend to the proper officers—1st, That, as they have expended so much money on the vaults, that in order to make them more secure the wooden shelving now in use be removed and the patent iron shelving be substituted. 2nd, As many valuable papers are missing in important cases that have passed through the courts, that the county court pass an order prohibiting the county clerk from allowing any persons to have access to the papers in the vault except the clerk and his deputies.

4th. We visited recorder's office and found his work of indexing progressing finely, and his records all in good workmanlike order, the office neat and clean, but too small for convenience.

5th. We also visited the office of the superintendent of schools and found it well filled when he was in. He led us quietly into the intricate works of his office and explained the hard work in store for him, all of which was commended. The office appeared to be in good shape and well provided for.

6th. We visited the county treasurer's office, when in a very few minutes he explained the manner in which the county finances are manipulated. His stubs told us how much money he had recieved from the sheriff since the 18th of last month, when he commenced turning over taxes collected, the amount of which was $18,500, also how the balance had been expended. His books are neat and plain, and while we had no time to examine as to their correctness, we know that in amounts recieved the sheriff's receipts and his stubs corresponded.

7th. We have been all through the court house and find it neat and clean in all departments, and congratulate the county officials on having such a proficient janitor. We found that some repairs are necessary around the attic windows for the better protection of the building.

8th. We visited the county poor farm and find the effects of the high water quite apparent from the destruction of fences and buildings. We found the home neatly kept and the beds good and comfortable, and the inmates reported plenty of well cooked foods, kind treatment and good care and attention in cases of sickness. The grand jury would recommend that the proper authorities have some part of the house set apart exclusively for the use of the female inmates, leaving much of the part now occupied entirely to the males.

9th. We visited the Oregon State penitentiary and caught them cleaning up after the late storm. The water tanks that have been stationed on top of the building ever since it was built have rotted the tin away and it leaks quite badly. The water had disfigured the inside walls and partitions but we found the walls in a process of being cleaned and whitewashed. We examined the books and records and found all kept in a neat and plain manner so that any person can understand them. The prison, aside from the leaking part, was clean and in good condition. The cells were mostly clean, except the cells occupied by the Chinese, which should be renovated. Each bed that was examined had a mattress and two pairs of blankets. We examined the kitchen, which was clean and neat. We also examined the bread and meat and will report them of a good quality—the meat in fact extra, with plenty of potatoes and other vegetables on hand to give them a good and healthy diet. We passed through the shops and find most all of the able bodied prisoners at work. Those that were interviewed reported plenty of good, wholesome food, good treatment for good conduct and strict discipline in all matters. We cannot pass from the prison without congratulating the superintendent on the improvements that have been made on the outside as well as the inside of the prison and especially on the fine structure he has erected on which stands his 21,000 gallon water tank which will be used as soon as complete, and the other tanks removed from the building and the roof repaired in accordance with the appropriations made therefor.

10th. We examined the offices pertaining to courts of justice at the state house, the offices of the clerk of the supreme court and its bailiff, and find each well kept and in good order.

THE ASYLUM.

For the grand jury to examine into the workings of the state insane asylum and make an intelligent report from their own knowledge of what they learn in the short time they have to pass through the immense structure, is simply impossible. We followed the ancient custom and traversed ward after ward through halls and stairways, basement, kitchen, store rooms, engine house, water works, bathing house and laundry, and for a grand jury to report it clean and neat would fall far short of giving the expression of this grand jury.

The new system of heating by hot water is working well and the superintendent reports that it keeps the wards very comfortable at all times, and in cool weather it saves for the state from eight to twelve cords of wood per day. Their system of water works will be as fine and convenient as can be found and perfect security for the building when the superintendent has his plan completed. Superintendent Lane has made great improvements inside and outside the buildings. We examined the food as it was being served in the wards, and their mode of serving it, and the food that we saw in process of serving was as good as could be expected, when it is prepared in such large quantities. We found in the store rooms plenty of vegetables for the patients and all other food supplies provided by the state in large quantities. We examined quite closely their bedding in the different wards as we passed through, and found them good and comfortable, consisting of hair mattresses, sheets, pillows, two pairs of blankets and spread. Their clothing was shown us and pronounced comfortable, and the material from which it was manufactured all appeared to be of the best substantial material.

The inmates appeared to be as comfortable and happy as that unfortunate class of humanity could be expected to be found.

Information having come before the grand jury in regard to the manner in which the asylum is conducted, we examined the following charges as closely as we could from the witnesses called, in the following manner: 1. The cruel and inhuman treatment of patients. 2 Unhealthy food. 3. Compelling patients to work and punishing when refusing. 4. The serving of a better grade of food to the employes than to the patients, and other minor charges in regard to clothing, bedding, etc.

As regards charge 1st, we find that in some cases there has been some harsh and inhuman treatment, but in every case, with one exception, the attendant so offending was promptly discharged when reported to the superintendent. The exception was a new attendant, who got strict orders to give every man on his ward a bath, and he obeyed literally, if it did take force. Other cases of ill treatment occurred and were not reported, from a kind of "standing in compact" that to some extent exists among the attendants.

Charge 2d—The charge of unhealthy food was in cooking and serving on the wards spoiled meat and fish, and other articles unfit for use, and in picking pieces of bread and meat from the slop bucket on their return from the ward dining rooms, and in serving them to the patients in hash and stews. As to the cooking and serving of spoiled meat and fish, we find that it was contrary to the orders of the superintendent, according to printed rules and regulations. As regards the picking from the slop buckets and plates of patients, the evidence is very strong that such has been the case, while the superintendent very positively denies knowing anything about it, and that his orders were to save all provisions that had not been served and return them to the kitchen.

While we commend the rigid economy of the superintendent in conducting the asylum, we would suggest that more attention be given to looking after the cooking and serving of food.

Charge 3rd—In reference to this charge, all the employes we examined that are now engaged at the asylum state that such is not the case at present.

Charge 4th—The serving of a better grade of food to the employes than to the patients. We find that the superintendent is following in the tracks of all his predecessors since the foundation of the asylum, and freely confesses that in some things the employes are provided with a better class of provisions and served with more delicacies than the patients, which the commissary explains by saying it would be very expensive to the state and very inconvenient to prepare and serve on the wards such as are served in the employes' dining room.

We recognize the fact that the asylum is a state institution, under control of the state board, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer, but under the immediate supervision of the superintendent, whose will is imperious so far as the employes are concerned, and that the attendants' will is imperious so far as the patients on the wards are concerned, and in obedience to the printed rules furnished, and that many things transpire of which the superintendent is, or may be, ignorant, and that the comfort or discomfort of the patients largely depends on the attendants, who have the power and sometimes the desire to appropriate to themselves many things intended for the patients. If this grand jury have any suggestions to make it is, that the asylum was built and is supported by the state for the care of the poor unfortunates who are the patients, and not for the employes. While the superintendent is following in the old and established custom without any thought of wrong, we would suggest that the difference in provisions be narrowed down instead of widened out; that the grade of the patients' food be raised or that of the employes be lowered, and thereby have a greater saving to the state. We are aware that attendants are in need of stronger diet than the patients, who are always on the ward, and it is also true that the convalescents might enjoy some of the delicacies as well as the employes.

The other charges of shortage of clothing and bedding are traceable directly to the employes in charge, and were never reported to the superintendent.

The institution is an immense affair, where nearly seven hundred persons are fed and cared for, and it would be a strange thing indeed if some complaints were not made, and the wonder is that more have not been cast loose on the public.

We thank all the court officials for the many courtesies extended to us during the term of court and submit this as our report.

S. A. JONES, Foreman.
S. R. T. JONES,
L. V. EHLEN,
JESSE W. LOONEY,
G. M. FRY,
D. DURRIN,
J. W. CRAWFORD.

CLEAR YOUR FACE.

It is now known that a pimply skin is not the result of blood disease, but is caused by impaired digestion, for which they now give vegetable correctives instead of calomel. Twenty testimonials are given to contrast the action of the potash sarsaparillas and Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Mrs. C. D. Stuart of 1231 Mission street, S. F., writes that she took one of the leading sarsaparillas for indigestion and dyspepsia. Its only effect was to cause pimples to appear on her face. Upon taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla the first effect was the disappearance of the pimples and she was subsequently relieved of the indigestion and dyspepsia.

Robert Stewart also writes from Petaluma, Cal., that being troubled with boils he found that one of the leading sarsaparillas actually increased the eruptions, which responded at once to Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and disappeared immediately.

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Is one guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or a refund of purchase price. On this plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, safe, and can be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Daniel J. Fry's Drug store.

A traveller in Norway says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food, which perhaps might be beneficially followed here. They have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what relish they take a sip of the water and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway, and the question is, Does more of feeding have something to do with the preservation of the animal's respiratory organs.

Sent Wan.

We desire to say that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that give such satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them, and stand ready to refund the price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. The remedies have won their popularity on their merits. Daniel J. Fry Druggist.

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Col. Lebo of the Sixth Regiment says: Dr. E. S. Holden: By the advice of a friend I was induced to use your Ethereal Cough Syrup for a severe cough. I found great relief from the use of only one bottle.
EUGENE LEBO, Stockton.
Large size $1.00 small 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
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We offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O., E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier Toledo National bank, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 23-1m

SOCIETY NOTICES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Regular meeting on Tuesday night of each week at 7:30 p. m.
J. O'DONALD, C. C.
W. H. H. WATERS, K. of R. and S.

CLIVE LODGE No. 18, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall up stairs. Corner Commercial and Ferry streets, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.
J. L. MITCHELL, Secretary. I. A. MANNING, N. G.

G. A. R.—Sedgwick Post, No. 19, Department of Oregon, meets every Monday evening at the hall over the Oregon Land company's office. Visiting comrades are cordially invited to attend.
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S. A. RANDLE, Adjutant.

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TILMON POHL, attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up stairs in Patton's block.

JOHN A. CARSON, Counsellor and attorney at law. Member of the Bar of Ontario, Canada. 99 State street, Salem, Oregon.

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PROFESSIONAL NURSE—A specialty made of confinements, large experience. Mrs. C. C. Morgan, 290 Commercial street. 1-24-1m

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First Prize—Elegant China Tea Set, fifty-six pieces, complete.
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JACOB L. MITCHELL, Local Agent, Salem, Or.

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Leave Albany	1:00 P M
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Arrive Yaquina	5:30 P M
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Leave Corvallis	10:35 A M
Arrive Albany	11:10 A M

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Willamette Valley	Tuesday " 1
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Willamette Valley	Saturday " 21
Willamette Valley	Sunday " 29

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7:00 a. m.	Lv. Portland	Ar.	3:45 p. m.
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8:00 p. m.	Ar. McMinnville	Lv.	5:45 a. m.

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