

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1897. Weather for Today—Fair, Northerly Winds. PAGE 1. Prison Investigation Begun. Scouting Experts Ready to Report. Count of an Innocent Man. War Clouds in the Orient. PAGE 2. Fatal Accident in a Tunnel. Possible Case of Foul Play. New Routes to Como Park. PAGE 3. Minneapolis Matters. Ten Thousand Dollar Bribe. Dash at Dargal Ridge. PAGE 4. Editorial. Pennsylvania Monuments Dedicated. PAGE 5. Stagg's Offer Goes Begging. Fight Stopped by Chicago Police. One Governor Condemns Football. Sporting News of the Day. PAGE 6. World's Markets Reviewed. Bar Silver, 57 7/8c. Chicago Cash Wheat, 94 1/4c. Stocks Dull and Fractionally Lower. PAGE 7. North Dakota Tragedy. News of the Northwest. Traffic Officials Meet. Wants of the People. PAGE 8. Mr. Helm Explains His Views. Railway Title Case. News of the Courts. EVENTS TODAY. Met—Grand from Paris, 8.15. Grand—Sowing the Wind, 8.15. Central Presbyterian Church—Pace Benefit, 8.10. MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Mongolian, Glasgow; La Gascogne, Havre; California, Hamburg. GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Augusto Victoria, New York. NAPLES—Sailed: Patria, New York. HAVRE—Sailed: Scotia, Baltimore.

LIGHT NOW SHINES IN WOLFER'S CELLS.

Investigation of Prison Abuses Started at Stillwater Yesterday.

Prison Officials Tell What Arrangements They Have Made for the Enforcement of Discipline.

ANOTHER SESSION TO BE HELD TODAY.

This Morning the Governor's Appointees Will Go Through the Dungeons Dark and Drear on the Banks of the St. Croix.

Two of the three members of the commission appointed by Gov. Clough to inquire into the charges of brutal treatment of the convicts at the state prison met yesterday afternoon at that institution for a brief session, and began the taking of testimony relative to the condition of things in the prison. The hour and a half which the inquirers spent was devoted to familiarizing themselves with the general executive and disciplinary arrangements of the prison, the testimony as to these being furnished by James S. O'Brien, chairman of the board of managers; Warden Henry Wolfer, George Hixby, the prison bookkeeper, and Dr. E. J. Merrill, the prison physician. The information elicited in the questioning of these witnesses yesterday will be supplemented this morning by a personal survey of the prison by the inquirers. It is possible that a little testimony of other persons than prison attaches will be taken, but the session of today will probably be short on account of the funeral of the late John F. Morrish, for many years a member of the prison board, who is to be buried this afternoon at Hastings. There was a little delay in opening the session, necessitated by the time of arriving trains. Mr. Harrison, of Minneapolis, was absent. Judge J. C. Nethaway and E. J. Darraghy were present as counsel for Deputy Warden Lemon, while Robert L. Penney, of Minneapolis, was there to present to the commission, if need be, any information secured by the Globe in its inquiry, which for any reason might not have been published. Gus M. Wing, of Minneapolis, the official reporter; Warden Wolfer, Deputy Warden Leonard Hart, of the state board of corrections and charities, with a number of newspaper men, completed the party which gathered in the meeting room of the board of managers. Chairman Flandrau, in opening the proceedings, announced that, while the primary purpose of the commission was to inquire into the charges of brutality on the part of Deputy Warden Lemon, it had full power to, and it would, make a full inquiry into any alleged lack of discipline or mismanagement. He then, without further ado, summoned President O'Brien, of the board of managers, as the first witness.

Mr. O'Brien said he had been on the board eight years, and he named the other members. He had been chairman of the board for two years. The board had, as required by the prison law made part of the management of the prison, and had inspected the institution once a month. "What is the nature of this inspection?" "We meet here, and go through the bills, consider applications for paroles, consider suggestions or reports made by the warden as to matter of the prison, investigate complaints of prisoners, and any other business that may come in. The inspection included a survey of the prison buildings and of the fare, clothing etc. of the inmates." "The law makes it your duty to make a daily inspection of the prison and to inquire into any complaints of prisoners, and to keep a daily journal of such complaints. Do you do so?" "A record is kept here; yes, sir." "In what form?" "In a book. We keep the original complaint slips, on which I note the result of my inquiry and whatever disposition is made of the complaint." "Have you made monthly reports of these to the board as required by the law?" "Yes, sir. Whenever there have been any complaints made, I have referred them to the board." "The record of these is kept on the original slips." "When cruelty is reported what do you do?" "I investigate it at once." "Personally?" "Yes, sir." "What do you do?" "What is the officer's first offense, I call him in and warn him against a repetition of it. If it is a second offense, or a very serious infraction of discipline, I discharge him." "Will you give us a copy of your record for, say eighteen months?" "Yes, sir, for three or five years." "Do you remember any complaint that has been made to you recently?" "Yes, sir. These are also placed before the board of managers at its meeting." "How are these complaints made?" "Every shop guard has a blank book for complaints, and the rule is that when a prisoner wants to make a complaint, the guard must send it direct to him, not to the deputy warden's office nor to him at all. That is one of the most stringent of our rules." "Have you ever seen any cruel punishment of convicts?" "No, sir."

derivation of the prison revenues, Mr. Wolfer explained the state account and contract systems, and the methods of supervision of the respective branches. The binding twin plant involved and output of about \$220,000. The convicts also made boots and shoes and some physical apparatus for self-sustaining. "Is the prison self-sustaining?" "Last year the prison yielded only about \$5,000 of being self-sustaining. The nearest it had come up to two years ago, I think, was \$60,000." "What do you feed them on?" "I require the convicts to make up a bill of fare for each week, changing it somewhat as to season's change, consistent with economy. We use a great deal of vegetables, and in the summer fruit. I would like to show you the bills of fare. I have never had a complaint as to the food being bad or insufficient." "How many convicts are there here now?" "It changes from day to day. About 500. There were this morning 492." "How are these divided as to the sexes?" "There are always a few women here. The most, I think, we have had at any one time since I came here was ten, the least four." "Replying to an inquiry, the warden described the clothing in which the convicts were garbed." "What are the hours of labor and rest?" "During eight weeks in summer they work ten hours, at other times during daylight. From Oct. 1 to May 31 we have school every other evening." "The warden then described the cells, and what the prisoners had there, including the rules of the prison, library catalogues, Bible, and such books as they might draw from the library, an almanac." "What books are the men allowed?" "They may draw two books a week from the prison library, if desired, and this is a privilege which is never abridged in the case of any convict, unless for the most heinous crimes." "The library includes between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, from which the prisoner has the choice of selection, and we keep a record of the character of his reading, such as fiction, history, or whatever it may be. The librarian devotes his entire time to supplying their wants." "Do the rules specify certain punishments for certain offenses?" "No, sir. It would be impossible to make such rules, with any justice." "Then the infliction of punishment is discretionary with the deputy warden?" "Directly with the deputy warden, who makes a written report to me. If it is an offense punished by the solitary, it is presented to me in the evening. The solitary keeper has a blank book as the shop guards, and, even while in confinement there, the convict also had the right to make complaint to the warden." "Have you ever set aside any of the punishments imposed by the deputy warden?" "I have sometimes restored convicts who had been degraded to their former classes, but this is not really a revocation of a punishment of the deputy warden. The deputy warden makes the demerits against the convicts, and, if a convict after three or four months, he is degraded. The orders degrading or advancing convicts are made up in my office and are sent to the deputy warden over my signature. The man is degraded or advanced by a rigid system, not by the deputy warden, really." "When you have received from your deputy warden a report that a certain punishment had been imposed, have you ever overruled the order?" "No, sir. In some cases I have, one or two, possibly, when prisoners were confined in the solitary, gone to the cell, and talked with them, and, where they appeared to have been there long enough, I have directed that they be released." "Attorney Penny, stating that he had been engaged by the Globe to be present, and assist, if opportunity might arise, in the inquiry, asked Mr. Wolfer first concerning the facilities of the convicts for getting letters to the warden, if they had complaints of brutality to make." "Have you any means of knowing whether any letters have been sent to you except such as you have received?" "No, sir, and yes. There have never been any complaints of the miscarriage of letters, except once or twice, and I think in both these cases I found that I had received the letters. If a convict should send in a complaint, and it should not be delivered to me, and I should hear of it, it would only happen once with that guard or other employe who was responsible. These complaints are collected by the assistant deputy warden, and the rules of the prison are very strict that these letters or complaints are not to go to the office of the deputy warden at all, or even to be seen by him. If a convict has reason to think that his complaint has not been delivered, he may on Sunday, write a letter to me under seal, which must not be broken open or tampered with in any way by the employes. They are expressly prohibited from violating any letter addressed to me, to a member of the board or to any other state official. Still falling in securing satisfaction, if such a case should arise, while we do not encourage the reporting of troubles while at work, if a convict desires to talk with me in private he may signal me personally in the shop. I also go through the cell rooms occasionally while the men are there, so that they have opportunities then, if they desire them, to report directly to headquarters. I get sometimes forty or fifty letters from the men at one time, Monday morning.

They want money sent to their friends or they ask advice about the care of their property outside, or this and that. A very small proportion of these letters relate to complaints." "Have you any rules of the prison governing the number of hours a convict shall be confined in the solitary, chained up?" continued Mr. Penney. "No, sir." "That is optional with the deputy warden?" "Under my jurisdiction." "Are you informed when he is confined there?" "Every day at 4:30 a report is made to me of such confinements, if there are any." "Then if a convict should be so confined at 5 p. m., you would not hear of it until 4:30 the next day?" "Unless the matter was reported to me personally." "What are your rules as to food furnished prisoners in the solitary?" "The prisoner gets four ounces of bread and what water he wants to drink." "Have you ever heard of a prisoner there being deprived of the water?" "No, sir." "In reply to questions by Judge Nethaway, Warden Wolfer amplified his explanation of the marking system, and told of the facilities for bathing afforded the prisoners. There were twenty-eight or twenty-nine sprinkler

of Coudot was as foul a murder, as unjustifiable and as hideous as the murder of the Spicer family. Coudot was only a half-breed, but the murder is no less a crime on that account, and the lynching is a most deplorable outcome." "Continued on Fourth Page."

Special to the Globe. GRAND JURORS, N. D., Nov. 15.—"The mob who lynched the Indians at Williamsport hung an innocent man, and I have ample documentary evidence of that fact." Such were the words of Chief Justice Corliss tonight. In an interview the chief justice continued substantially as follows: "Coudot, in whose case a new trial was recently ordered by the state supreme court, was convicted on the unsupported evidence of two others, who were confessed murderers, and in the face of the strongest kind of an alibi by Dr. Ross, agency physician of Standing Rock, whose positive statement that Coudot was at home and acted as interpreter for him at the very time of the murder is sustained by the doctor's memorandum book, in which a note was made at the time of his visit. The doctor's veracity is unquestioned. A further fact is that the two self-confessed murderers above referred to, Phillip Ireland and Paul Holy Track, had made two previous confessions, in neither of which did they implicate Coudot. The lynching of the two confessed murderers may not be so reprehensible, but there is no question whatever but they would have hung for their crime had the law been allowed to take its course. But the lynching

COUDOT Chief Justice Corliss, of North Dakota, Possesses an Innocent Man. the Proof.

Special to the Globe. BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 15.—A formal inquiry was begun today into the cause of the death of the three men lynched at Williamsport last night. So far as known, there has been no identification of any of the lynchers. Black Hawk and Defender, the two men confined in jail here, have been taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping, it being feared that an attack might be made upon the jail here. Reports from Standing Rock state that there is no excitement among the Indians, and that some of them express a feeling of relief at the end of the matter, although they regret the manner of death of the men, of course. Attorney R. N. Stevens, who conducted the defense of Coudot and secured him a new trial, today received the following telegram from J. D. Flynn, a resident of Winona: "Allow me to extend you my congratulations on saving Coudot."

COLOGNE, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin says that the sailors and marines belonging to the German cruiser Division, off the coast of China, have made a landing in force at Kiao Chan bay, the nearest port to Yen Chu Fu, in the southern part of the Chinese province of Shan Tun, where the German missionaries were recently murdered, with the view

GERMANY INVADES THE SOIL OF CHINA.

Sailors and Marines Landed in Force at Kiao Chan Bay.

slan further north, German occupation of the bay need not affect these. Germany did not join France and Russia in settling the differences between China and Japan in order to strengthen Russian and French interests, but rather to promote her own, which can only be secured by the occupation of a harbor suitable for the German mercantile marine and navy. The Post declares that the govern-

ment continues to be much in doubt. It was intimated tonight that the Canadians might make a counter proposition, not going as far as the American representatives desire in the way of limiting pelagic sealing, but yet offering a possible ground for amicable adjustment. Equally reliable sources stated that, if the issue assumed the

UP TO DIPLOMATIC STAGE.

Agreement Reached by the Bering Experts on Most Issues.

BROADER QUESTION COMES NEXT.

Canada May Not Be Willing to Stop Pelagic Sealing.

ATTITUDE TOWARD RECIPROCITY.

Object of the Administration Is to Do the Whole Country the Greatest Good.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The British, Canadian and American delegates to the Bering sea meeting had confidently expected to bring their labors to a close today, but after two arduous sessions, lasting until 5:30 o'clock this evening, the experts had not been able to reconcile all their differences. It was determined, therefore, to continue the meeting tomorrow. Up to the time of closing today the experts had made good progress, reaching an agreement on all but three or four reserved propositions. These, it is expected, can be agreed upon during the morning session tomorrow, so that the expert report can be signed and the meeting concluded, so far as the experts are concerned. This will make available all the data necessary for considering the vital diplomatic question of stopping pelagic sealing. The intention is that Gen. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies will meet tomorrow afternoon to go over the results reported by the experts and, if possible, agree upon a basis of settlement. The outcome of this diplomatic meeting continues to be much in doubt. It was intimated tonight that the Canadians might make a counter proposition, not going as far as the American representatives desire in the way of limiting pelagic sealing, but yet offering a possible ground for amicable adjustment. Equally reliable sources stated that, if the issue assumed the

ground, it is said, that they would be glad to reach any basis of settlement, by compromise or fair concession, but they view this proposition as one for absolute surrender on their part. From their standpoint an agreement together cannot be given, without any definite prospect of receiving benefit therefrom. Whether this will develop a critical issue when the diplomats get together cannot be told. Each side naturally is very insistent in its respect, contentions as the final stage is approaching, but this is in part attributable to diplomatic maneuvering for position. Both sides are earnestly hopeful of a solution. From the American standpoint, the failure of the negotiations would affect not only the sealing question between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, but also would complicate the recent treaty between Russia, Japan and the United States, the entire theory of that treaty being that Great Britain and Canada would co-operate in a limitation of pelagic sealing. From the Canadian standpoint there is great anxiety to avoid a failure of the negotiations, as that would affect not only their Bering sea interests, but also reciprocity, border immigration and the many subjects on which they hope to secure an adjustment. While this general sentiment prevails, one of the officials participating in the meeting regretfully expressed the fear that the negotiations would fail, adding, however, that he sincerely hoped his fears would not be renewed by the final issue of the meeting.

The attitude of the administration towards the subject of reciprocity with Canada is probably disclosed in the following statement of a government official: "The task of the government would be made easier if the statesmen in congress would be controlled by the interests of the country at large. Some of them unfortunately concentrate their views to a particular concession to be obtained from a foreign country for a local interest, and then desire our compensation for the concession to be made not by their own, but by some other locality. They make of reciprocity a series of questions to be settled in the interest of particular districts. We may be able to secure a concession which will add millions to our national export trade; and yet it might be defeated by a combination of a few minor local interests, not amounting to \$1,000,000. Yet reciprocity means mutual concession; without this nothing can be accomplished. We must give a market, if we acquire one—not necessarily a free market, but an accessible market. Take coal for an illustration. By giving access to the New England coast, we might gain access (perhaps not in the coal market) to all Central Canada with mutual advantages by reason of geographical and transport conditions. Would it be wise for coal producers to antagonize these natural conditions? It is the same with other articles of commerce, where long water transportation is balanced against short railway carriage. In some things, we can acquire an almost exclusive market, greatly increasing our exports, in exchange for a market open only to the competition of the other party. So it is with some phases of the question of logs and coarse lumber, against manufactures of wood. Whenever we enlarge the market of manufacturers, we inevitably enlarge the demand for our raw material from which they are made, and this tends to increase the price paid to the original producer. The advantages of increased trade are widely distributed.



MRS. S. J. SHACKLEFORD (NEE MISS MAGOFFIN).

DID WEYLER STEAL?

The Question Raised by a New York Journal. MADRID, Nov. 15.—The semi-official Correspondencia, referring to a Havana dispatch published in the New York Herald yesterday (Sunday) asserting that Gen. Weyler carried off maps and other documents concerning Cuba, says: "The gravity of the statements does not permit comment. The matter must be completely elucidated for the country; the government will be obliged to assume an inexorable attitude."

DURRANT MANDATE

To Be Handled Down Without Further Delay. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—On motion of Assistant Attorney Anderson, the supreme court today decided to issue immediately its mandate in the Durrant case. No representative of Durrant was in court when the motion was made, and the court, after a hurried consultation on the matter and upon the advice of Chief Justice Fuller, that the mandate should issue forthwith, Mr. Anderson thinks this will settle the matter and hasten Durrant's execution. He said he would have made the motion sooner but for the necessity of giving notice to Durrant's attorneys.

Setting Barred. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Notice was posted on the floor of the stock exchange that the owners had declared that the making of a bet on the floor of the stock exchange is an act detrimental to the interest of the exchange. This is understood, will oblige brokers of sporting privileges to retire to the lounging or smoking room of the exchange when making bets on races or football matches. It is understood that the Canadian officials do not regard this proposition

Really, Mr. Platt, you talk like a man with dyspepsia. Nobody seems to have thought to inquire the whereabouts of Sam Phillips in these troublous times. In a total of about 450,000, Coxe's vote in Ohio was 6,254. Coxe is not appreciated even at home. Any man who comes away from the Klondike without a valise full of nuggets has been wasting his time. Now that Jesse Lincoln has married a baseball player, the Lincoln family can hope that he is a successful one. The Chicago Times-Herald says there are now but few Chicago people in Paris. There are more of them in Joliet. Robberies are so frequent at Blue Cut that it is suggested that the Missouri Pacific cut Blue Cut out of the road entirely. The National league having adopted the two-umpire system, the players should be asked to do less umpiring from their positions. Listen to this, Col. Chandler, Maj. Vest and Private Heatwell! President McKinley proposes to settle the Cuban difficulty peaceably. A dozen Maryland Republicans have already spoken for Mr. Gorman's seat in the senate. The legislature will be unable to hear many of them. Col. Jack Chinn's bowie knife is unsheathed in earnest. He announces himself a candidate for congress from the Sixth Kentucky district. A Richmond, Ky., man has a mule forty years old. He has been around a good while, but he hasn't kicked all the people he wanted to at that. You haven't any laugh on me, Mr. Hobart. There were just as many Democrats in the woods of New Jersey as in those of Ohio.—William McKinley. Mr. McKinley has polled the senate and found sixty-one in favor of annexation of Hawaii. What influence he brought to find that many are not known. A Columbia college man has been found guilty of highway robbery and sentenced to prison. Something must be done to elevate the morals of our colleges. A dispatch from Managua announces that Nicaragua is ripe for revolt. Will somebody name a time in the last ten years when the little republic wasn't just as ripe? A Chicago woman has made a collection of 200 teapots. She couldn't have been a very busy woman, else she wouldn't have been so busy gathering teapots. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest.—Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson did not know the Chicago or the Minneapolis council. The Chicago Times-Herald has a long editorial entitled "The Way to Win a Woman." What experience has the Times-Herald had that it should assume such wisdom? A prize of \$1 has been awarded to Whitlaw Rold for a head of lettuce. If Mr. Reid would look around the Tribune office, he would probably also find the prize cabbage head. Some queer things happen in law. The lynching at Williamsport, N. D., makes it certain that Black Hawk and Defender, in jail in Bismarck, must be set free, as not a witness is living to testify against them. Another Minneapolis alderman is on trial on the charge of asking for a bribe. The idea of anybody suspecting a Minneapolis alderman. Next thing we know somebody will be trying to have a Chicago alderman tried for the same thing.