SAINTLY CITY DOINGS

Developments in the Third National Bank's Affairs Were Not Startling.

Inspector Hays Says the Season on the River Has Been a Good One.

County Commissioners Object to Several of the Sheriff's Mileage Bills.

Summary of the Doings in the City Gathered From Many Sources.

AT A STANDSTILL.

How the Third National Bank Officials Talked Yesterday.

The scene about the Third National bank yesterday was one of quietude and wore an ordinary businesslike appearance. Depositors were not rudely jostling one another in hot haste to secure a place at the paying window, nor was the teller loaded down with huge bags of money and running wildly about to appease the mutterings of an impatient, anxious crowd. Those who had money due them came in simply and quietly, withdrew their deposit, stopped long enough to express a few kind words of regret and passed out. The officials seemed to have recovered their spirits somewhat and were busily engaged attending to correspondence, etc.

"There are no new developments," said the teller, "except that I have paid out something over $10,000 to-day, just about half the amount that was drawn out on Monday. If the bank does continue business it will be under an entirely new company."

Mr. Stower, the cashier, who stood with his hands buried in his pants pockets, turned at the GLOBE man's approach and with a smile said:

"Look here, I'm going to chain an immense English watch dog in front of my door to keep you fellows away. For the life of me I can't see what more you can publish. The president will tell you all the news there is."

"Yes, but it just happens that there isn't any news," remarked the president, Walter Mann, pleasantly. "The only thing I can say is that our loans are coming in nicely. The deposits of St. Paul people are nearly paid out, and will be entirely

PAID BY TO-MORROW.

"As far as our loans are concerned, they are all good. It will take some time to clear up this part of the business. We are not selling out at a mere nothing, for the reason we went into voluntary liquidation was to clear as much as possible for the stockholders. If there is any scheme on foot to continue the business under a new company I am not aware of it or in a position to know anything about it."

The idea that the Third has "failed," as many people seem to think, is an erroneous one, as it has simply retired. The business was not profitable and the bank stopped. Nor is Mr. Stower, the cashier, the eleemosynary that a paper would make him out. Though he had stock in the bank, it was whispered into the GLOBE man's ears that he is still worth a cool $50,000.

At the meeting Friday a complete tabled statement of the bank's condition, loans, discounts, etc., will be made out, and other points of interest will no doubt be developed. At present things are at a standstill.

HEAVY RIVER BUSINESS.

Inspector Hays Talks at the Close of a Profitable Season.

The season for through transportation on the Mississippi has closed, and according to the United States officials in St. Paul, who know in a general way but have not yet the reports completed, the river traffic has been heavier this year than for many years past. Capt. Hays, at the government building yesterday, was asked by a GLOBE reporter why the season was declared closed this early, and in reply he said: "It is because through business has been all completed. There will be steamers coming to St. Paul for some time yet, but the last of the through ones has gone. The season has been a profitable one, and the people of St. Paul will be surprised when they learn the amount of river transportation during the past season. Both in tonnage and the number of steamers running it is greater this year than last. One cause of this has been the putting into effect of the interstate commerce law, which took considerable freight from the railroads and gave it to the steamship companies. Early in the spring, before the workings of the interstate law had been tried, and before the railways had made out their schedules of rates, as required by that law, a good many men made heavy contracts for shipping freights by river instead of rail. In some cases these contracts by water covered practically the season's business, and the result has been to swell the tonnage received here to an unusually large figure. The season has therefore been a profitable one to the companies. It has also been an usually lucky one, for there have been no serious accidents and not one life has been lost."

TULU LIFE-PRESERVERS.

In speaking of a dispatch in yesterday morning's GLOBE, relative to the life-preservers used at the wreck of the Vernon in Lake Michigan the other day, Capt. Hays said that it hardly seemed possible that the story of unsafe life-preservers could be true. He said it was a very rigid examination that was required by the officials before life-preservers can be put on any vessel. He said that the "tulu" used in making the life-preservers had been adopted as preferable to cork, in some instances. Before this could be made into life-preservers it must undergo three inspections and the life-preserver must be stamped to show that the material and make-up have had the prescribed examination. The inspector of the boat must not stamp them unless they are up to standard, under penalty of a fine, removal from office and a term of imprisonment.

KICKED ON THE MILEAGE.

County Commissioners Will Not Allow Part of the Sheriff's Bills.

The county commissioners held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. There was the usual batch of reports and the customary amount of road and bridge business. When the sheriff's bill for expenses in connection with his office for the month of October came up the commissioners began to exhibit some interest in the proceedings. The sheriff's bill for the month footed up the total of $2,710.32. The board allowed it, except $546 for the attendance of bailiffs at court, and $263.30 mileage for subpœnaing certain witnesses, thus reducing the amount to $1,911.02. The recapitulation of the bill showed: Board and washing for prisoners, $596.62; miscellaneous items, $698.70; bailiffs' attendance, $546; turnkeys and janitors' fees, etc., $345; washing, $7; carpets, etc., $45; attending prisoners to and from court, $414; committing prisoners to jail, $58. This will give some idea as to what the finances of the shrievalty amount to in one month. The mileage objected to (10 cents a mile) was to and from Duluth to subpœna George De Coursey, $31.50; to and from St. Louis, William Marshall, $120; to and from Chicago, F. Warner, $81.80; to and from Montevideo, W. H. Wells, $28; to and from Minneapolis, one Norton, $2. The bill for bailiffs' attendance was thrown out on the ground that it was not sufficiently specific and did not enable the board to ascertain the services, who performed the services charged for, or whether the services were actually performed to the amount charged for. The expenses of the board of control, amounting to $2,662.80, were allowed. One hundred dollars was appropriated for the Barlow road swamp in Mound View. The sheriff was instructed to procure locks and chains to secure the prisoners in case of fire.

NORTH ST. PAUL.

The petition of citizens asking for the incorporation of North St. Paul as a village was favorably acted upon and the second Tuesday in December was fixed upon as the time when, and the Morton house the place where the electors will meet to vote upon the question of incorporation. The territory to be taken is

Section 1, east half of section 2, east half of section 11, all of section 12, north half of section 13, and the northeast quarter of section 14, in town 29, range 22.

Upon an actual count by C. B. Brady, 621 is the total number of inhabitants desiring to come under the village corporation. The proceedings are under the act of 1885.

The sheriff reported receipts for the month amounting to $1,693.59, and disbursements to $1,224.25, leaving a balance of $419.34 on the credit side. The clerk of courts' report showed receipts, $970.15; disbursements, $420; balance, $550.15.

The petition of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing company for the vacation of a road in Mounds View, and the petition for the vacation of the St. Paul and White Bear road went to the proper committee. The Minnesota avenue matter was adversely reported upon, but was re-referred. The board refused to lay over the petition of H. A. Castle and others for a road between St. Paul and North St. Paul, so the matter went back to the committee. The report of the committee recommending the cutting off of part of School District No. 5, and annexing it to School District No. 26, was accepted.

Before the board adjourned the committee on public buildings was authorized to provide suitable quarters for female prisoners. After the meeting the committee took a look over the jail building to see what could be done.

IS IT INTERSTATE COMMERCE?

Arguments in the United States Courts on Switching Charges--Court Notes.

Some of the best legal talent got together in Judge Nelson's court room yesterday, and long and logical were the arguments, and numerous the old cases, precedents, and authorities resurrected from dusty law books. It was all about those Minneapolis transfer and switching charges.

Last summer J. T. Avery, Mr. Woodward and other Minneapolis commission and grain men commenced a vigorous protest before the state railroad commission against the Manitoba rood and other companies in Minneapolis charging so high switching and transfer charges as $1.50 per car. The state commission investigated the matter, and a meeting was held with Mr. Manvel, but the grain men did not seem to get satisfied until the state commission made an arbitrary order that $1 per car should be the uniform switching rate for all companies doing business in Minneapolis.

As usual, the railroad companies began to appeal to the courts. Appeals were filed by the Manitoba, the Milwaukee and the Omaha roads in both the district courts of Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The Hennepin county cases will come up about the 1st of December. The Omaha and the Milwaukee roads also filed applications in the United States circuit court asking for an injunction to restrain the state railroad commission from enforcing its $1 order. Attorney General Clapp, for the commission, filed an answer, supported by the affidavits of C. H. Pettit and Mr. Woodward, and yesterday the argument began on the order from Judge Nelson requiring the commission to show cause why the injunction should not be issued.

Attorney General Clapp appeared for the commission, and he made a vigorous argument for over two hours. After dinner Judge C. E. Flandrau and J. H. Norris took up the case of the Milwaukee road. Messrs. Flannery and Cook, of Minneapolis, were on hand to present the grievances of the Minneapolis grain men in a legal light, and Judge Howe and Mr. Perrin were around waiting for the turn of the Omaha road to come.

WHO HAS JURISDICTION?

The state commission, as advocated by the attorney general, denies the jurisdiction of the United States courts on four propositions. It claims that the roads are domestic corporations, therefore subject to state control; that the traffic intended to be regulated is state traffic; that the United States court has no right to interefere with the exercise by the commission of its powers as such commission, and that the statute makes all necessary provision for the appeal of railroad companies from such orders and for having these orders tested in a direct proceeding.

Messrs. Flandrau and Norris, for the Milwaukee road, responded. They held that the state laws do not affect their corporation, because it is a foreign corporation, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, and obtaining ingress into and controlling a line through Minnesota because of its acquisition of the Minnesota Central, and the St. Paul & Chicago roads; that of all its traffic 80 per cent is interstate, and that the equitable jurisdiction of the United States court is sufficient for it to exercise its judicial powers in all such cases as the present. The company takes the same position that it did during the hearing before the state commission, viz: That the state commission does not have jurisdiction to enforce the Milwaukee company to comply with its order, because, first, the company is a foreign corporation, not even a citizen of Minnesota, and second, the business of the road is interstate, and therefore subject only to interstate jurisdiction. The argument will be resumed to-day. Mr. Norris did not have time yesterday afternoon to complete his effort.

SUPREME COURT.

In the supreme court yesterday the case of the State vs. Peter Czizek was submitted on briefs; those of the State vs. Peter Johnson and R. M. Probelfield vs. Peter Czizek were argued and submitted, while the cases of J. J. Smith et al. vs. J. E. Skopstad and M. Peters vs. Thomas Thompson were dismissed.

NOTES.

Considering that a short time ago George W. Sweet, as guardian for the insane person, Hiram M. Ranney, commenced a heavy damage suit against the St. Paul & Duluth road for running its right of way on Ranney's property near Bald Eagle, the St. Paul & Duluth yesterday commenced a counter suit in condemnation proceedings. It asks for the appointment of commissioners, and states that it wants the property for right of way for additional side tracks and yard purposes. Those whose interests are now involved are Ranney, C. Tart, Ella J. Cobb, Joseph H. Simpson, Robert Wharton and W. C. Beach, the land being liens all in the vicinity of Bald Eagle and White Bear.

The arguments in the suit of James L. Holman against William Kell were submitted yesterday, and Judge Brill has taken the case under advisement. It was brought to enforce a real estate contract, and involves lot 6, block 3, Joel Whitney's addition, valued at $13,500.

The jury in Judge Kelly's court was engaged yesterday in hearing the appeal of C. N. Bell from the Minneapolis & St. Croix condemnation proceedings. Messrs. C. D. O'Brien and Larrabee conducted the case for the road, and Horn and Bell for the appellant

The Edwards case, for the shooting of Policeman Roenisch, was postponed yesterday until Thursday morning. W. W. Erwin, for the defense, is ready, but the court is about fifteen cases behind on the civil calendar.

In the case of Hersey, Bean & Brown against George W. Walso, the motion of defendant to set aside judgment was refused by Judge Wilkin on the grounds of inexcusable delay and contempt.

The Shirk vs. Burbank case is still on trial before Judge Simons.

The W. W. Kimball company has brought a replevin suit against N. Michaud for a piano.

M. D. Grover was admitted to practice in the United States courts on Col. Clough's motion.

IS HE AFTER SOMETHING?

Fred Warner, With a Sprained Ankle, Visits the Halls of State.

Fred Warner, assistant clerk of the last house and present advocate and solicitor of the Redwood Falls Coal Mining company, as well as a political rustler and real estate boomer of Redwood Falls, called at the capitol yesterday. He made the tour of the offices with the aid of a pair of crutches, one foot being protected by a neat carpet slipper which a sprained ankle obliges him to wear. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, Hon. Thomas McMillan, who, by the way, is a prominent candidate for commander of the Soldiers' Home. "Fred Warner and Tom McMillan ain't down here holding private consultations with the governor for nothing," remarked a prominent state house official to a GLOBE reporter yesterday. "In the classic language of Jake Sharp, they don't stir around for nothing."

THEY WANT EQUAL RIGHTS.

Colored Citizens Organizing a League in Their Own Interests.

ARE THEY MUCH ABUSED?

Committees Appointed--Apportionment for a State Convention--A Spicy Session.

"We are free-born American citizens, and, as such, are entitled to the rights and privileges accorded all men under the stars and stripes."

So spake the colored man of St. Paul last night, and he proposes to fight it out on that line until the long-talked-of question of civil and legal rights is settled, or, at least, results in some benefit to him.

About 100 representative colored men assembled in the Building Society hall on Robert street last evening to take preliminary steps looking to the formation of a state civil rights league. Rev. William Gray seemed to be the leading spirit and called the meeting to order as follows: "Gentlemen—In pursuance of our adjourned meeting of three weeks ago we meet here to-night to take steps relative to our rights as American citizens. It is a fight in which we can all unite, and unless it is agitated now, we will fall short of our expectations."

A committee on permanent organization was appointed and reported on the following officers: President, Rev. William Gray; secretary, W. H. Butt; assistant secretary, S. W. McKinley. While the organization was being effected Mr. Price Williams arose and said: "Taking into consideration the question of our civil and legal rights, it is a very ticklish one to handle. Let us be prudent, resolute and determined, and when the time comes to act, let us act unitedly. Let us first find out what rights have been invaded, who has invaded them, and the character of the men who done it."

There was a slight lull at this point, and the audience improved the opportunity to

HAVE SOME FUN

with one of the men who was extremely clownish because of the ardent he had swallowed. This struck Mr. Butt in the wrong spot, and, highly indignant, he shouted,

"We came here as men, not as children. We did not come here to laugh and talk like a parcel of school boys, but came here to solve our rights as citizens. I contend that you men ought to have sense enough to know how to behave and look at the thing in a serious light."

President Gray broke in with the remark:

"Gentlemen, please save your oraticals for the convention. If you tell everything you know now, you won't have anything to say when that time comes."

"That's all right," shouted Ed Wright, the funny individual referred to, "but you are out of order, Mr. President."

The president sat on Wright without hesitation, and then appointed the following committee on apportionment and address: F. P. Parker, Price Williams, N. F. Butt, J. H. Cunningham, E. P. Wade, John Adams and Peter Harris. They asked for further time to prepare the address, but reported the apportionment of delegates as follows:

Counties—Hennepin, 15; Ramsey, 20; Washington, 5; Freeborn, 2; Pope, 3; Rice, 5; Winona, 5; St. Louis, 3; Steele, 2.

"I's all right, Mr. President," said Wright, with a smile that cavorted about the table for awhile; "but you've had all these things cut and dried. Go ahead, but you can bet I'm goin' to fight everything."

He was admonished to keep the gash in his face securely closed, and relapsed into his corduroy coat, and it became necessary to appoint a large fireman master-at-arms to preserve order. Price Williams exposed the seat of his chair for the second time.

"Mr. Chairman," said he, "I move that the word 'colored' be dropped from to-night's proceedings. There is no such thing as a colored man in the statutes of Minnesota. We don't go into court as colored men, but as American citizens. We meet here, not as colored men, but as citizens of Minnesota who have been wronged."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Butt, in a stern voice, "I am surprised that the gentleman makes any such motion. We all know that in all the fine hotels, etc., we are excluded, not because we are American citizens, but because we are black men. Even an Irishman, in his dirty, greasy clothes, can enter these places and no objection is raised. We will maintain our rights as colored men. As colored men we will make a broad, square fight. I don't want to be identified with the white man. I am a colored man and proud of it."

Mr. Saunders and his fur coat arose. Mr. Saunders is a very intelligent man and is looked upon as one of the smartest colored men in St. Paul.

"I think before we begin to do anything," he said, "it is best to first find out what we are talking about. What would the people think of us, if we asked the country to give us an equal rights bill? That means that we can enter any man's house as his equal and

SIT AT HIS BOARD.

Why, to ask such a thing we would act as though we were blindfolded and trying to butt our brains out. The United States has given us a civil rights bill, but, I say, can not present us an equal rights bill."

Capt. S. W. McKinley—We are not here to establish a precedent to fight the law. We came here to establish a state civil rights league. We meet as freeborn American citizens, and have a right to be protected under the glorious stars and stripes. We don't want colored rights; we don't want colored liberty; but we want the rights of American citizens.

Williams tried to speak again, and so did Saunders, but the president stated positively that they both had "spoke" enough. Much indignation was expressed against Williams for his motion to strike out the word "colored."

F. P. Parker—I regret that Mr. Williams has put such a motion. We should stand shoulder to shoulder as colored men. Let us understand that we are colored American citizens.

"That's all right," said Wright, "We're not human and there's no use tryin' to be." The sergeant-at-arms gathered up Mr. Wright and the balance of his talk

AND EJECTED THEM ALL

from the room, while all sorts of dark looks shadowed him to the street.

Sam Hardy made the hit of the evening.

"You should not strike out the word 'color.' I am a colored man from way back and pretty well colored at that. I am black as the ace of spades. We are not here as Irishmen or Swedes. We are colored men and that's what we'll remain."

"Mr. President, I would like to rise to a point"—began Saunders.

"Oh, I guess not," said Mr. Gray, "You've spoke three times, that settles you."

The question as to striking out the word color was lost, and the men proclaimed themselves still colored.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

Handsome Publications.

Frederick A. Stokes, the well-known publisher, 182 Fifth avenue, New York, has issued some very handsome Christmas souvenirs in the following publications: "Favorites in Feathers," by Fidelia Bridges and Susie Barstow Skelding, and "The Photo-Graviere Calendar," with Shakespearean designs, by Frank M. Gregory. More beautiful articles for presents could not be conceived, and every person should call at H. E. Wedelstaedt's, Third street, and buy one or both.

FROM THE HOTELS.

What Several Prominent Men Had to Say Yesterday.

Ex-Governor Gilbert A. Pierce, tall and erect as ever, was promenading the Ryan rotunda last evening, but paused long enough to exchange courtesies with the representative of the GLOBE. "We are very much interested in the division question in Dakota just now," said the ex-governor, "but I do not count on a large vote being polled next Tuesday. Still, there will be a large majority for division, and this feeling, which is general throughout the territory, will account for any seeming apathy in going to the polls. Then, too, in several of the counties local questions will be considered paramount, especially that of local option, and in these localities a heavy vote may be looked for. As for future action at Washington regarding the admission of Dakota into the sisterhood of states, I am not prepared to express an opinion further than to say that any representatives before congress will go voluntarily. Undoubtedly Dakota will be divided before its admission, and especially as that seems to be the wish of the people."

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The Messrs. C. E. & J. H. Conrad, probably the largest ranche and cattle owners of Montana, are in St. Paul visiting old friends, and will probably remain here for several days. They picture things at home as in a most flourishing condition, and say that the grade of cattle now being sent to market from Montana excels that of any previous year. Their headquarters are at Fort Benton, and the shipment of stock from that point, it is said, exceeds anything in its past history. There has been very little complaint of drought, and the grazing grounds have been covered during the entire season with an excellent crop of nutritious fattening grass.

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A. B. Ellithorpe, the Chicago contractor and builder, who, after a long absence, has returned to St. Paul on business matters, says that he would not believe it unless he saw with his own eyes the evidences of substantial prosperity as evinced by the size and quality of the buildings recently erected here or now in course of construction. "I do recall in my recent journey through the East," said Mr. Ellithorpe, "anything that will exceed the GLOBE building in point of architecture or finish, and I am told that there is to be a counterpart orphan home building erected at Minneapolis. And on all sides I hear buildings talked of, which go to show that capital is seeking investment and is willing to place it in this wonderful and growing Northwestern section. Probably I pay more attention to building details, as I am interested on that subject, but no one, ten years ago, would have ventured to predict that St. Paul could have possibly made such strides as are now clearly manifest on both sides of her busy streets.

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Mr. Albert Thaner, a prominent business man of Gloucester, Mass., who is at the Ryan temporarily, says that the coming election in the Bay state is going to be a very important one as indicative of the strength of the Mugwump element in the next presidential campaign. Strenuous efforts will be made to bring out a full vote and civil service theories will be given a practical test at the ballot box. The element that has so long regarded itself as a sort of silk-stocking brigade will be forced into action, although it is what is known as an off year in national politics, and especially on account of the uncertainty attending the direction in which the labor vote will go.

ALMOST A WILD MAN.

A Strange Creature Taken in by The Police Yesterday.

Residents on the Fort Snelling road have several times reported the appearance of a queer stranger in that vicinity who had been seen in the edge of the woods, and skulking about the doorways at night. Yesterday the police got track of the mysterious individual, and Officer Fenn, of the mounted patrol, succeeded in capturing him. He appears to be crazy, and cannot tell a very intelligent story of himself. He says his name is William Jones, and claims that he was once a rich man, but that he fell in with bad men, and was given a drink and robbed of all his wealth. He is thin, and is almost literally starved to death. He can hardly walk, and is unable to speak above a whisper. He had no shoes or hat, and his clothes are badly tattered. He has two old newspapers tied around his wrists for cuffs, and the wind blowing through his grizzly beard and long hair adds to his grotesque appearance. As far as known his only subsistence has been on raw corn, which he stole by the ear from corn-cribs in the vicinity, and ate from the cob.

GLOBULES.

Bank clearances yesterday, $739,171.56.

The police department made 650 arrests in October.

The municipal court collected $3,746.60 in fines during the past month.

Hon. W. S. Pattee, of Northfield, called at hte capitol yesterday.

W. A. Leaman, county attorney of Sibley county, called on the attorney general yesterday.

Thirty births, three deaths and nine marriages was the score at the health office yesterday.

Hon. Thomas McMillan and ex-Clerk Fred Warner, of Redwood Falls, visited the capitol yesterday.

Supt. Kiehle went to Crookston last evening. On this trip he will visit the High schools in the northern portion of the state.

The building inspector issued 424 permits to build during the month of October, representing improvements aggregating a cost of $418,025.

In the municipal court yesterday Daniel Catton, a colored man, arrested for bastardy on complaint of Amelia Weber, a colored girl sixteen years of age, was discharged.

Nellie Anderson, May Costello, Nina Clifford, Pauline Bell, Ray Early, Lillie J. Mack, Minnie Barton and Lotta Aveline, keepers of houses of ill-fame, paid $100 fines each in the municipal court yesterday.

Superintendent Overton, of the water board, and Contractor Nichols made a test, yesterday, of the water main which crosses the river from the foot of Broadway. It was tested at a pressure of 150 pounds.

Fire on the third floor of J. H. Roach's confectionery store, No. 101 East Fifth, destroyed about $500 worth of stock and slightly damaged the building, early yesterday morning. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

Capt. Hays received word yesterday of the sinking of the river steamer "Ben Hershey," on what is known as the Upper rapids at Le Claire, Io. The boat struck a rock and went down, though all on board escaped.

Three men arrested in room 22 of the Steele block on Seventh street, between Cedar and Wabasha, while playing draw poker, were fined $15 each, and two of them were unable to raise the money and were obliged to go to the work house.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Kek and his wife, who live near Reamur's brewery on the West side, were arrested on the charge of larceny. They are accused of stealing tools from the stone quarries near the oil mill, and were released on bail, the sum of $25 being furnished for each.

Rev. H. C. Couats gave an address at the meeting held in the rooms of the Gospel Temperance union last evening. A number signed the pledge. A prayer and conference meeting will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon; at half past 4 there will be a special meeting for children, and at 7:30 p. m. a temperance meeting.

The cases against M. J. Gibbons and Samuel Stegener, milkmen arrested for selling adulterated milk were called yesterday morning, and Gibbons pleaded guilty to selling skimmed milk. He was fined $10. Stegener failed to appear, and his $25 bail was forfeited.

PERSONALS.

Hon. W. S. Pattee, of Northfield, and Supt. Kiehle, who were lately appointed by the Normal school board as a special committee to revise the rules of that body, held a special meeting yesterday and made such changes as were deemed necessary.

Additional St. Paul News on the Fourth Page.

HITS THE OLD PARTY.

A Well-Known Republican Sizes Up the Rotten Condition of Prison Affairs.

Fayette Marsh Brings Action Against Stordock Not as Reed's Attorney.

It Is for the Benefit of the Grand Old Republican Party.

Mr. Marsh Tells How "the Incubus" Came to Be Upon the "Machine."

"There is an impression prevalent," said Mr. Fayette Marsh, the attorney who preferred the complaint against Warden Stordock, "that my recent action was inspirrd by ex-Warden Reed or his friends, with a view to getting even for the investigation into his management of the affairs of the Stillwater penitentiary. I want to distinctly disavow any such motive and will cheerfully give my reason for taking legal action against the present warden. Some time ago I was selected by the district attorney at Stillwater as his deputy, because of his failing health, which prevented him from appearing in court as a public prosecutor, and after I had completed my engagement with ex-Warden Reed, and had received compensation for my services, I turned my attention to Stordock in the interest of the public welfare. I did not consider him a proper person to hold the position of warden, and as a Republican, I thought something should be done to effect his dismissal, and score a point for the present state government. It is over a week ago that I severed my connection with ex-Warden Reed, and he had no hand whatever in the present proceedings. It was important for me as a public prosecutor to be sure of the attendance, as a witness, of the Burner woman, who I learned was about to leave the state on a writ which required the sanction of the governor. Accordingly, I precipitated my preparations of the case against Stordock so as to have a case pending in court by which I could compel the detention of the needed witness and this will account for my action Saturday in filing the bill of complaint. I went to the governor and stated my case frankly and fully to him and the attorney general of the state coincided with me in the opinion that I entertained, and the woman will be held as I desired. I was not satisfied to sit patiently by and see the odium brought

UPON THE PARTY

in the state that Stordock's actions have created, and for this I have been made a target, but I guess I can stand it." The precedent established by Senator Davis when he was governor of Minnesota and charges were preferred against an official, less important than those against Stordock, of demanding the instant resignation of the offending official, could well have been followed by Gov. McGill. And he would have saved himself a great deal of trouble and annoyance by so doing and would have relieved the Republican party of Minnesota of an incubus. But no, he sat silently by, while an estimable citizen was being maligned and the happiness of his family wrecked, until charges were made against his appointee, and then he comes to his rescue and says he must protest against trying Stordock in the newspapers. And this man Stordock, that the governor defends, who is he and what is his record? Let Messrs. Stanford Newel, Pillsbury and other Republican leaders of this state be heard from on the subject. It was Stordock's ambition to be secretary of state at the last election, and because it was thought that he controlled a number of Norwegian voters he was listened to, but his claims in this respect were ignored, for the reason that he would weaken Gov. McGill's chances.

"His record while a member of the legislature was too well known to the Democrats; and then Stordock abated his demands and wanted to be railroad commissioner, or else dictate the composition of the commission.

"But J. J. Hill entered a most emphatic protest against him, declaring that if he became a railroad commissioner there would be no end to his demands and he would have to be looked after every change of the moon. Stordock became desperate and went off to an obscure hotel in St. Paul and proceeded to ventilate his grievances to any one who would listen to him. He must be silenced for the good of the cause, so one morning before he was out of bed, no less than five

INFLUENTIAL POLITICIANS

called on him and assured him that he should be fixed comfortably if he would only keep quiet. This he promised to do, and in casting about for a place for him, it was determined to oust Warden Reed and this accounts for Stordock's present situation. While many of the people of Stillwater were angry at the discharge of Reed, yet when the new man came among them, he was cordially received and would have been tolerated but for his methods.

"From the beginning of his career as warden, he began a series of reforms, as he termed them, in the interest of economy, and wherever he saved a dollar in the running expenses of the institution he caused it to be blazoned forth to the world through the press. But he neglected to state that he had increased the salaries of the employes of the prison fully 30 per cent, simply that he might make them allies in retaining his position. Then he began his system of collecting evidence against his predecessor and relied upon the testimony of convicts and the lawless characters under his charge to substantiate his tales. Reporters were solicited to come to Stillwater and interview the inmates of the penitentiary, but I believe solely with a desire to fortify Stordock in his situation and not with any idea of an investigation of the prison methods. Finally, however, the matter assumed such gigantic proportions that the governor was compelled to take cognizance of it, and that will account for the recent examining committee from the state board of charities and corrections."

"Finding that he was being closely pressed, Stordock has attempted to shift the responsibility for his actions upon the governor and prison inspectors, and has even gone so far as to disavow any connection with the Prison Mirror, when the first issue contained a paragraph over his own signature that it was an instrument of his own creating and that he was responsible for its utterances.

"It was not long before the good people of Stillwater were awakened to a realization of their danger, and it was proven pretty conclusively that shrewd men like Cole Younger and Landers, the forger, were using the warden to further their own ends, and were receiving unusual privileges not accorded convicts whose terms were about to expire, let alone men who had committed the gravest offenses against the law. Here were men whose services belonged to the state

ALLOWED TO KILL TIME

as they saw fit, and print what they saw fit against worthy citizens, and all under the sanction of the warden, who by not prohibiting them tacitly consented to their nefarious schemes. Then, too, Stordock has charged me with inducing Mary Weishair to change her testimony, when he knew at the time he was speaking falsely, and besides, the only interview that I had with the woman in question was in the presence of the prison inspectors.

"Warden Stordock is utterly unfit to be trusted with his present position, and I shall never rest easy until his dismissal is an accomplished fact, and then he may go his way in peace. There are certain physical considerations that impel me to cease pursuing him after he is deposed, no matter what the officials may determine upon. But as a public prosecutor I deem it my duty to insist upon a proper person being given the Stillwater penitentiary in the interest of good government and a pure administration of state affairs."

"I believe that in the appointment of Mr. Stordock and in his subsequent career the governor of this state has been grossly imposed upon, and that Mr. Stordock is a very unworthy servant. The cleanliness of the public service demands an investigation of this matter without fear or favor to any one. I have no desire to inflict any penalties or injury upon Mr. Stordock, but simply that because he is unclean and unworthy he should abandon the office he pollutes and leave it to some better person. I regret very much that Gov. McGill permitted himself to be placed on record in the premises as shown by his interview in to-day's GLOBE. It comes altogether too late. When the most scandalous and vile charges were being published against an innocent man, ex-Warden Reed, he forgot to protest against it, at least, I have never seen or heard of it if he did protest, but when his appointee, Mr. Stordock, is by warrant and complaint in open court, he very quickly expresses his regret that the warfare should be taken up through the newspapers."

The Orphans' Fair.

It was definitely decided at the meeting of the orphans' board Monday evening to open the Catholic Orphans' fair next Tuesday evening at the Market hall and continue the same for a week. The ladies who were appointed by Father Shanley to canvass for donations met last Sunday, and a comparison of notes went to show most gratifying results. Nothing, therefore, remains to make the fair a complete success but good attendances, which of course will be forthcoming. Besides the usual attractions of former years, new features will be introduced. The dining room will be in charge of the married ladies of the cathedral parish, and dinner will be served each day during the week. The gentlemen of the orphan board will be on hand each evening to see that everything is properly conducted and to look after the pleasure of the visitors.

The State Finances

State Treasurer Bobleter has just issued the regular monthly statement of the condition of the state finances for the month ending Oct. 31. The total amount in the treasury is $322,620.55, of which $123,634.59 is in the internal improvement land fund; $209,309.86 in the permanent school fund; $43,342.98 in the forestry fund; $50,091.19 interest on the internal improvement land fund; and $37,408.84 in the text book fund.

New Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul Real Estate Title Insurance company was held yesterday. The exhibit of the treasurer showed $12,000 more guarantee fund than the $200,000 required by law. The following is the board of directors elected: F. B. Clark, F. Driscoll, F. D. Hager, P. R. L. Hardenbergh, A. Kalman, W. Lindeke, D. R. Noyes, E. W. Peet, A. G. Postlethwaite, J. H. Weed, F. Willius, G. Willius, J. J. Watson.

A Soldier's Burial.

The funeral of Mr. Vandewarker, a member of the G. A. R. of New York, and who was lately a member on the staff of the Department of New York, was attended by comrades of the different posts of the city yesterday. The remains were interred in Oakland cemetery, with G. A. R. honors. The firing party consisted of a detail from St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans.

Two Thousand Miles for $40.

"The Burlington" will place on sale Nov. 1, 1887, two-thousand-mile tickets at the low rate of 2 cents per mile. They can be purchased at the city ticket offices, No. 5 Nicollet house, Minneapolis, and Hotel Ryan, St. Paul.

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