

POLITICS THE UNDOING OF PROF. FREEMAN.

President Shepard Began Trying to Get Rid of Him About the Time He Ran for Alderman of Winona.

The Truth Stretched Badly by One of the Parties,

And Prof. Freeman Insists That He Isn't the Man—The Great Activity of Mr. Morey in the Affair.

Prof. Freeman Is Accused of Illiteracy and Untidiness.

Long Letter From President Shepard to Mr. Morey, in Which Prof. Freeman Is Accused of Everything From Petty Scheming to Blackmail—

The Professor Promptly Throws Out the Intimation That There Will Soon Be a Big Suit For Libel in Which Shepard Will Play a Star Part.

WINONA, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The first real good airing that the affairs of the Winona normal school have had was begun today in the ordinary of Hotel Winona, when a committee from the state normal board, consisting of George H. Clark, of Mankato; W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, and G. B. Ward, of Alexandria, started an investigation as to the reasons why President Shepard did not recommend Prof. E. J. Freeman for reappointment last spring.

Mr. Shepard made a statement charging untrustworthiness, disloyalty and inefficiency.

Hot words passed frequently between the belligerent educators and more than once indications were given that soon "the fur would fly."

THE FIRST WITNESS.

At 10:30 Prof. Freeman was called to testify, both as to resignation and compensation for extra service in connection with the observatory and laboratories.

"I was called into the office of President Shepard one evening," began the witness. "He was pleasant as usual, and after a few minutes he told me to prepare for a surprise. I thought he was about to suggest a cut in my salary, but was entirely unprepared for a demand for my resignation. This, he asked, refusing to give me any reason for his course on the grounds that it would raise an issue at every point."

"I told Mr. Shepard that I would not give him an answer at that time, but after due consideration I told him I could not resign. Illness and death in my family had left me in anything but a pleasant financial situation. I told him this, showed him that I could not secure such another position without some time, and pointed out that I would have to sacrifice my local property if I should resign. I did make him this proposition, however; if he would let me alone until January, 1899, I would make arrangements to resign at that time. Mr. Shepard asked me to put this proposition in writing and I did so, feeling certain that he could not help but accept it. Gentlemen, there was never a question raised as to my loyalty, nor was there any question as to the service I gave the state."

SHEPARD ASKS QUESTIONS.

When he had ceased speaking Mr. Shepard carefully inspected the notes he had made during the hearing and started in to examine the witness on his own account. The result of his questioning was to bring Mr. Freeman to specifically set forth his grievances, which he did, as follows:

"I was forced to resign without excuse or hearing. For self-protection I allowed myself to submit to the threats of Shepard and Morey. I was misrepresented and made the subject of gross falsehood when it was given out that

I voluntarily resigned to go into another business in Winona."

"Without discussing why it was absolutely essential to the welfare of the school that his services should end," said Mr. Shepard, "I will say that Mr. Freeman's contention that he was not given ample notice is not correct. Some time before, I think in March, Mr. Morey and I had talked the matter over, and Mr. Morey pointed out to Mr. Freeman, as a warning, those things not satisfactory to the administration. This was in itself an intimation of what was to follow."

FREEMAN HITS BACK.

To this Mr. Freeman responded in the following language:

"It is unfortunate that there was not a witness to the various conversations that have occurred between myself and the parties to this affair. If there was I am sure one of us would be shown to be a consummate liar. I wish you to take into consideration that I have devoted my life to the laboratory, the elevation of the study in the Winona normal and not sophistry. Mr. Morey says I was not satisfactory to the school. If such is the case, and there is any incriminating evidence against my work or my character, I wish Mr. Shepard to trot it out. When nearly seventy-five percent of the pupils of the normal school petition that I be secured to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Shepard, that surely is in my favor and a vindication of my worth and ability. I am connected with the Y. M. C. A., the Central Methodist church, and besides have preached in nearly all the churches of the city. There has always been an effort to get into my class. This I present to show the standing I have in the city of Winona. If I am a bad character, it is strange that I should be able to show all these things."

POLITICS IN IT.

"Two years ago, you will remember, there was a very heated campaign. I have always been a Republican, and was born one, and previous to that had so voted. I also was an enthusiastic prohibitionist, but the actions of the party not suiting me I dropped it. That year many students came to me for my opinion regarding the political situation and my views of it. I was frank, honest. The outcome of it was that I was accused of being a bimetalist. The next spring I was nominated on the ticket for alderman, Fred Higgins being my opponent. Before venturing on the step, the nomination being pressed on me, I went to Mr. Shepard and Mr. Morey as to what they thought of the matter and they encouraged me in it, saying my election would be useful in matters pertaining to the school. I was not elected, and from that moment the animosity of the gentlemen toward me began. The next morning the precaution to write me a note, saying they could not advise me in the matter and to use my own judgment."

"I was approached by Mr. Morey, who took me to task about my politics. He said that I was working for notoriety. I was grieved. Mr. Morey, at that same time, said my salary had been raised \$100. During that year I built a dynamo and the lockers in the laboratory, the latter I receiving pay for. That was in '97."

GIVE AND TAKE.

Mr. Freeman said his salary had been \$42 a week. Mr. Shepard said it was \$35 a week, with an allowance of \$7 a week for board.

"Well, you've got a conscience, I hope," commented Prof. Freeman. "I have my contracts with Mr. Pendergast. Mr. Shepard says he never knew I was in correspondence with Mr. Patton and Mr. Phelps. Mr. Patton had said that Prof. Shepard and Mr. Morey would not dare to fill the vacancy without authority, and it then developed that the board had conferred the authority by a motion made by Mr. Morey some time previously."

After the lunch hour Mr. Freeman made a personal statement as to his popularity with the students, he said that they had held a meeting on the campus, and requested him to reconsider his resignation, and passed a resolution asking that Mr. Shepard resign the presidency. "I did not want the

Continued on Fifth Page.

DEATH FOR TREASON

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE DREYFUS AGITATION IN FRANCE

STORMY SCENES ENACTED

Acrimonious Debate in the Chamber of Deputies Continues—Premier Dupuy Appeals to Members to Rally Around the Army—He Deplores Effect of Dreyfus Agitation on France.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The chamber of deputies indulged in another Dreyfus debate today.

Jules Fournier, Socialist deputy for Aisne, moved a resolution conferring the franchise upon soldiers and de-

To The St. Paul Globe: I am of the opinion that the legislature should nominate a Democrat, and, furthermore, they should stand by him through thick and thin. There is no use of Democratic or Populist members of the legislature wasting their votes or sympathy on a Republican. The Republicans have a majority and can elect a Republican senator without the help of any Populists, and should be left to fight it out among themselves. It is the duty of the Democrats and Populists in the legislature to stand by their party even if they don't happen to vote for or against the winning Republican candidate. The Democrats certainly should have leaders in the two houses, as no great good can be done the party without concerted action and perfect organization. Now is the golden opportunity for the fusion forces in Minnesota to take a step forward, and it should not be neglected.

—E. F. Barrett Jr. Le Sueur, Minn., Dec. 19.

To The St. Paul Globe: If I were in the legislature I would vote for a Democrat for U. S. Senator. I regard it the duty of all the reform members thereof to cast their vote for their colleague, the Hon. P. B. Winston, who has always stood loyally by the principles of his party and who is the peer of any Democrat or reformer in this state. I don't like the parable of the prodigal son, i. e., I like the son who has helped me sow and reap, nor do I like grasshoppers, even though there is a little honey on the side. Yours for loyalty.

—J. J. Thornton. St. James, Minn., Dec. 19.

manded urgency upon it. He then proceeded to expound his views, which provoked great uproar.

The premier, M. Dupuy, replied: "I should have thought that the Dreyfus affair had already done the country enough harm. M. Fournier's proposals would do great damage. The country needs and has an efficient army to defend her. We must rally around the army."

The motion for urgency was then defeated by 647 votes against 28.

In the senate a stormy discussion took place over a bill increasing the penalties for espionage and treason. There were frequent references to Dreyfus. Eventually the bill, which provided death for staff officers who are guilty of treason in time of peace, was adopted.

JUMPED TO DEATH RATHER THAN BURN

THREE LIVES SACRIFICED DURING AN EARLY MORNING FIRE

It is Given Court of Cassation Judges in Confidence.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Courrier du Sud says: "The Dreyfus secret dossier was handed to the court of cassation this afternoon, under the pledge that it should not be communicated to the counsel for the defense, or to any one outside the court."

HOME OF A PROMINENT NEW YORK INSURANCE MAN DESTROYED AND OCCUPANTS ALL DEAD OR BADLY BURNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A fierce fire started in the handsome house at 280 West Seventy-third street, occupied by Charles H. Raymond, of the Mutual Life Insurance company, at an early hour this morning, which resulted in the death of three persons and the serious injury of several others.

MRS. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, fifty-five years old; death resulted from compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries.

MRS. VICTORIA UNDERWOOD, of Zanesville, O., sister of Mrs. Raymond, jumped from the third story window.

HARRIET FEE, domestic, burned to death. Injured—Charles H. Raymond, sixty years; shock, overcome by smoke. William Doerr, thirty years, conductor; injured about the body; scalp wound. William Ferguson, thirty-six years, butler; face lacerated; overcome by smoke.

The fire started in the basement, and in a few minutes the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. There was a panic, and Mrs. Victoria Underwood, Mrs. Raymond's younger sister, who had come here from Ohio to spend the Christmas holidays, jumped from the third story window and was killed almost instantly.

FOR A DEMOCRAT

Prominent Democrats Express Themselves on the Nomination of a United States Senator.

ABOUT READY TO GO

SPANIARDS WILL BE OUT OF CUBA BY OR BEFORE JAN. 1, 1899

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS GIVEN

Sixteen Thousand Troops Yet in Havana Will Embark Simultaneously to Avoid Possible Trouble With Cuban Irreconcilables—Stars and Stripes Float Within Sight of the Maine.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Capt. Gen. Castellanos informed Brig. Gen. Clocus today that the evacuation of Havana would be completed on or before Jan. 1 next. Fourteen transports are due to arrive from Spain during the next ten

States senator, I think it would be absurd for that minority to do anything else but nominate a candidate against him. If the minority had given up in despair years ago, we would not now be rejoicing over the election of John Lind as governor. I do not care whether the nominee be a Democrat, a People's party man or a Silver Republican, so long as he be a clean man of recognized ability. The three sections of the reform forces in this state stand today for practically the same principles, and cannot afford to haggle among themselves as to which of the old party names their candidate formerly bore.

The minority should certainly have a leader in each branch of the legislature to give force and effect to its opposition. If the man in each branch best adapted by experience and ability be chosen for leadership, I shall never inquire about his former political affiliation.

—H. M. Wheelock. Fergus Falls, Minn., Dec. 19.

To The St. Paul Globe: I am in favor of supporting a free colnager man as the minority candidate for United States senator. I shall not vote for any man for United States senator whose record is not clear on the free coinage question, no matter what other Democrats may do.

I am not in favor of the selection of a leader to guide other members of the minority in the matter of legislation, and shall not under any circumstances be guided by any such leader.

—H. C. Stivers. Brainerd, Minn., Dec. 19.

To The St. Paul Globe: While I acknowledge and admire the eminent ability of United States Senator Davis, I do not believe any Democrat could consistently vote for him, especially in view of his extreme views upon "expansion." A Democrat should be voted for.

I do not believe it necessary for Democratic members to name leaders in state senate and house. The ones best fitted to lead will come to the front when a leader is required.

—C. F. Macdonald. St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 19.

To The St. Paul Globe: While it is but natural that I, as a Democrat, would prefer to see a member of my own party honored with the senatorial nomination, I feel that the Populists and Silver Republicans hold kindred sentiments on the great issues before the people, and since there is no division of sentiment, there should be no division of honors. I think it would be both politic and fair that the magnificent Towne be named. We can all claim him as our own.

On the second proposition I favor a fair division among Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

—John E. King. Adrian, Minn., Dec. 19.

To The St. Paul Globe: In view of the fact that a large majority of the voters of whom the legislative minority is the mouthpiece thoroughly distrust the probable Republican nominee for United

States senator, I think it would be absurd for that minority to do anything else but nominate a candidate against him. If the minority had given up in despair years ago, we would not now be rejoicing over the election of John Lind as governor. I do not care whether the nominee be a Democrat, a People's party man or a Silver Republican, so long as he be a clean man of recognized ability. The three sections of the reform forces in this state stand today for practically the same principles, and cannot afford to haggle among themselves as to which of the old party names their candidate formerly bore.

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SENATOR TELLER FAVORS REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS OPPOSES RETAINING PHILIPPINES AS SUGGESTED

HE ARGUES THE LAW OF IT INELIGIBLE TO STATEHOOD

Contents That the United States Government Has Legal Right to Extend Colonial Possessions to Any Part of the World—Argues That Filipinos and Cubans Should Not Be Left to Mercy of Enemies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the senate today Senator Teller said: "We are facing the greatest question the American people have faced since 1861. I anticipated much difficulty and embarrassment, but have no feeling of distrust that has been manifested by many of our people."

Referring to the congressional resolutions regarding Cuba, he said: "If this government will say to the people of this acquired territory," said Mr. Teller, "We will give you self-government, we will not need an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, 10,000 in Porto Rico and 20,000 in the Philippines. That is the only thing to prevent a large standing army."

"I am not in favor," he said, "of turning these possessions back to Spain, but I do believe we ought to give them the opportunity to govern themselves. Nobody wants these possessions made states now. No public man is in favor of such a plan as far as I am aware. Yet, in course of time we may take them in."

So far and as soon as possible, Mr. Teller believed that the inhabitants of Cuba should be given self-government, but he did not believe the United States should leave the infant power thus established as the prey of any other nation, either through conquest or treaty. He believed it folly to talk of imperialism as applied to this country. No man or set of men had the intention of establishing in this country the European idea of imperialism, and no one would confirm such a course.

"I do not believe the rule England established in India will ever be established under the Stars and Stripes," said Mr. Teller. "Our flag will always float over liberty and happiness be assured to all people beneath its folds. Though some of them may not be according to the fullest rights of American citizenship, the flag will float as an emblem of good government and protection to them, as it does to us."

"There is no favor we can confer on the Filipinos greater than giving them the benefit and protection of the American flag. The question is: 'Are we bettering their condition?' No intelligent man among them, I think, will dispute the answer that 'yes.'"

Mr. Teller said that he believed the Filipinos were unequal to establishing a government equal to the government of our states, and he would encourage communities among them to establish the best governments they were capable of. He would not go to war with the people of the Philippines in order to force our institutions upon them. He would consult them as to the form of government, and he believed by pursuing this course we should avoid the necessity of war with the natives. Their government might not be as perfect as ours, but all accounts agreed that the natives were tractable, intelligent and capable of progress.

Mr. Teller interrupted Mr. Teller to read an extract from a letter from Admiral Devey concerning the character of the Filipinos, as follows: "These people can be governed without the slightest difficulty. They readily give in to reason, and I have not had the slightest difficulty in dealing with them."

Mr. Teller also read an extract from a letter of an army officer, speaking in praise of the Filipinos and stating that need be no difficulty in dealing with them.

Continuing, Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that the natives could not be governed by force. They were susceptible to just and liberal treatment, and there was no reason why, if they were capable of appreciating them, our beneficent institutions should not be extended to them. He would give them all the liberty in this respect they were capable of enjoying, and in time, if they manifested capacity of managing the duties of statehood, he would not be among those who would deny them that boon.

EXPANSION ADVOCATES.

They Had the Floor in the United States Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Teller occupied the first half of today's session of the senate with a speech in advocacy of the theory that there are no restrictions upon the right of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far distant territory. He went quite thoroughly into the legal points bearing upon the question, and also incidentally discussed at some length a form of government for the Philippines, saying that he would encourage self-government among the islanders, and would give them the most liberal government which they were capable of managing, but that he would not take down the American flag where once placed.

The remainder of the session was given up to the Nicaragua canal bill. Senator Caffery was the only speaker on this subject and he opposed the Morgan bill.

SUIT FOR \$100,000.

Duluth Board Wants That From a Michigan Capitalist.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 20.—The board of education of Duluth, Minn., has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against Henry Lardner, a capitalist of this city. The board, it is alleged, deposited about \$5,000 with the Security Bank of Duluth, of which Lardner was president when the bank failed. The board declares that the fact that they signed papers to the effect that their funds would be turned over to them on demand, when the demand was made the bank officials refused to turn the funds over, so the board of education alleges.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Will Likely Be Resumed Today, When Books Must Be Produced.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—According to Special Master Commissioner A. T. Brinsmead, the Standard Oil investigation will likely be resumed here tomorrow, when the company's officials must bring forward their books or stand charged with contempt. The last order of the supreme court says that the Standard must produce its books, and that the company's gross earnings from March 2, 1892, to Nov. 8, 1897, must be shown, as well as to whom they have been distributed each year, also the distribution of dividends made March 17, 1897.

COL. BRYAN IN DEMAND.

Duckworth Club Planning to Have Him in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The Duckworth club has taken steps to secure the presence here of Col. William J. Bryan, on Jan. 8, to deliver an address at the Jackson banquet. An invitation has been sent him.

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