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"O, LORD GOD OF OUR FATHERS,"

"Art Not Thou God in Heaven? and Rulst Thou Not Over All the Kingdoms of the Heathen?"

"And in Thine Hand is there Not Power and Might, so that None is Able to Withstand Thee?"

"ART THOU NOT OUR GOD?"

If Thou Art, Open the Hearts of this People and Make them See the Iniquities of Romanism:

Make Them See that the Heritage Thou Gavest Thy Children is Being Stolen by the Powers of Darkness and Sin

In the District Court, Second Judicial District.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss.

Seline Clewett, Plaintiff vs. The House of Good Shepherd, and others, Defendants.

Tried in the District Court of said county.

Charles Butts, Attorney for the plaintiff.

Moses E. Clapp, John D. O'Brien and C. D. O'Brien, Attorneys for defendants.

Mr. Butts having opened the case to the jury proceeded to the introduction of evidence as follows:

Mr. Butts: I call Susan Crow for cross-examination under the statute. Susan Crow, sworn in behalf of the plaintiff, testified as follows:—

Examined by Mr. Butts.

Q. What is your name? A. Susan Crow.

Q. What is your age? A. Forty-seven.

Q. You are one of the defendants? A. Yes sir.

Q. You are also an officer of the defendant, the House of the Good Shepherd, a corporation? A. Yes sir.

Q. What officer? A. President.

Q. Does the corporation own any property within the city of St. Paul? A. It owns the property of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Q. Where is that property situated? A. Victoria and Blair, I think is the location.

Q. A little louder. A. Victoria and Blair. It is put in the Directory as Victoria and Blair.

She then testified that the House of the Good Shepherd was a brick structure three stories and a basement. That there were four departments in the main building:—first, the Nuns department, second, the Magdalene department, third, the Reservation department and fourth, the sewing department, and that the Laundry department was in a two story brick building attached to the main building by a cloister or covered way. That the Laundry and Sewing departments were reformatories. That there were about 35 nuns there constantly.

Q. The Magdalenes are what? A. They are reformed girls who wish to lead a good life.

Q. What do they do there? A. Sewing.

Q. And about how many of them are there? A. I think there are about 32 now—31.

Q. And during the last two years, about how many have they averaged? A. About the same average.

Q. Now taking the Magdalenes, about how many other inmates are there there, not including the sisters? A. Well we have two reformatories—

Q. What are they called? A. Reformatories.

Q. Now in the first reformatory what is there? A. At present it contains about 25, I think. Now these are to the best of my belief, I have never counted them.

Q. About how many has it usually held the last two years? A. Well, between 25 and 35.

Q. Now, what work do they do in the reformatory? A. They do laundry work.

Q. Then, was there any other department there? A. There are a small class of children, who are not in the reformatory, who are good girls and small, ranging in age from two years to fourteen or fifteen.

Q. About how many of them? A. At present I have 18 of these.

Q. Is that the general average? A. It is very recently that I have had that class at all—that I was obliged to have it.

Q. Then you have, including the Nuns and Magdalenes and the two reformatories about 130 or 140 there, all told? A. I should think so, about that many.

Q. Now the Magdalenes do they receive any compensation for their work? A. Only their board, lodging, clothes and care when sick.

Q. Care when sick? The walls of this building are made of what? A. You mean the structure itself?

Q. Yes? A. Of brick.

Q. Of brick? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any yard to the building? A. Several yards.

Q. Well, where are those yards, in the court? A. There is no court, properly speaking, that is designated that, there is a wing and a main building, then the yards out from—each department has it's yard.

Q. ARE THESE WARDS ENCLOSED WITH A FENCE? A. WITH A BOARD FENCE.

Q. HOW HIGH? A. WHERE THE FORMER CITY PRISONERS WERE KEPT, WHICH IS THE WASH DEPARTMENT, AS WE CALL IT, THE WALLS ARE HIGH. I don't know its measurement. The juvenile reformatory, where the younger girls are, the wall is not so high. I think it is over five feet.

Q. Well, Seline Clewett, the plaintiff in this case, was in the wash house, you say? A. First she was in the sewing department; and at her own request—

Q. Well, now, don't—I just asked you where she was. A. In the sewing department first.

Q. How long? A. About two weeks I think, or eleven days, I think.

Q. Where then was she put? A. As I said at her own request—

Mr. Butts: I move to strike out that is not responsive—"At her own request."

The Court: Stricken out.

Q. I just want to know which department she was put in? A. Well, she was removed to the wash-house department.

Q. There is where the high wall is, you say? A. Yes.

Q. Now does that wash-house—are there outside windows to that department? A. Why, yes sir.

Q. What kind of a department is that? Just describe it to the jury. A. It consists of two floors.

Q. Two floors? A. It is not the main building, not the main reformatory; it is another building apart from main reformatory, connected to the main reformatory by a cloister. That consists of two floors, dormitory overhead and the class-room and refectory on the ground floor.

Q. And then the building you say two or three stories? A. That is not the same building, that is the annex.

Q. Well, is there any basement to this wash department? A. Just for the wash-house.

Q. Then there is a basement, then a first-floor and then a second floor; is that right? A. We consider that building only having two floors; the basement is not strictly speaking, a basement, it is simply used for the furnaces and for washing.

Q. A wash department, and then the other ones are the main floors? A. Are the main floors.

Q. In other words, the basement you put your furnaces in and do the washing? A. Yes, then there is only two floors after that.

Q. Then give us the next floor—what do you do there? A. That is the class-room and refectory, and above that is the dormitory.

Q. And it was kept as a prison? A. It was then a prison.

Q. And the bars are on there the same since? A. They are not bars.

Q. This open grating? A. It is a wire grating.

Q. How large are the wires? A. Oh, I have never measured them.



Q. Then the second room, what do they do there? A. That is where they iron. The ironing room is an annex to their building. You have to see the building to understand how it is located.

Q. Well, now then, this department where you kept these—in this department you have just described, that is separated entirely from the other part of the building? A. It is joined to it by a cloister. Q. Yes, but is that door or communication between the two kept closed? A. The door, one door, is kept closed, but the cloister is not.

Q. What I want to get at is, that communication between that and the other part of the building is shut off, except for the use of yourself and the sisters? A. Not closed for ourselves and sisters, for the use of anyone going in and out.

Q. But do the inmates of this particular ward have access all over the building, or are they kept in this department? A. Each class keeps its own department.

Q. I am talking now particularly with reference to the wash department? A. Yes.

Q. NOW ARE THE WINDOWS AROUND THIS DEPARTMENT BARRED? A. THERE ARE BARS ON THEM, CERTAINLY.

Q. What kind of bars? A. These are kind of—not exactly bars, more grating than bars. As I said before, that department was used for city prisoners.

Q. And it was kept as a prison? A. It was then a prison.

Q. And the bars are on there the same since? A. They are not bars.

Q. This open grating? A. It is a wire grating.

Q. How large are the wires? A. Oh, I have never measured them.

Q. Just give us an idea? A. I have no idea.

Q. WELL, THEY ARE INTENDED I SUPPOSE (WERE INTENDED) AND PUT THERE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING ESCAPES? A. YES SIR.

Q. AND THEY ANSWERED THEIR PURPOSE? A. CERTAINLY.

Q. Now that is true of all the windows and apertures leading out of, opening out of, this department? A. The upper floor of the laundry department has no grating at all on it.

Q. That is practically the third story of the building. A. Yes, practically.

Q. And that building as you say, detached from all others? A. It is attached to the wash-house.

Q. Yes, it is attached to the wash-house at the end, but you say it is kept closed? A. There is no closing there.

Q. Well, bars would be useless on the dormatory, anyway? A. No, that is a very low building.

Q. Well, did you keep the city prisoners in the dormatories? When you had them? A. Yes, in the dormatories.

Q. Well then you claim it was safe to prevent escapes? A. I am not speaking of the dormatory now, I am speaking of the part of the wash department which belongs to the same class; you asked me if bars were on all the windows. As I am saying, I say there are no bars on this upper building where the ironing is done. That is not barred.

Q. BUT THE BUILDING IS PRACTICALLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE SAME CONDITION IT WAS WHEN YOU KEPT THE CITY PRISONERS THERE? A. YES.

Q. AND YOU CALCULATED AND

INTENDED THAT THE BUILDING WAS PRACTICALLY SAFE TO PREVENT ESCAPES IN THE CONDITION AND SHAPE IT WAS IN? A. YES.

Q. And is now, and that condition has existed for many years? A. Well, I told you, yesterday I was only there five years. I am there five years.

Q. Well, then, since you were there? A. Since I came, yes. That is, in charge five years.

Q. Now do you sell the work of this department? A. They are sold for a firm in the city—do their sewing. They furnish the work and we do the sewing.

Q. That is the other department? A. Of both departments.

Q. Well in this department where the laundry work is done, that is done for whom generally? A. We don't generally sell the laundry work. We generally do laundry work and get pay for it.

Q. I DON'T MEAN THE MANUFACTURED WORK, BUT YOU SELL THE PRODUCTS? A. WE DO LAUNDRY WORK FOR PEOPLE IN THE CITY, KEEP A LAUNDRY IN OTHER WORDS.

Q. And that work, the girls are kept at. Now have you any rules or regulations for your establishment out there? A. Why, certainly.

Q. Well now, just give me—have you those printed, or are they— A. We have no printed rules.

Q. Well, where are the rules? A. What do you mean?

Q. For the government of the inmates there? A. That is rather a broad question. I do not exactly understand it.

Q. Haven't you a set of rules there? A. Simply told what they are required to do.

She then stated who had charge of the place.

Q. Now, who had charge of

when she left? A. Sister Zephrae had charge of it when she left.

Q. Will you please spell that for me? A. Z-e-p-h-r-a-e. Of this wash department.

Q. Who had complete charge and control of the whole institution? A. I have.

Q. Was everything there that was done—that is, were all the sisters that were there in that building, under your control? A. Certainly.

Q. Were the inmates under your control? A. Yes.

Q. Could anybody come in and go out without your permission? A. No, sir.

Q. Either—I say "anybody," I mean, A. Well, you mean the inmates I presume?

Q. Yes or others on the outside? No body can come or go out without your permission? A. Without my permission.

Q. Now the entrance to the house is on what side of it, the main entrance? A. It is on the south side.

Q. Now as you go into the building, what is the first room that you go into? A. You go into a vestibule first.

Q. Now is the door to that vestibule kept locked? A. Almost always.

Q. Is there anyone kept there in the room adjoining the vestibule, or in the vestibule? To receive visitors or guests? A. There is a sister there who answers the door-bell.

Q. And what are her duties? A. To bring the messages, report who calls, etc.

Q. And when callers come and go into the vestibule, are they admitted? A. Not.

Q. Now stand?