

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1897.

Weather for Today—Snow, Followed by Fair; Colder.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—She Steps to Conquer, 2.30. Met—The Henrietta, 8.15. Grand—The Electrician, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Idaho, London; State of Nebraska, Glasgow; Westernland, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, Bremen; Paris, Southampton. Sailed: Georgia, Liverpool; Spre, Bremen.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Cufic, New York; Cephalonia, Boston. QUEBEC—Arrived: Majestic, New York; Philadelphia, Philadelphia. BREMEN—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York.

And the next day it also snowed.

Anyway, this is an ideal first day of winter.

Whether he did it or not, Thorn won't do it again.

At the same time, Mark Hanna will not be happy till he gets it.

Kansas is a regular see-saw. It is either in paradise or perdition all the time.

Everybody agrees that football is less brutal than wife beating, but from this point of view vary.

The weather man has fixed it so that the bicyclists of the Northwest won't break any more records till next spring.

The Dingley law is persistent in "offside" play. It won't be in it when the voters of the country get into the game.

A Canadian expert has found oysters growing on trees. He had been drinking nothing stronger than Scotch whisky.

Ten tons of provisions are on their way from Skaguay to Dawson City as a sort of Christmas present to the suffering miners.

The goblins will get the girls if they don't watch out. One of the most popular things this winter is the long cloak of goblin blue cloth.

Every wire manufacturer in the country was represented at a meeting in New York the other day. Several of the leading wire pullers were absent.

A new term has been introduced in mechanics. A Christmas engine has been put on the market which is denominated as of three-mouse power.

The most numerous European Christmas gift is likely to be the sack of flour. Yesterday's wheat shipments from Atlantic ports were conspicuously heavy.

A professor in the schools at Sheboygan, Wis., hypnotized some of his pupils. The board of education then paralyzed him by firing him. It served him right.

Gold and cold are not the only great things they have in Alaska. There is a glacier in Takat inlet which has daily discharges of ice which sound like salvos of artillery.

An Indiana man who has eleven stepmothers started out to secure an offset in the way of eleven mothers-in-law, but the law rudely interfered before he had the work half finished.

A Minnesota paper speaks of a state official as "that discarded four-spot of Bill Merriam's, Dar Reese, the blatant bellower of bombastic buncombe." This is a plain attempt to break into politics out of season.

Gen. Clay's handling of his wife's relatives is open to criticism. He offered the lady's brother \$500 to leave the county. Probably, if he had multiplied that insult by two, the young man would have accepted it.

The Chicago Times-Herald prints in black type a three-plank money platform on which it announces that it stands. The Times-Herald will not shift to any other currency platform until the Republican party does.

A sea turtle weighing 500 pounds was captured in Chicago harbor Saturday. Nobody knows how it got there. It may have come home with the Carter Harrison delegation which went to New York to help elect Van Wyck.

Having filled their columns with pictures of football players for the past few weeks, the newspapers will now resume publishing pictures of President Faure, Queen Victoria, Senator Tillman and other distinguished people.

DO YOU WANT TO KILL ME?

Piteous Cries of Convict Davis During a Night Assault by Brutal Guards

Testified to In the Prison Investigation, Which Continued Throughout Yesterday the Day.

"Do Not Interfere if You See a Convict's Head Cut Off."

That, Says Godfrey Berggren, Was Deputy Warden Lemon's Warning to Him.

"Leave me alone. Do you want to kill me?" These were the cries that rang out one night, not on the hog-back pass at Lambert's lake, away from human habitation, but in the penal institution which the people of the state of Minnesota have prided themselves as being used for the reformation and not the terrorizing and abuse of malefactors.

The frightened convict who made night hideous with his shrieks, according to the story of another convict who was locked up three cells from him in the dismal solitary that night, was Davis, who has been known to previous and recent prison investigations alike as a sufferer from severe prison punishments.

The narrator of the incidents of this frightful night to the prison investigators told his story to them yesterday under the assurance that his name was not going to be given to the press. It was a blood-curdling recital, and few there were who listened to it but paused to reflect on the reformatory influence which must be imparted, not only by these cries, but by the curses with which the perpetrators of the midnight outrage replied to the pleadings.

In the old prison, the dungeons, as the solitary cells were then known, were painted black inside, and the cell doors were of iron, double thickness, an inch or more, with little windows at the top of one sheet and at the bottom of the other, so as to let in air, but not sunshine. The new solitary cells are architecturally light, and through the day the grated window lets in some part of the glories of the liberty that exists outside the prison walls.

Yet, if the story of this convict is true, and he told his experiences yesterday with a straightforwardness that spoke well for his truthfulness, it has remained for some of the attaches of this prison, equipped as it is with the best modern arrangements for the humane care of convicts, to convert night into a scene of brutality and murder.

This was but one of the sensational incidents told by the witnesses yesterday on the stand, and the second was told by a citizen, not a convict, a young man who was formerly employed in the prison shoe factory, but who now works for Foot, Schulze & Co., in this city.

Two convicts in that shop engaged in a fight one day, one of them cutting the other badly with the short, sharp knife which is used for cutting the leather in the shoes into shapes convenient for the putting together of the shoes. After the belligerents had been parted this citizen workman left his bench and taking a bandana handkerchief helped the injured man to tie up the wounds on his head. It was a simple thing. He might have stayed, many repetitions of old, and addition of new, testimony concerning the beating and kicking and choking of convicts by Lemon and Colligan and other employees.

Unless yesterday's testimony is refuted by the official report, the system of discipline in vogue at the Stillwater prison must remain under a cloud.

These two incidents were the most sensational that developed in the testimony of yesterday. There were others, along the general lines of the testimony which was given in before, repetitions of old, and addition of new, testimony concerning the beating and kicking and choking of convicts by Lemon and Colligan and other employees.

Testimony was also added to the effect that guards had failed to submit to the higher officials requests to free to support or oppose it, an unjustly treated convict has to the protection of the society at large through its recognized humanitarian guardian.

The last day of the introduction of the accusatory testimony, except for the examination of a few witnesses who will be examined at Stillwater when the commission sits again, was terrible in its realistic revelations of prison horrors.

The defense began by presenting some paroled convicts, who invariably testified that they had not seen any

brutality or suffered any in the prison since 1891. The commission adjourned last night to meet at Stillwater, Dec. 10.

LAST FOR TEN DAYS. Close of the Testimony Until After the Recess.

The commission began in the morning with the examination of an ex-guard, a welcome relief from the mass of ex-convict testimony with which it had been deluged.

Patrick Flannery, of Hastings, testified that that had been his home for twenty-eight or thirty years. He was a guard at the prison, except for a short interval from the fall of 1888 to April 1893. He served in the shops, in the solitary and various places around the prison. When engaged in the solitary he said, his duties were to hang up the prisoners on the door, to make himself generally useful, do as the deputy warden directed him, take prisoners back to their work when they were let out of the solitary, and take care of the quarters where the solitary cells were.

"Did you ever know of any violence there?" asked Mr. Penney. "The deputy had his office in the same building there, and when he brought prisoners there, he would generally take them into his office. Sometimes he would shut the door and sometimes he would leave it ajar—open three or four inches. Several times I have seen him and Assistant Deputy Warden Clennon hit prisoners with their fists."

"Did you ever see him strike a prisoner when chained up in the solitary?" "Not while he was chained up. I was going through a prisoner's pocket chain in the solitary to see if he had a knife or anything, and while I was doing this the deputy tried to hit him with his cane, but did not reach him."

"How long do you have prisoners hung up there, four, five or six days, perhaps longer?" "Chained up, I mean?" "Six hours; just the working hours."

"How long are they left in the solitary?" "Till they ask to get out."

"Do they always get out then?" "Do you mean when they are in the solitary, but when he had gone up there to get some medicine from Dr. Hall. The incident of the witness being shut out of the prison was gone into, and witness was asked if he had ever written any letters about the management of the prison. He said he had and they were printed in the Free Press.

"Have you talked with Forrester about this?" "I haven't seen Forrester since I left the prison."

"Written to him?" "No, sir."

"Bewitched?" "I don't know Ewing."

Continued on Fourth Page.



SITUATION GRAVE AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Cruiser to Be Hurried to the Scene, But Only to Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Reports that came to the state department late in the afternoon from Hayti were to the effect that considerable excitement prevailed there, and that the situation was grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the Marblehead, and the naval officials were communicated with to this end. The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course it is stated that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests that may be threatened by the outbreak of disorders in Hayti. The latest advices from German sources indicate that no occasion will be given for friction between the United States and Germany on account of the Haytian difficulty, and that the matter will be adjusted. It developed today that Hayti had sent a reply to Germany's demands, which is somewhat remarkable for its firmness in view of the difference in size of the two powers. The Haytian note makes it clear that the republic is ready to discuss the merits of the controversy, but does not desire to have Germany pass judgment in the first place, demand an indemnity and thereafter discuss the merits.

Hayti gives notice to Germany that the German charge d'affaires to Hayti, who made the recent demands, is persona non grata, and that it is impossible for Hayti to conduct further negotiations with him. It is stated that he offended against all rules of propriety and official etiquette, by going directly to the president of Hayti, and in loud and angry tone and insulting manner threatened dire consequences unless immediate reparation was made to Germany. This personal affront to Hayti's chief executive is regarded as touching the honor and self-respect of the country and is felt to be a matter of apology. Under such circumstances the Haytian government has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement of the entire case at Berlin, thus removing it from the hands of the objectionable German official now in Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—State department officials refuse to discuss the complication between Germany and Hayti, growing out of the arrest of Luaders, or to indicate what course this country will pursue in the matter, though it is evident that they do not regard it as likely to have serious or permanent results. Confidence is expressed in the intentions of the German government not to act unjustly towards the little republic and it is felt that with the gunboat Marblehead at Port au Prince, the interests of the United States in the event of trouble all has been done in the way of preparation that can be done.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A special to

The Herald from Washington says: The Haytian government has asked the United States to use its good offices for the settlement of its controversy with Germany. Ambassador White is feeling the pulse of the German authorities on this phase of the subject and if it can be ascertained beforehand that Germany will not reject the good offices of the United States, they will be tendered. While believing that Germany has taken an unnecessarily harsh course, there is no disposition on the part of the administration to interfere by protest or otherwise as long as Germany, in pressing her claims against Hayti, keeps within the bounds of sound practice in international law. The administration is reluctant to believe that it will be called upon to make any assertion about the placing of the so-called Monroe doctrine in the present controversy, but state department officials do not deny that this government will take a very firm stand should Germany make any movement in the direction of permanent occupation of Haytian territory.

Germany has practically rendered an ultimatum. She has demanded the immediate payment of an indemnity and an apology. According to the Haytian minister, even after German guns were turned upon the city, should this happen, the Haytian government will not yield to the demands of Germany. "It is a matter of principle with us," he said. "Our honor is involved."

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET. VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The new Austrian cabinet, of which Baron von Gautsch Frankenthurn is president of the council of ministers, has been completed and will be gazetted tomorrow. The cabinet consists of the following: BARON VON GAUTSCH, premier and minister of the interior. COUNT WOLSELSHEIM, minister of national defense. DR. VON WITTEK, minister of railways. COUNT VON BAILLET-LATOUR, minister of public instruction. HERR BEEHMBAWECK, minister of finance. HERR KOEBERER, minister of commerce. DR. J. VON RUDER, minister of justice. COUNT BYLANDT-HRODIT, minister of agriculture.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY Brought Against the President of a Chicago Bank. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—On a bill filed in the federal court this afternoon, Judge Grosscup issued a restraining order enjoining the American Exchange National bank, Robert Stuart, Edward Maas and Walter George and William Douglas from disposing of 1,000 shares of stock valued at \$100,000 in the American Cereal company. The order holds until tomorrow morning, when Judge Grosscup will take up the hearing of the prayer of the bill for a permanent injunction.

The charges made in the court are of a sensational nature. The complainants, Hugo Schumacher and Johnson A. Arbogast, of Akron, O., as assignees and trustees of the estate of Ferdinand Schumacher, charge a conspiracy on the part of the American Exchange National bank, its president, Robert Stuart, and its second assistant cashier, J. E. Edward Maas, to wreck the American Cereal company or to greatly depreciate its stock so as to secure for themselves the management of the American Cereal company. On the other hand, President Stuart, of the bank, and William H. Swift, its attorney, brand the charges as false and ridiculous.

FATAL "FORTY-ROD." SEVEN MEN KILLED BY DRINKING WOOD ALCOHOL WHISKY. MAPLESVILLE, Ala., Nov. 30.—Seven men are dead and seventeen more are in a precarious condition as a result of drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and cheap whisky. The drink was bought in Selma, Ala., by Bill Anderson and another farmer and brought here by them and retailed to farmers and laborers on the Mobile & Ohio extension, which is in process of construction through this place. A great number of farmers and railroad hands purchased some of the mixture, and immediately after drinking the concoction were taken violently ill. No physician was at hand and many of them died before attention could be given them. The alcohol was labelled "for mixing paint only." The affair has created a great sensation. Anderson and his partner are among the dead.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—In the senate today, after a heated debate on the removal of the magistrate who was denounced as illegal, the senators by a vote of 133, against 113 rejected the motion of M. Darlin, minister of justice, to shelve the subject, and adopted a resolution

Radicals Will Demand the Resignation of the Cabinet.

calling upon the government to enforce the laws strictly. This result was a government defeat and was greeted with loud cheers by the Radicals. When the news reached the lobbies of the chamber of deputies the Radical members there declared that they would demand the resignation of the cabinet.

Four Views of the Coming Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, is one of the Republican members of the house who is of the opinion that it would be wisdom not to attempt any financial legislation. The feasibility of sending a message to the senate makes it inexpedient for the house to attempt to put through a measure and, besides, he doubts the propriety of the Republicans of the house attempting to make Republican policy on a subject upon which the Republican platform does not speak to the point. He says if the president should, as reported, recommend any scheme for the retirement of the greenbacks, it would be beyond the Republican platform and every Republican would be free to support or oppose it, as his judgment indicated. There is some talk of a Republican caucus on this question, many of the members believing concerted action could thus be secured.

Mr. Hepburn, who is chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says he has received many letters during the recess, urging action on anti-scalping and pooling bills, and he expects both these questions to receive early attention.

WINONA, Nov. 30.—Congressman James A. Tawney left last evening for Washington. In an interview as to the business that will probably come before congress at its approaching session he said: "In my judgment, the principal business of the session of congress will be the passage of the usual appropriation bills, the settlement of the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the passage of a resolution granting to the insurgents in Cuba the rights of belligerency. The two last propositions will doubtless consume considerable time in both branches of congress, but I look for a very short session. I can see nothing that would necessarily extend the session beyond the 1st to the 15th of May."

"Of course, if the house should take up the question of the revision of our banking and currency laws it would provoke a long debate in the house, unless the bill should be passed under a special rule limiting the debate. If the house should send a bill to the senate for this purpose it would cause almost interminable debate in that body, and ultimately meet with defeat."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, who has been in London for a month, and will sail for New York by the Teutonic tomorrow, said today: "As a silver man, I can say it is certain that no scheme of currency which discriminates against silver, as all the plans favored by Gage do, can pass the senate, and nothing the senate would adopt could pass the house of representatives. I feel sure, therefore, that there will be no currency legislation by this congress. As to what the Republicans will do under the circumstances, I hardly feel competent to express an opinion. As a rule, however, I think they recognize the fact that they are powerless to accomplish anything practical under conditions as they exist, and this being the case, I think, the decision of the leaders of the party is almost certain to be against an attempt that must result in utter failure."

Mr. Turner strongly favors the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. On the subject of arbitration he said: "I have found no sentiment in England in favor of the revival of the arbitration treaty."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Non, chairman of the committee on appropriations, arrived in Washington today. He said that his policy for the approaching session of congress, as chairman of the house committee, would be to hold the appropriations, as far as he could control them, down to existing conditions. "I believe in a liberal, but not an extravagant, policy in making appropriations," he said, "and until revenues increase, shall oppose entering upon new enterprises requiring the expenditure of government funds." Mr. Cannon expressed the opinion that by the beginning of the next fiscal year the Dingley tariff bill would afford revenue sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the government.

He also stated his belief to be that the coming session will be a comparative brief one. "We should be away from here easily by the first of June," he said. "Indeed, there is very little for us to do beyond passing the appropriation bills. It is needless for us to attempt to secure currency legislation, because of the impossibility of getting anything through the senate."

THORN GUILTY.

Convicted by the Jury, He Confesses the Guldensuppe Murder.

DEATH THE PENALTY.

The Final Climax of a Case Replete With Sensations.

WOMAN'S STORY TRUE.

Version of the Crime Given by Mrs. Nack Substantially Correct.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Herald will tomorrow print Martin Thorn's denial of the report that he had confessed.

"I am glad," he said, "that the jury did not disagree. I would rather have them give a verdict of murder in the first degree than to have them disagree or to give an acquittal in any other degree. I wanted either an acquittal or a verdict in the first degree. I wish to deny," he continued, "that I confessed to anybody, after the giving of the verdict, that Mrs. Nack's version was the correct one. Everything happened just as she told it on the stand."

He showed a trace of feeling when Mrs. Nack was referred to. "It does not make any difference to me," he said, "what they do with her. You need not trouble yourself about me trying to commit suicide." He continued "I'm not going to do anything to save the county or the state or the expense of killing me. I'll make the state pay for its trouble. That's what I mean."

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Guldensuppe murder case, profile of sensation from the city, came to public attention, has added another to the series of striking climaxes which have marked its progress. Today the trial of Martin Thorn came to an end, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and before Thorn was taken to the state cell, after the verdict was rendered, he confessed that his story told on the stand was a lie; that he and not Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe, and that the testimony of the woman given in the mistrial was in substance correct. This confession from the stand came to the attention of the jury, and while Thorn's cell in the jail was being prepared for him, during the trial Thorn has been under charge of Police Captain Methven, of Flushing. Capt. Methven had him under his watchful eye while the jail officials searched the cell and made it ready for a day or two. While this was being done, Thorn talked with the police captain. He said: "I am glad it is over and the verdict given. I am convicted and I am contented. It was I who killed Guldensuppe, and I believe every word that I said upon the stand was substantially correct. When I was on the stand I lied when telling the story as I did, but I lied to clear myself. It is no use carrying it any further. I am guilty and I am convicted. It is what I expected, and I suppose people think I deserve, and perhaps I do."

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Martin Thorn was today convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Guldensuppe, his predecessor in the affections of Mrs. Augusta Nack, at Woodbury, N. Y., on the 22d of October. A second trial opened a week ago last Monday, and, counting out three days on which the court did not sit, the trial consumed only six days. Mrs. Nack's testimony during the mistrial made it compulsory for Thorn's lawyers to change their line of defense in the second trial, and they had to charge against Mrs. Nack and insisted that her alleged confession was a lie and she herself was the instigator and perpetrator of the murder, Thorn being ignorant of the killing until after Guldensuppe had been shot by Mrs. Nack. The woman was not produced during the second trial, but Thorn went on the stand and substantiated all the assertions made by his lawyers as to the midwife's guilt. His story, as the verdict shows, did not have the desired effect upon the jury.

When court opened this morning Lawyer Howe began a summing up in behalf of Thorn. He was followed by the state's attorney, Judge Maddox's charge was carefully prepared and well delivered. It was acknowledged by the lawyers for the prisoner to be extremely lucid, fair and impartial. The jury remained in deliberation just three hours, when they sent word to the judge that they were ready to render a verdict. The fact of their remaining out so long gave hope to the defense, but as each one of them took his seat in the jury box his facial expression told very distinctly the result of the three hours' conference. "Guilty of the charge preferred," were the ominous words which fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury. Thorn's lawyers moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the weight of evidence, but the motion was overruled.