

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1897.

Weather for Today— Fair and Warmer.

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EVENTS TODAY. Met—Capt. Impudence, 8.15. Grand—Superba, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Persia, Hamburg; Germanic, Liverpool; H. H. Meier, Bremen. Sailed: Werkenand, Amsterdam.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Paris, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston. LONDON—Arrived: Manitoba, New York.

NAPLES—Arrived: Ems, New York. BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York. BOULOGNE—Sailed: Rotterdam, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Teutonic, New York. GENOA—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York.

Now will Mr. Pullman's sons be good? Spain tried to cover up the barbs with words.

The Dingley tariff rolling stone gathers neither moss nor money. The penitentiary yawns, but for whom? Henry George says for Richard Croker.

Sioux City is out of water, but Sioux City doesn't care as long as the beer holds out. There appear to be almost as many grave issues in Greater New York as in a cemetery.

Will a very recent event make Mr. Cleveland the logical candidate for president in 1900? A cigarette caused a million-dollar fire in St. Louis. Expensive goods are often done up in small packages.

Several newspaper headlines intimate that "Iowa is safe!" Let us hope Iowa is safe whichever party wins. There appears to be a difference of opinion among the New York papers as to which of them stopped the Union Pacific steal.

John P. Altgeld is in politics merely to make somebody write. He is just now playfully twisting the tail of the Tammany tiger. Another rumor is afloat that Andrew has been found. We get nothing but hope it will recommend itself to the people of the state, and show that it is his earnest desire to get at the bottom of all the facts underlying the charges.

Spain is reported quite serene. Spain has been in so many cyclones that it doesn't mind the little wild storm now blowing from Washington. The anti-kissing crusade in Boston has ended in fiasco. The girls of that town call kissing osculation, but they like it just as well by one name as another.

Bacilli of tuberculosis have been found in Chinese-made cigars in San Francisco. Close examination would no doubt have revealed cabbage in the same cigars. The number of candidates for office in Greater New York is over 1,000. Several hundred of these fellows are bound to have to work for a living as usual after election.

This is the time for disappearing. Mr. Mansfield. A St. Joseph, Mo., jury—presumably made up of theater critics—has decided that his company was not up to standard. Several Georgians have made affidavit that it rained four days in a Macon cemetery when there was not a cloud in the sky. What are the Georgians drinking nowadays?

China has borrowed another \$50,000,000 to pay a war indemnity. If China would get an invoice of courage and lick somebody, this indemnity business could be attended to by the other fellow. A Kandiyo county horse raised a farmer from the ground the other day by the hair of his head. This was possibly the equine's way of telling his boss that the hay he was getting was as tough as hair.

Bourke Cockran is going to speak for Gen. Tracy on Friday evening. Cockran and the New York Sun are the poorest guessers in politics. Tracy is pretty certain to run No. 4 in spite of their support.

PRISON CRUELTY WILL BE LOOKED INTO.

Gov. Clough Names Three Commissioners to Investigate the Affairs of the State Penitentiary.

FLANDRAU, Names, Too, That Will KITCHEL, Carry Weight With the FARMER, People of Minnesota.

First Is the Veteran Jurist of St. Paul; Attorney Kitchel Is a Prominent Minneapolisian, and Mr. Farmer Is a Southern Minnesota Business Man—Another Retired Guard Adds the Weight of His Observations—Something About Prison Walls and Prison Clay.

That Gov. Clough was no less appreciative of the turpitude of the offenses charged against Deputy Warden Lemon and others of the state prison at Stillwater, than the general public, is shown by the personnel of the commission of inquiry which he appointed yesterday to make a thorough inquiry into the alleged brutality at the penitentiary.

While the commissions, which set forth with some whereas the occasion for the appointment of the commissioners, were not given out officially yesterday, the governor did inform the press and public that he had selected the committee to make the inquiry and that he had appointed thereon Judge Charles E. Flandrau, of St. Paul; Stanley R. Kitchel, of Minneapolis, and B. F. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Fillmore county.

The money with which to defray the expenses of the investigation will come out of the governor's contingent fund, which is already exhausted for this year, or, almost so, owing to the heavy drain upon it on account of the trip to Gettysburg in July. But in some way the governor will manage to scrape enough together to carry the investigation along to a swift close. His contingent fund only amounts to \$3,000 a year.

Speaking of the committee, the governor said: "I think it best to have a committee of three instead of five, for two reasons: First, a smaller committee will work more expeditiously; and second, it will cost less. I also think it best that two of the three should be lawyers of acknowledged ability and standing, this for the reason that the testimony will have to be carefully sifted, analyzed and compared, work which only attorneys of experience can perform. The third member I made up my mind should be some business man of well-known standing from the country section of the state. I am also anxious that no men are known merely as politicians should have any hand in the work."

"Into this groove the committee selected its members admirably. Judge Flandrau is one of the very best men in the state. He has been on the supreme bench, and is known and respected from one end of the state to the other. He is a Democrat, but for himself, and has not been for a number of years. He is a Democrat. Mr. Kitchel is one of the leading members of his profession, and has a long record along other lines. Mr. Farmer is one of the best-known business men in Southern Minnesota, and will, I am satisfied, be a strong support to the committee. He is a Republican, as also is Mr. Kitchel, and for that matter was not my friend in the last state campaign, but this last fact makes no difference in a matter of this sort. He is an honest man, well qualified to perform the work in hand with ability and credit. I regard the committee as being a strong one, and hope it will recommend itself to the people of the state, and show that it is his earnest desire to get at the bottom of all the facts underlying the charges."

It is the governor's intention that the inquiry should be exhaustive, and the committee is chosen with that end in view. The commissioners are to be of opposite political parties, and should be able to develop all the facts without any coloring of political bias. The committee as being a strong one, and hope it will recommend itself to the people of the state, and show that it is his earnest desire to get at the bottom of all the facts underlying the charges.

The Democratic member of the committee, Judge Charles E. Flandrau, is known as a man who rises above partisanship. He has been identified with the history of his country and his profession as being a strong one, and hope it will recommend itself to the people of the state, and show that it is his earnest desire to get at the bottom of all the facts underlying the charges.

Notary public, court clerk and Indian agent in territorial days, a member of the constitutional convention which drew up the state's fundamental law, associate justice of the supreme court during the early years of the state, nominee of his party for governor in later times, a devoted champion of the Union soldiers and sailors wherever found, and a lawyer regarded by his profession as a strong one, and hope it will recommend itself to the people of the state, and show that it is his earnest desire to get at the bottom of all the facts underlying the charges.

He has been active in the Union league and other organizations auxiliary to the party, has been prominent in its conventions, and has, while not an aggressive candidate, been mentioned by his friends as a worthy subject for judicial honors. He is a man who, his professional contemporaries believe, will not be moved by any impulse other

than a desire to get at the truth, without prejudice to accused or accuser. The general opinion yesterday was that the standing of the members of the committee was fully in keeping with the gravity of the charges they are chosen to investigate.

STILL TELL OF BRUTALITY. Another Ex-Guard Saw More Than He Wanted To.

Another ex-guard yesterday added his testimony of cruelty at the state prison by detailing to a Globe reporter what he had observed during nearly three years of his association with the convicts and prison officials. The accounts already published he indorses. It was not an unusual thing among the guards, says the ex-official, to knock down and club convicts. Sometimes, he says, he saw as many as three guards, led by Deputy Warden Lemon, attack one prisoner, knock him down and beat him. After being almost a witness of such cruelties for nearly three years, the ex-guard, who himself, through humane and considerate methods of handling the convicts under his special charge, says he never found it necessary to strike a prisoner a single blow, resigned his position rather than remain longer in the midst of such barbarism. The subject of the interview is a pioneer resident of Minnesota, having lived here since 1855. Said he:

"The first words of instruction which I received when beginning my work as guard were that no matter what might happen, whatever I witnessed behind those walls was to always remain a secret locked in my own bosom. This instruction is given every guard who is appointed to the prison. I had charge of the men in one of the manufacturing buildings, and though I never had occasion to exercise brutality myself, I saw it exercised by the hands of others, including Deputy Warden Lemon. In some cases the acts were wholly unjustified, and in others the convicts certainly had been guilty of some misconduct. Many times I have heard men complain of sore heads which I knew had not resulted from ordinary headaches. Much of the abuse in my opinion, arises from the fact that Deputy Warden Lemon, who practically administers all affairs pertaining directly to convicts is absolutely unfit for the position which he occupies. He is a man of brutal nature, ungovernable temper, and at times I have seen him so consumed with rage that he is a benefit of all reason. Whenever there was any beating to be done he was most vicious. Naturally, dealing with the convicts as he did, he had himself the strictest discipline necessary. I compelled those under my charge to observe every prison rule, but at no time did I find it necessary to use the physical violence. I frequently witnessed, the prison officials, in many instances, create the circumstances which they claim require the use of force and carried out the duties of the prison a number of convicts more or less mentally unsound and likely to break rules. The mental condition of these is known to the officials, but they insist on keeping such characters with the other convicts in the workshops, and when their irresponsible nature is least expected, they resort to a menace to a guard, they are attacked and maltreated, under the plea of self-defense. There is a regular physician at the prison, and it is to examine the convicts, and if, when he pronounces any of the prisoners mentally deranged, they were sent to an asylum or separately confined, but these are known to the officials, and never arise. One of these prisoners drew a knife on me once, and if I had allowed the general practice, I should have clubbed him with a club. Knowing the man's condition, however, and not being a brute, I prevailed upon him to give up the weapon, and did not even report him for the act."

"Among others whom I saw misused were two brothers, Tressler by name, who were life prisoners. One was on the roll of the officials, but true, but he paid for his every infraction. I have seen Deputy Warden Lemon club these boys, both of them. Whether or not the convicts were brought to terms by more humane methods is a matter of opinion, doubtless, but my belief is that they could and should be treated by more docile under softer methods."

RAIN UNDERMINED THEM. Prison Walls Looked All Right, but Would Not Stand.

The state prison at Stillwater is situated on a bluff in the bluff that embanks the St. Croix river for miles. It is walled in with what looks to be massive masonry, on the top of which is a row of sentry boxes. The walls, however, are not so solid as they appear. In the light of this occurrence, the information which was given the Globe yesterday, charging a Budapest construction of some of the retaining walls about the prison yard, seems reasonably credible. The story as it was given to the Globe is that a part of this wall, instead of being built according to the generally understood rules of masonry, with its largest thickness at the bottom, was really the thicker at the top, where it could be seen, the stone work at the bottom being but a veneer against



GROVER TAKES DOWN A SIGN.

May Settle the Sealing Question.

An Agreement Between Japan, Russia and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States, now proceeding here in reference to sealing in the Bering sea and the North Pacific, has advanced to an important stage, and that a proposition has been reduced to writing, which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates now here, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials, it has been thought desirable to cable to St. Petersburg for final instructions. The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on fuller conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance. Little doubt is entertained that Russia will accept the proposition, and in view of Mr. Fujita's recommendation, it is believed that Japan also will join in it.

The greatest secrecy is preserved in all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition, and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made. From equally reliable sources it is understood that the proposition has a far-reaching scope, and provides for the material limitation or entire suspension of pelagic sealing, or sealing on the high seas. Such a decisive step, if agreed to by Russia, Japan and the United States, would, it is understood, not involve any concerted move to menace the claims of Great Britain and Canada to the right of pelagic sealing on the high seas, but would rather be a proposition expressive of the conclusions of the three most interested powers that, in the interest of humanity and the preservation of the seal herds of their respective governments, all nations, including Great Britain and her colony, Canada, should unite with Russia, the United States and Japan in such effective prevention of pelagic sealing on the high seas as will put an end to it and thereby secure the preservation of the seals.

CUT IT BOTH WAYS. State Paid for Hauling Prison Clay, Then Bought the Brick.

The Globe has already published selections from the report of the legislative committee of 1891, referring to the construction of the solitary building and others in the prison yard. The Globe is now informed that a contractor of repute in the community in which he lives, and it is a city in Minnesota of more than 100,000 population, says that he could have built at a profit, for \$1,500, the laundry building for which the state paid practically \$5,000.

The Globe is also informed that when the occasion arose to build a needed building in the yard, it was found necessary to haul away a great amount of brick. The charge is made that not only did the contractors charge the state for hauling away this earth, but when they turned it into brick and then sold the brick back to the state.

THEY HAD TURKEY. Prison Officials Said to Live on Fat of the Land.

Since the publication of the original affidavit as to Neils Heen's death, and his manner of accomplishment, the Globe has been the recipient of many communications, the names of the authors of some of which it is not at liberty to reveal at this time, but which will be given to the committee in investigation, if asked for, at the proper time. One of the Globe's correspondents yesterday stated about thirty of the most prominent supplies, turkeys, barrels of flour, sides of beef, and the like, being carried, not only to the homes of the warden and deputy warden, but to the homes of other prison officials, and sometimes to those of other Stillwater residents.

HARRISON ARRIVES. Mayor of Chicago and His Braves in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The special train bearing Mayor Carter Harrison and the delegation of Chicagoans, returning from the Grand Central depot shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. A large crowd was on hand to witness the arrival of the visitors. The visitors formed in line, four abreast, and with their band at their head, marched quickly to the Murray Hill hotel, a block distant, where Mayor Harrison and about thirty of the most prominent Chicago men accompanying him were to be guests. The remainder of the delegates then continued the march down Park avenue to the Park Avenue hotel, where accommodations had been secured for them. Every member of the delegation was dressed in a black frock suit and silk hat. Each one carried a silk umbrella.

Another Chance for England and France to Clash. PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Eclair publishes a remarkable article today to the effect that three French missions are now on their way to Khartoum, in the Soudan, as the result of an understanding with the Mahdi, reached in 1896, by which France recognizes the Soudan as an independent state under the suzerainty of the sultan of Turkey, in return for certain concessions. In conclusion, the Eclair says: "France is acting in these regions by express desire of the Mahdi, in conformity with the principle of the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, incessantly proclaimed by M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs."

Recognizes the Soudan.

DR. BROWN VICTORIOUS. Congregational Council Finds in His Favor on Informal Ballot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown was victorious tonight in the finding of the congregational council which held before it the question: "Was Bay conference justified in suspending Rev. Dr. Brown?" No official report of the council proceedings will be made public until tomorrow, but it was learned that an informal ballot, taken soon after the council went into executive session at the New England Congregational church this afternoon, resulted in twelve votes against sustaining the action of the conference and eight in favor.

STORMY NIGHT SESSION. More Trouble in the Austrian Lower House.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The reichsrath has had another stormy session today against the German parties protesting against the policy adopted on the suggestion of Dr. Kramarez, the acting president, of discussing motions for the impeachment of the ministry at the morning sittings and of devoting the evenings to the bill for the extension of the compromise with Hungary for a year. They protested against it as a violation of the standing orders of the house and of the Austrian constitution, and amid loud applause from the Left and the socialists' seats, they declared that they would continue to resist with all their might the decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

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CROKER ROUNDLY HISSSED.

The Tammany Boss Not Popular Even With the Braves.

A VAN WYCK RALLY.

Mayor Harrison's First Appearance in the New York Campaign.

FREE SILVER IS IGNORED.

No Mention of the Bryan Issue by the Principal Speakers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Richard Croker was roundly hissed at Tammany hall tonight at the first large meeting of the campaign where the Tammany manager had made his appearance. It was at the big meeting attended by Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and 300 Cook county Democratic leaders. Croker's plan was to bring them here; he was chairman of the committee that welcomed them and he sat proudly upon the platform smiling upon his guests when the meeting opened. The audience was a highly enthusiastic one. Mayor Harrison was on the platform and the Chicago delegation occupied front seats in the body of the hall. Owing to the repeated interruptions at the Tammany gatherings, care was taken to keep Henry George shut out of the hall. Former Ambassador James B. Eustis was cheered when he arose to speak, and during the delivery of his speech he was liberally applauded. The Chicago men were warmly greeted by the crowds in the galleries. There was renewed cheering when Mayor Harrison appeared on the platform, accompanied by Richard Croker.

One of the most remarkable things that has ever occurred at a Tammany Hall meeting took place just then. Some one called for three cheers for Richard Croker. The response was a storm of hisses that swept over the hall. Not a cheer was given and the man who called for them thought he would try again. In a very loud voice he called again for three cheers for Richard Croker. There was a feeble response this time, but the cheers were drowned by hissing. Croker was heard to express disapproval for himself, and retired to a seat far back on the stage. James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France, was the first speaker.

Mr. Eustis did not mention the silver question or the Chicago platform. Referring to the campaign of 1890, he said the tariff question would be an overshadowing issue, while the Cuban question might reach an acute stage, dealing with the Cuban troubles. Mr. Eustis continued: "The Democratic party now demands decisive action upon this Cuban question. It has always sympathized with an oppressed people struggling for their freedom. It does not ask this administration to violate its treaty obligations or to disregard its neutrality laws, but it does ask that the moral weight and sympathy of the United States be thrown into the scale for the Cuban question by this administration. Our navy was not built to play the role of police officer to the government of Spain. Our foremost duty in this struggle for independence, welcomed filibustering expeditions to our shores. Spain must remember that Americans are the most illustrious filibuster of the world has produced, and his name is venerated at every American school. Our foremost duty in this struggle for independence, welcomed filibustering expeditions to our shores. Spain must remember that Americans are the most illustrious filibuster of the world has produced, and his name is venerated at every American school. Our foremost duty in this struggle for independence, welcomed filibustering expeditions to our shores. Spain must remember that Americans are the most illustrious filibuster of the world has produced, and his name is venerated at every American school."

CLEVELAND BABY BOY. Son and Heir Added to the Ex-President's Household.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—A son was born to the household of Grover Cleveland, the former president of the United States, at noon today. It is said that the newborn resembles his parents in point of good health, but neither Mr. Cleveland nor the three family physicians will say anything in regard to the newcomer other than he is getting along nicely and is a fine boy. All afternoon Mr. Cleveland has received at his home the many callers who wished to pay their respects to him in honor of the occasion. Some have congratulated the ex-president personally, but many preferred to leave their cards with congratulations and best wishes for mother and son. A great many telegrams of congratulation were received. Among the first to proffer congratulations by wire were Joseph Jefferson, E. C. Benedict, former Secretary Thurber and former Secretary Carlisle.

Princeton undergraduates have taken a great interest in the new baby. The fact that a Cleveland heir was born was announced during the varsity practice this afternoon. There was a large gathering of undergraduates on the field watching the "varsity and scrub teams practice. When the announcement was made, three Princeton cheers were given for the boy, three for the mother and three more for the father. It is probable that the undergraduates will serenade former President Cleveland and his heir at some future date. On the college bulletin board in front of Reunion hall, was posted this notice: "Grover Cleveland Jr., arrived today at 12 o'clock. Will enter Princeton with the class of 1916, and will play center rush on the championship football teams of '16, '17, '18 and '19." The new baby's sisters are Ruth, Esther and Marion, whose ages are seven, five and three years.

DR. BROWN VICTORIOUS.

Congregational Council Finds in His Favor on Informal Ballot. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown was victorious tonight in the finding of the congregational council which held before it the question: "Was Bay conference justified in suspending Rev. Dr. Brown?" No official report of the council proceedings will be made public until tomorrow, but it was learned that an informal ballot, taken soon after the council went into executive session at the New England Congregational church this afternoon, resulted in twelve votes against sustaining the action of the conference and eight in favor.