

Chicago Times

THE CHICAGO TIMES

A Thoroughly Fearless Newspaper.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

R STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

The Surface Roads Quit Work the Early Morning.

Aug. 5.—The drivers, constablen on the Brooklyn face roads to the number of say because the conductor and if the cars had been discharged the end of a trip four minutes The strike was first announced morning, and the 450 horses were left uncared for. An made to run cars on the lines, even up at noon, so much in met with from the strikers, Knights of Labor. A half were arrested. One of the st car drove out was cut by a The three lines involved in one from Hunter's Point and ther from Hunter's Point to the third from Greenpoint to try.

es the employes came into t with the police. For officers of the law were kept riots that broke out in of Green Point in the company's stables and on the tes. Cars were lifted off the s of the horses were cut and rned loose; passengers were the cars and the drivers beaten and pulled off the ons were turned over and acks along with rocks, logs, actions. Many of the rioters cracked and received other e police.

Y MILES AN HOUR.

etition in England Resulting enually High Speed.

2. 5.—Railway competition in a peculiar direction. They s but speed. For years the man," the great northern on to Edinburgh, has been in England and the fastest t used to cover the 34 miles The London and North-west hose route is six miles longer, gator for Edinburgh travel, the competition the Great ly cut its time down to eight t. The Northwestern at rse n to this, content with its su for comfort and safety. Great exodus from London this season of the eat Northern commenced on s express through in eight ay will begin the trip in the Great Northern runs from Peterborough, 124 miles, g, but the Northwestern will n to Crew, 135 miles, without hours and five minutes. The to run 101 miles in 98 min- watersheds between Carlisle h of 1,015 and 870 feet eleva- It is announced on pretty hat the Great Northern will a hours and a half, allowing This will exceed a running miles an hour.

WORLD NOTES.

Dead While Addressing a Meeting.

5.—Gen. Eades, an ex-com- addressing a meeting of strik- dropped dead of apoplexy. man (trazic says it is au- that the aged report re- in the *Journalle Record* of to be from Prince Bismarck derick, with reference to the of Princess Victoria to r of Battenberg, is a pure

has nearly finished a mag- called "Interrupted Gossip," inner waiting-room in the

A BATTLE WITH A BOY.

Ulysses Nelson, a 15-Year-Old Rob-ber, Holds a Posse of Police and Sheriffs at Bay.

He Fatally Shoots an Officer Who Tries to Arrest Him and Steals a Horse from One of His Pursuers.

Finally He Is Surrounded in a Corn-Field, and After a Desperate Resistance Surrenders.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—When the east-bound Burlington train reached Hastings this morning at 1 o'clock Depot Policeman Balcombe inquired of the conductor for a passenger named Ulysses Nelson, alias George Williams, aged only 15, who was wanted for robbery at Holdrege. The conductor pointed the boy out and told Balcombe that the little fellow was armed with a big revolver and that it would be best to be careful. Policeman Balcombe approached the boy on the depot platform and asked him what he was doing.

"Nothing much," was the response. Thereupon the officer flashed a dark lantern upon the youth, who, without warning, fired at him. The bullet struck Balcombe two inches below the heart. Balcombe, nevertheless, followed the young desperado for two blocks and then fell exhausted.

Meanwhile the police department was notified and the members, with Sheriff Barloss, mounted horses and started in pursuit. No clew of Nelson was found until 6 o'clock this morning, when he was found hiding in some weeds in the southern outskirts. He was ordered to throw up his hands by Sheriff Barloss, but showing no disposition to surrender the sheriff ordered the party to open fire on him.

Twenty shots were fired without effect. Officer Mitchell then crawled through the grass to within a few feet of Nelson, when both opened fire at each other. Nelson received a bullet in the left cheek. Mitchell's ammunition failing, as well as that of the other officers, he withdrew.

Nelson slyly crawled to the fence and mounting one of the officers' horses which had been tied there he rode off, closely followed by one of the posse named Clark, who was unarmed. Clark kept at a safe distance, but kept track of Nelson.

The other officers obtained a fresh supply of ammunition and resumed the pursuit. When within one mile of Ayr, eleven miles south of Hastings, Nelson went into a corn-field and hid. Men from Ayr who had been notified started out with shotguns and met Clark, who gave them a clew to Nelson's hiding place. Clark took a shotgun and entered the field, the corn being between ten and twelve feet high. Getting within range Clark fired a load of buck-shot at Nelson who, in Indian fashion, leaned over on the side of the horse and avoided the charge of shot. Nelson then fired at Clark, slightly wounding him in the right hand. Nelson's pursuers now closed in on him, and he finally surrendered and was taken back to Hastings.

Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Policeman Balcombe. Nelson's father resides at Indianapolis, and his mother lives at Topeka, where the boy was raised. He has been serving as cook on the Atlantic and Pacific for the past year. Nelson takes the situation very coolly. His desperate courage is greatly wondered at. Should Balcombe die tonight Nelson will be lynched. The jail is surrounded by a special guard and great excitement prevails.

The honest reporter's story.

SUMMER DULLNESS IN TRADE.

A Slight Decrease in Transactions Shown by the Clearing-House Statement.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Parnell Invites Chamberlain to Publish the Former's Local Government Scheme.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. O'Shea today said: "I do not hesitate to characterize as insincere the Parnellite lamentations over my writing to the Times as a gratuitous act, and so forth. It was a straight blow in return for the wild one aimed at me by Mr. Parnell in parliament on Tuesday last."

Mr. Parnell writes to the Times challenging Mr. Chamberlain to publish the local government scheme alleged to be in Parnell's handwriting. Mr. Parnell says: "The publication of the scheme will fully establish the entire consistency of my public and private declarations on the subject. Let him print the alleged coercion act, with the alterations in my hand in brackets." Mr. Parnell then argues that it was only Chamberlain's illegitimate extension of the Dublin council scheme for merely administrative purposes which he favored in 1882, and that he has since denounced it. He says: "Such a scheme would have been a suitable achievement for our small party of thirty-five, but the return of eighty-six Irish members and Lord Carnarvon's declaration to me in favor of an Irish parliament rendered the consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable, and I laid down this position at the Imperial hotel dinner in the autumn of 1885. Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed council should be purely administrative, and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the parliament which Mr. Chamberlain proposed. If Mr. Chamberlain publishes my letters it will be seen that he must early in 1885 have been fully acquainted with our views."

Mr. Lane, M. P. for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food, although he was starving. Ridley begged him to go into the hospital "because," he said, "if you do not they will starve you to death here." Ridley then brought him better food and finally said: "I must either defy the prison's board or have an inquest upon you, and as I don't want a verdict of murder against me I will give you exercise despite them." A few days afterward Mr. Ridley came to Mr. Lane's cell in an excited state and said that he had received a terrible reprimand from Dublin for allowing Mr. Lane to take exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate authorizing the infliction of punishment which would certainly kill Mr. Lane. He again begged Mr. Lane to go into the hospital and he acceded.

Read the slave-girl reports every day.

COL. ROBERTSON IS HAPPY.

He Opens His Headquarters in Indianapolis and Congressman Steele Does Likewise.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Col. Robertson arrived from Fort Wayne today and opened head quarters at the Denison. With Porter's assurances made last night that he was positively not a candidate Robertson feels satisfied. "I have always had," he said, "a very high esteem and friendship for Gov. Porter, but I have assumed from the first that he was in earnest when he repeatedly avowed his determination neither to become a candidate nor to accept a nomination if tendered. If Porter enters the lists I shall contend with him."

Congressman Steele has also recovered his equanimity and good spirits and has opened up his canvass. Last night, without exactly pulling out of the race, he told his friends that he would not open any headquarters. This was after a conversation with Porter and before the latter had reiterated his withdrawal. After midnight the republican state central committee insisted that he should go back to Porter and force from him an unequivocal statement regarding his position. There was danger of a serious misunderstanding, and a rumpus might be precipitated upon the convention that meets Wednesday. Mr. Steele performed the mission and returned in excellent spirits, but refused to make public his interview with Porter. The result was evidently satisfactory, as his wide-open headquarters tonight testify.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

W. S. Hickman, the Boston Swindler, Forced to Flee from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—William S. Hickman, who two years ago ran away from Boston to Canada after swindling people in that city out of \$140,000 is again a fugitive from justice. This time the Canadian officers are after him and his stealings and spoils amount to \$65,000. A shower of warrants has been issued for his arrest during the past few days, and half a dozen bailiffs have done nothing else but watch for him. His

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

A Second Investigation "By Request" of Some of the Places Already Visited.

One of the "Never-Rip" Slave Drivers Waiting for a Chance to Insult Miss Nelson.

He Says He Will "Slap Her Face" and Possibly He Will Have Her Indicted.

And Exhibits Part of His Pay-Roll and the Rules and Regulations "He Enforces."

A Second Look at Ellinger's, Wetherell's, and Julius Stein's Hives of Industry.

Nothing ever heretofore printed in THE TIMES has provoked more comment or attracted more widespread attention than the exposures made during the last six days of the condition of the girls who work in some of the sewing shops of the city. The entire public seems to be watching the progress of the revelations made by Miss Nelson not only with interest but with constantly increasing indignation at the slave-drivers who are responsible for the state of affairs. Hundreds of letters are received at this office daily commending the work and urging that it be prosecuted until the public is so thoroughly aroused that the evil shall be specifically and permanently corrected. Several of the writers have sent sums of money varying from \$1 to \$25 requesting that Miss Nelson distribute it among the poor girls who are so bitterly and shamefully oppressed, or make such use of it as her good judgment and experience may suggest. Coming unsolicited, as these contributions do, they show that the public is getting to be not only in earnest but thoroughly in earnest about the matter.

There are indications, too, that the employers of these girls are beginning to cast about them for means to save themselves from the very general indignation which is so openly manifested. Nearly every one of those whose places have been described have called at THE TIMES office either in person or by representative. They have invariably protested that the stories have been overdrawn and asked that an "honest reporter" be sent to find out the real condition of things. All have offered to throw open their books to the inspection of such a reporter and to give him the fullest opportunity to learn what they claim to be the real state of affairs. The expectations of the "honest reporter" who has been sent in all cases where his services have been asked have not always been realized. Julius Stein, for example, is the only one who has made good his promise to submit his books to an inspector. The Never-Rip Jersey company, through its attorney, promised not only that its books but its price-lists might be examined, and that the reporter should have an opportunity to talk with any of its employes. It complained also that its greatest grievance in the matter was that its employes felt outraged by the article and that several of them had left on that account. Strange to say, however, none of them called at THE TIMES office, nor has a single one raised her voice in protest against Miss Nelson's story.

The Never-Rip company has begun action for libel against THE TIMES and it is possible in case the suit is ever prosecuted, as THE TIMES

be circumstances—were the girls allowed to make more than \$2 a day.

"But suppose they become expert?"
"In such a case," Mr. Batdorf replied, "we eat the price of the work down." Subsequently he exhibited the following, with a degree of gusto, but it was some time before he would allow it to be copied:

TO THE NEVER-RIP JERSEY COMPANY: We, your employees, have read with great indignation an article printed in the CHICAGO TIMES entitled "Chicago Slave Girls." We feel it our duty to tender you our sympathy at the injustice done you, as we feel the indignities cast upon us. Most of us have been in your employ since the commencement of your business, and we can truthfully say that your treatment of us has always been one of kind consideration, and we firmly believe that we have always been well treated and liberally and promptly paid for our work. We believe the factory is kept as cleanly and made as comfortable as possible, and we have no fault to find whatever. This statement is given gratuitously in justice to you as well as to ourselves.

The facts appeared to be in reference to the above, which was not learned until it had been practically copied, was that it had been drawn up by George Hamilton, secretary of the company, and after the articles in THE TIMES had been read to the girls, it was read and they were asked to sign it, which they did without exception, that is, the names of about seventy were attached to the paper, but in several instances the handwriting was so similar as to raise a suspicion about it. This was settled by several of the girls being sent for and by their saying they had authorized the signing of their names. When asked if they knew what they had signed one of them said it meant she had nothing to kick about or against the firm.

Touching some of the minor charges or allegations in THE TIMES—in fact, all of them—it was found that they were abundantly sustained by the facts. That the girls were paying for their ice-water, at the rate of 2 cents a week, was not denied. In fact, the barrel was so labeled, but the explanation was that while one of the members of firm was sick recently the girls had started the ice-buying, which the firm had formerly done, and it had been kept up ever since.

The allegation that the girls were compelled to pay rent for the machines used was denied, but the books showed differently. The firm's explanation was that the 12 cents a week was charged for needles, the object being to prevent the girls from using blunt ones and thus spoiling goods. The books showed, however, that the pay-roll had an item at the bottom of it which read: "Machine rent, 10.55."

J. W. Batdorf was very angry about THE TIMES' article and even went so far as to say that he knew the lady reporter of THE TIMES, and that he would insult her whenever he met her, and would be tempted to slap her in the face. He furthermore said she was "no lady," and that he should not only make THE TIMES pay for what it had published, but he would have the lady arrested for "malicious persecution." C. S. Batdorf added in the conversation that what hurt him most was that he was in society and a member of the La Salle club, and the publication made him ashamed. But even worse than this, he said, was the fact that his landlady was looking down on him on account of the affair, and the people where he boarded were saying he lived as he did by grinding the working girls down.

Wetherell's.

The proprietors of Wetherell's establishment claim that a number of mistakes were made in regard to the prices they pay for work. It will be remembered that Miss Nelson did not succeed in securing employment with this concern, and that she got information about it only from one of the employees. The firm exhibited their books to show that the girls get 7 cents a gross for sewing on buckles instead of 4 cents, as reported, and that they make all the way from \$3.50 to \$6 a week. For cutting wire they pay 1 cent a gross, and one of the girls testified that she cut from seventy-five to ninety gross a day, and the books showed that she never earned less than \$3.50 a week when working full time. For springing and basting bustles the shop seems to be paying \$5 to \$6 a week. For putting elastics on reeds, which was the taking of an ordinary small rubber band and putting it around several pieces to keep them together, the price is ten cents a gross, and the wages earned are from \$4 to \$6 a week. The lowest amount earned by the small girls who have worked

more work, and the additional compensation was given, just as it always the case."

The following figures were given as the work cost of making the "Homer" in question:

Flushing.....	75	Cutting.....	15
Operating.....	50	Pressing.....	13
Seam-binding.....	50		
Button-holes.....	10	Total.....	\$1.72

The listed price for finishing ordinary "Homers" being 45 cents, the random estimate was \$1.42 cents. Reference to the cost book showed \$1.40 as the estimate.

Mr. Stein claimed that such a cloak he sold at \$11.50 wholesale, and it could never be worth \$35. "It might retail from \$14 to \$20, according to circumstances."

Mrs. Stein feels deeply mortified because she was depicted in a costume that she says she never wears, though Miss Nelson is an accomplished fashion writer. She denies that she is severe with the girls, but says "they think so much of us they often call us papa and mamma Stein." She claims to be in sympathy with them, not above them; that she has had many letters of thanks from the girls' mothers for her care of them; that she gives them good advice and example, and employs only those whose morality seems good. She calls them "ladies" instead of "girls." She denies that she used toward THE TIMES reporter the imputed words of "insolent, beggarly, and worthless."

The petit cash book was displayed, but no evidence was seen of a \$14 cloak having been sold any employee. It was claimed that such an entry would certainly have been made upon that book. It recorded numerous items of merchandise sold the girls. Mr. Stein claimed that it was only done for an accommodation and entailed much work. He claimed employees drew money every Saturday, and at any other time, and it was kindness in him to allow it. Nevertheless Miss Nelson had a lively time getting hers.

In all the places visited by the "honest reporter" evidence was found that the poor work girls have already begun to benefit in some slight way at least from the exposures made in their interest. A fan was working at Stein's, water-closets and toilet-rooms were clean, and everything had evidently been freshly brightened up. At the Never-Rip things had also been put to rights and the place was looking cheerful.

The Girls Themselves to Blame.

JULIET, Ill., Aug. 4.—TO THE EDITOR: While commending the efforts of THE TIMES to better the condition of Chicago working girls and conceding that your work is most praiseworthy and benevolent one, still, I can not help feeling that the girls themselves are largely to blame for the condition of affairs. They will go and work for the brutes who run the cloak and underwear factories, and not only that, but when one leaves there are ten ready to fill her place, eager to get the pittance paid them and to work their lives out rather than do housework.

These girls say that housework is degrading. Can it be possible that in any house—any house among the thousands where good domestics are at a premium—there exists a more degrading condition of affairs than that related by Miss Nelson as existing at Julius Stein & Co.'s? They argue that housework is drudgery. What then is work in the room described by Miss Nelson in Friday's TIMES? The girls then say that housework deprives them of their independence. Let us see. A good girl and a son, very many, poor ones—get on an average \$2 per week doing housework. Let us see what they really get. They have good board and lodging worth for it is far better than that of the second and third class boarding-houses—say, \$1.50 per week. That added to the \$2 cash amounts to \$7.50 per week, or about \$30 to \$32 per month. Of this \$13 is clear cash. She has a roof over her head and doesn't have to go from one to six miles to her work. And yet she complains that such a life is slavery!

And yet the Never-Rip Jersey company and Julius Stein & Co. find no lack of employees—in fact, they can not supply their applicants with work. If these girls were hard to get their employers would be more considerate, but they will accept anything. Can you lay all the blame upon the employers? Lead the girls to seek other employments, and these and other firms will be obliged to offer some inducements to get employees. The root of the evil lies in the readiness of the girls to work for little or nothing in these holes.

Direct your efforts to the girls themselves. The country is in great need of domestics. The newspapers are full of advertisements for help wanted. Girls; we want cooks, housemaids, nurses, waitresses at ten times the wages you are now getting. Situations are open everywhere. No one need suffer in the workrooms. Your salvation is in your own hand.

HENRY NESGARDE JOHNSON.

Let Them Join the Assemblies.

OMAHA, Aug. 2.—TO THE EDITOR: I have

mighty dollar. Here in Watska the servant-girl is a lady; she receives good wages, has her Thursday afternoon's out and her rest on Sunday after meals, just as any member of the family has. Yet servant-girls are scarce here. Why will not these poor girls of the crowded cities go to the country, where they may breathe the fresh air instead of being confined to dingy, stifling lofts or damp, dark cellars? Here are humane people and good pay; here they will be regarded as human beings and life will be worth living. Why not find places for these girls who are willing to work in the country and let them know that there are other sources of livelihood besides making shirts at 3 cents a piece in some filthy garret?—Watska (Ill.) Times.

A Possible Remedy.

Too much credit can not be given THE CHICAGO TIMES for its manly defense of the poor working girls of that city. Some months ago it employed a young lady to enter the cloak-making and other establishments and engage herself as an employee. This young lady reporter does so, and in able articles for that paper portrays the outrages the poor workwoman, under a state of espionage, with the hell-bound employers, has to undergo. The only safeguard to woman is her adherence to the labor organization that men formulate. The International Typographical union some years ago invited the ladies to enter their order, compelling them, though, to demand the same wages as the stronger sex. The natural sequence is that lady printers in the larger cities are shown equal favor and make as much money as the male sex. Her vote on all important questions indicate her desire to maintain living prices. The present expose of THE TIMES shows that some women working in the various sink-holes make less than 30 cents per day—10 cents for car-fare and 20 cents for crackers, cheese, and dress. What is the consequence? Poor girls have to resort to other avenues for a livelihood. Forsooth! A blue reflection on the methods of a Christian government.—Burlington (Wis.) Standard Democrat.

Degrading Female Labor.

THE CHICAGO TIMES has been gathering a mass of facts tending to show the utter heartlessness of certain employers of female labor engaged in the production of goods for women's wear. The story throughout is a very sickening one. Girls of tender years and young women of delicate health are subjected to the most exacting duties and paid the most pinching and meager wages. Work that wears the brain, exhausts the nerves, and wears out the body—work that is accepted as the only means for keeping soul and body together—is exacted of these needy and half-starved creatures, who can barely earn enough to sustain life. The insolence and petty annoyances to which these girls are subjected, to say nothing of the petty larcenies perpetrated upon them by a system of "docking," stamp their employers as greedy, heartless, and cruel taskmasters.

THE TIMES gives names and places in full, so that the public may be made fully aware of all the facts. It does not spare these money-grabbers, whose inordinate greed has caused them to outrage every sense of justice and equity and disregard every instinct of humanity.—Eidsburg Commercial Gazette.

The Slave Girls of Chicago.

THE CHICAGO TIMES, with the issue of this morning, begins a series of articles on "Life Among the Slave Girls of Chicago," which should be read by every man, woman, and child the country over in order that some idea may be gained of the horrors attendant upon the careers of the poor creatures who are compelled to battle for an existence in that city of sin. The articles referred to are from the pen of a young lady, who, in the guise of a shop-girl in search of work, traveled about among the great factories and palaces of trade in every quarter of the city in order that she might familiarize herself with the true condition of affairs by close questioning and observation of employers as well as of employees. Sometimes she found it necessary to actually engage herself and take her place at the work-table in order to get a better idea of the treatment accorded the unfortunate slaves by their heartless, pitiless taskmasters.—Milwaukee Review.

What Miss Nelson's Reports Are Worth.

THE CHICAGO TIMES is conducting a very interesting inquiry into the wages and treatment of female employees in city factories. It is made evident that the wages of girls in sewing-rooms in Chicago average about \$3 a week for ten hours' work a day. Yet the political statisticians, the people who prate about the pauper labor of Europe and the well-paid labor of the United States, would doubtless plunge into the industrial maelstrom of Chicago and emerge with bold assertions that wages average from \$8 to \$12 weekly. Such independent investigations as that being made by THE TIMES are worth more than the reports of the most dignified congressional committee.—Kansas City News.

The Grandest Effort on Record.

The crusade THE CHICAGO TIMES is now making against the masters of the "white slaves" of this great city is one of the grandest efforts on record and should receive the hearty support of the press in general and active co-operation of every true citizen. If there is to be boycotts let them be aimed such employers and firms as are described in the aforesaid articles, and then the leaders will be sure of a following that will appall these flint-hearted shylocks.—Chicago Argus.

A Suit to Wear with Pride.

WHO OWNS THE LANDS?

Conflict of Authority Regarding Indemnity Grants Claimed by Northern Pacific Company.

The Fisheries Treaty Likely to Be Used to Test the Views of Republicans.

President Cleveland Said to Have Opposed the Contingency of Seizures by German Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The published this morning of the decision of Judge Sleeper of the Minnesota bench case involving rights to the so-called indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific road are not very full and intelligible. The land-office authorities understand the decision to be a declaration that the of Secretary (now Justice) Lamar in this matter is not good law, restoring the Northern Pacific indemnity lands to the public domain last summer. Lamar ordered the restoration of indemnity lands not selected by the company, and all selected by the company the selection of which had been approved by the department, but if of the latter lands entry was to be only upon the explanation of the patent offered to make entry that the railroad had selected the lands and the patent for them if it could prove that lost lands in place for the recovery of which these lands were claimed. The secretary also held that the railroad was entitled to only one indemnity miles wide instead of two belts of land. From this part of the decision the company appealed for a rehearing, secretary early last fall sent the question to the department of justice for an opinion there it still is. The department has had the question under advisement very nearly a year.

Judge Sleeper's decision appears to claim the of the Northern Pacific two indemnity belts, and that the indemnity lands passed to the company by act of congress. The proposition probably can not be made. Secretary Teller just as much as Lamar claimed the right to withdraw indemnity lands or to refuse to store them to the public domain. The supreme court has plainly distinguished between the lands within the primary of the grant, the title to which passed of congress, and the lands within the title limits of the grant, the title to which would only pass under certain contingencies and subject to certain conditions of the secretary, and only, as in the case of a homestead or a sale, by the delivery of the patent for the land. When Secretary last summer delivered his opinion on indemnity land cases he is said to have consulted Justice Field, and he has come a colleague of Justice Field. The attorney of the Northern Pacific was here last fall in regard to the second indemnity belt, which, however, never withdrawn from settlement. Secretary, Mr. Teller, after careful consideration refusing to do so, he said there were hundred or two thousand of the lands on indemnity lands that had been selected by the railroad company. The selections of which had not been approved by the department, and these interests probably combine to carry this case to the court of Judge Sleeper, and it is very singular if the questions involved do not reach the supreme court, where in land cases are usually prepared for the attorney.

In giving a construction of the adjustment of railroad grants, A. Garland last fall gave an opinion that bearing on this matter. Every grant has provided that the indemnity land be selected subject to the approval of the direction of the secretary of the Interior. The railroad companies, however, simply made their selections and lists to the general land office, and the lands without awaiting approval without any determination by an

The firm exhibited their books to show that the girls get 7 cents a gross for sewing on buckles instead of 4 cents, as reported, and that they make all the way from \$3.50 to \$6 a week. For cutting wire they pay \$1 a day gross, and one of the girls testified that she cut from seventy-five to ninety gross a day, and the books showed that she never earned less than \$3.50 a week when working full time. For springing and basting bustles the shop seems to be paying \$5 to \$6 a week. For putting elastics on reeds, which was the taking of an ordinary small rubber band and putting it around several pieces to keep them together, the price is ten cents a gross, and the wages earned are from \$4 to \$6 a week. The lowest amount earned by the small girls who have worked more than one week is not less than \$3, and from that to \$5, while adults seem to earn from \$8 to \$12, according to experience.

Ellinger's.

Ellinger offered to permit his pay-roll for any week to be copied, and also offered to exhibit his price lists for piece-work, but when a reporter was sent to his place he failed to make good his promise. He exhibited his pay-roll, which he allowed the reporter to examine in his presence, and it was finally agreed that the amount paid every fifteenth person might be copied, with her name and address. The name it is not necessary to give, but the amounts are as follows: \$4.55, \$10.20, \$10.97, \$1.03, \$15.09, \$9.45, \$7, \$9, \$4.06.

Julius Stein's.

Julius Stein showed his rolls as he promised to do. They were made out the 1st and 15th of each month for the previous fortnight. The amount of the earnings of twelve of the oldest employes, varying in service from one to eight years, experienced workers, were taken at random, their ledger accounts in the volume used beginning in January, with a balance from the previous year. The wages drawn by the payment of June 14 last were as follows: \$12.20, \$8.55, \$14.45, \$11.50, \$17.50, \$15.35, \$11.65, \$17.20, \$20, \$14.15, \$20, \$13.55.

A dozen selections from those whose ledger accounts began in March and April, and which it was claimed were more or less inexperienced, from the pay-roll of June 14, were as follows, being for two weeks: \$12, \$6.57, \$4.10, \$14.95, \$11.30, \$12.05, \$9.90, \$8.50, \$9.55, \$10.70, \$7.70, \$16.25.

Those whose accounts commenced in May, but who were practically of the same class as the former, drew the following wages, according to the pay-roll of July 14, for two weeks: \$2.55, \$9.45, \$14.65, \$13.50, \$12.75, \$24.70, \$9.50, \$8.20, \$10.20, \$7.60, \$6.15, \$12.85.

The fortnight preceding June 14 was congenial to labor in weather and the state of the cloak trade. It is claimed that 25 per cent higher wages can be earned in October, which is a busy period. The fortnight includes the absence, but their average is probably no higher than for any other month of the year. The average wages earned must be considered high, because a few of the highest-priced employes raise the general average, which is nearly equal among the balance of the employes. The alleged working day for girls at the Stein factory is from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 12:45 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. for the weekly hours. The great majority work by the piece and at their will inside the general hours.

The following are claimed to be the facts by Mr. Stein: That about 25 per cent of the girls who apply for work are retained as competent enough. The fact that so many girls are constantly under the teacher accounts for the low average of wages. The difference in the earnings of the girls illustrates the disengagement in natural and acquired talents. Some girls will earn twice the amount that others will in the same time. It takes from three months to two years to learn the trade. Any good cloakmaker will be given work at from \$8 to \$12 a week at any time. The great trouble with the girls who apply for work is that they have never learned the use of the needle. Skilled labor in sewing is scarce and the average wages are made by the mass of inexperienced unskilled labor. There are many girls who can earn but little until after much experience.

By the price-book shown, for making the three hundred designs of cloaks, each of which has a name, the Homer cloak entitles the operative to 50 cents and the finisher to 45 cents. The particular one finished by Miss Nelson, which brought 75 cents, demanded

work. If these girls were to get their employers would be more considerate, but they will accept anything. Can you lay all the blame upon the employers? Lead the girls to seek other employments, and these and other firms will be obliged to offer some inducements to get employes. The root of the evil lies in the readiness of the girls to work for little, or nothing in these holes.

Direct your efforts to the girls themselves. The country is in greatest need of domestics. The newspapers are full of advertisements for help wanted. Girls, we want cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, and waitresses at ten times the wages you are now getting. Situations are open everywhere. No one need suffer in the workrooms. Your salvation is in your own hand.

HENRY NESGARDE JOHNSON.

Let Them Join the Assemblies.

OMAHA, Aug. 2.—TO THE EDITOR: I have read with great interest your articles on slavery in Chicago. It is very true about those girls working for starvation wages. But why do those girls work for such a trade when they can better themselves, which I know they can? I have been a shop victim myself, but it was not because I was obliged to be.

There is no use in talking. A girl that has no home has no business in shops. There are plenty of situations in private families where a girl may get \$3 or \$4 and even \$5 per week, board included. Now when her wage is up she has all this left for clothes. That is where a girl can better her condition. Is it not better, then, to be a domestic than a shop girl? In my time I was a domestic, and prefer it to shop work. I have daughters, but none of them shall ever be shop girls if I know it. There will be no use in merely arousing the people if the girls don't try to arouse themselves. The people have been aroused enough.

Some women are awful timid, and yet there are some that are not. The women of the Christian Temperance union could not induce a half-dozen of all the girls in all the shops of Chicago to organize among themselves, or join with the organization that is in Chicago at present, of which there are three different assemblies of working girls.

Girls, if there are any of you that would like to join the working-girls' assembly you will be thankfully received by the sisters.

MARY HERING.

"White Slaves" in America.

THE CHICAGO TIMES has recently been publishing a series of sensational articles on "The White Slaves of Chicago." Its investigations have so far been confined mainly to the sewing girls and a terrible condition of affairs is revealed. At one factory one sewing girl received 42 cents for three days' work. Lots of the girls did not average over 2 or 3 cents a day. One of the oldest and most skilled workers had only \$6.10 coming to her for two weeks' work. The treatment of the girls was tyrannical in the extreme. They were scolded, fined, and browbeaten without mercy, and their pay held back until often they were on the verge of starvation. At another cloak factory it was even worse. As the writer of the article, "Nell Nelson," expresses it, "labor there is bondage, the laborer a slave, and flesh and blood cheaper than needles and thread." She found there one young girl who was making fringe, working nine and one-half hours a day, for an average of about 104 cents. Another girl said: "I'm here since May, but I don't like it; the boss is a horrid thing. Him and the forelady watches us all the time, and they don't give us hardly any work. I can only make one cloak a day; some pays 30 cents, some 40 cents, and some 50 cents. Yesterday I had only 60 cents coming to me for two days. They search your bag and your pocket when you go home nights to see if you have any thread or pieces about you."

Can the records of the "pauper labor of Europe" show sadder instances of ill-paid toil, abject poverty, and helpless suffering than is recorded in these Chicago exposures?

And yet the American workmen and women are "protected" by a tariff aggregating 40 per cent, are they not—the highest aggregate ever known. But this tariff does not seem to protect them.

It does not enable them to earn sufficient wages to keep soul and body together.

There must be a mistake somewhere. The tariff does not protect the workers. Who, then, does it protect?

It certainly protects Julius Stein, Ellinger, Weatherall, and the bosses generally, at the expense of labor, and that is why wealthy corporations favor it.

If the tariff really protected labor there would be no such white slavery in America as THE CHICAGO TIMES describes. *—Minneapolis Star and News.*

Go to the Country.

THE CHICAGO TIMES has been publishing a series of articles from the pen of Nell Nelson on city slave girls, being an exposition of the cruel, heartless manner in which sewing girls in the city are treated and cheated. It is the sad story of real life as it is among the poor, but honest, struggling for an existence in our overcrowded cities. We in the country can form no conception of the brutal manner in which modest, honest, industrious working girls or boys, too, for that matter, are treated in the great cities where all is hurry and hurly-burly and the weak and helpless are scarcely seen or else trodden under foot by the rushing crowd who see nothing but the al-

lone and the well-paid labor of the United States, would doubtless plunge into the industrial maelstrom of Chicago and emerge with bold assertions that wages average from \$8 to \$12 weekly. Such independent investigations as that being made by THE TIMES are worth more than the reports of the most disfigured congressional committee. *—Kansas City News.*

The Grandest Effort on Record.

The crusade THE CHICAGO TIMES is now making against the masters of the "white slaves" of this great city is one of the grandest efforts on record and should receive the hearty support of the press in general and active co-operation of every true citizen. If there is to be boycotts let them be aimed such employers and firms as are described in the aforesaid articles, and then the leaders will be sure of a following that will applaud these flint-hearted Shylocks. *—Chicago Argus.*

A Suit to Wear with Pride.

A libel suit has already attached to THE CHICAGO TIMES because of its exposures of the terrible system of ill-treatment, cruelty, and poor pay to which working women of that city are subjected. THE TIMES is doing a good work, however, and it ought to wear the suit with pride. *—Washington Post.*

The honest reporter's story.

THE UNSIGNED SIOUX TREATY.

Symptoms of Defection Among the Indians Give the Commissioners Hope.

STANDING ROCK, Dakota, Aug. 5.—The Indians are remaining in camp and are anxiously awaiting tomorrow when they will get their rations. The conference adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock, and a lively session is expected. The first expression of the Indians since the commissioners accused their chiefs of intimidation will be given, and their speeches are awaited with anxiety. There is no apparent change in the sentiment of the chiefs, who still assert that they will never accept the treaty, but it is believed by the commissioners and others that a break will be made by at least one-half of the Indians.

The power of the chiefs has been greatly decreased by Agent McLaughlin, who during the last few years has given the humblest Indian to understand that he is as good as the highest chief or medicine man. The visit of Sitting Bull to the commission has increased the hope of success, for if he was sincere in what he said he is much more friendly than was hoped for. It is understood that tomorrow the commissioners will call upon the influential half-breeds and friendly Indians to sign first, and if these sign some believe the Indians will follow. It is now conceded that as the Indians at this agency go so will go all the tribes on the reservation, and that success here will secure the opening of the land to settlers.

At the last private council of the Indians many were absent. This is taken as an indication of a split in the tribes and the breaking of the deadlock. Several of the chiefs, including Black Bull and Cottonwood, were among the absent and the rumor is now afloat among the half-breeds and interpreters that they held a separate council and decided to favor the treaty. This has not been confirmed, but sufficient is being whispered to warrant the hope of at least a partial success.

The law requires that the consent of three-fourths of the Indians shall be obtained, and this fact, together with the strong opposition of the most influential chiefs, is not encouraging. If the unit rule is broken a lively scene among the Indians may be expected, for those who lead the opposition to the treaty are bitter and resolute.

A St. Louis Girl Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The police are looking for Ada Higbee, 18 years old, who left home last Saturday, telling her mother that she would never see her again. She became engaged in North Vernon, Ind., where her father was then living in good circumstances, to a man who afterward turned out to be married. Since then she has been subject to fits of melancholy. She has considerable talent as a vocalist and pianist and recently filled an engagement as such in a summer theater here under the name of Pearl Scott.

Caught by the Wire.

Mrs. Mary Pedronx of 153 Huron street alighted from a cable train at the corner of Clark and Superior streets last night. A piece of wire which was wound about the car-wheel caught her dress, and, as the train moved, dragged her some distance. When picked up, the grip having stopped, it was found that she was quite badly injured.

A Corner-Stone Robbed.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 5.—It has just been discovered that the corner-stone of the German Methodist church of this city has been robbed of its contents by thieves, who cut away the brick above the stone. The church, which was built forty-nine years ago, has been used but little lately. The thieves secured some gold coin and other valuables.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

Off Old Kinsale head, Aurania, from New York, for Liverpool.

Read the other side of the story.

probably combine to carry this case to the court of Judge. Sleeper, and it is very singular in the questions involved not reach the supreme court, where in land cases are usually prepared to give.

In giving a construction of the act adjustment of railroad grants. Attorney Garland last fall gave an opinion that bearing on this matter. Every grant has provided that the indemnity lands be selected subject to the approval of the direction of the secretary of the Interior. The railroad companies, however, simply made their selections and sent lists to the general land office, and the lands without awaiting approval without any determination by any act besides the railroad company of the whether there was a loss of lands in justifying this selection of indemnity lands that now the litigation does not concern either the railroad company or government, but is between persons who of the railroad company and persons settled under the homestead laws, a want to show that the railroad company no right to select and sell the disputed lands. The requirement in the granting of the selections of indemnity lands approved by the secretary is rendered entirely nugatory by the attorney general's opinion of Nov. 17, 1887, on the that that approval was not stipulated in the act for the adjustment of lands passed March 3, 1887. He says: "selections made by the railroad company shall have been approved is not required by the fifth section, nor that it shall be patented." This opinion is, of course, general, but only to the applicability of act under consideration, but it affects of these Northern Pacific cases.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Little Doubt that the Senate Will Repeal the Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The bill admitting of Washington territory into the union holds the position of a business on the legislative calendar, senate—a position which it attained ago and which it is likely to hold a longer. The fisheries treaty in operative session promises to absorb the of the senate during the present week pending question is the motion of Morgan to postpone further consideration until December. No doubt is entertained that it will be decided adversely, for the treaty will come formally before senate, article by article, for amendment is inferred from some utterances of senators in debate that effort was made to amend the treaty considerably so that it may finally command the support of some republicans.

An effort will be made in the hour now to return to the regular order of purpose of having "suspension of assurance" are secured that the Pease road funding bill will not be called believed that this effort will meet opposition, and in case of success to incorporate the Niagara Canal company several bills for the erection of public buildings will probably be acted upon. Efficiency appropriation bill promises to occupy two days or more before completed, and then the report of the committee on the army appropriation will probably be ready for the act house. The Oklahoma bill may subject for discussion.

CONSUL JONAS' VIEWS.

Austrian Immigrants Mainly of Cultural Class—Poor Croppers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Charles consul at Prague, whose original appointment was canceled out of regard to Austrian government and then the action canceled upon an intimation Austrian government that on account they were not afraid of Mr. Jonas his youth was a Bohemian politician side opposed to the government, is few days. His consular has, by the been raised from class 8 to class 5 of the most important in Europe been asked to appear before the investigation committee in New will do so. "There is," he said, "a sale immigration of criminals to try from Bohemia or any of

attered, nervous system. Men and women should seek to get their nervous system right as the first condition toward doing God aright in the practical work of this world and their preparation for the next. The world needs is a healthy religion. A man that had its origin in chloral or an overloaded stomach would be likely to be taken by any reasonably sensible man as a divine revelation. But there was no reason for supposing that some reasonable dreams were not inspired from God. On the contrary, there was evidence of dreams which had saved human life, and were undoubtedly inspired in the belief of divine providence. A man can do nothing in life which could not be attributed to him in a dream.

LIFE ON THE ROAD.

Commercial Travelers Rate Themselves and Are Rated.

—, Gus W.—, and a party who is known on the road in eight or ten states as "Major," representing respectively the steel and paint trade, manage several times a year to lay out routes so as to travel together, as upon the same class of customers and do not interfere with each other in way of competition. The two have had some good times together, the party being congenial, and while there frequent no ill nature has ever shown any of their meetings. The object of the story is to chronicle some of the adventures of representative drummers, past, present, and future, which will give the reader a fair idea of the life of the higher class of traveling men far from home, between the hours of heat and cold, rain, snow, or shine, for go, stay by the time-table unless sickness or any of business or pleasure detains them before appointing time. With this class of men there is no arbitrary rule laid down by the firms they employ them, no strings tied to them by the firms, who are content to allow them full liberty to size them up by results at the general end of the year. They go where they please, lay off when they feel tired, in fact, have more freedom, doubtless, than other classes of employees.

One above alluded to was formerly a member of two others being considered members of the firm, as they familiarly term their quasi-organization. One of these was the eldest of the three, the other the youngest. The former, was a man over 70 years of age, but as young in spirit as in pursuit of business and as Jim N.—, the baby of the flock. But one day, after the old man had not been seen for some time, the boys learned that he had been killed for that mysterious station to which he has ever yet returned. The fellows had eyed for a month, and even to this day speak of him softly whenever engaged in a similar style of a venture in which "old" was always called, used to take a promise. The old man had for long years been a success for himself, had gone on the road again, and failed. It was this which went to his heart and took him off, and in his last moments a companion, his own worst enemy, but his companions, who had lost, void him unmanly all butes which go to make up a man, of surface-polish, generosity, principle, faithfulness, except when embracing a false loyalty. One of them always a friend and with one so severe it need not be said that he counted friendship with but need, this trait of character seems to bring traveling men as a rule. There is a high caste among commercial agents as well as among the ladies of a village. There are about three classes of men on the road which might be analyzed as follows:

Class. Men who represent old and well-established houses, with specialties of their own or a person's invention and earn from \$2,500 a year and expenses.

Class. Odds and ends, composed of very old and very old men, who have been on the road without promotion on account of inability that they have got into a rut from which they will never be able to extricate themselves. This is the class, particularly the "new" men, that derides the drummer most.

Class. The profession in an unenviable light before the people of the country. When a young man starts out, if he has breeding and common sense, he will smirch the character of the entire profession more than forty of his older brethren in all their more experienced lives. This class which is always seen in public, and of all observed, the most prominent in small towns in which they may have been. They are afraid that every man and child will not understand that they are "traveling men." They talk politics, business, and pleasure with loud voices, and succeed in producing the impression.

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