MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 65 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

A. W. Wright, of Indianapolis, has removed to Minneapolis and will establish a mincemeat factory.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford returned to Minneapolis Sunday. She has been in St. Louis with her daughter, Mrs. Lootz, for the past month. Mrs. Lootz will remain in St. Louis with friends some time. Her future movements are uncertain.

Peter E. Nelson, who shot his brother, Andrew H. Nelson, in the arm last Wednesday night, was examined in the police court yesterday morning on the charge of assault in the first degree and bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Judge Elliott overruled the demurrers to the indictments in the case of the state against A. H. Nunn, accused of forgery for falsifying records. His attorney entered a plea of not guilty to the three indictments and the cases will be set later.

Lewis Bazine, 75 years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 411 Plymouth avenue. It is supposed that the cause of death was some kind of heart disease. He has been in this country about twelve years and has a son and daughter living in France.

Archie Archibald and Joseph Mitcley, each aged 13 years, and Charles Peterson, aged 12 years, inmates of the Washburn home, ran away from that institution Sunday. They were apprehended by the Fifth precinct police and returned to the home.

The council committee on gas met yesterday afternoon to consider gasoline lighting bids and after opening the proposals rejected all. The lowest tender was from Buchanan, the man who secured the contract two years ago. Buchanan did not get the contract last year, and the council paid $8.45 for the lighting. His bid opened yesterday was $7.49.

HAUGAN CASE CUT SHORT.

Evidence All In and Arguments Will Begin Today.

The evidence in the case of the state against Andrew C. Haugan, accused of misappropriation of public money, is concluded with the exception of the arguments to the jury.

It was considerable of a surprise to everybody when Mr. Nye rested the case for the defense, after his examination of the accused. It was a surprise because the opening of the defense had outlined evidence in which all the former city treasurers were to have been placed on the stand to show that they used to lend city money about as they pleased, at the suggestion of the city council. Instead of going this far, however, the defense placed several well known citizens on the stand to testify as to the good character of the accused, and then Haugan was sworn in his own behalf. This is the whole defense, with the exception of the proceedings of the city council, showing that the accused was not to account for the interest on the city money to the council.

It was somewhat of a surprise that the case has ended so soon, as it was expected that there would be considerable testimony, judging by the cart load of books lugged into the court room. The only significant fact about the evidence yesterday was the admission by the defendant that he expected to get a quarter interest in the New York railroad in return for raising the money for the enterprise. He insisted, however, that he was not figuring for his own benefit, but to let himself out of the hole into which he had plunged his bondsmen. The case will be argued to the jury today, and perhaps go to the jury this evening, although it is probable that they will not be charged until morning.

WASHBURN DIAMONDS GONE.

Gems Valued at $3,000 Stolen From the Ex-Senator's Home.

One of the most daring robberies ever committed in Minneapolis was accomplished early Saturday evening at Fairoaks, the home of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, on Twenty-second street. The house was lighted throughout and members of the family were at home, but facing all odds of interruption at their work, or pursuit and capture, the thieves entered and made their way to one of the bedrooms up stairs. There they located some diamonds belonding to Mrs. Washburn. They stowed them hastily away and fled.

The value of the gems was about $3,000. The perpetrators of the theft left without any clue as to their identity and the police, now working on the case, are almost hopeless of being able to run them down.

COAL WAR IS ON.

Price Has Reached $7 Per Ton in Local Market.

There is a war on in the local coal market. For several weeks past the list price of hard coal for domestic purposes, nut, stove and egg, has been $7.75. A few days ago some of the local fuel dealers put a knife into the list, and as a result hard coal is selling now in some instances at $7 per ton, this only for immediate delivery. A price of $7.25 will be quoted at any of the fuel houses, and dealers will jump at $7.50.

Due to Heart Disease.

An autopsy conducted upon the remains of Louis Bezanie, who died suddenly yesterday morning, showed that death had been due to heart disease. Deputy Coroner Nelson conducted the examination. Mrs. Bezanie, a woman almost seventy years of age, was left almost destitute, without a relative. Her case is particularly sad. The body will probably be buried by the county.

Back From Scandinavia.

Nils Fosen, for several years connected with the Consolidated Milling company, returned to Minneapolis yesterday from an extended trip to Scandinavian countries, where he has spent the greater part of the summer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Tried to End Life.

Morris Mawn, a teamster, whose family reside at 832 Lake street west, took a dose of poison yesterday afternoon, but after being treated at the city hospital was reported out of danger and on the road to recovery late last night. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause of his act.

The young married couple who are crowned with good health are really a king and queen. They are possessed of an armor that enables them to withstand all the hardships and misfortunes of life. Accidents aside, they will live long, happy lives of mutual helpfulness, and they will be blessed with amiable, healthy children. They will sit together in the twilight of old age and look back without regret over a mutually happy, helpful, useful, successful companionship.

There are thousands of young couples every day who start wedded life with but one drawback,—one or the other, or both, suffer from ill-health. There can be no true wedded happiness that is overshadowed by the black cloud of physical suffering. The man who contemplates matrimony, and realizes that through overwork or worry or neglect, he is suffering from ill-health, should take the proper steps to remedy it before he assumes the responsibilities of a husband. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men who have neglected their health. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, and the blood pure and rich with life-giving elements. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It invigorates and gives virility, strength and vigor.

No woman should wed while she suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. These are the most disastrous of disorders from which a woman can suffer. They break down her general health. They unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. They make her a weak, sickly, nervous invalid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It transforms weak, suffering, fretful invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Both medicines are sold at all good medicine stores.

A Handsome Complexion

is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

MOSCHIK IS GUILTY

CORONER'S JURY FINDS THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEMKE'S DEATH.

HIS DEED WAS DELIBERATE.

EVIDENCE CLEARLY SHOWS THAT THE MURDER OF THE VICTIM WAS PLANNED.

HAUGAN CASE IS CUT SHORT.

Arguments Will Be Made Today and the Matter Left to the Jury.

The inquest upon the remains of John Lemke, who was robbed and killed above Camden place Friday afternoon, began yesterday morning. The morning proceedings consisted merely in swearing in the jury. An adjournment was then taken to 2 o'clock, as Assistant County Attorney Jones went to St. Paul with the detectives to dig up some more evidence.

In the afternoon, after Morgue Keeper Walsh has testified to identifying the body, Deputy Coroner Nelson was called. He told the results of the post mortem examination. His description of the course of the bullets was particularly clear and he took pains to thoroughly explain the condition of the various organs affected. After his testimony every member of the jury had as clear an impression of the nature of the wounds as if he had been present at the autopsy. Dr. Gray, of the city hospital, corroborated Dr. Nelson's statements.

Willie Beardsley, of 4609 Humboldt avenue north, and his father, W. G. Beardsley, of the same number, told what they knew. The boy had heard the shots and had seen Lemke come up to the house. Mr. Beardsley also told how he had assisted in helping the wounded man.

Thomas Flaherty, of 4605 Humboldt avenue north, testified to having helped Lemke and to having followed the man, whom he identified as Moschick, down to Thirty-sixth avenue north and Washington, where he (Moschick) had boarded a street car.

Dr. C. A. Smith, of Camden place, told how he had given the wounded man restoratives and then had accompanied him to the city hospital, where he died. At this point an adjournment was taken until 4:30 o'clock for the purpose of securing other witnesses.

Assistant County Attorney Jones was the first witness called. He read the ante-mortem statement of Lemke. Following this Inspector Morrisey and Stavlo were called. Their testimony was a statement of Moschick's identification by Lemke at the city hospital. They also told how the dying man had identified his watch.

After being out but a few minutes the jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the said John Lemke was killed by means of pistol shots fired from a revolver in the hands of one John Moschik, with intent to kill, on the 22d day of October, 1897, in the county of Hennepin.

Inspectors Stavlo and Morrisey, accompanied by Assistant County Attorney Jones, searched Moschik's home on Reaney street, St. Paul, and made some important discoveries. A most damaging bit of evidence was the discovery of the pocket knife, which Lemke said Moschik had taken from him. This was found outside the door of the house where the officers had a fight with their prisoner. There is no question about its being the property of Lemke, as it answers the description in every particular. It is a three-bladed affair, bone handled and with the letters "C. S." on one of the blades.

Perhaps one of yesterday's best finds was the unearthing in the house of the shirt, necktie and shoes worn by Moschik on the fatal day. These had been hidden and are regarded by the officers as an important clue. The shirt gives every indication of having been recently washed. No blood stains are to be found on it.

Another important step taken was the securing of affidavits from Moschik's sister and brother-in-law, H. V. Wenzel. In these it is stated that Moschik left home about 10 o'clock Friday morning. Wenzel states that he returned to the house about 7 o'clock that evening and that during the evening and until bed time, they played cards. When the officers went to the house Moschik seemed greatly excited. He took the watch, which Lemke afterwards identified as his property, and handed it over to Wenzel, saying: "Take this watch and keep it. They will take it from me and it will do me no good to have it found on me. Both affidavits are alike. Shortly after the arrest, Wenzel and his wife said Moschik had been home all day. The affidavits were taken in case the witnesses should change their stories before the time of trial.

Great stress is laid by the state upon Lemke's statement that Moschik inquired how much money he had and afterwards asked him to go out to Camden Place. This, it is claimed, clearly shows what Moschik's intention was.

The remains of the murdered man were taken to Stillwater yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by the sorrowing parents and Rev. Ferdinand Ebert, who came to help the mourning relatives to make arrangements for the funeral. The interment will occur at Stillwater.

NOT YET ARRAIGNED.

Moschik still occupies cell 14 at the central police station. He was not arraigned as was expected, but he will be taken before the court today. The reason of the delay was that it was desired to first secure the verdict of the coroner's jury, which was rendered late yesterday afternoon.

The prisoner's demeanor is the same as it has been since the first. In spite of the incriminating evidence, which is daily being secured against him, he keeps in good spirits, his only source of complaint being his close cell at the station. Moschik talks in a jolly manner to those who are allowed to see him, and does not seem to realizfle that it will be almost impossible to clear himself from the very grave charge on which he is held. Still, he maintains his innocence. Last night he reiterated his former statements that he was not the murderer of John Lemke. Said he:

I am not guilty. However, I cannot say anything about the case just now. I am not going to be tried in a prison cell, or by the newspapers, or even in the police court. Every man is entitled to a trial by jury, and then I shall tell my story. I intend to tell them the God's truth, but until that time I am not going to discuss the matter. After the trial you will not only think I am not guilty, but you will know it. Any man guilty of such a brutal crime, that is if Lemke was shot in the back as he said he was, should be made to cut out his own heart and eat it. I have 30 cents, and when I get before the judge, continued the prisoner, with a smile in anticipation of his joke, I think I shall ask him if that won't be sufficient to bail me out. I have heard of lawyers asking the court to dismiss cases on account of lack of evidence. I think I shall do so, for I don't see any evidence they have to hold me on.

DID MORE WORK.

Charter Commission Begins to Appreciate That Time Is Passing.

There was a varied programme at the meeting of the charter commission last night, and very many different subjects were considered. The commissioners were in a mood to hurry things along, and there was a lack of long discussions. It was a running meeting, and motions, resolutions and recommendations were brought up, considered and acted upon almost as quickly as it takes to tell it.

In the absence of reports from any of the standing committees, Commissioner Pillsbury, taking for his text a recommendation from a meeting of Eleventh ward citizens, addressed the commission upon the necessity of further provision for the public schools. The maximum tax levy for school purposes was now but four mills, and he did not think that that was enough to pay the running expenses of the schools, and also provide for the erection of additional buildings as they were needed. The city, he said, in a very short time would be called upon to build more school houses, in some districts at the present time the children being able to attend school for only half a day. He suggested that the maximum tax levy be increased one-half or three-quarters of a mill, the additional amount to be expended in the erection of schools.

Commissioner Haynes quite agreed with Mr. Pillsbury. It was a question, he said, which ought to be met. He had heard that the bond limit had been fully reached, as had also the maximum levy, and yet there were not funds enough to provide the necessary school houses.

After a further discussion of the matter by others of the commission, Commissioner Davenport moved that the maximum tax levy for school purposes be raised to five mills, the additional mill to be used for the erection of school buildings, which motion was seconded by Commissioner Stoft.

Commissioner Pillsbury thought that it would be a good idea to postpone action until the members of the commission had inquired further into the matter, and finally, upon motion of Commissioner Childs, the original motion was laid on the table for one week. Commissioner Pillsbury supplemented this motion with one requesting the board of education to have a representative or representatives at the meeting at which the subject should be discussed.

Commissioner Childs kept things in motion by introducing a resolution to the effect that the number of park commissioners be reduced to five. This did not meet with general approval and was declared lost.

Commissioner Gjertsen's resolution that "The city of Minneapolis shall have the power and authority to acquire real and personal property for the purpose of erecting, constructing, operating and maintaining city water works, city lighting plant or plants, including gas and electric lights, street railways and equipment, city transportation service, telephone lines and service and a public convention or exposition hall," was then taken up for consideration. Commissioner Childs moved its adoption, which was seconded by Commissioner Atwater. The resolution was finally adopted.

Commissioner Haynes secured the adoption of a motion giving it as the sense of the commission that the council should be empowered to construct bicycle paths next to the curbs of the streets. There was some doubt about the authority of the council to do this at the present time, said Commissioner Haynes, and this doubt he wanted to remove in the new charter.

A resolution, presented by Commissioner Childs, requiring the city attorney to keep a complete record of all opinions given by him, and briefs in all suits in which he was interested as city attorney, and providing that these records so kept should be turned over to his successor, was adopted, after a brief discussion.

Commissioner Cohen then moved that the term of office of the city attorney should be four years. Mr. Cohen thought that there were several reasons why the city attorney should have a reasonably long term. The city was entitled to be represented by one of the best attorneys at the bar, but ordinarily one of hese would not give up his practice for a two-year term in the city's office. In doing so an attorney lost his entire business, which would have to be built up again after his term of office had expired. Commissioner Gjertsen thought that the same argument could be applied to the office of county attorney. As a general thing, a county or city attorney, if he had made a good record, was again nominated and indorsed by the people. "If you get a poor man in," said Mr. Gjertsen, "and you have a four-year term, you can't get rid of him until the four years have expired, but if he is a good man with a two-year term, you can re-elect him." Commissioner Pillsbury thought that re-election was not always a sure thing and was inclined to favor the four-year term. The provision for the four-year term clause was finally adopted.

The commission then took up some suggestions which had been adopted at a meeting of Fourth ward citizens. The first of these recommended the election by the people of a vice mayor, who should preside over the council, having the same power and drawing the same salary as an alderman. The second was that members of all boards be appointed by the mayor. The third provided that the salaries of aldermen be placed at $1,000. The recommendations were taken up in the order given and discussed. The first, providing for a vice mayor, was rejected, with the defeat of Commissioner Davenport's motion along the lines of the suggestion. In regard to the second, it was declared to be the sense of the commission that action already taken in the matter should not be changed, and action on the third was postponed until the commission undertook to fix the salaries of city officials not already named.

Prior to a motion to adjourn, Commissioner Davenport suggested that at the next meeting of the commission it take up chapter 1 of the proposed ordinance, and see if the work couldn't be pushed a little. "This is the fourteenth meeting we have held," said Mr. Davenport, in conclusion, "and we have not yet accomplished anything."

The meeting then adjourned.

TO TONKA LAKE AWHEEL.

Question of the Cycle Path Being Considered.

That a bicycle path is to be built to Minnetonka this fall is an assured fact, but what route that path will go is one of the serious questions before the executive committee of the Mineapolis Cycle Path association.

Sunday morning Louis K. Hull, Dr. Hunter, County Surveyor Abbott and Frank H. Wadsworth drove over the various roads which have been suggested, and made as complete an investigation of each one as possible. They looked over the old Manitoba roadbed from near the Peavey fountain and via the boulevard to Minnetonka Mills. They also drove for several miles over the new Superior avenue boulevard, but the latter route was given up on account of the great amount of sand and the lack of good surface for the path. The Sixth avenue north route was also examined, and when the committee returned to the city they had pretty thoroughly investigated every available means of reaching the desired end.

At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon this path question came up and was discussed at great length, action finally being postponed until Wednesday afternoon, when it is hoped to have a report from County Surveyor Abbott. But two routes were considered yesterday. One of them, via Sixth avenue north, runs right straight out to Wayzata. The other one starts from the Peavey fountain, crosses the bridge over the St. Louis tracks to Cedar lake, thence via the old Manitoba roadbed for three or four miles, then around the edge of the hill to Minnetonka boulevard, on that to the new iron bridge over Minnehaha creek, then back to the roadbed and on that to a point near Minnetonka Mills. If the right to use the roadbed can be obtained from President J. J. Hill it is hoped that this latter route will be adopted and work commenced immediately.

The laying of several short paths about the city, such as the one connecting Park avenue with Seventh street, was considered, but no action was taken, all matters being deferred until the meeting tomorrow afternoon.

LAST OF THE CHURCH ROW.

The St. Andrew church case was still on trial before Judge Johnson yesterday morning. There appeared to be a vital point as to the date when some certain curtains had been removed from a choir desk, and half the congregation had sworn it was before Easter, 1895. This morning the other half commenced to show how the first half had been mistaken, and how it was in reality in 1894 when the acts described by the other side had occurred.

At the outset there was a complaint on a juror. Charles H. Baker had been in trouble for several days, notably Friday, after his sojourn in the police station all night. The attorneys were of the opinion that he had slept through half the evidence, and they wanted him excused. Judge Johnson accordingly invited him to vacate his chair, and the case proceeded with eleven jurors.

The young women of the Robertson family were the star witnesses. They were perfectly self-possessed, and were equally ready to argue with the judge or counsel.

They gave very positive evidence as to the other half of the congregation being "off a year" before the noon recess put an end to the agony.

The attorneys argued the case at considerable length, to the amusement of a crowd in the court room, and the famous church scrap was at an end, except for the charge of the court and the verdict of the jury.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

REPORT FROM RAY

ARMY OFFICER TELLS OF WHAT HE SAW IN THE GOLD COUNTRY.

HE URGES MILITARY RULE.

STRONG HAND WILL BE NEEDED TO ENFORCE THE LAW EFFECTUALLY.

SOME SHOW OF ARMS WAS MADE.

The People Along the Yukon Without Food or Money a Serious Factor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The war department has just received a most interesting report from Capt. Ray of the condition of affairs in the gold region, as he has found them from St. Michael's to Fort Yukon, supplemented by the accounts of the most reliable persons he could communicate with as to the state of affairs in the Klondike and neighborhood. The officer, who was sent especially for the purpose of making recommendations for the betterment of affairs there, has some radical suggestions to make. Among them he urges the division of Alaska into two districts, the Southern district to remain under the present jurisdiction, while the Northern district, including the gold region, is to be placed under a form of military government until congress can make other provisions. The place selected by the captain for a military post is near Rapid City, about 250 miles below Dawson.

Capt. Ray makes some interesting statements in his report to illustrate the condition of affairs among the gold seekers, and because his reports are strictly official they are entitled to weight. He favors the enlistment of twenty Indian scouts, who, he says, would be valuable as guides, boatmen and hunters and would secure the friendship of the natives. Circle City, the other point considered for a post, is, as a post, practically abandoned now, he says, and its reoccupation extremely doubtful. He says there is no reason why horses cannot be successfully employed for transportation, but he also suggests that 100 reindeer be sent for winter use. Of the settlements within the territory, but few can be called permanent, and new interests will necessitate many changes. Several settlements have already passed away when new mines were discovered. The city of Weare was represented by four spruce logs crossed for a foundation for a cabin. The captain says it is a central location and practically the head of navigation for river boats drawing more than five feet of water. Forty Mile and Birch Creek were abandoned when gold was discovered on the Klondike.

Speaking of mining operations, Capt. Ray says the dense growth of forest and moss makes prospecting and development slow. Miners agree to having discovered valuable lodes of low-grade ore, but the present high price of provisions bars the working of placers or ledges that do not pay more than an ounce per man per day. Up to the time the boats failed to pass the bar at Fort Yukon, he estimates that from the boundary to the sea there were about 1,200 people, not including those stranded at St. Michaels.

NEW ROUTES.

The captain discusses several new routes, and says he is reliably informed that that from Cook inlet via the head of Copper river will be the shortest and most practicable route for railroad communication with the open sea. Up to the present time the laws in the country have not been enforced, nor does there exist any means for enforcing them. All disputes are settled by miners' meetings. As part of his scheme for military government of the Northern territory, he suggests that a court be established at the capital; the appointment of a commission of miners to settle disputes as to title, and the passage by congress of a code of laws for the territory, just as for the district of Columbia. He recommends that the government construct a strong river steamer of 150 tons to use for the relief of people in distress.

Eli Gage, who had just arrived from Dawson, reported that the supplies and stores at that place were very low and nothing had been delivered there by either company since Aug. 18, except one barge load of liquor and boots. In a supplemental report, Capt. Ray notes the arrival of the transportation company's steamer Weare with a cargo of 200 tons of provisions. The captain says she is the last boat for this season. The other company expects more boats. When navigation closes, he says there will be 600 tons of provisions at Fort Yukon, and he will do what he can to assist in forwarding supplies and to protect the caches from raids. There were 130 people at Fort Yukon, and much dissatisfaction over the transportation company's failure to forward them to their destinations was expressed.

Writing on the 16th, Capt. Ray says: "There have been many threats and some show of arms today, but I believe it will be settled without violence, as Eli Weare has just arrived and made favorable concessions. There are several people here without food and money. I understand the steamers will carry the most of them down to St. Michaels, but this element will become a serious factor after navigation closes and they continue to come down the river."

KLONDIKE FEVER.

Mysterious and Fatal Malady Raging at Dawson.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—Miners who came down on the steamer Faralon from Dyea, and who left Dawson City about forty days ago, say five days before they left Hansen, one of the managers of the Alaska Commercial company, arrived in a canoe and told of the abandonment of efforts to get food up the river. Fully 400 miners at once made preparations to start out over the trails, but the citizens' committee refused to allow them sufficient provisions for the journey, so, save those who had already started, all will have to remain and share in the privations at Dawson.

Charles Fries, of Tacoma, who came out with Butt Woods and Archie Burns, says that, besides the famine, a mysterious disease has broken out which is carrying off an average of five men daily. Twenty-four hours after the victim is attacked he turns black from the waist to the throat, and two days later, in a majority of cases, is dead.

On its way out over the Dalton trail, which in many places runs along the Yukon's banks, the party met many boats bound down. About 300 boats are now going down the river with from four to seven men in each boat. The Fries party was the last to leave Dawson. At Five Finger Rapids they fell in with the party headed by Kay Stuart, of New York, which left six days before, and, reaching Dalton's boat, they caught up with the party made up of John Fry, F. L. and J. Trippe and C. Holden, of New York, with an Indian guide.

Only the merest chance and the lucky discovery of the half-hidden trail by one of their number saved the members of the Trippe party from a horrible death by starvation on the Dalton trail late in September. They left Dawson City for the states in a small steamer Aug. 28, and, after reaching Fort Selkirk, prepared their outfits for the long and arduous journey over the Dalton trail. A week after leaving the Yukon river they encountered an ugly Alaskan blizzard. The trail was covered with snow until they lost their bearing. Their provisions ran out, and, after groping for three days through a blinding snow storm, they were finally rescued by Indians and taken to Dalton trading post, where they obtained the first real food they had had for nearly four days. After resting for two days, they resumed their march to the Chilkoot pass and reached the end of their journey without further mishap. All of the men were very weak from their sufferings, and it will be several days before they are restored to their accustomed strength.

USED A TABLE LEG

Continued From First Page.

resident of Ellsworth, Wis., but for the period of sixteen years, commencing in 1876, he was employed as foreman of the erecting shop of the thresher company in the Stillwater prison. During most of that time, Frank H Lemon was the foreman of the paint shop, and, in the course of his duties, Mr. Smith was obliged to call at the paint shop fifteen or twenty times a day. The manner of Lemon's treatment of the convicts can best be told in Mr. Smith's own language:

Even while he was a foreman, before he was appointed deputy warden, Mr. Lemon was a very brutal taskmaster, and I made up my mind fifteen years ago that he was wholly unfit to have charge of convicts. Both he and I had convicts under our charge, but in the course of sixteen years I never had occasion to send a solitary one to the dungeon; Mr. Lemon had one or more reported every day for that punishment.

If a convict would happen to break a tool by accident—and that will happen to the best of workmen—or if he did not do quite as much work as Lemon thought he should, Lemon would report the unfortunate, and the fellow would be marched off to the dungeon. Indeed, many times he never waited to report the fellow, but would strike the convict over the head or on the back of the neck with a club. He used a "table leg," a wooden piece of a threshing machine about a yard long and two and a half inches thick in the middle and tapering at each end. I frequently saw him hit convicts with that ugly weapon, and also poke them in the ribs with the point of it. Sometimes the effects of the blows would be so severe that the victim would be laid up in the hospital for several days to recover. On one occasion he struck a convict on the head with a heavy iron bolt, knocking him senseless. In none of these cases was there any provocation for the assault; Lemon just seemed to delight in being cruel.

You probably wonder why the officials of the prison at that time would allow anything of the kind to be going on. The reason was that Lemon and his business associates literally ran the prison; they were the powers there. None of the guards dared to say their soul was their own or they would have been obliged to walk the plank; the same thing also held good with the citizen laborers.

The question I want to ask, though, is, why, if I could run a gang of convicts for sixteen years and never find occasion to send one man of them to the dungeon, that he, as foreman of another shop and with the same class of men, should find it necessary to have two to four in the solitary every day? The answer is that there is not a spark of humanity in the man; he used to do as he pleased, and it pleased him to inflict suffering.

After Lemon became deputy warden he was even worse than before. Convicts frequently told me that when he had them handcuffed to the doors of the solitary he would beat them on the head and shoulders with his cane. I tell you the hundredth part of the cruelty and disreputable methods of the prison have never been told. The guards do not dare to tell what they see or they would be fired immediately, and the convict who opens his mouth to complain of the usage they receive signs his own death warrant. I consider Mr. Wolfer personally as a very nice man, but he didn't know what was going on inside of the prison; he left all matters of discipline to Deputy Lemon, and did not know what Lemon was doing. It was Mr. Wolfer's business to know, but I think he didn't—and that is all I blame him for.

I want to say further that if the truth was known about the burning of the paint shop at the prison a couple of men who are at liberty would have been wearing the stripes themselves.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss.

John Smith, being first duly sworn, doth depose and say:

That he has read the foregoing statements; that they were made by him, and that they are true in every particular. —John Smith.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 25th day of October, 1897.

(Notarial seal.) —H. P. Porter, Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minnesota.

MANKATO MAN'S STORY.

He Was Formerly a Guard at the Prison.

The Mankato Review of yesterday published the following:

"I believe every word published in the St. Paul Globe regarding the state of affairs in the state prison at Stillwater. If anything, the Globe's story was not strong enough."

This is the remark made to a reporter for the Review today by A. B. Ewing, the groceryman at Second and Jackson streets. Mr. Ewing was a guard in the penitentiary from April 17, 1894, until March, 1895. Mr. Ewing talked with the Review man this morning and related some of his experiences while in the prison. He stated that Deputy Warden Lemon is a man of most ungovernable temper, and was in the habit of knocking men around with a cane for no cause at all.

CASES OF BRUTALITY.

"I can remember," said Mr. Ewing, "one day I had charge of a gang of convicts who were in a room piling bales of leather and clearing a space where other articles were to be placed. Several of the convicts were sick and should really have been in the hospital. Deputy Warden Lemon came into the room and, without anything being said, struck an old man named Rose over the head several times with a heavy cane. Rose was so sick he could hardly stand up, and the only reason why Lemon assaulted him was because he was not working as hard as Lemon though he should. Two or three of the other convicts were treated in a similar manner. One of these had a sore hand and was unable to lift the bales of leather, which weighed about 200 pounds.

HAHN KNOCKED INTO INSENSIBILITY.

"I was there the day Hahn was knocked on the head by Lemon. I did not see him do this, but I heard some of the guards tell of the affair after it was over. Hahn was held down on the floor by Assistant Deputy Warden Glennon and a guard, while Deputy Warden Lemon pounded Hahn over the head. Hahn was pounded into insensibility and then taken to the hospital on a stretcher.

"Another case of brutality was when Guard Mike Colligan, now assistant deputy warden, kicked a new convict down the stairs, simply because he got into the wrong line.

"If there is an investigation of the prison management I hope it will be thorough. It was common talk among the guards that both Warden Wolfer and Deputy Warden Lemon had provisions carried from the prison to their residences. I do not know whether this was according to Hoyle. It may be the state allowed them the privilege of using provisions purchased for the penitentiary.

GUARDS MUST BE SECRETIVE.

"Whenever a new guard is employed he is taken into the warden's office and informed in a very emphatic manner that he is to tell of nothing he sees going on in the prison. But there are favorites among the guards and prisoners. Some of them make it a practice of running to the officials and tell them everything. Many a guard has thrown up his position in that prison on account of the horrible scenes he is compelled to witness. Of course, there are unruly convicts, who have to be disciplined, but the means resorted to are, in my opinion, worst than those practiced by barbarians.

"I see that the Pioneer Press attempts to make out that ex-Guard O'Meara is insane and is not telling the truth. Now, I want to say that Mr. O'Meara is one of the squarest men on earth, and would not tell a lie."

Bart Martin, who has been on a visit to his father, W. J. Martin, departed for Minneapolis this morning, where he is a member of the police force. Mr. Martin was for several years a guard in the penitentiary, and if he would do so could tell of a good deal that has transpired within its walls. Mr. Martin, however, declines to be interviewed.

Just as the Governor Says.

H. H. Hart, secretary of the board of corrections and charities, stated yesterday that the board would take no action on the charges preferred against the management of the state's prison at Stillwater, unless the matter was brought officially to its notice by Gov. Clough. He said that the governor could direct a special meeting of the board to be called for the purpose, if he saw fit.

TRAMPS SET FIRE

BUILDINGS ON THE CASS COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS DESTROYED BY INCENDIARIES.

FT. RANDALL LANDS OPENED.

ALREADY EVIDENCES THAT MANY CONTESTS CAN BE EXPECTED.

WINNIPEG TO HAVE BIG MILLS.

Senator Buckman at the Head of a Syndicate—News of the Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 25.—The buildings on the Cass county fair grounds, including amphitheater and stalls owned by Fargo Driving association, were destroyed by fire tonight. Fire burst from each of three building simultaneously, and is supposed to have been the work of tramps. No arrests have been made by the city police.

LAST OF FORT RANDALL.

Lands Are Opened for Settlement by Homesteaders.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 25.—Long before daylight this morning, scores of soldiers gathered outside the United States land office and remained there constantly until the office opened for business at 9 o'clock.

The occasion was the opening of the military reservation. For the past two days intending homesteaders have been arriving by train and team. In the line this morning, was a woman, who had come over a hundred miles to secure a quarter section of South Dakota land. Many of those here to make entry today, have been squatters on the land they desire, for several years, and have extensive improvements made. The claims of many of the squatters conflict. Some tracts have two or three claimants and contests will be necessary to determine who has the most right to such tracts. The Fort Randall reservation was established by executive order June 16, 1860. A military post was established there in 1854. The post was abandoned and an executive order of Oct. 20, 1893, placed the reservation under control of the interior department for disposal under the homestead law. The reservation contains a total of more than a hundred thousand acres, a portion of which lies in South Dakota, the remainder in Nebraska. That portion lying in this state was opened to settlement today.

In the early days Fort Randall was the handsomest and gayest of frontier military posts, and played an important figure in the early history of Dakota.

MILLS FOR WINNIPEG.

Senator Buckman at the Head of a Company to Build Them.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 25.—State Senator Buckman, of Minnesota, is at the head of a company with a capital of $5,000,000 that has been formed to operate large saw mills in this city. It will bring timber from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg by water. A canal will be cut from the lake to Rosseau river, which runs into Red river this side of the international boundary. The work will be done at once.

BOOTH PROTEST OVERRULED.

Must Pay Duty on Fish Caught in Canadian Waters.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 25.—Collector of Customs Willcutts today received word that the United States general board of appraisers, at Washington, had overruled the protest of the Booth Packing company, submitted some time ago. The packing company objected to the payment of duty on fish under the Dingley bill, claiming that the fish brought into this country from Canada did not come under the provisions of the law.

Too Technical by Half.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 25.—The supreme court recently ruled that the refunding bonds, which it was proposed to issue to take up retired bonds of the city of Grand Forks would be illegal, for the reason that during the transfer from old to new, the city would, for a period, be doubly bonded and, being already far beyond the debt limit, the increase would not be admissible. The council has endeavored to avoid this technicality by voting a $30,000 issue of bonds for the purpose of retiring the old ones, the stipulation being made that no new bonds shall be delivered until old ones of like amount have been surrendered and cancelled. The bonds are to run twenty years, and bear 6 per cent interest. F. R. Fulton & Co., of this city have arranged to purchase them at par and on other terms very favorable to the city.

Hello Girls on Their Dignity.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 25.—There are all kinds of trouble between Manager Garrett of the Northwestern Telephone exchange and Proprietor Cole of the Metropole, Fargo's leading hostelry. Saturday, it is alleged, Cole swore at the girls in the central office and the 'phone was taken out of the hotel, but was afterwards replaced at the request of Manager Mathews. Later Cole went to the central office and is alleged to have struck Garrett twice with a cane, after which he drew a pistol on the manager. He will be arrested this afternoon on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Northwestern pensions were granted Saturday as follows:

Minnesota—Increase: Henry Corson, Hastings; Almeron A. Westcott, Northfield.

Iowa—Original: Louis Mueller, Waterloo. Restoration and additional: Milton W. Bailey, Clinton. Restoration and increase: Pete R. Clymer, Shellsburg. Increase: Powhattan V. Murphy, Swan; Peter Miller, Muscatine. Original widow: Clamenza M. Wright, Afton.

Wisconsin—Increase: Ambrose Jones, Delton. Widow: Minor of Henry L. Dutton, Balsam.

Day's Casualties.

Special to the Globe.

TYNDALL, S. D., Oct. 25.—August Eckert, a pioneer resident here, fell from a loaded wagon and was run over and killed.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Harvey Canfield was shot through the thigh with a rifle yesterday afternoon while out hunting, the gun being in the hands of one of the Keeler boys, was accidentally discharged. The boy, who only has one leg, then walked about two miles to his home.

Attorneys Arraigned.

WAUPACA, Wis., Oct. 25.—Benjamin M. Goldberg, ex-district attorney of Waupaca county, and George Hoxie, his former law partner, both of whom were arrested recently on charges of perjury, appeared in Justice Chamberlain's court today, waived examination and were bound over to the circuit court. Their cases will not come up until the March term. Bail was given for their appearance when called upon.

Hipple's Defense Weakened.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 25.—The only thing in the sensational line in the Hipple hearing this afternoon was an attempt on the part of the defense to show political animus in the prosecution, but all such questions were ruled out by the justice. Deputy Trear Burrington was the second witness called, and nothing new was drawn out by his examination.

Aberdeen Wants Lower Coal Rates.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 25.—Petitions to the managements of the three great systems of railway entering Aberdeen are being circulated praying that hard coal rates from West Superior and Duluth to Aberdeen may be reduced to $2.75 per ton and soft coal rates to $2.65 per ton, or from the cities mentioned to Northern Pacific and Great Northern points north and even west of Aberdeen. The tariff to Aberdeen is now $3.25 per ton an both kinds of coal.

"EUREKA, we have found it!"

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

Use the tobacco you require and take Baco-Curo. It will notify you when to stop by removing the desire.

Baco-Curo

Is a scientific, permanent cure. It is a kindly vegetable antidote for the poisonous principle in tobacco and leaves the system pure and free from every trace or effect of the narcotic.

The nerves of tobacco-users are at a fearful tension—*stretched tight!* The slightest noise or incident is distorted to false proportions. The craving for tobacco grows and the gratification of the habit does not satisfy. The situation is ridiculous,—it is unhealthy *as it interferes with both work and pleasure.* It's expensive. Did you ever look at it