Board were at liberty to deem those things expedient for reformation which the Legislature had forbidden in other prisons. And it may be noticed that several things which may be thought to distinguish this from other State prisons are a part of the system in such other prisons. Thus the object in other prisons in reformation. (Laws of 1883, chapter 352, section 1, following Laws of 1847, chapter 11.) Indeterminate sentences and the paroling of prisoners and their absolute discharge are provided for in sections 18 to 32. Yet this same act continues, as before stated, the prohibition of corporal punishment and the cruelties above mentioned.

All three Commissioners agree that some of the punishments were illegal. Gov. Flower himself finds this to be true, as he says:

All three of the Commissioners find that the General Superintendent occasionally inflicted slaps across the face with the strap because of the refusal of the prisoner to obey the injunction to keep his head turned in a certain direction, and also occasionally struck a man a blow over the head with a strap or with his hand. In some instances the blows caused discolored faces, bloody noses and swollen eyes.

"Such occurrences were not frequent," says the majority of the commission; "and when a prisoner's nose was caused to bleed, this result was accidental and unintentional, and the injury in all cases was temporary."

Nevertheless, such blows were uncalled for, and I concur with the Commissioners in regarding them as improper and unjustifiable.

Judge Learned says of the action on the part of Brockway:

It was the practice of Mr. Brockway to strike him over the head with the paddle. Thus the end of the strap came near to or perhaps on the eye. This was done to induce the prisoner to turn his head back.

Judge Learned agrees entirely with the State Board of Charities and takes even stronger ground than they on the iniquity of the manner in which the paroling law was carried out. That Board said:

All this autocratic power is wielded by one man, the General Superintendent, whose bare recommendation is at once carried out by his trusting and confiding Board of Managers.

Judge Learned takes up this point thus:

The evil of thus neglecting to exercise the authority given to the Board in all these cases is that Mr. Brockway has been made practically absolute. However wisely he may use his absolute power, the Legislature never gave it to him, and probably never would intrust such power to any man. Nor ought it to be given, especially to one whose acts are necessarily beyond the knowledge of the public, and thus beyond the control of public opinion.

As to corporal punishments, Judge Learned's sentence quoted here—"Looking at all the proof, I feel satisfied that the punishments have been excessive in number and severity, and therefore have been cruel"—tells the whole story. As to the Board of Managers' responsibility for this he says:

The Board seemed to have intrusted this matter entirely to the Superintendent, without any limitation. They had knowledge that he was accustomed to punish by flogging and by confinement. But none had ever witnessed a flogging. They could see and they perhaps understood the alphabetical record of the number of blows as entered in the register, but this gave no evidence of the severity of each. As the public knows little or nothing of the proceedings within the Reformatory, the Superintendent is not under the control of public opinion, which outside of such places limits the use of power and prevents it from becoming oppressive. Therefore, it is important that the Board of Managers should by their rules limit his power. The Legislature limited the power of all officers of other State prisons and of penitentiaries as to the infliction of punishment. It can hardly be right that no limit whatever should be placed on the Superintendent of the Reformatory.

Perhaps the most damning evidence of that which "The World" most strongly pointed out is the fact that the prisoners who testified at the first hearing were all punished for having done so. On this point Judge Learned says:

After prisoners had testified before the Committee of the State Board of Charities they were not returned at once to their accustomed cells, but were placed in the part of the building called the "rest cure." They were kept there for some days, and were not allowed to go to school. * * * The same course was followed during much, if not all, of the present investigation, as testified to by Mr. Bamble, although the Commissioners had, in reliance upon the assurance of counsel for the managers, stated to the prisoners called by the prosecution that they would not suffer or be prejudiced by giving testimony.

What the rest cure is Judge Learned tells as follows:

The "rest" cells were similar to the ordinary cells; the rations usually the ordinary rations, but only two instead of three meals, and sometimes only bread and water. Prisoners confined in the "rest cure" were not allowed to come out at all, unless their term of confinement was over. They are allowed no religious privileges or school instruction or reading matter or military drill.

This was done for no crime, for no infraction of prison discipline, but simply because the prisoners had given testimony. Further on the findings of fact by the State Board of Charities are given in full. A glance at them and at the findings by Judge Learned shows that they are almost identical. The philanthropic gentlemen who devote themselves to charity and the ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, accustomed for years to hearing and weighing evidence, both come to the same conclusion that the punishments were cruel and excessive, that the managers of the reformatory neglected their duty in not controlling the paddler and not preventing the use of the paddle, the red-hot hook, the solitary cells, the "rest cure" and all the other barbarities which The World exposed.

The last line of Judge Learned's findings is the strongest word that has yet been used in the exposure of these wrongs.

The basis of true reformation must lie in a change of character, coming from a love of what is good, not from a fear of suffering. * * * It now remains with you, the Governor, to say whether these punishments shall continue. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. LEARNED,
One of the Commissioners.

Dated Dec. 8, 1894.

Dying at the Age of 109.

"Granny" Jefferson, who says she is 109 years old, and who was formerly a slave on the plantation of Thomas Jefferson, is dying at the home of her grandson, 147 West Twenty-seventh street. She has a daughter living who is seventy-seven years old, and a grandson of thirty-five.

At the Cathedral Fair.

A reception was given at the Cathedral Fair last night to Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan. Many of the ecclesiastics prominent in the two guests of honor, and speeches were made by Fathers Lavelle and McMahon and Mgr. Farley. About 5,000 people were present.

A Case for the Coroner.

Annie Graham, thirty-four years old, of 210 West One Hundred and Fourth street, died last Sunday from the result of a criminal operation performed by an unknown physician. The Coroner will investigate.

Catarrh

Is caused by impurities in the blood and the constant discharge of mucus is nature's effort to get rid of these impurities. It is a serious condition, and unless it is promptly cured it

Means Danger

The only way to cure catarrh thoroughly and permanently is by purifying the blood and expelling the poisonous germs of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy, because it is the standard blood purifier. Thousands say

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, &c. 25c. per box.

THE DOSSER FLAT LOOTED.

Furniture and Mirrors Smashed and Piled in Heaps.

Said to Have Been Done in a Spirit of Revenge.

A mysterious case of burglary and flat-wrecking was called to the attention of the police at 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour Policeman Kane met a woman in Eighty-fourth street who was screaming at the top of her voice.

She was excited and frightened and couldn't speak very well. As she clutched the policeman by the shoulder she gasped:

"Come on! Murder! Burglars! Down there! Come on!"

The policeman didn't understand what it all meant, but he was just the man for the occasion. He is a great thief-taker. They call him "The Corncob Detective," because when he puts on citizen's clothing and gets a pipe in his mouth that means trouble in thiefdom.

Kane followed the woman, who proved to be Mrs. Dosser, of 217 East Eighty-fourth street. She led him directly to the door of her flat. By the time she got there she had caught her breath and was able to tell the policeman what was the matter.

Her husband is a bartender, who is out all night. She had been visiting friends and had just returned. As she unlocked the door, she said, she could tell by the condition of the room that there had been a burglar there.

"The key, quick," demanded the policeman.

But the key was gone.

The woman had hurriedly locked the door, and must have dropped the key when she went to look for the policeman.

Kane thought the burglar might still be inside. He promptly kicked down the door.

By the dim light of a single gas jet he saw a strange sight. The rooms were a perfect wreck. The furniture was smashed, mirrors broken, bedclothes cut in pieces, dresses torn in bits, and all piled in a great disorderly mass in the centre of the rooms. A big picture on the wall had a knife driven through it.

Kane looked through the rooms for the wrecker, but there was nobody there.

An hour's investigation proved that there was very little left of the flat. Everything was smashed. About a hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was missing.

From information that Mrs. Dosser gave the police they are quite certain that the destruction was done in a spirit of revenge. They believe they can lay hands on the man that did it. They do not care to make the name of the suspect known until he is arrested.

When Mrs. Dosser had told all she could she went to the house of a friend to spend the rest of the night. She told the police that she thought her husband would be surprised when he came home and saw what was left of his house.

Sheehan One of Us Now.

Lieut.-Gov. W. F. Sheehan has come from Buffalo to New York to practice law, and is at 22 Nassau street. He says he is out of politics for good.

THE CELEBRATED

SOHMER

Pianos Are the Best.

Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., N. Y.

CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—

S—O—H—M—E—R.

LIHOU TELLS ON HER.

He Admits that He Had a Grudge Against Kneeland.

Sensational Testimony in the Oakes Divorce Case.

The Scheme to Get Mrs. Oakes to the Catskills.

Despite the inclement weather, the corridors adjent to the Circuit Court room in the Court-House, Brooklyn, this morning were filled with a mass of humanity eager to hear the sensational developments of the Oakes divorce case.

This is the fifth day of the proceedings in the suit of Millionaire Francis J. Oakes, the Stone street chemical manufacturer, for absolute divorce from his wife, Luella.

The interested parties in the suit were in their seats early. Mrs. Oakes came in, as usual, with Miss Durnagele and her counsel, Jerry Wernberg.

Peter Libon, of 36 West Sixty-fifth street, New York, the man Mr. Kneeland wanted Mrs. Oakes and Miss Durnagele to board with in the Catskills last Summer, was on the stand when the day's session ended last evening.

The feature of Libon's testimony yesterday was to the effect that Mr. Oakes had offered Lihou $1,000 to catch Mrs. Oakes and Mr. Heymann in a compromising position. He admitted that he secured a letter of introduction to Miss Durnagele from Mr. Kneeland, through a trick. He said he had a grudge against Kneeland, and wanted to get square with him. He consulted Kneeland relative to a "fake" law suit, and regained his regard.

As Liban took the stand for cross-examination Mrs. Oakes seemed to lose her satisfied air and began to weep quietly.

Mr. Patterson, in opening his cross-examination of Liban, went into the details of the scheme to get Mrs. Oakes and Mr. Heymann to the Catskills.

Q. Did you not say that Mr. Kneeland had an abnormal passion for women? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you further say that Mr. Kneeland wanted to get possession of your daughter and you would not let him? No, sir; I understood he wanted my daughter as a companion for Mrs. Oakes.

Q. Did you not keep a hotel at Rockaway Beach at one time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Kneeland ever bring women to your house? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever say, "I know well the character of Kneeland, for we often rattled around together?" A. No, sir. You should be ashamed to ask such a question.

"We will see where the shame lies before we get through with you," replied Mr. Patterson.

Libon said he entered into the employ of Mr. Oakes as a detective, through negotiations with Lawyer W. S. Lewis, of the Potter Building, New York. He said he remained in the employ of Oakes for ten days and found he was in a wrong case.

Q. Did you not furnish Mr. Lewis with certain letters, representing them to be correct copies? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you lied to Lewis, didn't you? A. Yes, I lied.

Q. Why did you alter the letters you received from Kneeland? A. Because I did not propose to put Mr. Lewis in possession of any facts that he could give to Mr. Oakes until I could give him the report and get the $1,000.

A. You lied to Lewis all along, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. Did not Heymann introduce Miss Durnagele to you as "charming, pretty May?" A. No.

Boulder for a Headstone.

A boulder bearing marks of the glacial period has been lately taken from Terryville, Conn., and carried to Woodlawn to mark the grave of Dr. D. W. Hunter. Its rough weight is almost ten tons, and it will be left as nearly as possible in its natural state.

NO PRAISE FOR PARKHURST.

Resolutions in the Presbytery Meet with an Objection.

Dr. Parkhurst was not willing this morning to discuss the opposition yesterday at the meeting of the New York Presbytery to the adoption of resolutions in recognition of his work as a reformer.

The meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church. The suggestion that Dr. Parkhurst's work be recognized came from Thomas S. Strong, a lawyer, who is an elder in Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson's church.

Mr. Strong proposed that Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Vice-Moderator of the Presbytery, and Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, should be appointed to draw suitable resolutions indorsing Mr. Parkhurst's work.

The motion was received with silence for a few moments, and then Rev. Francis P. Mullally made a speech in opposition, on the ground that the business of Christ's ministry is preaching the Gospel, and that no more notice should be taken of what Dr. Parkhurst is doing outside of this than of any other benevolent citizen or politician. Mr. Mullally said, also, that when Dr. Parkhurst visited the places he wished to suppress he was not acting by any authority from the commission which Jesus Christ had given to his apostles.

The motion was finally withdrawn on the ground that the attendance was small and because Mr. Strong said he only wanted unanimous action.

BARBER AMONG MILLIONAIRES

Will Be a Neighbor of the Astors Yerkes and Others on Fifth Ave.

The sale of the late Robert L. Stuart's mansion on the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth street and Fifth avenue was reported yesterday. Amzi L. Barber, President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, was the purchaser, and the price paid was $550,000. G. G. Williams, executor of the Stuart estate, has been anxious to dispose of this property ever since the death of Mrs. Stuart. John W. Golding made an offer of $550,000 for the property two years ago, but that price was not deemed sufficient and it was put up at auction in March, 1893. The highest price offered then was $466,000.

The property has a frontage of 55 feet on Fifth avenue, and a depth of 200 feet on Sixty-eighth street, and is in the immediate locality where John Jacob Astor, C. T. Yerkes, Simon Stern and other millionaires are erecting palatial mansions. The sale was made through Brokers Mills, Whitehouse and Hall.

Mr. Barber has lived heretofore at the Holland House.

Strange

that some men pay fancy prices for shirts. You'd think business men would judge by quality and not by the price, and that

Keep's Shirts

would be worn by all of them. Certainly there isn't a better shirt to be had—we doubt very much if there be any as good—no matter what the price.

Ready Made

"Best" $1.50, "K" grade $1.

All styles and different sleeve lengths.

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As a result of the pressure put on the manufacturing coopers of Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City by the flour syndicate, a barrel trust may be formed. Coopers who formerly received 27 cents for cleaning and repairing barrels now claim that they get only 23 cents, and will, therefore, unite against the flour syndicate to keep prices up.

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In going over our stock we find too many of the finer grades from $35 to $60, to lessen the quantity we offer them at this great reduction:

$60 Overcoats now		$45.00
$50	" "	$37.50
$45	" "	$33.75
$40	" "	$30.00
$35	" "	$26.25

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Plan for New Police Force.

Carl Schurz advises in a letter to Charles Stewart Smith this plan for reforming the police: That all the old force be discharged, and a new and carefully chosen body of men taken in their places, and that no former policeman be allowed to join the new force until his record is thoroughly searched.

AN HOUR well spent in looking over the stock of Free Wool Carpets and Rugs at COWDEN-THWAIT'S, 104 West 14th st. Low prices.

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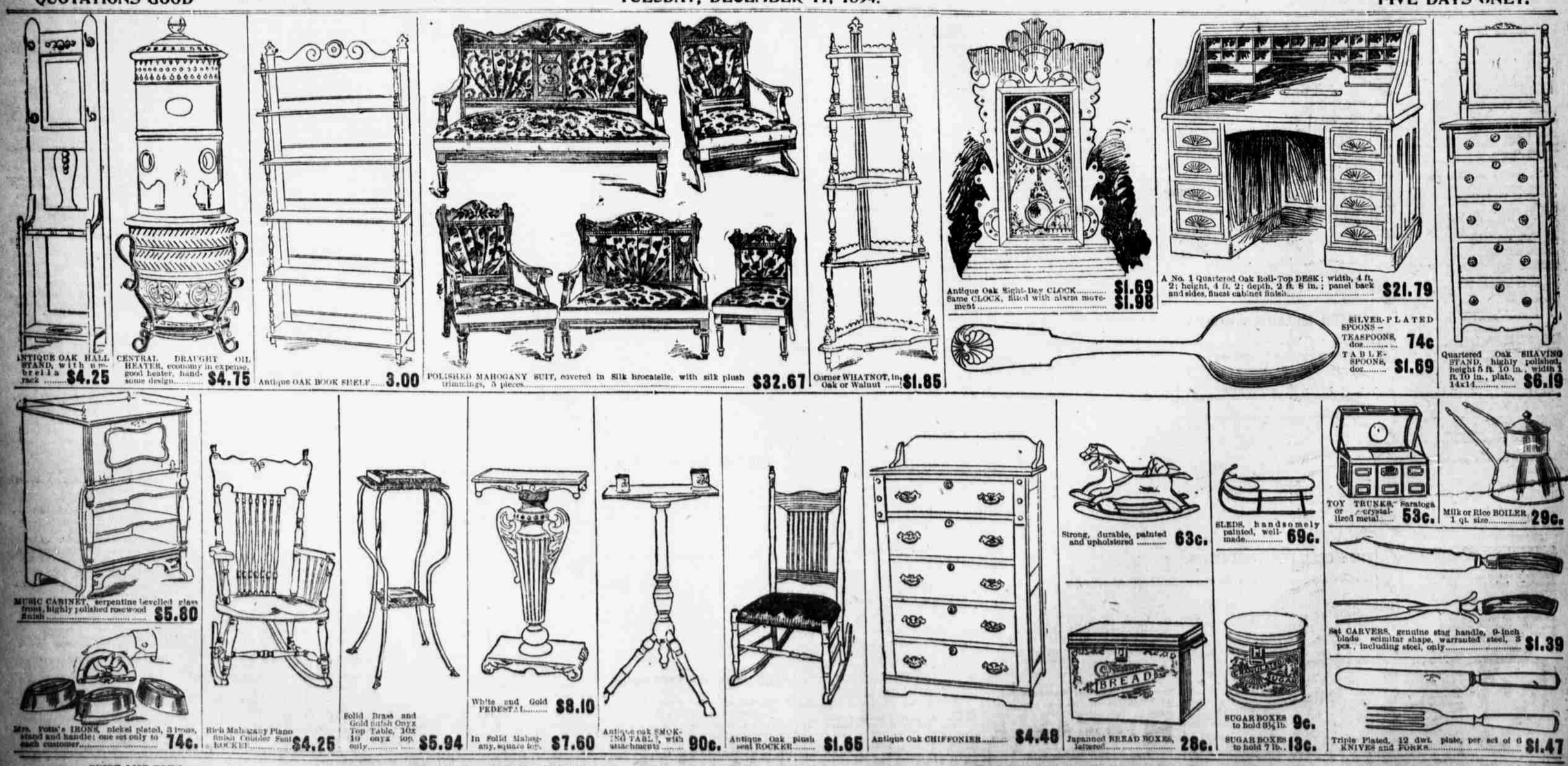

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Same CLOCK, fitted with alarm movement $1.98

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Quartered Oak SHAVING STAND, highly polished, height 5 ft. 10 in., width 1 ft. 10 in., plate, 14x14 ..... $6.19

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