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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Forecast for Wednesday: Minnesota—Snow in the morning; probably fair in the afternoon; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow; colder; light southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly.

North and South Dakota—Probably fair; cooler; northerly winds.

Iowa—Threatening weather, with snow; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

Montana—Snow; low temperature; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 30, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	14	Minnedosa	—16
Duluth	12	Winnipeg	—18
Huron	2		
Bismarck	—8	Buffalo	26-28
Williston	—4	Boston	26-32
Havre	—2	Cheyenne	28-50
Helena	0	Chicago	26-27
Edmonton	—14	Cincinnati	34-35
Battleford	—26	Montreal	14-16
Calgary	—2	New Orleans	54-54
Swift Current	—8	New York	24-32
Qu'Appelle	—22	Pittsburg	28-30

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.06; mean temperature, 8; relative humidity, 86; wind at 8 p. m., north; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature 19; minimum temperature, —4; daily range, 23; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, .16.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

CANNOT TWIST OUT OF IT.

The Minneapolis Tribune, referring to the contrast drawn by the Globe between the Lovering case and the case which the prison investigating committee is now considering, says: "Is it not possible that what might be considered unnecessarily rough treatment of a subordinate private might be justified when applied to a desperate convict, regardless of human life and ready to take advantage of every sign of relaxation of prison discipline? The Globe's case is, indeed, hopeless when such far-fetched conclusions are necessary to brace it up."

This is a fair sample of the twisting and squirming which the friends of the state prison management are doing nowadays. They know that the case against them is completely established in the public opinion. The testimony each day has been more and more convincing, and the witnesses who were examined yesterday only added a lot more to the mountain of evidence that has been accumulated to prove that inhuman cruelty has been exercised at the state prison. The simple question, as the Tribune well understands, if it cared to admit it, is not whether treatment that would be rough when applied to a private soldier is justified when applied to the inmate of a prison, but whether or not either a military officer or deputy warden or prison guard has a right to commit an assault.

The penalties provided in the army for the maintenance of discipline are arrest and imprisonment, dismissal from the service and death. According to the gravity of the crime, one or the other of these may be inflicted. There is no place within the regulations for physical violence. It was the resort to this, dishonorable to the man who was guilty of it as well as cruel to the victim, which brought about the court martial's verdict of guilty. The government of the Stillwater prison, also, provides a system of strict discipline and proper and necessary penalties. These include degrading from one rank to another, the loss of good conduct marks, loss of comfortable food and quarters and, in the last resort, confinement in the solitary on a diet barely sufficient to sustain life. Neither is there found in this list anywhere the right to commit an assault, unless to repel actual violence offered. The verdict, therefore, is the same. The state, as well as the army, has wisely abolished the right of one man to beat or club another under any circumstances. If we are going to restore corporal punishment, let us by all means re-establish the whipping post and have it administered with some regard to the execution of the law. When it comes to physical assault upon a nonresisting man, the case is all one whether he has been guilty of an offense or not. The crime of his assailant is established regardless of the personal qualities of the victim.

The argument of the Tribune is of a piece with the defense set up thus far before the commission by the Stillwater people's counsel. This reminds us of the case already famous in history, in which, after a witness had sworn positively that he saw the accused steal a horse, twelve other men were brought in who swore that they did not see him steal it. The judge, after deliberation, decided solemnly that, since there were twelve men who did not see the prisoner commit the crime and only one who did, the weight of evidence was on the side of the defendant, and discharged him. That appears to be the plea of the prison people. They have not been able to break down or damage in the slightest the damning evidence of a host of witnesses, but they are bringing in some paroled prisoners, who are claimants for prison favor, and these are swearing that they did not see the occurrences charged. Of course, such testimony is absolutely worthless as the issues rest, but it is the best that can be done; just as, we suppose, the Tribune's opinion published above is the only sort of argument that the situation admits.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Something will be forgiven to the city council if it shall have nerve enough to follow the line of action which the assembly committee has marked out for it in the matter of the cable franchise. It is recommended that proceedings for the forfeiture of this shall be commenced at once. This is what the Globe has urged from the beginning, and what appears to be, now more than ever, the only sensible and feasible method of dealing with the street railway company. Not only has it failed to render reasonable service on the Selby avenue line, not only has it rejected contemptuously ordinances that were altogether too liberal to it, and suggested substitutes containing provisions impossible of acceptance, but it has contumaciously declined to fulfill the obligations imposed upon it by the city in the matter of paving on Fourth and Third streets. In every direction it has brought itself within the punitive jurisdiction of the law. On these different grounds it has made itself amenable to the courts, and we do not believe that there is a question that its franchise is forfeitable both in law and equity.

While we think we may be excused, in view of past performances, from any unassailable confidence in the purposes or future acts of this council, and while the public will hold its opinion somewhat in abeyance until it finds how zealously matters are pushed, we, in common with practically the whole people, will applaud every movement that looks toward the restoration to the city of its rights on the Selby line, since the street railway company has refused to recognize them. Unless we proceed sternly and quickly to enforce our rights, we shall find ourselves without remedy to the end of time.

We believe that, with an exhaustive and determined examination of the powers and privileges of the street railway company and of all its existing franchises, there will be disclosed so many fissures in its armor that it will gladly do all it should have done long ago. If not, we shall at least then be in a position to negotiate with capitalists who will. The Globe feels no individual animosity towards this company, but it believes that the time has come when St. Paul should be rightly treated and adequately served in the matter of street railway transportation. That can come about, it now appears, only through legal proceedings, and these should be carried forward with the utmost energy and expedition.

THE DIFFERENCE.

When, a few months ago, the question how the schools of St. Paul were to be kept open during the year with the amount of money available under the charter came up, we noticed, and had the right to complain of its treatment by the papers of Minneapolis. It was almost impossible to have the facts understood outside of our own community. It was difficult to explain or to have other people grasp the situation. Outside communities simply jumped to the conclusion that St. Paul was hard up, since there was not money enough for the schools. Not being familiar with our charter, or following the course of local events in St. Paul, few of them understood that there was just as much money in the city as ever, and that the emergency arose from no lack of general revenue.

That it came from a reduction in the assessed valuation of city property, in connection with a fixed limit of 2½ mills' taxation for school purposes laid down in the charter, we knew and Minneapolis newspapers knew. It was not generally known outside. We had ground for severe complaint that, on this occasion, no newspaper in Minneapolis lost an opportunity of proclaiming to the public the desperate situation of St. Paul. We had no money, they said, even to keep the schools open, and they glorified their own city by sympathetic comparisons. It was not possible that any one of them should not be acquainted with the details of fact, because these had appeared time after time in the St. Paul press in the same articles from which they gathered other material which they used to our detriment. It was a work of pure envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness; and not one newspaper in that city was manly or honorable enough to retract or explain the facts when they were set before it by the St. Paul press.

Notice, now, how different the conduct of the papers of this city. We have frequent occasion to differ from our esteemed contemporaries, but we give them credit for fair and honorable conduct toward our sister city for refusing to render evil for evil. Minneapolis is in exactly the same position now which St. Paul occupied about six months ago. There is not sufficient money to operate the schools, and the council and the school board are consulting, before they decide, whether to close the schools altogether some months before the end of the year, or to try some new shifts to get funds. Out of $200,000 worth of bonds which have been sold for the purpose of raising money for new school buildings, one-half has already been spent, and it is urged that the balance of the money thus borrowed be applied to current expenses, instead of to the purpose for which the securities were authorized.

The situation is a very trying and desperate one, but it arises from a source that does not reflect upon the general condition of Minneapolis, except as far as it has had misgovernment. The money of the schools has simply vanished from the city treasury, and the deficit has to be made up in some way. Were the disposition of St. Paul toward Minneapolis the same as that which is exhibited almost universally by the Minneapolis papers toward St. Paul, there would have been daily articles holding Minneapolis up to the country as a city so bested by hard times and in such a deplorable financial condition that it could not keep open its public schools. That was the treatment that St. Paul received in a condition which was not even as much its own fault as that to which Minneapolis is subject. Yet not one word of the sort has been published, and the Globe has now taken up the subject only to point this moral, and to express the hope that the decency and fairness displayed at this end of the line may at some future time provoke a return in kind.

A FARMER WHO IS DEAD RIGHT.

It is a pleasure to receive and to give to the public a communication like that from Mr. Wilcox, which appears in another column. While politicians are wrangling over theories and are attempting to use the currency question and every other question that bears vitally upon the life and well-being of the people to shape party ends or to contribute to personal advantage, the plain people, who have no direct part in public affairs, except to cast their ballots, are able to work out the problem by the application of the hard common sense and sober judgment that have come to them through contact with the prosaic affairs of every-day life.

Here is a man, who is just a plain farmer, who does not pretend to distinction in letters or to be a student in economics, yet who sits down of a winter evening, when the work on the farm is so far suspended as to leave him free to think and express his thoughts, and he hits the bull's eye in a brief letter telling what, in his opinion, is the matter with the country. He is exactly and wholly right. Debt is the curse of nations and of individuals. If the attention of the government and of all its citizens were concentrated upon ways and means of paying off obligations, if every other interest were for the present subordinated to that and we were to drop schemes of conquest and extravagances in appropriation until we were actually independent of others, not only would the money lenders cease to be an object of terrible apprehension, but the financial problem would settle itself along with most others.

It is debt that makes of man a slave. The great majority of financial obligations that rest upon the individual are purely voluntary. There are cases in which misfortune has compelled borrowing, but those in which economy would not either have removed the necessity or paid off the debt at an early day are comparatively few. The madness of our age is its reliance upon the credit system. Credit is a valuable adjunct to development and progress, but it is subject to the most terrible abuses. We have fallen into the habit of thinking that it is not only a legitimate, but a necessary and normal method of conducting business to do it upon borrowed capital and trust to luck for repayment. When anticipations are not realized, when bad seasons come, when the progress of invention or the constant changes in the world's industry turn an expected profit into a loss, we are helpless. Then come bankruptcy and the demand for "more money."

More money, not in the aggregate, but in the particular, is what is wanted. The man who is in debt wants more money. It would not help him one stiver if the total volume of the country's currency were doubled. It would still get into his pocket only in exchange for commodities sold or services performed. Every man who will take the trouble to look at the statistics of revenue and expenditure in this country will know that the whole difficulty with us as a nation is extravagant appropriations. Reduce our expenses only to the point where they stood ten years ago or less, and either the Gorman bill or the Dingley bill or any other bill that has ever been put before congress would not only provide ample revenue, but bring in a handsome surplus. The trouble with the nation is the trouble with the man. People have gone into debt in the hope of either becoming rich or at least making enough on their borrowed capital to pay it back by installments. This substitution of speculation for solid industry, or the attempt to combine the two in order to work out the prosperity problem, is a failure. The burden of the mortgage, which Mr. Wilcox so graphically describes, is that under which the country has labored, and out of it has come the cry for more money; just as the man who engaged in a debauch last night calls for a modest cocktail next morning, instead of forswearing strong drink altogether.

Mr. Wilcox has summed up, better than all the political conventions and congresses and financial commissions and experts, just what we need—no more billion-dollar congresses until the national debt is paid; no more wars until the cost of the last war has been met; no more attempts to squeeze out additional revenue until we have brought our expenses down below the level of present income. Just as prudent merchants everywhere will say frankly that they are arranging their business so as to eliminate the credit element and to buy and sell strictly for cash; just as they predict that the time is coming when all business will be forced on this basis by the natural laws of competition, so is it true, as our correspondent states, that it will cut no figure whatever whether the volume of our currency is large or small, when we insist upon paying instead of borrowing; and "then we will have better times, better times that will come to stay, without having a few years of prosperity always followed by a period of financial disaster, as has been the case for the last thirty years."

The Northwestern railroad depot seems to be doomed. Again the sparks from the engine set the roof afire, but timely discovery saved its consummation by the flames this time also.—Zumbrota News.

Well, why is not "consummation" a good word to mate with consume?

WILL ALL BE BUSY

MINNESOTA MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE THEIR WORK CUT OUT FOR THEM.

DAVIS' POSITION IMPOSING.

MOST IMPORTANT MATTER OF THE SESSION IS IN HIS HANDS.

NELSON WORKING FOR HIS BILL.

The Junior Senator Will Endeavor to Push the Bankruptcy Act Through the House.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Both of the Minnesota senators will be busy men during the session of congress which will begin on Monday next. Senator Davis, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, will have charge of the Hawaiian annexation bill, or treaty. This position of prominence will not bring the senior senator very much newspaper notoriety, because the greater portion of the debate and deliberation of the subject will be behind closed doors, in what the senate is pleased to term "executive sessions." It may be remembered that, when the Anglo-American peace treaty was under consideration by the senate, it was intimated in the press dispatches that Senator Davis had delivered a strong speech in favor of the treaty; but the speech was delivered behind closed doors, and it has never been made public, and it never will be published until long after the present generation is under the sod. About once in fifty years the senate permits the publication of its journal.

During the coming session of the senate, no matter what Senator Davis may say, it will be buried from the world, and his friends can only judge of his influence by the results which may be achieved. Senator Nelson has a great work before him; but he will not get a great deal of public credit for it. His bankruptcy bill, which passed the senate last summer, is now before the house of representatives. Senator Nelson can say and do nothing to attract the public eye. He will probably see and talk to a majority of the members of the house of representatives. This will necessitate calls upon fully 200 men; to each one of whom Senator Nelson will personally explain the clauses of his bill and the necessity for its enactment. Not one word of all this work will see the light of day in the public prints.

Congressman Heatwole, also, will have a busy time of it. He is a member of the committee on foreign affairs. That committee will have charge of the Hawaiian annexation question, and every member of the committee will be expected to make a speech on one side of the subject or the other. Mr. Heatwole does not lay claim to oratory, but his remarks will be written with editorial care, and they will of course have their weight.

Congressman "Jim" Tawney has done his greatest work for the present congress in participating in the formation of the Dingley tariff bill. The people pretty well understand that bill by the present time, and will give to Tawney, and to every member of the committee on ways and means, such meed of praise or censure as their combined work requires.

Congressman McCleary, as a member of the committee on banking and currency, would have a glorious opportunity to do something for his people; but for the fact that the present congress will do nothing in the way of financial reform. All of the financial reforming was done on the hustings before the general elections of 1896. The pledges then made have been forgotten. Nothing will be done by congress.

Congressman Stevens, being a new member of the house of representatives, cannot be expected to do much more than look after the interests of his constituents, and get them such offices as are available outside of the civil service law. Of course, Mr. Stevens will participate in all legislative deliberations; but his people must not expect too much of a man who is serving his first term in that hurly-burly body known as the house of representatives. It is clearly within the memory of the Globe correspondent that Capt. Snider, of Minneapolis, did constant and effective work for the St. Paul public building; that he was balked by Tom Reed; and that the people blamed him for not accomplishing what was impossible.

Loren Fletcher, as a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, will take an active interest in all railroad legislation. He is opposed to the anti-scalpers' bill. He is also interested in the increase of appropriation for the seed division of the department of agriculture.

Congressman Page Morris will have difficulty in accomplishing anything of prominence during the coming session of congress because he is a new member. The people ought to remember always that, no matter whether their representatives are Democrats or Republicans, they cannot acquire influence during their first terms in the house of representatives. They have up-hill work of it all the time because the older members band together and get the best of everything.

Congressman Eddy is here, and has been diligently at work in this city for six weeks, looking after the interests of his individual constituents who want something.

SLOW IN ARRIVING.

None of the House Leaders as Yet on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Members of congress are unusually slow in putting in their appearance here for the regular session, which convenes next Monday. Up to this time there have been scarcely more than half a dozen arrivals each day. From now on, however, it is expected that the rush will begin and that most of the members will be in their places on the opening day. Few of the leaders of either house are here as yet. This is especially true of the house of representatives. Neither Speaker Reed nor Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, will reach Washington until Saturday or Sunday. With the exception of the pronounced and radical pro and anti Cuba congressmen, the members of both houses, as a rule, seem to be holding their judgment in obeyance until they ascertain from official sources exactly what the situation is as to Cuba.

M'CORD'S CLAIM IN JEOPARDY.

Formal Notification Sent to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The state department has been notified that the Peruvian authorities are threatening the interests of Victor McCord, the American engineer, who was arrested and confined in that country during a revolution, and in whose behalf our government has preferred a claim for indemnity. The notification was formally given to the department through a letter to the department from the attorney who is prosecuting the claim.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

Many Filed Against the United States for Indian Depredations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Lieut. Col. Randlett, acting Indian agent at the Uintah and Ouray agency in Utah, in his annual report to the interior department, says official information from the department of justice shows that more than 600 depredation claims, amounting to more than a million dollars, have been filed against the Ute Indians in the United States court of claims, and the suits instigated in such manner as to hold either of the confederated bands equally responsible for the alleged depredations.

The agent alleges that without doubt nearly all of these claims are fraudulent, and that these Indians also have just claims against the United States that should be adjusted. It is claimed that there are large bodies of land in Colorado that they relinquished their rights in, on condition that it should be sold and the proceeds accrue to their interest benefit; that no credits have been made to them from such sales, and that most of these lands have been set aside by executive orders for public parks, for which, if so retained, it is urged, they should be paid.

LAKE FRONT CASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Chicago lake front case, which has conspicuously figured before the interior department, will be given another hearing tomorrow, this time in the office of the secretary of the interior. The assistant attorney general for the interior department, Mr. Vandeventer, will preside. The case involves immensely valuable land of considerable extent in the heart of the city of Chicago. Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the general land office, decided the case under the last administration in favor of the scrip locators, but a repudiation of that decision by Secretary Bliss followed and tomorrow's hearing forms the next step in the proceedings.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

War Ships Again to Be Seen in the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In the opinion of the administration the time is now ripe for a renewal of the practice of having the United States navy represented in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean sea. For several years past, save an occasional cruiser, sent with all haste on her way to or from the South Atlantic station, not a vessel of the navy has gone beyond the southern waters of Florida, for the reason that the presence of United States war vessels in the neighborhood of the Spanish Antilles might have served to create an erroneous impression as to the attitude of the United States towards the Cuban insurgents and have tended to complicate the relations between the United States and Spain at a time when it was desirable that no outside influences should be brought into play. Now, however, with the improvement in conditions in Cuba and the continued existence of good relations between the two governments, the navy department is about to let some of the smaller vessels of the navy go into West Indian waters during the present winter season. The Marblehead, now at Annapolis, will start southward as soon as she has concluded her work in connection with the trial of the torpedo boat Winslow. She will go to Navassa to look into the condition of United States citizens who are working on that island. Nothing has been heard from that place officially for some time, and it is deemed proper to inquire into allegations of abuse in treatment of workmen there. While engaged in this inspection the Marblehead will make her headquarters at Port au Prince on the west coast of Hayti and will be charged with the protection of American interests generally in that section of the West Indies.

This statement, which comes from the department of state, is taken to mean that her commander will see that our interests do not suffer in the event that the German government proceeds forcibly to punish Hayti for the arrest of Lueders. The Wilmington also is to be sent southward, but first will be docked and overhauled. She will touch at Guadaloupe, and after a stay in tropical waters will continue on to the South Atlantic station. The gunboat Annapolis, now transformed into a training ship, is slated for a trip into the gulf during the winter, with a number of naval apprentices aboard.

Service for Missions.

Rev. C. D. Andrews and Bishop Gilbert conducted a service of intercessions for missions yesterday morning in Christ church. Dr. Andrews addressed the congregation upon the importance of small charities, pointing out that the small acts of generosity coming constantly from quiet, unassuming natures are as effective as the more vigorous, apparent efforts that come from the more impulsive temperaments. Bishop Gilbert's address turned upon the importance of woman's missionary work and afforded encouragement to missionary workers.

Disclosure of Chronic Pauperism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A report that is probably the only one of the kind ever made in this country was completed today by the committee on statistics of the Charity Organization society. The committee is composed of Richmond Mato Smith, professof of political economy and social science at Columbia university; Franklin Giddings, professor of sociology at Columbia university, and Frederick W. Halls. The report consists of a careful analysis of the records of 560 families from the time they applied for aid in 1890 until Sept. 1 of this year. In referring to the repetition of applications for relief, the report says: "There is a disclosure of chronic pauperism. This pauperism exists to a large degree because of the incapacity of men and women to support themselves. Their condition is due, investigation shows, to a lack of mental and moral development." Of the persons who appealed for aid the largest number were married men and women. Widows with children came next. Of the 500 applicants, 170 were Irish and 132 were natives of the United States. Many of the latter were persons who had lived in this city less than a year. The list includes 122 men of good character and 231 women of good character. The remainder were professional beggars, criminals and chronic paupers.

WOULD YOU KILL ME

Continued From First Page.

"O'Meara?"

"No, sir. I have not."

"Ewing testified that it was Deputy Warden Lemon who told you that night not to tell things down town. You say the warden did; which was it?"

"The deputy lined us up and told us to go into the warden's office. The warden then talked to us."

"When you were in the solitary did you always give the prisoners bread and water?"

"I always did. One slice of bread and what water they wanted."

"Was that by orders?"

"I don't know whether they ever gave me those orders or not."

"Were you ever ordered not to give a prisoner in the solitary bread and water?"

"Never."

STUCK TO HIS STORY.

Witness described an assault made on Rose, the St. Paul man, recently pardoned, by Lemon. The visit to the prison was then called up again. Flannery said:

"I took a party of my friends up and while I did not care to go up there, they wanted to, and I took them up to see it. When we started through, about eight or ten went in ahead of me, and when I came up, Capt. Taylor, the turnkey, told me I could not go in. I asked why and he said 'that's the warden's orders.' I went in to see the warden, for while I had seen enough of prison life for me, I did not like to be snubbed that way there before my friends. I said 'why can't I go in there? You ain't the state of Minnesota; I am a citizen of this state! The warden said 'Yes, but I happen to be running this institution now.' I says 'You may not be running it long.'"

Judge Nethaway then endeavored to get Flannery to dispute the Globe interview. It turned out that the facts as stated in the Globe were substantially as appeared later in his testimony, except for a slight confusion, arising from the application of the term solitary to the building part of the time and again only to a portion of the building.

Commissioner Harrison asked Flannery to describe some of the men he saw beaten, but he said they all looked alike to him. Neither could he tell what conversation passed between them. He specified again the incident of the man who ran out of the solitary and into the shop. This man was kicked out of the solitary. That was an every day occurrence.

"Did the warden ever know of these things?"

"Well, if he didn't he ought to have."

"Did you ever tell him?"

"No. Lemon has been warden over there, not Wolfer."

SHOES HAD NAILS IN.

The second witness of the day was an ex-convict, a St. Paul boy, who was sent up for four years for burglary, serving three years. His first testimony as to abuses concerned an old man, whose name he did not know, but who appeared to be insane. Occasionally he would take a fit in the shop and start running around. One day he did this and Guard Bloom sent for Assistant Deputy Glennon, who walked him up the main street, punching him with his cane. "I don't think I ever saw him after that," said the witness.

"Any other cases?" asked Mr. Penney.

"There was an Indian, a life man. I don't know whether he was a full-blood or not. I don't know his name. He came up in the store room one day and asked Keeper Bordwell for another pair of shoes. He could not talk much English, and had to point to indicate what he wanted. The nails were hurting him, he claimed. Glennon, who was the assistant deputy then, told him the shoes were good enough for him, and tried to push him down the stairs, but the Indian was a big fellow, and came pretty near reversing the thing. Then Bordwell shut the door when they got to the top of the stairs, and we could not see the rest of it, but there was a noise as though they had rolled down the stairs. The Indian had one shoe off, showing Bordwell where the nails hurt him."

"Do you know a negro convict named Brudeen, or something like that?"

"Yes; Brudeen."

"Was he assaulted or abused?"

"Yes. Frequently he was in trouble. He celled about four cells from me, and came down the stairs about that many behind me. One morning he got down to the bottom of the stairs before I did. I don't know whether he fell down or was pushed down, but he came down in a hurry."

"Once I saw Glennon punch him with his fist and hit him with his cane. He said: 'You black —— of a ——, I'll learn you something.'"

"Did he use profane language?"

"Yes; he was very profane."

"Do you know James Maresch?"

"Yes; he had the cell next to me. One day Glennon came running down the corridor and said to him: 'Why don't you attend to your business.' Maresch said: 'I am attending to it,' and Glennon said: 'Don't you give me any back talk, you or anybody else in here, or you'll lose you —— —— head.'"

"Did you know a convict named Julius Anderson?"

"Yes; he was the Swede that got his leg broken in the twine shop. He was stubborn, and one day I saw Lemon hit him in the neck with his cane in the shop."

"Did you know a convict named Connors?"

"Yes, sir."

"What Connors?" interrupted Judge Nethaway.

"What Connors was it?" resumed Mr. Penny.

"I don't know his first name," rejoined the witness. "He was doing something one day and Costello, the guard, sent for Lemon. As soon as he saw the deputy coming Connors began to cry, and ran away. I was mixing colors near the window in the corner of the paint shop and I could see Lemon taking Connors toward the solitary. He had hold of him with one hand shaking him, and with the other he was punching the man with his cane."

COULD NOT REACH WOLFER.

"Did you ever ask to see the warden?"

"Yes; but I found, while I was there, you could only get to him once a month. I gave Parker, the guard, a notice for the warden once, but I did not see him until the first, it might have been two weeks after that.

"I wrote two or three letters to the board of managers, but I never got before them."

"Were you ever in the solitary?"

"Yes, two or three times. The first time was for using profane language to another convict. The second time, I forget what I was sent up that time for, but by the way, while I was in there there was a fellow named Davis, about three cells from me. One night two of the keepers came in—I could not see who they were, because the doors were shut, but they went into his cell and beat him. I could hear him hollering 'leave me alone, do you want to kill me,' and could hear the sound of blows and their curses and swearing."

"Did you ever see Colligan abuse a prisoner?"

"Yes, once when I was in the third grade, he abused the fellow in the cell next to me. He knocked some bread or something out of this prisoner's hand, and when the fellow stooped to pick it up again, Colligan kicked him."

On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had been sent to the reform school as a boy for incorrigibility, and that he had recently been indicted for burglary, but had been acquitted. He went into full details concerning the fellow who fell or was thrown by him on the stairs, and told how this prisoner looked up toward the top of the stairs and exclaimed 'some of you Irishmen come down and slug me.'

His story was not shaken as to the incidents he testified concerning.

ALMOST A BOY.

A very young ex-convict, only twenty-three years of age now, testified concerning seeing Deputy Warden Lemon hit Rogan on the head with a cane, and said he once sent word by Colligan that he wanted to see the warden, but he never did. On the morning he was pardoned from the prison, he explained to the warden that a guard had told him when he heard of the pardon "If I'd been in there that morning that Rogan was struck I would have beaten your head off." The warden had inquired into this and told the guard that he had investigated and found that the witness did not have anything to do with the trouble.

Judge Nethaway intimated that, as he and Lemon passed out of the senate chamber Monday night, the witness had said to Lemon "We'll swing you off yet," but the witness insisted that what he said was to a friend of his concerning Lemon: "They ought to hang him." Mr. Nethaway then read a long list of complaints on which the witness had been reported to the court, and witness explained that on some occasions where he was charged with throwing bread in his night bucket it was because the bread so-called was merely dough and he could not eat it.

The last witness of the morning was Capt. H. S. Cole, of Fergus Falls, who has taken quite an interest of late in paroled prisoners, putting them to work on his farm. He said he had had perhaps thirty there and had never heard any complaint from them about maltreatment in the prison. He admitted that in one or two cases he had sent men back who had not proved good men. He took these men because they were cheaper for one reason a little, perhaps, but chiefly because he thought that a conviction did not necessarily involve that a man was wholly bad and he wanted to give them a chance to reform.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

Godfrey Berggren, a former citizen employe in the prison shoe shop, from January, 1896, until two weeks ago, yesterday was called at the opening of the afternoon session.

"Did you ever know a prisoner named J. F. Thompson?" asked Mr. Penney.

"That was the name I knew him by."

"Did you ever see any violence used toward him?"

"Yes, sir. It was one day, about a quarter to 1, I should say. We were coming into work. Mr. Lemon and Assistant Glennon had Thompson, going up the main street toward the solitary. On the way up Thompson and the deputy slipped and fell and the deputy's cane rolled to one side. The solitary guard, Gallagher, picked up the cane. Lemon seized the convict by the neck in both hands and apparently choked him. Glennon struck Thompson with the cane."

"Do you know Thomas Fleury?"

"Yes, sir."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"He is a man 45 to 50 years of age, small, little over five feet, probably; hair sprinkled with gray."

"Do you know about any unusual punishment inflicted on him?"

THEY MADE FLEURY SUFFER.

"Last time the legislature was over, when we came in after dinner, we heard some one making a speech up in the dining room. About three or four minutes of 1 we saw two guards taking Fleury up toward the solitary. He was brought back in fifteen minutes or half an hour, by Assistant Deputy Colligan. Then two hours later, when most of the legislature had gone, Fleury was called out by Deputy Lemon and when he came back two days later, he had been reduced from the first to the third grade."

"Do you know a convict named Reed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know about his being sent to the solitary?"

"He was away from the shop for a while. I heard he was in the solitary."

"Was he changed when he came back?"

"He was reduced to the third grade, and had one hand tied up."

"Any other instances of convicts coming back with injuries?"

"I don't remember of any other. I got accustomed to that after a while."

"Do you know anything about citizens being abused in the prison?"

"One day two convicts in the shop where I was got into a fight, and one of them got cut badly about the head. I took a bandana and helped him fix up his head. After the convicts were taken away Lemon told me that he wanted me to distinctly understand that it wasn't part of my business there to meddling with the convicts, and after that if I saw a convict's head being

SEVERED FROM HIS BODY

I need not interfere."

"What do you know about Colligan's demeanor and treatment of prisoners?"

"It seemed very hard for him to be civil. He was always surly."

"How about Deputy Warden Lemon?"

"He seemed to be too hot-tempered to be in charge of the convicts."

On cross-examination Berggren rehearsed the story of the Reed and Fleury and Thompson affairs without contradiction. The defense offered to show some animus against Lemon on account of some trouble over witness' pass but Berggren insisted that on that occasion Lemon had treated him pleasantly and he had shown no spirit.

DEFENSE STARTED THEN.

This closed the accusative testimony, and Judge Nethaway called a colored convict, who had spent twelve years and a half in the prison, his life sentence had been commuted to twenty-five years. He was now on parole. He had never seen any convict struck, but had heard that they were. He was requested to testify by State Agent Whittier.

He denied having had told Witness Flannery, in the morning, that he was afraid to tell what he knew. He said he had known Flannery a long time and Flannery had told him he did not like some of the officers, but had not asked him to testify.

ONE WANTED TO GET OUT.

Another paroled prisoner, sent up for robbery, from Hennepin county, told about his experiences in the solitary. After Warden Wolfer came he always got bread once and water three times a day, but during Garvin's time they did not give him bread. On cross-examination this man said that he had once tried to escape. In 1892, or 1893, and it developed that on the night that he planned to escape he saw by a mirror he had in his cell, Jack Glennon at the end of the cell house. That afternoon, however, he was "tipped-off" that they were "on" to his plan and were going to shoot him when he came out, so he did not try to get away that night.

"Did you tell Mr. Wolfer that the Globe was harassing you to tell what you knew?"

"I told him that newspaper men were trying to pump me and I was afraid they might make trouble for me, and I wanted protection."

"Were they Globe men?"

"I do not know. They were newspaper men."

"Did you tell Mr. Wolfer they were Globe men?"

"I may have. I thought they were Globe men."

Witness tried to describe the men. One he said was a tall, slim fellow with gray in his hair and moustache, the latter being cut close. The other was a smaller man with little sideburns.

He insisted that he was telling the truth, and that he was not afraid so to do.

He was the last witness available for the day.

As Warden Wolfer wanted to go to the prison congress at Austin, Tex., last night and as he also wanted to be present at the hearings, and as the attorneys, all of them, had business in the courts, aside from the inquiry, it was finally decided to adjourn until Dec. 10, with the understanding that if Mr. Penney should be retained in court at that time, word should be sent to Mr. Farmer at Spring Valley, in time to save him the trip.

It was also determined that the next meeting should be held at Stillwater.

In the meantime, Attorneys Penney and Nethaway will go to Milwaukee to get the deposition of a former convict now residing in the Cream City.

IT IS ALL-SEARCHING.

Warden Wolfer's Tribute to the Globe's Industry.

"I have as much interest, I think, in this as any other citizen in the state," said Warden Wolfer, "and I would like to be present at the hearings. If there is anythink wrong going on in the prison, I am entitled to know it, and I know of no better way than to hear the testimony. Few wardens ever had such an opportunity to find out just what is going on as is afforded by this general drag-net. The Globe is finding everything that has ever transpired in the prison and a lot of things that didn't."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

What a Common, Every-Day Farmer Thinks of It.

To the Editor of the Globe:

As some of our United States senators and representatives, ex-governors, bankers, brokers and many others have, during the last few weeks, written long articles on the financial question and given congress a great deal of advice about the laws they should pass to settle the currency question, I thought perhaps the public would like to know what an ordinary mortal thought about the matter, a plain common everyday farmer who has no political aspirations nor expects any reward from any man or party.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, I am going to tell you what I think has been the main cause of all our financial troubles, and I will also state what I believe the best remedy to help us out of our present difficulties. It will be observed that there is a great difference of opinion among our financiers about what should be done and how it should be done. Some want the United States to issue all the money; others want national banks to do the same. Some want free silver, while others want it some other way—but the most of them agree on one thing, and that is that we want more money, and what do we want more money for? Why, just simply to pay our debts with. Debts! debts! there is where the rub comes in; there is where all our troubles start from; we all owe too much. The government, the states, railroads, counties, cities, towns and individuals are all owing too much and paying too much interest to be prosperous. We don't seem to realize the vast amount of money that is paid out as interest every year with the interest-bearing debt increasing right along, and, of course, the more interest we pay, the more money we want to pay it with, and that is what helps make money so scarce, for most everybody is hustling around nearly all the time trying to make a raise to pay off some note or the interest on some mortgage in order to avoid litigation. Now suppose that we could pay our debts, or the most of them, during the next year or two, I believe we could get along after that with a great deal less money than we do now, and there would not be about half of the people clamoring for free silver or more greenbacks or bank notes as they are now, and the financial question would not be heard of for the reason that we would not be hard pressed for money all the while, as we are now.

There was a time when a mortgage covered my farm from the front gate to the further side of the wood lot, and I had to hustle day and night to get money to pay the annual interest and avoid a foreclosure. That mortgage seemed to hang like a millstone around my neck all the time. I never thought that I could afford to go to the state fair nor hardly dared to go to my own county fair for fear that I might spend a few dollars that the mortgage was waiting for; but there came a day when by a lucky deal I paid the old thing off principal and interest, and it was one of the happiest days of my life; it seemed that the sun shone a great deal brighter that day than it ever did before, and the birds sang sweeter and the whole world looked brighter and I felt like a new man. I felt like Bunyan's Pilgrim did when he was freed from that great hump on his back which he had been compelled to carry so long.

We don't want any more billion dollar congresses until our public debt gets below the billion dollar mark. We don't want any more wars until our old war debt is wiped out, but we do want economy and retrenchment in all public and private affairs, and then we will have better times, better times that will come to stay, without having a few years of prosperity always followed by a period of financial disaster as has been the case for the last thirty years.

Sunrise, Nov. 28. —C. Wilcox.