And is there any opening in the A. There is a

An opening in the door to peek Q. through? As you come in the vestibule then all the exterior parlors are there. Then when she wants to see the inmates or mothers, and so on, as we are supposed to be what is called an enclosed order, the sister. outside sister, the external), gives the message to a sister who is enclosed and that is reported to the Mother Superior.

Q. Well then, to sum it all up, no method of getting into that building at all until you have passed through these two until the door-keepers, and the doors have been enter? A. Not the front door | certainly.

where the sisters stop. Yet there is an entrance entering the cloister? A. There is the the yard; the back gate opens into proper.

their yard. Q. And this yard you say is fenced!

Q. So that in either way the egress cloister, and the other way by the A. Yes.

Now what are you rules there, with reference to the inmates com municating with each other or talk-ing with each other? A. What do you mean by that? To allow them to talk private'y?

Yes, privately. A. Well, that is a rather delicate question to put. We can't always allow our inmates to talk privately together.

You can't? A. No. certainly Now in this particular ward

that the plaintiff was in, were they all in the wash-room, all in one large room, in this ironing room? A. They are not always in one room; they have a class room-I told you. How many sisters did you have

in charge of that department. A. Som times more and sometimes less? Q Wel, ab ut how many? A. Gen.

Q. Did that include Sister Zeph A. Generally three in the washroom department (if I had that number)

Sister Zephrine besides. WERE THESE INMATES IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALLOWED TO TALK WITH EACH OTHER? NOT IF WE COULD AVOID IT.

Q . WERE THEY ALLOWED TO TELL EACH OTHER THEIR NAMES? A NOT THEIR NAMES NOR THEIR HISTORIES.

Q. Nor their histories? A. Certainly not. Q. Were they allowed any books to

read? A. Cer a'nly. What n ture? A. Any kind of good literature.

Q. Were there any regular students taught there? A. Most of the girls there were over age, didn't come there for study. Q Did you teach; did you give any

instructions in any studies A. Yes, for a time they got it.

Well, during the time the plaintiff was in that department? A. In the wash-house department there was a very short time to study.

e to study, as they here for reformation. O. Well, I know and you say they didn't study? A. We didn't receive

them with that intention-to send them to school. Q You kept them there for work!

Kept them there to try to reform

O. Well, wha' way did you reform A. By advice, by example. them. Q. What time in the morning did commence to work? A. The working hours depended very much

on the rush of work. Q. Well, what was the usual hout for getting up? A. The entire household gets up at 5 in the summer and half post 5 in the winter

When do they commence work A. Well, that would be pretty hard to locate. It often varies; there is no exact, set hour for it. Sometimes S, her hand. somet'mes 7, and so on.

O. Well, you would put it from 7 to 8, then, would you? A. They are rarely at work at 7;

could better put it at 8. Q And they work until what hour for dinner? Well.

e How long a time are they given for dinner? A. Well, the rule is recreations until half past 1. They sometimes go in and finish their work when they are hurried or have under your au hortiy. A. Certainly. the work to do-anyone that understands housekeeping knows that laundry work has to be sent out at a certain time, and when we make contracts for laundry work it has to be-

Q. It has to be done on the dot? A. It has to be sent at a certain time. Q. What time do they quit in he evening? A. At 6 o'clock.

Q. Do they do any work after sup-Sometimes. Q. Can you tell me when the plaintiff entered your institution? A. When

she entered? Q. Can you give me the date? can give you the date. I think; to the best of my knowledge it was the

first of December. Q. What year? A. Now, the year ! am not sure about; I didn't look it I have it on the records.

Well, am I right in saying it was in 1894? Do you think? You might be; I wouldn't be

positive Q. Do you remember about the length of time she was there. A. She

left, I think it was in February, if I Q. You think she was there about how long? A. It was over a year,

anyway, a year and two months,wouldn't be positive.
Q. NOW, WHEN MAIL COMES

THERE ADDRESSED TO ANY OF THE INMATES OF THIS WARD, WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT? A ALL THE MAIL THAT PASSES THROUGH THE INSTITUTION TO THE INMATES, PASSES THROUGH MY HANDS

AND IS OPENED BY YOU! A CERTAINLY. AND READ? A. AND READ Well, what do you do with ... A. Give it to the inmate.

Q. In every instance? A. In every instance I give it to the sister to give it to her. It depends. If the m il comes from one from whome ste should not receive it-

Q. You are the judge of hat? A. If it comes from a parent or a ra'ative I am the bost judge as to who should receive it

Q. You are the best judge and you act on that? *A. Certainly. Q. And if you think i improper, it

is not delivered? A. C. riainly. If I know the mail does not come from a proper person. Q. And you are the sole judge of that? A. I am the sole judge.

Q. When an inmate wishes to rend out mail, what is done then? A. Send message is passed through these two it out if it is to relative; and fre da Q. And does it go through our unlocked and they have been allowed hands? A. It goes through my hands,

Q. And supposing you think it contains matter that is not proper in any don't know the date.
way, what is done then? A. I don't Q. Well, when she outside entrance, and then there is understand what you mean by "not

Q. Well, I say, supposing you think that the matter in the letter or any thing that is there, is not proper to be FOUR A P A Ifthsdof-ltilCeHarm shut off? One way by the sent out, what do you do? A. Of course, if it is not proper, it doesn't

> Q. And you are the sole judge of what is improper? A. Our inmates can do very improper things. AND SO IT JUST DEPENDS

> UPON YOUR WILL WHAT GOES OUT AND WHAT COMES IN? A. IT IS PRACTICALLY SO.

Q. And you use your judgment of that, and this is done with reference to every inmate in that institution? A. Especially those in the refo.ma-

Q. You say there was about 40 or 50 in each department? There are about 90 there—that you carried on at that time? A. Hardly as many now. Q. Well, but it varies, I suppose;

ometimes more and sometimes less. Now, during the time we are speak ing, how many, something like that, (we don't care for just the figures, I don't expect you to be accurate) was the plaintiff ever out of this institution to your knowledge? A. She went away herself once. Q. Yes, she went away herself once.

A. Yes sir. Q. About when was that, do you remember? A. I don't remember exactly the date, I think it was in May a year ago. The date I don t quite re-

member, it made no impression Q. It was along in the month of May after she came there, wasn't it, the following summer sometime? A.

not be positive. Q. How long was she out of that place? A. Just long enough to get back, that is all.

Q. Well, what was done to g t her back? A. That I can't exactly explain, as I am not the sister in that department, and know little if anything of the affair until after it was all over

away afterwards, what was the-? Well, as I remember having heart of it, this girl went out-(the sister having an intimation or knowing what was her intention)-left the chapel, went down, broke through the closter window, and went, escaped-Only what? A. In the wash- three days after she-

house department they weren't, they | Q. Well, just there; now you say she was only out just long enough to get back. Now what means were taken to bring her back, do you remember?

A. Well, as I had heard, the sister in charge told two of the girls to go after her-not with the intention of bringing her back, but telling her to we would give her an outfit for the

world. Q. Well, did they bring her back? A. She came back with them. Q. Well, she came back anyway? A.

Q. What did you do when she came back? A. I don't know that there was

anything done. Q. Do you know whether during that time, when she broke out that A. window there, that she injured her- no written rule for it. self in any way? A. I heard she cut

Q. Was your attention ever called to the fact? A. Oh, no. I understood it was a mere scratch of some kind. Q. Did you ever punish any inmates

out there for escaping or attempting to escape? A. Did I? Q. Well, were they ever punished there? A. I have never punished

them. Q. Well, whatever sister Zephrine does there in that institution she does

Q. How do they punish out there: A. You are not to lose sight of the

fact that we keep a ref rmatory-we have no academy out there. Q. No, I am not finding fault with

your institution. A. We keep a reformatory for wayward girls and incorrigibles. The only punishment that I allowed, gave simply what we call a tick dress, that is put on when they are very incorrigible, use obscene language, talk obscenely to each other, use blasp'em our words, and anything of that kind: a tick dress is put on them, made of common gunny-sack. That is put over their dress. Or their dress is turned wrong-side out. Or, if they are

very obscene, they are kept aloof from the others, as much as we can do it. Q. But still they are all, of this department, in one large room? A. Under the supervision of the sisters. And I told you we don't allow them to talk together if we can avoid it, for

that very reason. Q. Now, when they go up to their dormitory to sleep, where do they sleep? A. in single beds,

Q. Each in a single bed? A. Each in a single bed. ARE THEY ALLOWED TO TALK THERE? A NOT IN THE DORMITORY. IT MUST BE ABSO-

LUTE SILENCE IT MUST BE LOUD ENOUGH SO THE SISTERS CAN HEAR IT? YES, SIR.

Q. It would not be about themselves or about their history? A. Certainly not about their history Q. And how about their names in

there, do they carry their real names? sult the books, I would know. A. No str. O What do you do? A. When a young girl is placed in our depart-

is placed there because

Well, that is not what I wantthem a different name? A. We give formatory, but I haven't the city them a different name—to save their prisoners' book. families.

Mr. Butts: Well, I move to strike that out-I move to strike out "to save their families."

The Court: Stricken out. Q. What name did you give the plaintiff? A. She went under the name-two different names. She was Adelaide when first she came, and afterwards, when she received this consecrate driss-that she asked of me so earnes ly-sne received the name of Loretta.

Q. Loretta; is that the name she kept until she left there? A. Yes. When did she leave the inst tution? A. I think it was in February. I am not positive as to the date.

Q. Well, when she left, did any person come and demand her? A. I don't know whether they de

Q. Did any one else come after her? A. Simply came and asked. Q. Who was it? A. If I heard the

story right, two gentlemen came first -claiming they were cousins Q. Who were they? A. I don't know their names. Claiming that they were cousins, I think. I am not positive of dictate to me.

that.

Q. Well, did you inquire? A. The sister went back and asked. said they were cousins-I believe cousins, as well as I remember, was not the sister who listened them.

Q. But this was communicated to you by the sister? A. This is what I

Q. Well, did you deliver her up them? A. The sister did-I didn't see her.

O. Was that the first time that sny-

body came there? A. The first time that I know of except Mrs. Root, Q. Well, from your-the wav that business is done there, the communications from the inmates general y pass through-in that ward-passed through Sister Zephrine? A. Yes.

Q. You passed through each ward how frequently? A. Well, once or Q. Now, when you go through there,

what is the usual ceremony? A. I generally go to see them on Sunda s; as a general thing I see them all. in the class-room together. Q. That is, you mean, by this classroom- A. The recreation room.

Q. Recreation room, or where they the following summer sometime? A. do their ironing? A. Oh, no, no no. Well, it may be a year after, I wou'd They bad a large class school-room. Q. What takes place when you met

them there? A. Why, they say "Good morning" to me, and I s y "Good morning" to them; there is nothing more than a pleasant word. I sit down and they all congregate around me and talk and have a pleasant time.

Q. Do you sit upon anything-does it have—have you any throne, as you Q. Well, as you found it out, right call it? A. There is no throne, I will assure you of that. Q. Don't they call it a throne?

There is a chair, not quite as elevated as this. And they congregate around

that? A. They all sit around me. Q. You call that-that is called the throne, isn't it? A. That is the name the children give it. Q. Then what do you do when they

get around you? A. Talk to them pleasantly. You give a ceremony in which Q. bless them; isn't that so? A.

(Laughing). There is no ceremony about it. Well, what do you do? A. As take off the black dress she wore and I told you, they congregate around me; when they come up to that throne

they don't come up for my blessing, I Q. Now is there not any time when

they are compelled to kneel before you? A. They are never compelled. Q. Well, they do, don't they? A. They do it of their own free will.

Q. Isn't it a rule that they should? No, not exactly a rule. There is Q. Whenever you go through this

institution isn't it customary for all to kneel down when you go by? A. To kneel down when I go by? Q. Yes. A. Certainly not.

Q. Every one in that institution stands up when you go through the room? A. They don't have to, but they do it out of respect, it is the cus-Q. It is a custom, and it is a cus-

tom that is followed universally isn't it! A. No. it is dying out, very much. Q. Now was there any distinction

made between these two reformatories? A. Only in regard to the work. Well, the place where the ward

that the plaintiff was in was what was known as the criminal ward, for a long time wasn't it? A. It was known as

that when we got the city convicts. Q. When did you cease taking prisoners from the c'ty of St. Paul, to that institution? A. I think the Court knows that better than I do. I think it was about two years ago, I wouldn't the way, Jid you ever have any combe positive. Two years in March, 1 think.

Q. Up to the time you ceased taking them, did you confine them in this ward? A. Yes, sir, that was their

department. wards, so far as the inmates are concerned, been the same as before and since that time? A. They allow greater liberty now, we are not reponsible to the city for the convicts. We are not responsible to the city for convicts, so of course there is greater liberty in this department now-the same as the other reformatory, but

that belongs to the institution, Q. I mean as to the working hours and as to the food, and all such things, -is the same treatment that there was at that time? A. It has always been uniform

Q. Now up until about two years ago, you say you confined prisoners were over age, in any way, by send-there from the city? A. Indeed I ing police officers after them? A. don't remember. Q. You wouldn't know from your books? A. Certainly: if I should con-

Well, have you them with you? Q. You know I subposnaed you

ment by her parents of guardians, she | bring the books? A. The city prisoners' books?

Yes. A. I haven't them with Q. don't care. But I say, do you gi e me. I have the class books of the re-

Did you keep them under lock and key, everybody in there? but is there any question but what they are kept under lock and key? A. The doors are locked, certainly.

Q. And have these inmates permission to go out at large in this ward? Go out at large? Yes. A. Why no.

Q. I mean outside, anywhere? A. Oh yes, they have their own yards, Yes, but the yard is fenced in escape is practically impossible, lan't it? A. They are not permitted to go outside the grounds of the House

of the Good Shenherd. O. Go where they wish? A. Why, of course not. How could we keep a distinction between the reformatories and young innocent children and Magdalenes, when we allowed them to go at large? If they were mixed altogether they needn't come to us to be

O. Are they permitted to have any visitors in there that they want? A.

Why, certainly not. O. Well, who says whether they can come or not? A. I generally follow the dictates of their parents. They O. It rests with you. Do you al-

ways let the relatives see them? A. As a general thing, always, Alone? A. In the parlors. who is present? A. A sister. There must be then, a sister 0

present, to overnear the conversation! A. There is a sister, always with an inmate, when she goes to the parlor, unless requested by the parents that they want to see her alone. O. Otherwise the sister is there and the conversation, under rule,

must be audible to the sister? A. That is the rule in the institutionand they are told that before they enter. They know the rules institution before they enter, that is, the parents do. O. And these inmates know that when they enter that parlor? A.

I don't know whether their parents tell them or not. O. I say the inmates know that the sister must hear this conversation when they enter into the parlor? A. Well, we don't make arrangements

very often with inmates themselves. Q. They don't cut much fleure' It is generally their parents or guardians who bring them to us, or some lady interested in their reformation.

O. Suppose there is no parent or guardian comes there, then how is it? A. Then the rules are exp'ained to them when they come in, and they have to sign a paper, if they come, and ask me to enter, themselves, Mr. Butts: I move to strike out

that. I am not talking about when O. they enter the institution, I am talking when they enter the parlor? You say when their relatives come in there to see them, those rules are explained to them, that they must speak audibly to the sister. A. No, there is no such rule as speak audibly to the sister. It is the rule of the institution. That is not said to them all, the sister simply

accompanies them to the parlor. O. It is the duty of the sister to do what? A. It is the duty of the sister to accompany the child to the parlor. Q. And hear the conversation? A. The parlor-different sizes. The parlor where the child-en and the sisters are, is rather small. We have a parlor interior and exterior-parlor.

Q. Now have you or not-you have escapes from there, once in a while, don't you? A. (Laughing) Indeed I have. Q. Have you had any lately? Why.

yes, I think there are some of them in the court-room. Q. How many? A. In the courtroom' O. Well, but how many escapes do

you remember in the last year? A. Last year I think there were six escapes. O. Who were they? A. They were -I will not mention their names, that

is not right. If you want to know their class names, I will give them. Q. I would like to know their true names. A. I certainly shall not give them. I protect the character of

those under me. O. You say they are here? Many of them.

O. Do vou know a girl by the name of Jennie Purdy? A. Purdy? I do not is a badge. A. It is supposed that remember the name Purdy. Q. Well, when you do have escapes, how many have you had escape from that institution? I am not sneaking now about those that were committed hy the city of St. Paul, but outside of that-how many escapes have you had from there in the last five years, since

you have been there? A. Indeed I could not tell you. Q. Just give me- A. I haven't the slightest idea.

Q. Suppose as many as half dozen a year? A. It might be; and some years none at all. I think. Q. Mind I am excluding those that were ever committed by the Municipal Court of the City of St. Paul. And, by mitments from any other courts? A. From any other courts. Well, not exactly commitments. I have had girls

sent from other places. Q. Yes, but you never had any courts commit prisoners And has the management of the cent the Municipal? A. I had no commitments from any other court.

Q. When any of these escapes take place what do von do? A. If they are over age, we let them go. Because the reason why, if they are over age they are only there to please their parents, and if hey want to go they may go at any time they want to. If they are under age we are responsible for them, we try, if possible, to recover them.

Q. So you mean to say that if they are over see they can go at any time? A. Any time they want .

Q. And have you ever, in the last year, attempted to get back girls who Not when they are over age that I remember.

Q. Have you sent the police cers after any inmates? A. I have reported them when they were over age-or under age-I have reported

names of those you reported? One we called Erima and the other we

called Eva. Q. Now, did you report any others? No, answer.

you reported escapes of other inmates? Why, certainly Q. Did you report them to the police to have the police bring them

back? A. They were under age. Didn't the police ever bring any of those escapes back to you? A. I don't think they did without the parents bringing them.

Q. Will you swear that they have not returned, without the parent's interference at all, at least 10? Oh, indeed, I could swear that. I don't remember-to the best of my knowledge remember the policemen bringing back none without their parents saying so. I don't remember any one instance

Q. But you do remember of the police bringing them back? A. Detectives when their parents told them so, did quite recently, in the last three

0. Have the police brought any back to you within the last three weeks? A. I think it was three weeks-not a policeman, a mother brought back one that ran away, in the last three weeks.

O. What was her name? A. can't tell von. We call her Grace, O. Which ward was she in? Sewing department.

O. Since your time (you have been there for the last five years) about how many inmates have you had in these two wards? A I would certainly have to consult the books to remember. I really don't remember. Can't von give an idea?

Not the slightest. O. About what time of day we when the misintiff entered your building? A. If I remember rightly 't was in the evening, but I did not receive her.

O. But you think it was in the evenine? A. Yes, sir. O. Your society, you say, own and control this building? About what wes the cost of that building? Well, I don't exactly know. I would have to consult the books for that, O. It cost you shout a hun thousand dollarn? A. I think so.

O. And about what did the grounds east von? A Well, they were hanght before I came. And the buildings were un before I came in charge. O. Now these rules and regulations that were in force in that ward apnlied to every inmate of the ward alike, didn't they? A. Uniformly, What work did the plaintiff do A. 0

do you know what was her particular work? A. If I mistake not as well as know, and remember hearing, she did sewing part of the time and washing and ironing part of the time. But as a rule she did washing and froning? A I think so:I know

she did ironing; whether she did washing or not I don't know, either or much of it. O. Now when she made this escape, how soon after that that she was brought back, or came back, as you nut it, how son; after that were you informed of the circumstances? I think it was immediately after; the

same day anyway. You say that she cut her hand?

Q. Did you have any conversation with her at all at that time? A. I never, to the best of my knowledge, had a private conversation with the girl save on two or three occasions. Q. At this time did you have? A.

Or within a month or three ber, I don't think so Q. Did you investigate the facts and circumstances at that time? Yes, it was reported to me exactly; I I don't remember any.

inquired the cause, etc. Q. And then that settled the incident, you say? A. The which? Q. I say that settled the incident. Yes.

have on? A. We don't call it a habit tice. no one but the religious wear a habit. wore a black dress with a cape, Q. Was it worn by any particular don't think it we class in there? A. By those that are I remember of. supposed to be the best of all that is

there, by our society. They never passed such a resolution? A. I saw get this dress but when their conduct is supposed to be exemplary, Q. And when they get this dress it

they are pretty good girls. Q. Well, does that behavior (badge) relate to their conduct in here, both for behavior and work too? A. Work has nothing to do with it.

Q. It is for their good behavior outside of the work? A. For their moral conduct. Q. IN THIS PARTICULAR WARD THE PLAINTIFF WAS IN, WAS keep them. SUGAR FURNISHED, PLACED UP-ON THE TABLE WITH THEIR

FOOD? A. SUG! R IS NOT PLACED UPON THE TABLE, BUT THEIR WILL COFFEE, ETC. IS SUGARED. ON THE TABLE? A. NO. SIR. Q. Where is the food prepared?

Where is that? It is the sister's department? A. In the sisters' department. Q. And the sisters prepare the food? The sisters and two children that department.

Q. And the food is then carried and placed on the table in these two reformatories? A. In the refectory O. NOW ARE THEY ALLOWED BUTTER ON THE TABLE THERE A. CERTAINLY THEY ARE, BUT NOT AT EVERY MEAL.

WE COULDN'T AFFORD IT. Q. Are they allowed milk on the give us, I think it does. I am not retable? A. Their milk is put in the sponsible for what they tell us, you coffee. Q. But that is all the milk they

glass of it.

Q. What do they have at noon? They have tea twice a day, you say, and coffee once? A Yes, sir. Q. They have no milk furnished this ward? A. Had the liberty of hem at any time, except to put in the grounds belonging to that ward them at any time, except to put in the grounds belong their coffee? A. No, none to drink, and the whole ward.

Q. Are they usually given pepper on the table? A. Their food is sea-Q. Their breakfast consists of what? I don't know.

Q. Will you please give me the A. It varies. Every day I think they A. are different.

Q. About what is it-the usual fare? Well, they get perfectly good home-made breed, at every meal, For their breekfast they get that Q. During the last two years have and this coffee, and they get what we call hash, that is, fresh meat, bought from Kasmirsky Brothers.

Hash and bread? A. Let me testifiy: Hash, bread and coffee, one meal. If they don't get butter. they get butter, they don't get hash, as we can't afford to give a variety-a hotel fare. On Wednesdays they get white bread, coffee and corn-bread, and molasses. That is the breakfast.

Q. I am talking now-just commence at Monday and give me Monday's dinner, breakfast and supper? Now the sister may vary it, with my permission. It is my permission to vary it at any time the children don't like special food. The general run is that. They get bread and hash, and coffee for breakfast, or mush Now, I will give you the breakfast bill of fare: Butter, corn-bread, and moand molasses. That is the breakfast, and coffee for breakfast, or mush.

Q. If they get the corn-bread, they get neither the hesh nor the mush? A. SO IT IS REALLY TWO

THINGS, BREAD AND ONE SUB-STANCE? A. ONE SUBSTANCE AND COFFEE Now for dinner? A. For din-Q.

ner they get soup, generally two kinds of vegetables, always fresh meat, and tea and bread. What are the vegetables? A.

Potatoes. Q. And what else? A. Lettuce, cabbage. Q. But potatoes forms one, I sup-

pose, of the vegetables that you mention? A. Yes. Then meat you say, and soup? 0. Yes.

Q. Now for *upper, what? A. For sunner they get either butter-when they get one they don't get the othereither butter, molasses and bread, or hash again, or stew made out of fresh meat, or prunes or apples-baked apples, or fresh apples.

Q. IF THEY GET ONE, YOU SAY THE OTHERS YOU SAY THEY DO NO GET. A. THEY DO NOT. O. SO IT IS EITHER TEA, BUT-

TER AND BRUAD, OR TEA AND HASH? A. YES. Q. OR TEA AND PRUNES? A YES, AND WITH BREAD

Q.

Of course, bread all the time Fresh bread. Or bread and prunes? A. Yes. And tea, and bread and apples? Yes. during the time she was in this ward, Q. You have a great many others

there besides these two wards? No, the same food goes to all. How many sisters have you there? A. Thirty-five.

Q. You feed them there? A. Same way. Q. You have the Magdalenes there? The same food goes to them. Q. How many of them? A. Thirty. I told you before; about between thirty-two and thirty-three. Same

food goes to them. Q. You say the sisters there feed upon the same diet as these? A. I say the sisters get the same groceries and meat that the children do. Q. Do you remember when the Su-

It was reported to me; I did not preme Court made a decision stopping the commitment of prisoners the city? A. Yes Q. When was that decision made? I don't remember; some time in

March I think.

Q. What year? A. That I don't remember. Two years ago I think in March. Q. Two years ago next March. Now weeks? A. No, sir, I don't remem- at that time did you have any of the city prisoners in there? A. best of my knowledge I don't remember any. I think there was one,

Q. Do you remember the city passing a resolution and coming out and serving it on you to release any prisoners there at that time that you had belonging to the city? A. I don't re-Q. Now what sort of a habit did she member that I was served with a no-

Q. You were informed of that reso-Q. What do you call it? A. She lution? A. I was informed that there was such a resolution passed, but I don't think it was served on me that Q. But you remember that they

> it through the papers. Q. And since that time, or at that time, did you release all that were committed by the-? A. As I said, I don't think I had any committed by the court just then. Q. Now isn't it a fact that you re-

tained some prisoners there after that resolution came? A None but those who wished to remain. Well, that is not the question. Didn't you keep any there? A. I repeat, none but those who asked me to

sister; the question is did any remain? Some remained, of their own free Q. WELL, WAS IT PLACED UP- Well, there is now one there that was a city prisoner once; I don't say she was a prisoner at the time the court made the decision, but she was once a In the main kitchen of the building. city prisoner; her name in our institution now is E'izabeth. And that is

the only one that I remember of.

Q. Well, that is not the question

Q. You say there was one named what? A. I doa't know whether she was a city prisoner at the time, whether her time had expired or that she remained of her own free will, but we had one who remained who was called Veronica. Q. That was Josie Anderson? A. I

don't remember what her name was outside of that. Q. Does your record have the ages marked upon it? A. The ages they give us, I think it does. I am not re-

Q. Now concerning Miss Clewett, Yes,-the children get a was she allowed to go out doors and g down town or where she pleased? A. Certainly not. Q. Then during this time that she was in there, she had the liberty of

> And nothing further? A. Q. During the time she was in there did she do her work well? A. That