

PRICE 2 CENTS

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Milton George Believes that Education Will Surely Solve the Wage Question.

Women Should Seek More Congenial Employment than is Offered by the Shop or Factory.

**The Gregarious Character of the People the
Most Dangerous Feature of Modern
Civilization.**

Milton George, editor of the *Western Rural*, an agricultural paper, was raised on a farm and loves the country, though he works in the city.

"I have made a study of the labor question," he said, "more on behalf of the farmer than of the factory and shop girls, having been a farmer myself, and consequently being more in sympathy with that class of labor. But collaterally I have studied to some extent all kinds of labor problems. It is my conviction that education is the prime factor. Men and women generally act in later life very much after the manner in which they have been educated when young. I have taken a deep interest in the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys, located at Norwood Park."

"You donated the ground for the site, did you not?"

"Conditionally, yes. The donation was based upon the raising of a certain sum of money to carry the project into effect, and I am very desirous that it shall be raised, and in addition I desire that agriculture shall be the basis of the subjects taught. I have suggested that the proper name of the school, when in complete running order, should be 'The Agricultural and Manual Training School for Boys,' making agriculture the most prominent feature; but of course manual training goes hand in hand with agriculture."

"The school is intended for boys exclusively, is it not?"

"As at present constituted and conducted, it is. My first proposition was to include girls as well, but I dropped it eventually lest it might interfere with the Evanston Industrial School for Girls, and the people might think we were asking them for too much. The Evanston school is as much a reform as a training school, whereas the object of our school at Newwood Park is to prepare boys for future usefulness and thus prevent them from ever becoming criminals or needing reformation. All else here is

It is pleased with the progress made. The boys are not only well trained, but they are good boys, and people living in the vicinity say they are better behaved than the average, and all this with less than a year's training, which is certainly very encouraging for the projectors of the enterprise. I am satisfied that training-schools should be added to our common-school system. It would cost money, but it costs less to educate children to do right than to punish them as criminals.

world and the young man, who had kindly took refuge under his wing, thought that Miss Niedringhaus and her patient fell in love with each other, and as soon as he was well enough to travel they started for St. Louis, where they were to be married. But it seems that they decided on the way that the old lover might make trouble if that plan were carried out, and so they stopped in St. Paul and were married there.

HUBBELLISM IN MASSACHUSETTS

...followed her about the adjoining cell, was ... He said that con ... the ... was so great ... training men who ... the ... have to have a ... Mrs. Edmunds was ... and had ... because of her good looks and ... particularly well adapted to the ... of the school, but also because she ...

...was in the room the ... Sunday was this. I met her quite ac ... at Thompson's restaurant, and as there ... a lot of new goods to open I asked her as an ... accommodation to come and help arrange them ... as to save time. The door was open. While ... were fixing up the cloaks the wind blew the ... door shut and I never noticed it. Soon a rap ... me and Mrs. Edmunds thought it might be her ... husband, so I did not open the door ... once. I didn't know she was ... carried at first, but she told me about her hus ... being here in disguise. The door remained ... ut. Pretty soon a louder rap came and this ... me it was the house officer, who said I must ... en the door, and I told him I would put a chair ... the entrance to keep it open and he went away ... the door was kept open. That's about all I know ... on Monday about noon Edmunds and an ... other arrived and arrested us. The fellow must ... insane."

Atwood is a stout, well-built man of about 35, ... blue eyes and a blonde mustache. The ... woman is a pronounced brunette. The couple ... to get bail and will appear before Justice ... well this morning.

MAYOR HEWITT'S REBUKE.

Central Labor Union Lectured for Not Allowing Women to Receive Relief.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mayor Hewitt is not pleased with the action of the Central Labor union refusing his proffers of aid out of the surplus of the Hartt boycott relief fund to the women whose situations because they testified before a congressional committee. He wrote the union letter today, in which he said:

"You asked me, on behalf of the Central Labor Union, to organize a subscription for the relief of certain women who had been discharged in consequence of having appeared as witnesses before a congressional committee. I promptly replied that the women were entitled to indemnity, and that I would appropriate a portion of the funds in my possession for their relief. You reply that the Central Labor union did not allow the women to receive relief because it proposed to pay it out of the money which was raised in the case of O. M. Hartt, whom you do not seem to me to have a grievance greater against the Central Labor union than they have against the employers who discharged them without notice. In its narrow prejudice it will not permit serving women to be relieved from the distressing condition in which they have been placed through no fault of their own, and you prefer rather that they should starve than receive the relief which you assigned for the hand of one whom you choose to designate as an enemy of organized labor."

"It is very hard to please you, but I leave the matter to be settled between you and the unfortunate women whom you thus condemn to starvation. If, however, these women, more reasonable than you are, shall see fit to come to my office they will be treated with the kindness and consideration to which they are entitled and which you deny to them."

Statesmen at the Stock Yards.
CONGRESSMAN ROGER Q. HILLS, Wilson of West Virginia, and LAWLER of Illinois visited the stock yards yesterday and were accorded a reception that they may feel proud of. They were taken in by S. P. Gady, president of the County Association, Jesse Sherwood, E. E. Brown, C. H. Outranch, Thomas Gibson, and other prominent democrats. They then went to the Exchange building where fully a thousand people had assembled in exchange rooms to hear the statesmen discuss the tariff question.

Milan's Divorce Suit.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—Proceedings for divorce between the king and queen of Serbia will open today. A network of political intrigues connects the whole affair. Russian and Austrian diplomats are especially active around Belgrade. A large array of distinguished courtiers is engaged on either side. The case takes on the importance of a political event.

Suicide of a Prominent Politician.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—John McCullough, a prominent politician and ex-member of the legislature, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. The deed was evidently carefully planned and was due to family and pecuniary troubles.

Steel Ram Cast for a Cruiser.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The steel ram of the new cruiser San Francisco, now being constructed at the Union Iron works, this city, was cast today at the Pacific rolling mills. The result of the casting will not be known until the metal is cooled, which will take several days.

...the captain, "but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say that there are fifteen feet of water in the hold."

"When all hands got on deck the captain sent for Boatwain Berghoist and told the men to saturate the upper woodwork with paraffine, which was done. He said he wanted to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer in charge came aboard and saw the paraffine. The ship had been saturated."

...ing he would speak to the ship's long ... plank of her floated. He did not consider her unseaworthy, he said, and though the chances were poor he would try to take the vessel into some port.

"The officer of the Persian Monarch, knowing nothing then of the story of the scuttling, thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade him to leave the bark, but he persisted and remained on the vessel. When the boats reached the steamer the captain, evidently becoming frightened, decided to return to his ship and called upon the men to return with him. All refused but the first mate. Immediately after the captain and mate had been returned to their craft the steamer quit the vicinity, leaving the ship about five hundred miles south by east of Newfoundland."

It is not thought the three officers can make port with the sinking vessel, and they will probably be compelled to leave her. The British consul will thoroughly investigate the crew's story. If it can be proved that Capt. Tait desired to gain the insurance he leaves himself open to severe punishment. The crew say they will tell more if brought before an investigation.

ELOPED AND NOT FORGIVEN.

The Father of a Blushing Bride of 14 Has His New Son-in-Law Arrested.

TISCOIA, Ill., Aug. 27.—Saturday evening W. F. Purcell, a young music-dealer of Fairlands, and Miss Elsie Miller, the pretty 14-year-old daughter of Elias Miller, a farmer of that vicinity, quietly disappeared. The father suspected an elopement and gave pursuit, but they eluded him and were married at a neighboring town. They returned this evening and showed their marriage certificate, but Farmer Miller was relentless. He had a warrant issued for the arrest of the young man on the charge of kidnapping his child, but the papers being defective Purcell was released to join his bride of tender years. Miller is still determined that the marriage shall be annulled and the "kidnaping" punished.

VIN ENNIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—A girl 14 years of age eloped with a man 20 years old. Cordelia, the daughter of Mrs. Mandin, who keeps a boarding-house here, ran away last night with William Brown, a bartender. The enraged mother pursued them and found them at Lawrenceville. She brought her daughter home and asserts that she will apply the law to Brown. The runaway was married, but an attempt will be made to break the tie.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

At Havre, La Bourgogne, for New York.
At Liverpool, England, from New York.
At Bremen, Germania, from Baltimore.
At Hamburg, Hammonia, from New York.
At Glasgow, State of Georgia, from New York.
At Southampton, Ems, from New York for Bremen.
At New York, Circassia, from Glasgow and Holland, from London.
At Mobile, Anchonia, from New York for Glasgow.

Stabbed by an Unknown Negro.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Michael F. Daley, a merchant living on Franklin street, had started out this morning to make some purchases when he was pumped upon in his own doorway by an unknown negro, who stabbed him terribly in the abdomen and then escaped. Daley's cries brought aid, and he was taken to the hospital. The doctors say he can not live.

Suicidal.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 27.—Frank Newton of Rock County, 42, died in a fit of despondency caused by ill health, killed himself with a revolver today.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Aug. 27.—William Riley, a farmer near Black Rapids, this county, hanged himself with a plow line to a small tree near his home.

Janesville Calls a Pastor.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Rev. M. F. Albrecht, formerly of Chicago and now pastor of the German Lutheran church at Lebanon, Wis., has been called to the pulpit of St. Paul's Lutheran church, this city. He succeeds Rev. J. H. Schlerf, who has been called to Milwaukee.

Creston District Fair Opens.

CRESTON, Iowa, Aug. 27.—The Creston district fair started today with an unusually large number of entries. There are some fast horses on the ground, and if the weather continues favorable the success of the fair is assured.

...heated interview. After a few days' rest the pair will leave for an extended tour in the east, returning to St. Louis to live.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Miss Niedringhaus was one of the leaders of society here and was engaged to be married to a prominent young business man, who will learn of her marriage with great surprise. She is the daughter of Henry F. Niedringhaus, a wealthy stock dealer, with large land interests in Montana. A few months ago Miss Niedringhaus went to Miss City, Montana, to spend the summer. While there she met Mr. ...

HUBBELLISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Collector Fitzgerald Informs Employees that They Need Not Pay Assessments.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, collector and custodian of the postoffice building, has issued the following in effect to the circular sent to the postoffice employees by the democratic state committee:

"To the employees in the collector's department in the Third district of Massachusetts, and to those in the custodian's department of the postoffice and sub-treasury building, Boston: I am informed that a circular has been sent to all persons employed in the departments above mentioned requesting contributions to a political campaign fund. This is to inform all interested that the same has been done without the sanction of the collector and custodian, and every employee is hereby instructed that faithfulness in the discharge of his duty will be the best recommendation for his retention in office and that they are as free, so far as contributions are concerned, as if they were employed by a private firm. The vicious system of assessing officeholders, many of whom are very poorly paid, especially in the custodian's department, does not hold under this administration."

Anti-Law and Order Crusade Postponed.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—The suits by the Anti-Law and Order league against the railroads, telegraph companies, newspapers, livery stable proprietors, etc., for the violation of the Sunday laws were not entered today as expected. The leaders in the movement say that the society is not quite ready, but when it starts it is the intention to force a general suspension of business by the continuous prosecution of all violations.

Fortunate Mrs. Bigler.

WARREN, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Bigler, an old lady of this city, has just received word that an uncle named Brandenburg has died in Germany, leaving a fortune valued at \$100,000 to herself and a few other heirs, all living in the United States. The bulk of the property is in Baltimore, Md., consisting of a number of fine business blocks.

Movement of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The movement of standard silver dollars from the different mints and sub-treasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver vault in the treasury building will continue tomorrow in lots of \$500,000 a day, and will continue until the vault is filled. The vault has a capacity of \$100,000,000 in silver dollars.

Mexican Commissioners in Hard Luck.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 27.—Advises from Chiapas state that the members of the commission appointed by Mexico to delimit the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala are eight days' journey from San Cristobal, the capital of Chiapas, out of funds and in want. The state government has forwarded food and money to them.

Gen. Harrison's Quiet Life.

MIDDLE BASS, O., Aug. 27.—Gen. Harrison gains in health and appearance every day, and those who have not seen him for several days comment upon his greatly improved appearance. Late this afternoon he took a long row on Lake Erie. This evening he is writing in the cottage and quietly enjoying the lake breezes.

Blood Mares and Wild Animals Arrive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The National Horse and Hound show, which arrived at this port today from London, had on board 113 blood mares, among them the celebrated Naomi, which came from Queen Victoria's stables. There were also on the steamer four cages of wild animals consigned to the Central park menagerie.

Death of the Maine Giantess.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Aug. 27.—Miss Sylvia Hardy, the biggest woman in Maine, commonly known as the Maine giantess, died at her home in Wilton Saturday night. Miss Hardy traveled with Barnum's for many years and was nearly seven feet tall.

Fair Weather in Illinois.

Fair weather is predicted for northern Illinois and rain for the southern portion.

...training-schools should be added to our common-school system. It would cost money, but it costs less to educate children to do right than to punish them as criminals. Training schools for both sexes would qualify children for the different branches of industry, and after a full course each could choose for himself or herself that particular line most congenial. If a boy preferred a practical life rather than the manual work he would find that manual training would be of great benefit to him.

...age at once in some remunerative industry, whereas the college boy is fit for nothing but school-teaching until he has devoted other years to the study of law, theology, medicine, or science. Life on a farm is to a certain extent a manual training school, and the advantage that farmers' sons derive from it is shown in the fact that they are today occupying prominent positions in nearly all our great wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns. You will no doubt remember that Prof. David Swigart remarked some time ago that boys 'should get their feet upon the soil' if they wanted to be true men. Colleges give theories. It is practice that is wanted. Of course theories are essential, but theories of themselves are of no earthly use unless put into practice.

"I suppose THE TIMES, having thoroughly investigated the condition of the shop and factory girl, and set it forth in print as it found it, is now searching for a corrective of the evils discovered. I am not prepared to answer categorically all questions suggested, but will give my views in a general way. I am myself an employee of female labor, having a number of women in my composing-room getting type. I have tried both men and women and I must say I prefer women. They are steadier, more reliable, generally do what they undertake, and as a rule are strictly honest. I find that they are equally as deft as men, if not more so, and of course I pay them the same price per thousand 'ems' that I pay men. The work is light and women are well adapted to it. And there are other avenues of labor much more profitable for girls than shops and factories, if they would only be willing to enter them. It is very difficult to get girls to do ordinary household work where they get good pay and have the best of comforts and surroundings. And then there is an ample field in dressmaking and kindred occupations that are more befitting and make girls more entitled to respect than employment in factories and stores. I repeat, we should invest more money in our public schools in the line of manual training. The only possible objection is that they will be more expensive. If taxes could be properly placed to this end the whole country would be benefited. I am thoroughly in favor of an income tax which would compel large capitalists to pay their just proportion of taxation and which they now shirk in the main. Were they required to do their duty as citizens there would be abundant means for supporting training schools, and at the same time there would, in the near future, be less money spent in punishing criminals. We must get at the bottom and build anew."

"What do you think of legislation as a remedy?"

"I am not in favor of the state undertaking to legislate as to the number of hours of labor. There are so many different kinds of labor that it seems to me impossible for the state to interfere in a general way and attempt to cover all by statute. For instance, men and women engaged on farms have to work at times fifteen hours a day, and the next day perhaps only a third as long. I think labor itself must regulate the hours."

"But we are not talking of farm labor exclusively. It is the shop and factory girl we are chiefly interested in."

"Yes, I occasionally forget the farm being uppermost in my mind. For those girls I should say legislation regulating the hours of service would be an excellent thing, as they frequently work in rooms poorly lighted and ventilated. Life and health should be protected, but at the same time I believe that a man or woman who wants to work more than eight hours should be permitted to do so. Another point: Proprietors of stores where women are employed ought to be compelled to provide seats for them. In my daily rounds I often see tired women standing, with nothing to do, who ought to be resting. And yet sitting all day is even more laborious, though perhaps not as injurious as standing. Women are frequently thoughtless of their health. From 5 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon the tired working girls take the street cars for their homes. They need

Therefore Make Your Want Known,
And Both Wants Will Be Gratified.

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"The school is intended for boys exclusively, is it not?"

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seats, but most of them are occupied by their own sex who have been shopping or calling, and not one of these would ever think of giving her seat to a working girl who had been on her feet all day. No woman whose business does not compel her to be down-town and take the cars between the hours named is entitled to a seat when working girls are standing. I make it a rule to give the tired girl my seat if I am not sure I am more in need of it than she, but I don't worry myself about the lady who has been out shopping and ought to have gone home in due time."

"Can the restriction of immigration work a cure?"

"In a form of government like ours it does not seem consistent at first thought to restrict immigration, as we were all foreigners through our ancestors some time ago; but, of course, if it becomes a matter of self-preservation we may have to. If it were possible to base discrimination on the views and intentions of the immigrants, rejecting those who are not competent to be and do not intend to become good citizens, discrimination might work great good. Many of our foreign-born citizens are as good citizens as the native-born. I noticed that at the Anglo-American picnic, held Saturday, the sentiments inscribed on the banners were true to our national life and hope. To me the most alarming thing in our civilization is the gregarious character of our people. When I was a boy, boys and girls were content to work on a farm; but now there are few farmers' children that do not aspire to city life. Here they come in competition with all classes of labor, and help to reduce wages the same as immigrants. Why, the old farms in the country are not nearly as well worked as they should be, and were formerly, because of this exodus to the city. And then there is that tremendous country in the northwest that ought to be developed. I went through it last June and found a vast empire of the finest land in the world, with ample room for all the myriads that swarm in our great cities. At times, of course, competition is great in agricultural products as it is in manufacturing industries, but the farmer who tills the soil thoroughly and becomes forehand enough to hold his crops when prices are low so as to sell when prices are high will always find farming remunerative."

"No labor adds wealth to a nation except productive labor. The more we have of that the richer shall we become as a nation. Then if by legislation, education, or any other means we shall secure a more equal distribution of this wealth we shall be more prosperous and happy. There should certainly be a more equal distribution than there has been for the last twenty-five years. I suppose this inequality is due largely to inventions in mechanical processes, of which business men have been wise enough to take advantage, and thus accumulate vast fortunes in a few years. These same inventions offer the comfort and ease which tend to gather in from the country to the great centers like Chicago the people who wish to enjoy them. In other words, the young people have been drifting into the thought that to labor in the ordinary way is not dignified or respectable. So if, in our schools, we could teach them to work and how to work the question would be partly solved—that of preparing them for performing the highest duties of life in the highest possible sense. A law against the employment of child labor would be a good thing. A child ought to be taught to work, but it should be 'play-work' and not for wages. It is not in harmony with the laws of nature, to say nothing of the moral law, for a child to work for wages that he must give to another. The question of a protective tariff is generally discussed from a selfish standpoint. If we could find men wise enough and patriotic enough to adjust it on the line of simply meeting the expenses of government I should heartily favor such adjustment. But so long as our expenses are so enormous they must be met and some kind of a tariff may be necessary. But I do not care to discuss the tariff in this connection."

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

The Situation in Jacksonville Continues Alarming—Statistics of the Plague.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—Today ends the first month of the existence of yellow fever in Jacksonville, the first suspicious case having been brought here July 28. The record is as follows: Total cases, 107; deaths, 17; discharged cured, 25; under treatment, 62, many of whom are convalescent. The sensational stories about the suppression of news of cases and deaths by the authorities are utterly false. Possibly a few cases have not been reported by family physicians, but the number is doubtless off set by cases reported that are not typical yellow fever cases. No death has been suppressed.

Political work is much hampered by the fever and consequent scare. Both the democratic and republican candidates for governor have been quarantined. Capt. Fleming at Monticello, and Col. Sherman at his home in Sawley, for harboring relatives who are refugees from this city. Both are free now. The schooner Charlotte Sibley, with ice, from Belfast, Me., came in today. The crew stopped at Mayport. The vessel was brought up by a tug in charge of steydors. She will be towed to the saw-mill below the city, fumigated and loaded with lumber, and turned over to the captain and crew at Mayport. Since the fever has thinned out considerably the colored population has thinned out considerably.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—A Jacksonville special says: The situation is certainly becoming

LOSING LABOR VOTE.

The Indianapolis "Journal" to be Purchased from Mr. New and Made a Union Paper.

Hovey and Matson Both Have Leaved Absence, but May Not Meet on the Stamp.

Hoosier Prohibitionists Making Large Contribution—Thurman's Speeches Having a Great Run as Campaign Documents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The republican managers after exhausting all their resources without accomplishing anything to bring about compromise in the long-standing row between the Indianapolis *Journal* and the union printers finally resolved to make up a purse to buy the concern out. The opposition to any republican has been spreading into all classes of workingmen here, and this fight with the *Journal* and the typographical union had much to do with it. A syndicate of Indiana republicans, David Dudley Foulke at the head, was for several weeks ago for the purchase of the *Journal*. John C. New agreed to let them have it for \$120,000. It was thought an awful high price for it, but the syndicate about raising it. After shelling the woods week or two they raised \$135,000, which was tendered the *Journal* folks, they refused it. Tonight it is understood the entire amount was raised and that within a few days the change will take place. Mr. New paid for the *Journal* about nine years ago. It is understood that several Chicago parties are interested and that the *Journal* will be made a union office.

Both parties are making frantic efforts for the labor vote. One of the managers of the craft campaign, who was himself a wage-earner not many years ago, estimates that fully 90 percent of the workingmen are democrats, and appears to be sincere in the belief the party will have many accessions from the class. "Democrats," he said, "understand the workingmen how to approach the workers. Why or how it is done I don't care to say because we are very well satisfied with the republicans are pursuing. Any man who makes a mistake in underestimating the intelligence of the workingmen."

It is chiefly upon the tariff issue that both parties are expecting to gain votes among the workers. A prominent republican who lives in a section of the city thickly inhabited by workers, and who is in high favor among the working classes, estimates that fully two-thirds of the workingmen of Indiana are democrats. "I mean," he said, "that they have before rejected the democratic ticket, they become active in politics and exerted influence at all probably it will be for the democratic party, but so far as I have learned the chances are favorable to the republicans. It is a great deal of talk to the contrary, but having some influence, I suppose, but it is not altogether true. There is a young lawyer in my neighborhood who has been around that there were twenty-five republican railroad men over there who would vote for Harrison. I sent a friend to him to ascertain names of these men, knowing he would not do so, and he was not able to give me more than three names. They were persons who have voted the democratic ticket. It is my belief that the most of the talk about changes is of the kind."

HOVEY AND MATSON MAY TALK.

The Rival Candidates for the Indianapolis Chairmanship Granted Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The speaker today before the house the requests of Messrs. Hovey and Matson, the rival candidates for the governor of Indiana, for leaves of absence for fifteen days on account of important business. The request caused a laugh, but Mr. O'Neill of Missouri objected to them on the ground that the house was not to grant leaves for political reasons after the vote on Saturday revoked all leaves.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey thought the Indiana campaign had been fought long enough on the floor of the house and he favored referring the fight to Indiana. He therefore suggested that the leaves be granted, which motion was voted down.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Chairman Jewett's challenge for a joint debate between the national republican and democratic candidates did not reach Chairman Huston until after published. Huston said tonight that the challenge would probably not be given consideration next week, as Mr. Jewett had said in his letter an answer was not desired before the latter part of this week. His own views had already been expressed and he would leave it to other members of the state committee and Gen. Hovey to decide they wanted a joint debate. He says privately, however: "There is no law compelling us into a joint discussion, and we simply won't do any, that's all there is about it." The prohibitionist state committee has polled the state claims fifty thousand votes.