## THE AMERICAN.

## THE AMERICAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. \$2.00 By mail, per Annum. Invariably in Advance.

Remit by P. O. or Express Money Order, or Sank Draft to the AMERICAN PUBLISH-NG CO. Publishers, 1615 Howard Street, maha. Neb.

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## OMAHA, NEB., MARCH 4, 1898.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., #. JOHN C. THOMPSON, Pr

WHERE IS YOUR DAUGHTER? The second trial of Seline Clewett gainst the House of the Good Shepherd of St. Paul, Minn., was concluded last week, when the jury notified the court that it could not agree.

A notable fact in connection with the disagreement was that every Protestant on the jury believed Miss Clewett was entitled to damages while every Roman Catholic on the jurybarring one-were opposed to allow-ing her anything as compensation for her illegal detention, inhuman treatment and personal injury. On each poll of the jury, until the last one, it stood nine for assessing damages against the House of the Good Shepherd and three against such as-

This information we glean from the Breeze, the patriotic paper of St. Paul White Bear Lake, whose editor, and Mr. A. M. Lawton, has championed Clewett's cause ever since she left the damnable institution that for years has robbed defenseless girls of their hire and converted them into abject slaves, and that too under the very eyes of Protestants who profess, so much outward show, to be consistent and fervent followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene.

But the disagreement of the jury does not settle the controversy. Breeze says that Miss Clewett will immediately take her case up again, and that it will be prosecuted until justice is done her.

That declaration has the right ring to it and we hope the friends who are able will send Miss Clewett whatever assistance they can, as it must plain to every American citizen that she is fighting not only for her own rights, but for the rights of every girl illegally, unlawfully or feloniously incarcerated in the various Roman Catholic prisons scattered over this fair land. Let her be victorious Catholic Spain, will be able to put the and the death-knell of Roman Catholie convents, nunneries and Houses of the Good Shepherd will have been out much opposition. Let her be defeated and sounded.

his true feelings or to voice the sentiment of the church as to the duty of Roman Catholics when a heretical or Protestant nation like the United States is involved in a dispute or a war with a Roman Catholic country go like Spain. Yet, occasionally, there is

one who is not sufficiently grounded in the principles of Jesuitism who says openly what the others are urging secretly through the confessional, was so last week at Rondout, N. Y. when Priest Weber said it would be the duty of Roman Catholics to take up arms in favor of Spain in case of war between that country and the United States. The Associated Press

dispatches, after exposing his utterances, attempted to render them impotent by declaring that many of the people who listened to him left the church, while the members of the military organization which he was addressing, are made to say that they would, to a man, fight for the United States. All this is the worst kind of The history of the world shows bosh. that Romanists do not keep faith with Protestants; that they are only loyal to the government under which they live sc long as the church can gain power o make money out of their loyalty. We know this, and we would not trust any Roman Catholic should war be declared against Spain. They would betray every secret they ever came into possession of, and would be a source of weakness to this government from the start. No priest, after Prince Gibbon's declaration that a war with Spain would mean a war with

"the mother country," would hesitate to divulge everything he learned to his bishop, nor the bishop to the archbishop; nor the archbishop to the cardinal; nor they to the pope, and the pope would not hesitate to let Catholic Spain know the plans and secrets of this government. We say this at this time because we desire the government at Washington to understand that it is not the ene-mies that are without that it has to fear in the event of war with Spain, but it is those who are professing loyalty with treason lurking in their hearts. The government should understand that if there is a leak whereby its secrets and plans are published to the world, that leak can be traced, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to a Roman Catholic scource. Unless the government proceeds upon that theory, unless it gives its Roman Catholic officers in the army and navy to understand that a surrender of American men of war and of American soldiers and sailors to the Spanish, under any circumstances that will not bear the closest scrutiny they will be held to be guilty of treason and punished accordingly, it need hardly ex-

pect to be victorious at the start. Unless the government assumes such an attitude, it may expect to see its navy the property of its enemies, and its soldiers the victims of an am-bush. Romanism would stop at noth-ing to bring this country under the voke of Rome. It expects to see the fulfilment of John Ireland's prophecy that in "1900 we (the Roman church) will take this country and keep it. and they believe that while Protestant Americans are battling against Spain, the 100,000 armed and drilled Roman Catholics, who are ready to war with England, yet who have never Protestants who remain at home to the sword and install the pope with-

We don't expect everybody to be sounded. Let her be defeated and your daughters may be spirited away lieve this assertion, but we believe it, House of the Good Shepherd. At the O Well did you get out finally? and unlawfully, illegally and feloni- and, believing it, have done our duty she took me. It should not be understood that government to the facts as they exist, and to history as impartial historians who have escaped from the St. beeded, we shall not be to blame when Paul house, and which they swore to the crisis comes. Yet, we would to there such in deed as well as in name.

Q. Well after your mother died have to be present? A. The sister those girls do to the other inmates? what did you do? Did you do any was there in the room. work in the household? A. I kept Q. Did you have to talk loud Q. Were the sisters kinder to them house for my father for about a year. And then whereabouts did you Q.

A. I went out to do housework. Well, after that-Did you go to Q. work in Minnespolis? A. Yes, str. Q. For whom? A. For Mrs. Mc-Dermott.

Q. Well, who went with you to Mrs. McDermott? A. Mrs. J. M. Root, Q. Where does she live? A. She

lived at White hear at the time. Q. How long had you known her at the time? A. I knew her for a couple of years.

Well, you went to work for Mrs. H. P. Hand in Minneapolis did you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who J. M. Root. Who went with you? A. Mrs.

Q. Did she get you that place to work? A. Yes, sir.

About how long did you work Q. for Mrs. Hand at Minneapolis? Λ. A year.

Q. And then what happened? A. Then she moved 'o St. Paul.

Q. And then did you come to St. Paul with her? A. Yes, sir. Q. And how long, about did you work here for her? A. About nine months.

Q. What kind of work were you doing there? A. General housework. Q.

For wages? A. Yes, sir What wages was Mrs. Hand giv-0. ing you? A. Three dollars a week. Now after you had been working at Mrs. Hand's this nine months in St. Paul, did you see Mrs. Root again? A.

Yes, sir.

Q. Was she and Mrs. Hand friend-ly? A. Yes, sir. Q. How often did she come to Mrs. Hand's house? A. Quite often. Was Mrs. Root friendly with

Q. you? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did she act very kindly to you

or not? Up to this time I mean? A. Yes, sir. Q. Well, this time-I am talking

now, getting down to the time you went to the House of the Good Shepherd-that was along about when? About when was it, as you remember it, when you went out there or was taken out, to the House of the Good Shepherd or got out there, whatever way it was? What month was it? A.

In December. Well, do y u recollect the year? Q.

A. 1894. Q. Well, on that night, about when did you first see Mrs. Root. A. She came into my room. She said she had

got me a place to stay for a while, if I would go, and I said yes. 0. and got you ready to go, you say, well,

go where? A. D'dn't say. Q. Did you and Mrs. Root leave frs. Hand's house? A. Yes, sir.

Mrs. Q. About what time in the evening? A. About 8 o'clock

Q. How did you go; did you walk or ride? A. Ride,

Q. In what? A. In a hack. Q. Who went with rout

Who wert with you and Mrs. Root in that hack, if anybody? A. Mr. J. M. Root.

Was there anyone else in that 0. hack except these two and you? A Yes, sir

Q. Q. Q. Was the Lerson inside the hack or was he driving? A. He was was driving.

you know him? A. It was so dark I couldn't see. Q. Well, I ask you: Did you stop at

enough so the sister could hear you?

A. Yes. Q. Did you work every day or near ly every day tha, you were in there? A. Nearly every day, except Sunday. Q. Now you say you escaped from there once. Do you remember when that was? Do you remember when it was that you got out the first when you run away as you say? A. It was in May.

Q. How many months had you been in there then? Was it in May following the time you went there, the next summer in May? A, It was May, 1896.

Q. How did you come to get out that time? Just tell us, tell these gen-tiemen here how you got out. A. I broke through : glass door.

What did you do then? Where Q. was this door? A. In the cloister hall.

Q. And how did you come to get in there that day? A. We was at mass that morning, and I came down the back way, came 'brough the door that was open, and up to this glass door,

and I broke through. Q. You had to get through a door that was generally kept locked? A.

Yes, sir, Q. And on this day you broke this glass window, you say you got out. Now did you hu.t yourself in getting

out there? A. Yes, sir; I cut my wrist. Q. Just step down and show the

jury. Witness indicates to the jury.

Q. Well, when you got out of this window, or the door, what did you do then? A. I run down the hill, Q. Towards S., Paul or Minneapo-lis? A. Towards St. Paul.

Well did anybody come after Q.

you? A. Yes, sir. What persons came after you? Q.

Josle Anderson and Annie Dupre. Q. Well, how far had you got when they overtook you? A. I was about a block from the house when the girls overtook me.

Q. Well, what did you do. told them they couldn't bring me back. Q. Well, was there anybody else came along there then? A. Yes, sir. Q. Who was it? A. Martin came up, drove up after me, with a laundry wagon.

put me in the laundry wagon. Q. And what did he do with you then? A. Then he locked the door

Q. Was this laundry wagon en-

A

Q. one

> Q. Were any of the sisters there? Yes, sir.

rine and Sister St. John. Q. And wha did Martin do then,

Who? A. I don't remember.

A.

side.

Q. Did you know the person, did I don't remember what he talked. Well, did you want to get out? Q.

No, sir. of which, from an American stand- fought in Miss Clewett's behalf, and Q. Did he start to pull you out? A.

point, being the suit of James Farm- while he has not succeeded in getting er vs. The City of St. Paul, and the a verdict for her from a sworn jury

in 1887.

breakfast? A. On Monday we have hash for break'ast; sometimes oal-

meal.

sir.

Q.

What with it? Well, if you have

hash, do you have oatmeal? A. No.

Q. Would you have coffee! A. Very

couldn't hardly . hew them.

to go without.

Q. Well, word you have any kind of meat? A. Is with the dumpling

Q. Now the meat that they gave

Q. Well, supposing you didn't est

Q. Now, for supper what did you

vate, sectarian prison known as the

A. MOST HAM RIND AND

than to the rest of you? A. Yes, sir. Q. Well now, aid you ever see any of the sisters, or hear any of the sisters, tell any of these girls to punish

Q. Well, what goes with it? A. JUST HAD OATMEAL-THAT IS ALLany of the girls? A. Yes, sir, the first year I was there, the sister Justina. NO SUGAR AND NO MILK. Q. Do you know a girl out there called Mabel? A Yes, sir. weak-couldn't hardly drink it.

Q. No sugar. Did they put sugar or milk in the coffee? A. A very Q. Is Mabel a strong healthy girl? . No sir. Q. What is her condition of health?

few drops of m ik. Q. Any sugar? A. About two of Is she weak or strong? A. She is three times a year you would get sugar weak. in your coffee. Q. Did you ever see any other sis-Q. Did you have bread? A. BLACK,

ters there than the one you have men-tioned strike a girl? A. Yes, sir, I SOUR BREAD. Q. Now, for dinner what did you have? A. For dinner on Monday we have.

What sister? A. Sister Matilda. Q. What sister? A. Sister Matilda. Q. Whom did you see her strike? would have demplings, boiled-and they were so hard you would have to cut them with your knife, and you She would strike a girl by the name of Edith Apple.

Q. Edith Apple? A. Yes sir. Well, what did she strike her Q. with? A. ANYTHING SHE COULD

pork or whatever it was. GET AHOLD OF-WASHBOARD OR A BUCKET. you there, what kind of meat was Q. Did you see her strike her more

than once? A. Yes sir. Q. Now, how often did Mother BONES. Q. Was it good and wholesome meat Provincial come to your department. or wasn't it? A. Sometimes Sometim-s once a week or A. couldn't eat it it smelled so strong.

wich a month. Q. And how lorg would she generally stay? A. She probably staid

it, what would they do then? A. Had about five minutes. Q. When she came what were you

CHARLES BUTTS.

-we would get down on our knees.

Q. Well, when you went to ask any-

Did you ever hear the sister

What did you ever hear them

Q. Well, in the winter season how

were you clothed there? A. C'othes

Q. Well, how was this laundry, was

Q. Did some o' the girls go bare-

Do you know whether they got

Q. Did you get wet and chilled?

Q. From gefting wet and chilled

Q. Just tell them what it was. A.

caught cold and went in bed. One

of the sisters came over from the

believe in anybody laying in bed, and

I had to get up Sat down in a chair

What was the matter with you?

From getting wet and catching

Do you know of any other girls

Q. Did it stop you from having

Q. How long did you go that way?

there being in the same situation? A.

About five months.

other side, that had charge of me,

footed? A. Went in their stocking

wet when working around there?

did you have any sickness? A

Quite

A.

Yes,

place, in the winter time? A

cold in the winter time.

feet.

Q.

Yes, sir.

Q.

cold.

vour

Q.

Yes, sir.

we would bring in with us, or clothes

Q. Well, what did he say then' What did he say? A. He kept me there and I couldn't get away, and he

Well now, she staid with you and drove me up to the building. -

closed? A. Yes, sir. Q. And he locked that door and drove you up to the buliding?

Yes, sir. When you got up to the building which door did you drive to? the front door or the back door? A. The back

Q. What sister? A. Sister St. Zeph-

when he got up there? A. I wouldn't get out of the wagon and he got inhe was going to pull me out.

Q. What did he say? A. I don't remember: the sister was talking and

ously imprisoned in some one of by calling your attention and the at-Rome's jails at some day in the future. tention of the head of our national

the inhuman, unchristian and dastardly treatment complained of by the have written it. If the warning is not in this trial, is the exception and not God, that Americans would become the rule. We want to state that they are all very much alike, and, if posible, each one is just a little worse than the other. We have the record of the one in St. Louis, of the one in Kansas City, of the one in Chicago life can accomplish. A graduate of and of the one in South Omaba, and the Northwestern University, at the they are all bad. The most brutal slave driver of the South never abused his chattels as do the damnably plous nuns the helpless girls and women who are inveigled into Roman Catholic institutions and made to work like beasts, live like brutes and dress in clothing often stolen from other inmates of the institutions. We have tion of an instructor. But the want, listened to not one, but to many wirls, as they have related the awful, the barbarous, the hellish practices in the so-called schools and reformatories of the Roman Catholic church, and, without a single exception, their stories have fairly reeked with charges of the most gross, base, vile, in human treatment of the unfortunates who have gone into, or have been placed there through the false representations of the black-hearted or ignorant procurers for those unholy in stitutions, above the doors of which might truthfully be printed, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here.'

Therefore, knowing these un-Godly places to be exactly what we represent them, and knowing the thous ands of hearts that are today wrung with anguish and despair because of their deplorable, friendless and helpless condition, and knowing the kind, loving, generous, christian character of the Protestant American women. we appeal, on behalf of these sufferers, these despairing souls, that each one of you pledge yourselves to do all in your power to drive from American soil the prison pens of Rome, in which American girls are compelled to slave from early morn until late night without hope of reward, and for the purpose of keeping in idleness and luxury, lazy, lascivious priests, and the mistresses of the church-the nuns of Rome.

You can assist in this in two ways. First by helping Seline Clewett win his property to his brother Count her battle; and, second, by placing in the hands of every other American decided in favor of the Count. That Protestant wife and mother this issue of the American which contains the torney to attempt to bribe the Judge. svorn testimony of girls who have gone through the terrible ordeal. by your work.

SIMPLY TOLD THE TRUTH. is honest enough to give expression to most good.

The career of Frances E. Willard illustrates what an earnest, singlehearted, patriotic, pure, consecrated the hall, outset of her career she had the alternative of choosing the profession of teaching, in which line of human endeavor she could have won fame and fortune. Her wonderful selfpoise, her brilliant intellectual attainments and her superior mental qualities eminently fitted her for the vocawoe, wretchedness, suffering, sorrow and anguish which the liquor traffic brought to the world so impressed her woman's heart that at the age of 28 she resolved fully to dedicate her time and talents to the temperance cause and to allied reforms. And for twenty-five years she "counted not partment. her life dear," but worked incessantly for the amelioration of humanity, for the rescue and reformation of the drunkard and the outcast, that joy, gladness and happiness might restored to these home that had been desolated by the monster rum and the allied forces of impurity. She died at the early age of 58, worn out by her abundant labors in the interest of humanity. Her name will be graved high up on the pedestal of fame. Her

memory will be cherished by mourning millions. "She hath done what she could."

We praised Judge Scott for disbarring J. J. O'Connor for attempting to bribe him in Count Creighton's the time I went away. interest; now Count Creighton can praise Scott for deciding in his favor after his attorney had attempted to bribe him. It is well that Judge Scott is like Potiphar's wife, above suspicion.

After all the testimony offered by Mrs. Shelby to prove that her father was of unsound mind when he deeded was a slick move of the Count's at-

From the verdict of the jury in the Will you take the pledge? Answer Bartley bondsmen case it would seem which we are told that that money the court and the Jesuit Attorney General Smythe, were informed had

It does not happen every day that been raised to corrupt the jury with, run away, priest of the Roman Catholic church was placed where it would do the Q. Could was placed where it would do the

Q. What time did you get there? A. It was late at night.

Q. When you got there what was one then? A. Mrs. Root went indone then? side the building for a few minutes, do anything to the door? A. They and then came out and took me in locked the back door after I got in-

Well, when you went in there Q. did you know what place 't was? A. No. sir.

Q. When you got inside, where did they take you? A. I sat on a chair in

Q. Well, what did Mrs. Root say or do to you then? A. All she said, "she hoped I would be a good girl."

What was done with you then! Q. She didn't stay but a few minutes. Then the sister took me in a large room where some girls were. Q. Did you know that you were going out to the House of the Good Shepherd when you went to that institu-

tion? A. No, sir. Q. When you first went in there had you known it? A. No, sir.

Q. When you first went in there what department did they put you into? A. In the sewing department. Then whereabouts did they put Q. you? A. Put me in the laundry de- in the afternoon?

Q. What did you do then? Washed and ironed.

Q. Who had charge of that department, of that room, what sister? A. Her name was sister Matilda.

Q. Well, who was in charge when you came away from there-what sister? A. Sister St. Bernice. Q. Did Sister Zephrine have any

charge there? A. She had charge of at all? A. I thought she would let the girls. Not in the laundry department

Q. Well, while you were there did Q. Did you ask her? Did you ask you ever ask any of the sisters to go her to let you out? A. I asked her out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To go out of there-what sister? Sister Zephrine.

Q. How man; times do you think? About two or three times before

Q. Do you remember anything that she told you about going out? A. Said if I would be a good girl she would see what time she would let me out. Q. Now understand my question:

You say you asked her-she told you if you would be a good girl she would see about letting you out. Did she ever say anything, tell you anything else, while you were in there, about letting you out? A. Not until the time I asked to go out, the last time. Q. When was that? A. That was about the last of April or first of May.

Q. Before you run away? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did she say then? A. Said she would never let me out. Q. And then after that was the A. I time you say you run away?

Q. Could you talk alone with each one was Justina. other, or did the sister or somebody

Well, I had to get out.

Q. Well, what did they do with you then? A. Then the sister took me in a room. Q. When they took you in did they

O. Now while you were down there opened.

and they were chasing you (I am a little mixed in this matter) didn't you supposed to get down on our knees all you would get-when you was tir-get hold of the whip somewhere? Did and get her blessing. you get hold of a whip while you were Q. And what were the sisters comdown there and 'be girls were chasing pelled to do? A. To do the same as

you? A. Yes, sir. Q. Where did you get that whip? Q. Well, could any of you inmates There was a milk man driving by speak to the Mother Suporior withthere and I jumped down and took the out permission? A. No. sir. Q. Whom would you have to go to whip.

Q. And what did you do with it to get permission? A. The one that there? A. I was going to strike the had charge. girls if they came near me.

Q. And was that before Martin thing of the mother superior, what did you have to do? A. GET DOWN ON OUR KNEES AND KISS THE came up or after ! A. It was a little before. Well, now when you got back FLOOR Q.

there and the sisters took you in the room, what did they do? Was your Q. speak angrily to the girls? A. Yes, arm bleeding any then? A. Yes, sir. sir. Q. What did they do to it? A. Q. say? A. Called them all kinds of They didn't do anything to me until

names Q. Well, give us some names they would call them. A. Low animals, Q. Now after you got out that time

did you ever say anything to any of the sisters, ask any of them to get out low, dirty brats and things, and all again? Yes, sir. kinds. Q. What sister? A. Sister Zeph-

rine.

Q. Well, what did she say to you! A. Said I had to stay in six months that they would give us to wear. for running away. Q. Did you ask her to let you out

me out when her six months were up but she wouldn't.

once after I came back.

Q. Well, you state that she told you that you would have to stay in six months? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any inmates whipped or punished while you were there? A. Yes, sir.

Who? A. I HAVE SEEN sir. THEM BEAT ANNIE DUPRE. Q. Who did that? A. That was

Mother Matilda. Q. What did she do to her? SHE TOOK HER BY THE HAIR and made me ge! up, said she didn't AND PULLED HER DOWN ON THE FLOOR AND JUST POUNDED HER ON THE BACK.

for nearly a week: she did not do any-Q. Did you see any others whipthing to me, did not give me any mediped while you were in there? cine, and scolded me. MANY OTHERS, BUT THEY HIRED THE GIRLS TO DO THAT.

Q. Oh, yes, they hired the girls, you say? What girls do they keep in there to do the punishing? A. Oh.

some of the old girls, I don't remember all their names.

Q. Can you give me any of their names? Can you name one? A. One was Jo Crow, and one was Carmel, and Many others.

Q. And what did they do, what did

case of Seline Clewett vs. The House he has from the people who have of the Good Shepherd of the same read or listened to the testimony of city. The first case was an action to the witnesses called at each trial. The restrain the City of St. Paul from case of Miss Clewett will be carried sending female prisoners to the pri- to the supreme court.

Was born at Plainview, Wabasha House of the Good Shepherd. The

county, Minn., May 12, 1857. At the Roman Catholic Judge of the lower

early age of 14 years he entered the court dismissed the case when it

State University of Minnesota, where came before him and Mr. Butts im-

he pursued his studies for five years. mediately took it to the Supreme

He left that seat of learning, how- Court, which handed down a decision

ever, before the close of his junior that declared the law unconstitutional

year, and repaired to Winona where and the commitments illegal. That

he entered the law office of Hon. case was bitterly fought and the de-

Thos. Wilson, ex-Chief Justice of the cision, considering the power and in-

Supreme Court. Mr. Butts was ad-fluence of John Ireland's Roman mitted to the bar March 10, 1879, at Catholic church in that city and state.

Winona, where he followed his pro- was a grand victory for the people,

fession until he removed to St. Paul reflected honor on the court, and at-

city he has tried a large number of rity of Mr. Butts. Not less notable

important cases, the most important have been the suits which he has

Since locating in the latter tested the ability, courage and integ-

compelled to do? A. We were sup- iget? A. Sometimes we would get posed to sit in rank until the door bread pudding on Mondays, and what you could call bread pudding with a little sugar in to flavor it. That was Q. What then? A. Then we were

> Q. Would they give you anything to drink with your meals, dinner and supper-what did they give you to drink? A. You would have tea for dinner.

> Q. And what for supper? A. Tes, Q. And what else? A. Get pudding or baked apples or sauce, or something of that kind.

> Q. Well, would you get all tomath Would you get the pudding and the baked apples and sauce all together? A. Oh, no, just one thing at a time. Q. Did you ever get any butter?

> Once in a great while. Q. Did you get any cheese served up to you? A. I never seen cheese. Q. Any milk on the table? - A. No. sir.

> Any eggs': A. We would get Q. one, I think it was on Easter Sunday.

> Q. One egg on Easter Sunday. Were there any days in the year there that they get you any better fare than this you have described? A. The 25th of March and Christmas.

Q. What did they give you then? Q. Well, how was this laundry, was if a warm place to work, or a cold sugar in your coffee, and your coffee was a little stronger, and pie and something of that kind.

Q. Do you 'emember any time when some people came out there to visit your place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did the nuns do and say to you that day when these people came out there? A. Oh, "Be very nice and quiet and not say much."

Q. Did you a-b any of the sisters for pen and paper to write a letter? A. Yes, sir.

Whom did you ask? A. I 0. asked Mother Zophrine.

Q. Well, did you get it? A. No. sir.

O. What did she say? A. She said she didn't have lime, she would give it to me some other time.

Q. Did she ever get the paper for you? A. No. sir.

Q. Now are there any persons in there who watched you all the time that you were there-are you under watch? A. Yes, the old girls watch us all the time.

Q. Well, did Mother Zephrine or any of the sisters ever talk to you girls in the class or any other place about getting out, and what would be the penalty if you tried it? A. Yes, istr; she put us all in ranks in the What did you generally have to classes and she said IF SHE EVER Q. What did you generally have to classes and she said IF SHE EVER eat? A. What did you have for HEARD MENTION GOING OUT BE-