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ENGLISH JAIL LIFE

Oscar Wilde Writes of the Terrors of the Present Methods.

CHILDREN SUFFER MORE THAN ANY

Little Ones Treated with Official Rigor and Unnecessary Brutality.

EACH KEPT IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Dark Cells and Unwholesome Fats the Portion Served Unfortunates.

ONE SOLDIER ACTUALLY DRIVEN INSANE

Cruelty of the Rules Results in the Overturning of His Reason and He Is Flogged as a Remedy.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, May 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Oscar Wilde's powerful letter depicting the horrors of the English prison system has caused a profound sensation. Its effect would have been greater still if it had been written by another person, for there is an obvious disposition to shrink from taking action on his assertions, though they bear the impress of truth, agonizing, unexaggerated truth in every word. The immediate cause of his writing was the dismissal of Warder Martin from Reading jail, where Wilde was last confined, for giving two biscuits to three starving children in the prison, who could not eat the regular prison fare.

Wilde draws an awful picture of prison life for children. Then he describes with touches of frightful realism the process of gradually driving prisoners mad, a result of English prison discipline shown in the cases of Irish political prisoners. "The cruelty practiced by day and night on children in English prisons is incredible," Wilde writes, "except to those who have witnessed it and are aware of the brutality of the system. People nowadays do not understand what cruelty is. They regard it as a sort of terrible medieval passion, connected with a race of men like Beelzebub and others to whom the idea of moderate infliction is not a real pleasure. But men of the stamp of Beelzebub were merely abnormal types of perverted individualism. Ordinarily cruelty is simply stupidity. It is the entire want of imagination. It is the result in our days of stereotyped systems, of hard and fast rules and of stupidity. Wherever there is centralization there is stupidity."

"AUTHORITY IS WHAT KILLS. "What is inhuman in modern life is officialism. Authority is as destructive to those who exercise it as it is to those on whom it is exercised. It is supposed that because a thing is the rule it is right. The present treatment of children is terrible. A child can understand punishment inflicted by an individual, such as a parent or a guardian, and bear it with a certain amount of acquiescence. What it cannot understand is punishment inflicted by society. It cannot realize what society is. With grown people it is, of course, the reverse. The terror of a child in prison is quite limited."

"I remember once in Reading, as I was going out to exercise, seeing in a dimly-lit cell, right opposite my own, a small boy. Two wardens, not unkindly men, were talking to him with some sternness, apparently, or perhaps, giving him some useful advice about his conduct. One of the wardens, I saw him, the other was standing outside. There was in his eyes the terror of a hunted animal. Next morning I heard him at breakfast crying and calling to be let out. His cry was for his parents. From time to time, I could hear the deep voice of the warden on duty telling him to keep quiet. Yet he was not even convicted of whatever little offense he had been charged with. He was simply on remand."

"This terror that seizes and dominates a child—and it seizes the grown as well—is, of course, intensified beyond power of expression by the solitary cell system of our prisons."

CHILDREN KEPT IN SOLITARIES. "Every child is confined to its cell for twenty-three hours out of twenty-four. This is the appalling thing. To shut up a child in a dimly-lighted cell for twenty-three hours out of twenty-four is an example of cruelty, of stupidity. If an individual parent or guardian did this to a child, he would be severely punished. The second thing from which a child suffers in prison is hunger. The food that is given to it consists of a piece of usually badly baked prison bread and a tin of water for breakfast at half-past 7; at 12 o'clock it gets dinner, composed of a tin of coarse Indian meal strabrot; at 5:30 it gets a piece of dry bread and a tin of water for its supper. This diet in the case of a strong grown man is always productive of illness of some kind, chiefly, of course, diarrhoea, with its attendant weakness. In fact, in a big prison nestrings medicines are served out regularly by the wardens as a matter of course. In the case of a child, the child is, as a rule, incapable of eating the food at all."

"One of the most horrible things in prison life, the badness of the sanitary arrangements. No prisoner is allowed under any circumstances to leave his cell after 5:30 p. m., consequently, if he is suffering from diarrhoea, he has to use his cell as a latrine, and pass the night in a most filthy, unwholesome atmosphere. Some days before my release Martin was going the rounds at half-past 7 with one of the senior wardens for the purpose of collecting oakum tools from the prisoners. A man just convicted, suffering from a violent diarrhoea in consequence of the food, as is always the case, asked the senior warden to allow him to empty the slops in the cell on himself, and did so. A warden imposing a prisoner's slops is, of course, against the rules. HELD UNDER OBSERVATION. "Let me draw attention now to another terrible thing that goes on in English prisons—indeed, in prisons all over the world, where the system of solitary confinement is practiced. I refer to the large number of men who become insane or weak-minded in prison. In convict prisons this

is, of course, quite common, but in ordinary jails, such as that I was confined in, it is to be found.

"About three months ago I noticed among the prisoners who took exercise with me a young man, who seemed to me either half-witted, or, of course, has his half-witted clients, who return again and again—may be said to live in prison. But this young man struck me as being more than usually half-witted, on account of his stilly grin and idiotic laughter to himself, and the peculiar restlessness of his eternally twitching hands. He was noticed by all the other prisoners on account of the strangeness of his conduct. From time to time he did not appear at exercise, which showed me that he was being punished by confinement in his cell. Finally I discovered that he was under observation, being watched night and day by the wardens. When he did appear at exercise he always seemed hysterical, used to walk around crying or laughing.

"At last he had to sit right under observation. Two wardens carefully watched him all the time. Sometimes he would bury his head in his hands—an offense against the chapel regulations—and his head would be immediately struck up by a warden so that he should keep his eyes fixed permanently in the direction of the communion table. Sometimes he would cry out in a fit of disturbance, but with the tears streaming down his face and a hysterical throbbing in his throat. Sometimes he would grin, idiot-like, to himself and make faces. He was on more than one occasion sent out of the chapel to his cell. Of course he was continually punished.

"As the bench on which I used to sit in chapel was directly behind the bench on which he sat, I had full opportunity of observing him. I also observed him at exercise continually; I saw he was becoming insane, was being treated as if he were a madman."

HAD DRIVEN HIM INSANE. "On Saturday week last, I was in my cell at about 11 o'clock occupied in cleaning and polishing the tin I had been using for dinner. Suddenly I was startled by a most horrible shriek, or rather howl. At first I thought some animal, like a bull or cow was being unskillfully slaughtered outside of the prison walls. I soon realized, however, that the howls proceeded from the basement of the prison and I knew that some wretched being was being flogged. Suddenly it dawned upon me that they might be flogging this unfortunate lunatic. My feelings on the subject need not be chronicled; they have nothing to do with the question.

"Next day, Sunday, I saw the poor fellow at exercise, his weak, ugly, wretched face flabbed by tears and the most beyond the ring along with the old men, the beggars and lame people. So I was able to observe him the whole time. It was my last Sunday in prison, a perfectly lovely day, the finest day we had had in the whole year. And there in the beautiful sunlight walked this pitiful creature, made once in a while by the warden and I suppose punished. At least he was not at exercise on Monday, though I think I caught sight of him at the corner of the stone yard, walking in charge of the warden. On Tuesday, my last day in prison, I saw him at exercise. He was worse than before and again was sent in. Since then I know nothing of him, but I found out from one of the prisoners who walked with me at exercise that he had had twenty-four laps in the cook house on Saturday afternoon by order of the visiting justices on report of the doctor. The howls that had horrified us all were his. This man is undoubtedly becoming insane.

"The prison doctors have no knowledge of mental disease of any kind. They are, as a class, ignorant men. The pathology of the mind is unknown to them. When a man grows insane, they treat him as a shambling, they have him punished again and again. Naturally, the man becomes worse. When ordinary punishments are exhausted, the doctors take the case to justices and they are flogging. Of course the flogging does not do the least good. It is what is called 'birching.' The instrument is a rod, but the result of the wretched, half-witted man may be imagined. His number is, or was, A211. I also managed to find out his name. It is Prince. Something should be done at once for him. He is a soldier and his sentence is the one of a court-martial. The term is six months. Three have yet to run." BALLARD SMITH.

PLEASUED WITH WHITEFELLOW REID. John Bull Glad to Have Him at the Jubilee.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 29.—The news that Whitefellow Reid is coming here as special envoy of the United States on the occasion of this queen's jubilee is received with satisfaction on all sides. The Post refers to President McKinley's expression on the birthday as being a cordial expression of the persons good-will Americans felt toward the queen.

Americans are already prominent at the jubilee festivities. In addition to the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, Mrs. Hay, John Henry White, secretary to the United States embassy, and Mrs. White, and John Foster, the United States seal commissioner and Mrs. Foster, were present at yesterday evening's state concert at Buckingham palace.

BETTER HASTEN NEGOTIATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.—The ambassadors of the powers, in their reply to the port's note of May 28 saying that the Turkish government consents to negotiate for peace, provided the Greek commanders first sign an armistice, and that so soon as this is done the Turkish government will negotiate the peace conditions with the ambassadors, the treaty is signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly announced that they do not object to the conclusion of a military armistice, and will take steps at Athens with the object of securing it. But in the meanwhile they are of the opinion that the discussion of peace negotiations should begin without delay.

Earthquakes in Italy. ROME, May 29.—Earthquake shocks were felt at midnight here, at Messina, Techia and other points.

JUST TO SEE A QUEEN

London is Going Wild Over the Great Jubilee Procession.

URNS STREETS INTO BANKS OF BENCHES

Miles of Temporary Balconies and the Like Being Erected.

TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF WAR SHIPS

Thirty Miles of Naval Majesty to Be Stretched Along Solent.

IRISH WILL NOT TAKE ANY PART IN IT

Nationalists Show Their Disapproval at Every Opportunity, but Are Not Above Looking On at the Passing Show.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, May 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most striking feature of the queen's jubilee festivities will be the naval review at Spithead June 25. Thirty miles of war ships will be drawn up in the Solent for inspection by the queen. The front line will be composed of twenty foreign ships. The remaining ships will represent every type and rig of the British navy. The illumination of the fleet at night will be a display unique both for its brilliancy and its magnitude. Members of both houses of Parliament will be guests of the admiralty on board the Campania, while hundreds of other steamships, yachts and launches have been chartered for private parties. Hotel and lodging accommodations throughout the Solent district already are at a huge premium. Special trains will run to London all night, bringing back visitors.

The only British colony which has refused to celebrate the queen's jubilee is British Guiana, in defiance of whose claims against Venezuela England almost provoked a rupture with the United States. The governing body there has come to the conclusion that as numerous needed local undertakings have been neglected for the want of money it would be criminal extravagance to appropriate public money for jubilee festivities.

IRISH WILL HAVE NONE OF IT. The decision of the Irish party to take no share in the jubilee festivities was a foregone conclusion, though the English papers profess surprise thereat. Mr. Healy and his followers were absent, as usual, from the meeting, yet the Irish feeling will not permit them to disagree with the decision. When the House of Commons is invited next month to adopt an address of congratulation to the queen, the Irish nationalists will either protest or show their disapproval by absenting themselves in a body from the House during the proceedings. The Times twits them today with the fact that although they have refused to take part in the jubilee celebrations as a party, sixty-three of the seventy-one nationalist members of Parliament have applied for tickets to view the procession from the parliamentary stand. Leading nationalist members explained to me that they represent in the pages of the Times a circus or a theatrical entertainment, which they simply look at for amusement. Besides, most of them have given their tickets to friends and probably will be in Ireland before the show takes place.

Stands to accommodate 3,000 people are being built outside of the House of Commons and considerable trafficking in seats is going on among members. Each member is entitled to one seat free and to two seats for ladies, for which he has to pay 5s. Members who have places at other parts of the route are selling their House of Commons seats to colleagues and even to outsiders at 5 guineas each. About 2 guineas is the average price of seats along the route, a heavy slump from the price expected.

WILLY WALLY'S EXTRAVAGANCE. William Waldorf Astor enjoys the distinction of having paid the largest sum yet offered for viewing the procession, having secured for \$5,500 Lord Normanton's house in Pall Mall, about three times its present value. The route of the procession through London is now a line of carpentry shops, stands, balconies and projecting boardings. Three billion cubic feet of timber or 464,415 tons of wood and iron are being consumed in structures for decorations and for viewing stands, some in the form of theaters with boxes, balconies and galleries.

WILL GET A HANDSOME TROPHY. Winners of the International Chess Match Have a Guerdon Ahead.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, May 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who originated the international chess match between the United States congress and the House of Commons, which begins Monday, tells me that Mr. Arthur Alter, the principal proprietor of the London Times, has placed 10 guineas at his disposal to buy an elegant trophy for the winning team. "Our present intention," said Mr. Heaton, "is to buy a set of gold and silver chessmen, which would be handsome and at the same time emblematic of metallurgy, but nothing is settled."

"Which team do you expect will win?" asked the correspondent.

"Well," was the answer, "I am afraid the American fellow will beat us. I hear they are being coached day and night by Pillsbury, while our fellows are making no special preparations as far as I know. Our two best men, J. H. Farnell and Horace Plunkett, are Irishmen. If they succumb, it will be a bad omen for us."

General P. A. Collins, the retiring United States consul general in London, will be entertained at a private complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil tomorrow night by John Dillon. Among the other guests will be John Morley, Edward Blake, T. P. O'Connor, Michael Davitt and Captain Donelan.

Spaniards Anticipate Trouble. MADRID, May 29.—The Herald publishes a pessimistic article declaring that the United States is preparing to "intervene with perfidy in Cuba," and asking if the Spanish nation will swallow the pill, and what will be the consequences of the "mad denouement of the question."

Turks Occupy the Neutral Zone. ATHENS, May 29.—The Turks have occupied a position at Teoponote, in the neutral zone. The Greek government has protested against this movement to the representatives of the powers.

SMART AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Swell Set Has Another British Week of Displeasure.

LONDON, May 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This week has seen the debut of Miss Goelet. Her first ball was at Mrs. Arthur James'. She wore a pretty white tulle, simply made, but chic. It was a grand affair, with all the prettiest, smartest women present.

At Mrs. Oppenheim's flower ball there were no less than six duchesses, but few honored her by acquiring new frocks. Among the few were Lily, duchess of Marlborough, who wore a white satin, with bunches of white lilies growing up from the hem of the skirt and a blue white lily on the shoulder. In her hair was a diamond tly. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in pale pink satin, veiled in lilac tulle, sprinkled with diamond dewdrops. All around the foot of the dress were orchids—pale mauve, pale pink, pale yellow orchids. There were orchids also on the bodice of her gown, and she wore a necklace of orchid leaves, crammed full of diamonds and fastened with a diamond comb. Mrs. Jack Leslie embroidered her own dress, which was of white satin, with an ordinary red flower pot applied on in red tulle, out of which came a great bunch of flowers, which went across the front of her skirt right up to one shoulder. The young duchess of Marlborough wore an ordinary chiffon frock, with a little wreath of May blossoms in her hair and a cluster of May blossoms tucked into her bodice.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck gave a dance and collation tonight which was very smart. Earlier in the week Miss Van Wart gave a very pleasant afternoon party to about 400 smart guests.

MARLBOROUGH TAKES THE LEAD. It is conceded that the duke of Marlborough had the handsomest, best appointed, best horsed turnout at the Four-in-Hand club opening meet in Hyde park. His team consisted of three magnificent light bays and a brown. They cost \$5,500. The coach and harness were new. The duke, who is a promising whip, handled the reins skillfully. The duchess sat beside him on the box seat, looking anything but her best, being pale, thin and nervous. Her costume could not be seen, as, owing to the showery weather, she wore a waterproof. Twenty-seven coaches mustered. The duchess of Portland, on her husband's coach, was generally voted the most beautiful woman there.

They have only managed to collect \$7,000 for the American diamond jubilee fund and they may consider themselves very lucky if they manage to get \$10,000 together, since no one seems inclined to follow Mrs. Ralph Vivian's lead. She is not, perhaps, quite the heiress she is supposed to be. Each member of her party has helped all they can. It is something very like a fiasco. Mr. Mackay, one of the biggest subscribers, gave \$500. Mrs. Astor \$100, Parkinson \$100, Lady Gray \$250, while some people—for instance, Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Paget, who received the prizes for her in Paris—got nothing but subscriptions together.

Mrs. Astor has his first concert June 1. Paderewski is to play at a fabulous price, something like \$1,000.

The Derby, which is to be run Wednesday, is regarded by the knowing as a "dead certainty" for the Irish-owned horse, Galtee More, on whose odds are laid 3 to 1. Next in the list are the two favorites, which was a hot favorite until recently, but beaten by Galtee More, and now stands 7 to 1 against in the betting. At one time Pierre Lorillard's Berak had a strong following, who expected him to repeat the victory of Troquois, but his chances are now rated at 25 to 1, at which figure the owner is said to have backed him in for \$100,000. Berak second third. The field will be small, consisting of only eight horses.

POPE COMES FROM THE VATICAN. Pope Leo Invokes the Muse and Touches the Lyre.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 29.—The pope has just composed an original poem of eighty stanzas, pointing out the duties of frugality and the evils of gluttony. The poem is full of charm and quiet humor. His holiness says: "Pay attention before all to cleanliness, that the table appointments be spotless, the glass bright and napery immaculate, and that from the altar comes the purest wine of the Albanian hills, which stills the spirits and keeps away trouble, but don't trust Bacchus, so that he be frugal in dishing wine with water."

He continues: "Obtain from healthy grain well cooked bread. Eat sparingly of chicken, lamb and beef, which are most nourishing to the body. Meat should be tender and without abundant sauces or root vegetables, which spoil it."

"Fresh eggs are excellent, whether raw or slightly cooked. Drink an abundant quantity of foaming milk, it nourishes infante and assists old age. Also honey, that celestial gift, but of this frugally."

"Add to these sweet herbs, fresh vegetables and garden asparagus. Add ripe fruit, according to season, especially tender apples which, with their pink tints brighten the banquet."

"Lastly, come drink, which in hard seeds of Mocha sends you a soft sipping, black liquor that comforts the heart."

The Pope adds, that by following these precepts a man may live to a healthy, strong and good old age.

The second part of the poem consists of a graphic description of a banquet, which is largely composed of spotted, high spiced venison, foie gras, etc. "The end of which there is sometimes strife and contention and almost always bodily disorders."

AS TO REDMOND'S SUSPENSION. Conservative Papers Say It Was an Anti-Dillon Scheme.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, May 29.—The suspension of John Redmond, Parnellite leader in the House of Commons, on Friday last, for a week, and his companions in misfortune, William Redmond, member for West Galway, and William Field, member for St. Patrick's division of Dublin, who were removed from the House by the sergeant-at-arms, for being grossly disorderly in calling attention in committee to the overtaxation of Ireland, which was also John Redmond's crime, can resume their seats on Monday.

The conservative papers ridicule the scene and claim it was a put-up job, the conservative explanation being that Mr. Redmond heard the Dillonites had adopted a manifesto setting forth their reasons for not taking part in the queen's jubilee, whereupon the Parnellites determined upon the scheme to get suspended, and those favorable to them to pose as martyrs and take the wind out of Dillon's sails.

The plan, supposing the conservative allegations to be well based, was certainly a partial success, as the suspensions of the Parnellites have created considerable interest in the Dillonite manifesto.

Ireland Cannot Participate. LONDON, May 29.—John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, presided today at a meeting of twenty-six Irish members of Parliament, who adopted a resolution declaring that the Irish parliamentary party is unable to take part in the celebra-

SULTAN'S A SLY DOG

Ruler of the Turks is Playing a Double Game as Usual.

AFFECTS TO FEAR THE ISLAMIC PARTY

Makes This a Pretense to Continue the War Against Greece.

NEGOTIATIONS REACH ANXIUS STAGE

Powers Are Unable to Tell What the Tur's Will Do.

GERMANY IS BACKING UP THE SULTAN

Attitude of the Kaiser's Government Elicits Another Protest from Gladstone—Critical Position of Greek Royal Family.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 29.—The negotiations at Constantinople have entered upon the anxious stage, owing to doubts of the real intention of the sultan, whether he intends to resume the war or not. A spirit of conciliation is shown at the Yildikiosk toward the ambassadors, but the Turkish government is playing a double game and is inclining to the secret to oppose the abandonment of Thessaly.

The sultan affects to be greatly afraid of the Islamic party, and the attitude of the grand vizier as shown by the report which he presented to the sultan on Saturday last urging that the crown of Islam was fully determined to retain Thessaly, and tendering his resignation in case Abdul Hamid differed from these ideas, has strengthened the suspicion that the sultan is prepared to plead that Islamic pressure is the reason for not yielding.

Advices from Thessaly show that the agents of the Turkish government have been calling on the Mussulmans and the Spaniards Hebrews to protest against the evacuation of Thessaly and the few Greeks who have not fled dare not refuse to join in the movement. The Turkish newspaper, Sabah, which only publishes what is endorsed by the Turkish government, congratulates the inhabitants of Thessaly upon their alleged decision in favor of Turkish rule and points out the blessings of the Ottoman rule on the Christians, who, it is claimed, will benefit by low taxes and exemption from military service.

BACKED BY GERMANY. The sultan's show of resistance to the powers is generally attributed to German backing, but it is rumored that negotiations between Turkey and Russia have been proceeding for some time relative to the eventual administration by Russia of a portion of Asia minor, including Rizeh, in the southeast corner of the Black sea, and the territory up the Joruk river. Germany's attitude throughout the crisis has brought forth another denunciation from Mr. Gladstone, who, writing to Poincaré Bigelow with reference to the latter's history of the German struggle for liberty, says: "The union made by the Morning Post of this country of Asia minor, including Rizeh, in the southeast corner of the Black sea, and the territory up the Joruk river. 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