AY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1888. PRICE 2 CENTS.

ald lawns abounded, and inscriptions such as "Ave Maria," "To-Deum Laudamus," the dates "1814" (birth), "1888" (jubilee year of Father Sorin), were observable in every place of vantage, worked in either flowers or brilliantly illuminated fabrics. The entire facade of the university building and St. Edward's hall were fes-tooned in the national colors, from all the windows fluttered innumerable little flags, while festoons of evergreen sustained wreaths of palm and laurel, dotted with red and vellow roses.

The first ecclesiastical coromony of the day was the solemn consecration of the new church of the Sacred Hear). This edince was begun in 1872 and last just been com-pleted. It consists of a spacious and lotilly-built Gothic nave and transept, and even without galleries it will seat more than two thousand persons, as was proved by the congregations accommodated yester day. The main altar, an elaborately-carved and richly gilded shrine, relieved with illuminated panels, is so placed as to provide a rear chapel for minor services. The side altars of the blessed virgin and of St. Joseph, are also exceedingly beautiful specimens of carving and adornment in gold and colors. Rt. Rev. Dr. Dwenger, bishop of the diocese, officiated in the consecration service early in the morning, assisted Rev. Fathers Fitte, French Coleman, several other clergymen. The conseand several other clergynen. The conse-cration, which was winessed by several bishops and a large confrontion, notwith-standing the early hour, was carried for-ward according to the established office provided for such occasions, comprehending the blessing of the church, sprinkling with hely water, and anointment of the principal pe tions of the edifice and the sacramental Acs-

The consecration was followed by a low the nor mass said by Father Serin. It was his fiftieth annual mass, the celebration of his golden wedding to the charch, the bride of Christ, and simple and quite tions as it was, the speciacle of the venera-ble priest before the altar he had served so long and lovingly excited the profound sympathy of all and the deep emotion of many in the devout congregation. The priests of the order, the one or s and faculty of the college, and the resident members of the community of Sisters of the Holy Cross were present at this celebration.

were present at this celebration.

The principal service of the day,
the agontifical high mass in
honor of the occasion at which Cardinal Gibbons was the celebrant, was
the event of the day, in which culminated the impressive splendor of occlesiastical pageantry and the pomp of a gorgeous ritual. Preceded by a line of acolytes, cross-bearers, deacons, and priests of various digrees, the procession of the prelates, resplendent in their episcopal robes, slowly took its way across the green-ward between the university building and the church. In this apostolic line, vested in silken cassocks of the long-privileged purple, were in this order of semority of their gousecration, jumors first, Bishops Janssen, Belleville, III., Burke, Cheyenne; Richter, Grand Kafols, Mich.; Keane, formerly of Richmond, now rector of the new Catholic university, Washington D. C.; Ryan, Alton; Watterson, Columbus: Cosgrove, Davenport; Phelan, Pinshows Ryan, Arton; Watterson, Commons, Cos-grove, Davenport; Phelan. Pittsburg; Spalding, Peoria; Ryan, Buffalo; Gil-mour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Fort Wayne; Archbishops Ireland of "Minnesota and Elder of Cin mati, and lastly, in the place of specie." Sonor, a slight but erect and striking figure, clad in the signifi-cant scarlet of the part is council, James Gib-bons, cardinal archeshop of the historic primacy of Baltimore.

Very Rev. Father Edward Sorin occu-

pied a place of honor in the sanctuary and as soon as the bishops and clergy were scated and the crowded church restored to the quiet the entrance of the imposing pro-

cession had distarbed high mass was begun.

His eminence Cardinal Gibbons pontinated at this mass, his assistant officers being Rev. Dr. J. M. Cleary, Kenosha, assistant

EDWARDS IS THE MAN.

The Imaginary Head of an Extensive Gang of United States Mail Robbers.

How Fred Von Oberkampf and Thomas F. Mack, the Real Thieves, Would Shift Their Crimes.

No Importance Amsched to Their Statements-The Manner in Which They Worked ---Witnesses.

Frederick Von Oberkampf, who robbed the postal boxes of \$1,000,000 worth of mail, is a very shrywd rascal, but he is unable to tell the same storry Twice in succession. He is not a hard looking man in any sense. Its little round hat sits jauntily on his head, his white teeth gleam through his mustache, his long black hair is smooth and glos his well-knit figure stands erect. He does not show fear and his hazel eyes book straight into these of his questioner. He is a humorous villain, too, and declares with a smile that Mack, who is under arrest as his accomplice, is entirely innecent of any complicity in the mail robbery. It is very sarplicity in the mail robbery. It is very sar-donic, that same smile, and Mack sees it and

The wily foreigner would make no state-ment yesterday, but agreed to answer any questions that might be asked of him, providing they did not force him to compromise

"I have been in this country about three years," he said. "On shipboard as I was coming over I met a man by the name of Charles Edwards. Tremained only a few days in New York and then I came to Cincago. About a year afsaward Edwards followed me here and I went into his em-I made an honest living for a time with him. He claimed to me that he was in the secret service of the government and was engaged in investigating various absurance companies. I used to do considerable translating and corresponding for him and sent out a large number of advertising creulars all over the country for h.m. In this my part of the work was to address the envel-opes. I had no idea of the rature of Edwards' business, but he used to pay me part of my salary in uncanceled postage stamps, saying they had come to him in the regular course of his business. These stamps I used to sell at the drug stores and other way. I worked for Edwards for feartesn months."

"Where was Edwards during the last ten months?" was asked.

Mack interrupted him and told him to tell he same story he had told the inspector. Well, then," continued Von Oberkampf, "I had been working for him up to the time I was arrested. I saw him at the Illinois Central depot last Friday. I don't know where he can be found, but he is the man whom the police should arrest. I did not know that he was doing wrong, and he paid me on the average about \$12 a week. I asked him why it was that he paid me so often in stamps, and he told me that in addition to the stamps he received from his customers he had been in the service of the postoffice department and had procured the stamps there. I peyer knew where he lived, and he used to make appointments with me to meet him by means of a postal and sent to the general delivery wiseless of the postofice. He never gave me my having a clinear site. siness address either. He w r with blue eyes and a bi

"The postoffice inspector says that your description accords exactly with that of Mack. How is that?"?

Von Oberkampf turned to Mack and surveyed him from head to foot. "Yes," he said, "Edwards looked very much like Mack, but he had a harsher look in his face and appeared like a man who would commit man and Mack is entirely innocent of the

Since then I have been engaged in writing up insurance for agents who would give me part of the commission. This insurance was in the Metropolitan, the American Aid Society, and a secret society. I was arrested during the repullican convention by a detective who said he knew me. They made a mistake in the man, but I have constantly been bounded by detectives, and wherever leven founded by detectives, and whetever Hwent I would find them dogging my foot-steps. I became acquainted with Von-Ober-kampf about a year and a half, ago, when he was introduced to me by a man in my employ. I saw very little of him until a few weeks ago. when he came to me and asked me to keep some papers for him as he had no safe place to keep them. I had nothing to do with the recessis of the check that was cashed by Von Oberkampf's, landlady, and did not reive any of the money,

Von Oberkampf again showed his teeth and asserted that Mack was an entirely in-basem man. Mack seemed nothing loath to have his companion become a vicarious atonoment, but he hated to look at that smile-

BIGGEST LIAR ON EARTH.

Von Oberkampf, the Mail Robber, as Described by a Postal Inspector.

The postal inspector's room on the top floor of the government failding yesterday was. Intered with insurance polities, trust deeds, and insectanges letters found in Von Oberkampf and Mack's pessession. There is no doubt that the letters recovered boustitute but a small portion of the stealings of the two men, for it is known that you Oberkampf was in the initial of burning a majober of inforts every night. He retained all that contained papers of value and personal letters which contained any play commodifications for the same humor that makes hum assert Mack's wageing character hed him to preserve Itis class of correspondenced. The insurance polities and deeds were spread out on the tables and it was noticeable that the name either of the sender or of the jetyon to whom the letter was addressed gas previous first and that it was Von Oberkampf's independence to take them; with him served intact. From this the exspector intered that it was Von Oberkannt's indigation to take them," with him to be trained with from there to one of the parties afterested, offening for a small considera-tion to turn the papers over. There were two centers of operations for the robbers. One was in the heighborhood of the board of trade building, the regularization of the control of the configuration was dropped for collection. The original was about State street and Michigan avenue among the wholesale grovery houses. The primary object of the thinnes segment have been to secure letters on which there was a large amount of postage.

letters on which there was a large amount of postage.

Inspector Kidder and the postoffice officials seem very happy over the capture, and consider that the discoveries fully account for all disappearances of mail matter which have caused so, much complaint against the postoffice. Now that the extent of the operations has become known they wonder that complaints have not been more fromtent.

frequent.

"Von Oberkampf is the biggest hat on the face of the earth," said Inspector Kidder. "He has told as stories of one purport and then told duffered stories and acknowledged that he lead in the first instance. No reliancement be placed on anything he says. At first he defined that he had, an accomplice and then confessed that he had, lie told us that among his effects would be found a photograph of the man who was engaged in the business with him. We found the photograph and also found that it was May's photograph. He may claim that Mack is an innocent man, but the truth is that 'Edwines' is Mack. There is no truth in his assertion that he was only one of a gang in 'Edwards' compley, for all the work was dope in Chicago. done in Chicago

done in Chicago.

It may be hard-work to tell the exact-selation-ship which existed between these two men, but it is noticeable that fully nine-tenths of the checks, drafts, and money orders which might be realized on by means of forged indorsements were in Mack's possession. About two hundred of these were found in one package. How they man-

their effects which in the bases. They are shrewed enough not to empty the boxes, but would take just enough so that the carriers, would not become suspicious because of the small collections. Of Von Oberkampt we know nothing before he came to Chicago. I received a letter today from an Iowa man saving that Von Oberkampt formerly lived at Sanborn, Iowa, where he was interested in a bank and had also been connected with the postolice. Among the papers found are ten shares of bank stock in the name of Fred Oberkampf. This Von Oberkampf denies.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS

Take a Trip with a "Times" Reporter Through a Mattress and Pillow Manufactory

And You Will Learn What Becomes of the Loathsome Rags Picked Up by the Italian Scavengers.

You Will Also Find Caunt Empelated. Silent Women Tolling Away for \$3 a Week.

Then Go Into the Box Factories and Look at the Scores of Boys Who Work for 3 Cents an Hour,

After Which Walk Through the Sash and Door Making Concerns and Pity Chicago's Child Slaves.

If you want to see a snow-sform in summer, or its counterpart in appearance, go to the vseparating-room" of the mattress and fellow manufactory of Perren & Menzie, 353 to 261 Twentieth street. If you have any curiosity to know how it feels to be featherlived on the inside go to the same room. One minute will do the work satisfactorily. The above suggestions are for people of poetic temperament, or who think they are. But the practical masses must enter the "picking" and "dusting" rooms to get an intelligent idea of what a factory of that

We will go through the mattress department first. The materials for filling are hair. fine and coarse shavings known as "excelpalm-leaf, corn chusks, woolen and cotton rags, and sea grass. The finest hair, that of the mane and tail of the horse, is called "drawings," and sells at 60 cents a pound wholesale. Thence down the scale you go by easy stages till hog-hain is reached, which costs next to nothing. As the average purchaser merely asks for a hair mattress and buys the cheapest he generally becomes the residuary legatee of a pig. Shavings are cleanly, and so is the pulm-leaf fiber. Most of the alleged "sea grass" is harvested in the Calumet swamps, so it is the buyer and not the material that is "saltesh." There are no sanitary objections to this home product, however, but there are to the woolen and cotton fillings. They are made in part from the rags picked up in back alleys by the Italian rags pickers. In the mixed assortment are fragments that have seen service as bandages, for every part of the human form and for every kind of loathsome disease. They have been washed, of course, but in the main the so-called washing is mere rinsing which does not every remove the discolorations of di to say nothing of disinfecting them Packed in musty bales these rags are bought and stored in the manufactory. In this form they go to the "picking-room" and are run through machines that destroy all indicas of their origin

than picking, the difference to the fiber is not destroyed. But is duch on stuff is shouldy there is no fiber. Only or three men are employed feeding the a chines and the clouds of dust partially of oure them from view.

flad as the dust is in this room it is as nothing compared with that in the roun a jacent, where the picked stuff is droppe

orace or THOLICA Lucia usecration. juniors first, Bishops Janssen, Belleville, Ill., Burke, Cheyenne; Richter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Keane, formerly of Richmond, now reference of the new Catholic university, Washington D. C.; Ryan, Alton; Watterson, Columbus; Cosgrove, Davenport; Phelan, Pittsburg; Spalding, Peoria; Ryan, Buffalo; Gilmour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Fort Wayne; Archbishops Ireland of "Minnésota mour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Fort wayner, Archbishops Ireland of "Minnesota and Elder of Cincinnati, and lastly, in the place of special isoner, a stight but erect and striking ligger, clad in the significant scarlet of the new Leonard, James Clobous, cardinal-archbishop of the historic primacy of Baltimore.

Very Rev. Father, Edward Sorin occurred a place of hours in the sanctuary and

pied a place of honor in the sanctuary and as soon as the bishops and clergy were seated and the crowded church restored to the quiet the entrance of the imposing procession had disturbed high mass was begun.

H≱ eminence Cardinal Gibbons pontificated at this mass, his assistant officers being Rev. Dr. J. M. Cleary, Kenosha, assistant priest: Rev. Fathers Foiev and Broderick of Baltimore, deacons of honor: Rev. Father Haggerty of South Bend, deacon of the mass, and Rev. Father Boeres, sub-deacon, Rev. T. J. Spillerd of Watertown, Wis., acting as master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Ryan was the preacher of the occasion and he delivered a characteristic and powerful sermon upon the influence and dignity of the Christian priesthood. Heferring to the great results that have devel oped within the time of Father Sorin's work at Notre Dame, Bishop Ireland turned

toward him and said:

"Your altars are full, your work produte in the cause of religious education and the sanctification of souls. Fifty years ago today how vivid in the memory of the, able founder of this institution is all that pertained to his solemn admission to the priesthood. How well has he sustained the dignity and power of the Christman priests-hood. Even the high offices of state shien and kings are based upon human powers, but the work of the priesthood combines that irre-sistible union of forces both human and divine. Westward, it is said, moves the star of empire. Westward, the, with it moves the acopalyptic candiestick, and if the children of the church do their full part of acduty they owe this land it shall be well with them. The church is free in America and free to pursue to their consum-mation her enlightened and sublime plans for the elevation and salvation of the race. The young republic has risen to a lofty station, the envied of the nations. When Notre Dame was founded by a grang priest with a great ligart and a supreme ambition—the people of the old communities of the word were saying of America: 'Wait a while: this republic is yet in its cradle.' Wait for a bundled years. She has outlived the hundred years, and the people of the world are now connected to admit that here is the instead desired to a history for the benefit of the race impar. nistery for the boneau of the bassing at affeled within the record of humanity." Referring to a telegram of congraphation and blessing received from the galaxia classop Ireland sant: "The Literal City incrisino Tretand said: "The Herna) Cay asself bas not been silent and the sovere un pointiff himself has pointed upon this day signal and unusual blessing. And what does it all niean? It means that that yoursepries of 1842 has lived lies full life of usefulness and Is use, and that new an 'Lamored patrianes, is as the program of the love, admiration, and legior of the entire church?"

ries were enterrame at a handure river of ries were entercome at a happing from the the authorities to the said yi its conclusion of that institution and yi its conclusion Bashop Dwenger respected to the toost Bashop Dwenger Panes Lee XIII," Archive "Our Holy Father Pose Less XIII." Archi-bishop Eider to the Therarchy of the histop Lider to the ngamp Later to the Archive of the Catholic Church? and Bishop Galmour of Uleveland very cooperaty to the sentiment in honor of Eather Sorin, "The Founder of Notre Dame." Later in the afternoon the ceremony of the blessing and dedication of the university buildings took plane in which Bishops Wall terson and Spanliding officiated. Bishop Spanliding additioned the assembling from the porch of the university, and later a re-ception was held at which presentations to Cardinal Libbons and the vicinity and ardinal Gibbons and the visiting archbishops and bishops were made.

Storms for Illinois.

Local rains, storms in the northern portion, cooler, except nearly statement lethereduce in southern portion, and winds generally southerty to the weather predicted for Illinois today.

he can be found, but he is the man whom the police should arrest. I did not know that he was doing wrong, and he paid me on the average about \$12 a week. I asked him why it was that he paid me so often in stamps, and he told me that in addition to the stamps he received from his customers he had been in the service of the postoffice department and had procured the stamps there. I never knew where he lived, and he used to make appointments with me to meet him by means of a postal card sent to the general delivery window of the postoffice. He never gave me any husi-set sam with blue of the section with blue of

"The postoffice inspector says that your description accords exactly with that of Mack. How is that ?"

Von Oberkampf turned to Mack and surveyed him from head to foot. "Yes," he said, "Edwards looked very much like Mack, but he had a harsher look in his face and appeared like a man who would commit marder at any moment. But this is not the man, and Mack is entirely innocent of the charge made against him in the mail robbery. Mack is a good man," and then "the mustache went" up and the nose came down" and that sardonic smile made Mack

How did you happen to get into this business of robbing letter-boxes?"

was in the business only so far as "I never I del work for Edwards. He used to get letters from all parts of the world with unanceted stamps on them. From this I behere that he was at the head of a gang of theres yearged in robbing mail penches all over the world and that they sent all their proceeds to him for disposition.

"How did you happen to have these drafts and papers in your possession?"
"Edwards gave them to me."
"What for?"

"What for?"
"To keep for him." Edwards said that he did not want his business found out and he had no place to keep the papers where they. would be safe. They were sent to me in a trunk and he said that I could keep them saler than be could because I was a foreigner and was held in respect by all wiss knew me, and therefore the detectives would not be suble to suspect ma."

"How was it that you came to leave most "How was it that you came to leave most of the valuable papers in Mack's pressession, when they had been intrusted to you per-sonally for safe keeping? Did you not know that it would be dangerous to do this?"

"I did not have any permanent bearding place then, and I thought Mack could keep them safer than, I could. When Edwards gave them to me. I had a place where they could be kept. I knew the papers were val-mable, but I never tried to pass any of them mittle about six works age, Wish I paid 'the landlady at 119 Erry street for inv words. Edwards had not paid memy salary and I was written out money! 'Mack came up to padorse my and first piece of the motive indicates any out money. Mack extre used to indicate any segmentative but he died not not fatly of the money. I got it all," and again this mustache went up and his toose came docking and this was the first table.

This was the first table of this dark has I ever trued to negetiate any of the class same con Aug. 19 dol You not try to purchase a gold watch?"

gold watch?"

"I'ven't remember," and a blank less
came into Von Obersampt's Less. The two
le bestationshifther as they had off in denowhole Von Oberkampt was talking, and cache som he correlevation from the other. At ask yg questions of the med. Vid. Overkam; f as /2 questions el the mer. Von Oberkam; if proposed to answer one reporter's questions while Mack talked to the others. This was strictly that the two should not talk at the same time. The question distribution attempt to purchase a watch was pressed, and Mack finally answered. That is sometimed to purchase a watch was pressed, and Mack finally answered. That is sometiments a man watcher for the constitution of the consti thing else," and nothing further on the subject could be obtained.

Mack seemed very anxious to talk and expressed considerable interest in what the papers said about the case. "I formerly worked for the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, at 97 Isa-Salle, street, said he, "and on May 31, 1887, was made an assistant superintendent and was transferred to the branch office at 12 North Clark street. I resigned my position last December in order to accept a better offer. Because I was a variable man whom they disliked to lose, the officers of the Metropolitan caused fae to arrested on the charge of emba-g \$50, but the case against me a dismissed, and the superire dent acknowledged to me that dime was tendent acknowledged to me that Hasteron, N. H., Aug 15. This town is 200 the arrest and been caused wrongfully, years old today. There has been a demonstration.

a photograph of the man who was energed in the business with him. We found the photograph and also found that it was May's photograph and also found that it was May's photograph at the truth is that 'folwards' is Mack. There is no trath in his assertion that he was only one of a gang in 'Edwards' employ, for all the work was done in Chicago. It may be hardwork to tell the exact actionship which existed between these two near, but it is noticeable that fully nine-tentus of the checks, drafts, and money orders which might be realized on by means of forged indorsements were in Mack's possession. About two hundred of these were found in one package. How they man MARKE THE EDISOR

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THE JEWELER'S STORY.

How John Jenkinson Happened to Trade with the Robbers.

John Jenkinson of the jewelry and stationery firm, Jenkinson & Shelley, 32 West Madison John Jenkinson of the jewelry and stationery firm, Jenkinson & Shelley, 52. West Martson street, to whom Oberkampt sold postage statogated a pair of gold eyesglass fromes that he had stolen from the mail, gave the story of his connection with the mail robber last evening. He said he first met. Oberkampt about, two years ago, when he used to purchase Lovel's novels occasionally. After awhile he brought in small lots of postage statogas, squaetines fifty and, sometimes one hundred in the package, and disposed of them at a discount of the percent. When Mr. Jerkinson taked dain how they came to be all single statogs oberkamed said that was the way they came to hair 'rom the country, and as all were in good, condition and guaransed on the back no suspecious were around. He visited the firm requiarly during the percent of the part of the percent of the part of the percent of the percent is at line. Once he sold as 51 ot, but the total would not exceed \$15. He garding the eye-glass transaction Mr. Jenking Sen said but when if Frank A. I of burn, the opticism, claimed them they went to the pestoffice and saw Inspector Kidder and a chief of cartier's. They were told by the postoffice and so the other of the robot over his to the total the robot of the robot over his to the total the robot over the state at the total of the robot over his frame was start at the total of the robot over his prince was

They were fold by the postoffice authorities that satur as the theft of the gold eye-glass frame was concerned, the department could do nothing because the package was placed on the top of the pently never in possession of the government or

questly never in possession of the government or any of its servarits:

When asked why he had not notified the postoffice officials when Oberkampi had called again and offered a pair of steel-framed eye-glasses for sale he re-plied. The not a detective: I could not cause the main surrest for he had not done anything to me. I suspected he was a third after the gold-spectacle I suspected he was a third after the gold-spectacle aftair, but I could not cause his arrest for that particularly when the post-office people had, said they were not responsible for the their. Certainly not one can accuse the of complicity with the fellow, and with my evidence in regard to the check, offered me that I notay. Inspector Kidder expects to contact both other knowledged and Mark."

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

A Chief of Police Cruelly Maltreats a Pris-

oner and Nearly Causes a Riot.
Set 11t Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 15. Chief of
Poins-John Lockwood childed Patrick Calail Lax Poince-bolm Lockwood clinteed rathres, Calandan, Inglit, then tied him by the begis as the great of a wagen and dranged him to the lock up but I a makeway with his leaf bumping out the priving 1 a makeway with his leaf bumping out the priving 1 as the lock of the priving 1 and 1 an

Chasing After a Judge. ox Direction and the Company of the

Paper, 18 North Park avenue. It was requested to over the wrat requested to a can have under the second of the accessory papers and burry to Buralo for the purpose of escential the women. ancessary papers and burry to Panjato for the partiese of esserting the woman back to Chengo, Jacke Prendergas; was located at Wankesha, but before the arrival of the officer had gone to Occasionouse. After a chase of thirty six mours he was overtaken and signed, papers for a requisi-

Complicating Their Kinship.

Complicating Their Kinship.

Canaholdaria, N. L. Arik, D. Levi, W. Sawyer and Miss Sarah Cinning, of Broadallane, have just been married. The groom is 54 years of age and the bride 2s. The peculiar feature of the marriage is the fact that Miss Cumang was a step-daughter of Sawyer. The father of the bride was killed in the civil war. When the Mass 2 years of age her mother was married to Sakyer. By the ricar some were bount to Mr. Sawyer, to whom the in nall-sister is how step mother;

Hampton's Celebration.

and for every kind of loathsome disease. They have been washed, of course, but in They have been wasness, or course, but in the main the so-called washing is a riere rinsing which does not even remove the discolorations of dirt, to say nothing of disinfecting them. Packed in musty bales these rags are bought and stored in the manufactory. In this form they go to the "picking-room" and are run through machines that dentury still tions of their original thousands

than picking, the difference bed to file is not destroyed. But he fanch of stuff is shouldy there is no fiber. Only but or three men are employed feeding the m chines and the clouds of dust partially obscure them from view.

Bad as the dust is in this room it is as nothing compared with that in the room adjacent, where the picked stuff is dropped into a huge box after having run the gantlet of the two fans in the "duster," where, theoretically, all dust is removed and blown into a water-tank in the engine-room. Two or three whiffs will stifle a novice. Up to a recent date this villainous stuff was blown out over the roof and distributed through the neighborhood free of charge. Complaints were made to disconfictional that appropriate and the result is that the bulk of it is lifted by suction and burled desurmapl into a water-tank, where in two or three days it has the consistency of must and is schoped out and carted away to the dramping ground. Notwithstanding all recent improve heigs one does not have to go far for a sample.

From the dumping-box the ground stuff is carried upstairs to the mattress factory in baskets, fisherned and hidden away in neks, which are tied in bales and shipped to all parts of the United States. Health Com-missioner DeWolf has for some time had in contemplation the framing of an ordinance that should at least require a thorough disinfection of all rags used for secondary purposes. The possibilities of propagating con-tagious diseases through this medium are considered very great, by experienced sanitarians. This particular factory is no worse than any other of the kind, and the propriefore show a willingness to acceptuall suggestions leoking loward improvement.

Feiguers for bods and pillows are also benght by the bale. The common grades scodingge thato a sort of bin terr or twefve Ext square, the wooden units rising three ex-four feet from the floor. In this pea, sitting on the floor, were five women; jiterally buried in feather out to their breasts, nothing but heads and shoulders weathle. They formed a line accounties bin. On their right and in front of and covering them were feathers fresh from the birds; to their left, and with no apparent line of demarcation, were feathers that had been inspected and possed factorably upon, while each held in her, hand a wisp of coarse tail and wing feathers discovered in occinating the color-iterous and dust mass. Each girl, by the way, were absolute relief over her broad to protest ner half from the dust and slying fragments.

In Smidling & Merrick's tobacco factory unnervision in the case of the control of the control of the

material, fleuther do they have to bindade their heads. Two or three of these feath ered hipeds were young in years but worn and wan, and one was past life's prime From ther sad eye, tripged with feathers that the her a fantastic look, all hope had She was looking only to the end. tiest. And yet she and her companions were recerving from 83 to \$3.50 each a week for this light and airy labor. Women are very hard to please!

Into a revolving cylinder called a re ovator, heated by steam, the feathers ne go and are cleansed of impurities, such as animal statter. In a fan or blower they at given a cold air blast and the dust removed. Then comes the separator, through the alat of which all fine and perfect feath

Why Labor Is Pauperized.

Read . The Times Daily.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

TY SLAVE GIRLS

a Trip with a "Times" Reporter arough a Mattress and Pillow Manufactory

You Will Learn What Becomes of e Loathsome Rags Picked Up by the Malian Scavengers.

Will Also Find Gaunt, Emaclated. lent Women Tolling Away for \$3 a Week.

Go Into the Box Factories and Look the Scores of Boys Who Work for 3 Cents an Hour.

Which Walk Through the Sash and toor Making Concerns and Pity Chicago's Child Slaves.

out want to see a spow-storm in sumor its counterpart in appearance, go to quitating footh" of the mattress and v in shufactory of Perren & Menzie, 353 I Twentieth street. If you have any ity to know how it feels to be featheron the inside go to the same room. district will do the work satisfactorily. above suggestions are for people of temperament, or who think they are. the practical masses must enter the me, and dusting rooms to get an and "dusting" rooms to get an excit idea of what a factory of that

will go through the mattress departfirst. The mut reals for filling are hair, ind coarse shavings known as rexcelpalm-leaf, carnochusks, woolen cotton rays, and sea grass, finest hair that of the mane ad of the borse, is called "drawings," sells at covents a pound wholesale. and down the Scale you go by easy stages og hair is reached, which costs next to ing. As the average purchaser merely for a hair mattress and buys the cheape generally becomes the residuary legaf a pig. Shavings are cleanly, and so ie palm-leaf fiber. Most of the alleged grass" is harvested in the Calumet njs, so it is the buyer and not the mathat is "salted." There are no saniobjections to this home product, howbut there are to the woolen and cotton gs.' They are made in part from the picked up in back alleys by the Italian ockers. In the mixed assortment are mouts that have seen service as bans for every part of the human form have been washed, of course, but in main the so-called washing is a rinsing which does not even ite the discolorations of ay nothing of disinfecting them. ed in musty bales these rags are bought stored in the manufactory. In this form go to the "picking-room" and are run ugh machines that destroy all indicas of their original shape. It is

nible park. It, a nore live a picking, the difference being is not destroyed. But as much of the is shoddy there is no fiber. Only two area men are employed feeding the maes and the clouds of dust partially obe them froff view.

ed as the dust is in this room it is as ing compared with that in the room ad-nt, where the picked stuff is dropped fown to the roof while the heavy ones remain to be bottom of the trap and are subsequently run brough a mill and ground to the proper consist, acy for a cheep grade of goods. It is in this stynating room that the summer snow-storm is to be see. The joists are festooned with the feather-akes, the air is filled with them, and ten seconds uffices tetransform a business suit into awan's-own. And in exactly that time one becomes eather-lined inwardly, as he inhales at least three quivalents of down to one of air and instantly egins to feel like a pillow-slip.
"Don't you find this everlasting stuffing exceedingly disagreeable." The foreman was asked.

"Thou't you find this evertasting stuffing exceedingly disagreeable?" the foreman was asked.
"Well, we do at first, but we get used to it after a time and don't mind; then."

Any worran connected with the Woman's Protective association who would in the line of duty spend half an hour in the disting and a fixe time in the separating room should be entitled to a life pension.

All work is done by the piece except in the settler of whose as previously stated, the

life pension.

All work is done by the piece except in the feather room, where, as previously stated, the girls get from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. In a light and airy apartinent on the main floor, shu off from the noise and dust of the factory, a dozen og more women make ticks and slips on machines, their pay ranging from \$1 to \$1.60 a day when work is plenty. The youngest girl employed in the establishment is but 13. Formerly boys were employed, but a fire or two resulting from their carelessness in permitting metal buttons to be run through the picking-machines satisfied the proprietors that it was best to employ older hands.

At Maxwell Brothers box manufactory, corner of Twenty-first and Loomis streets, out of 320 employes fully 100 are boys.

"We ask them their ages when they make application for work," said Maj. Maxwelk, one of the proprietors, "in case we have any doubt of their being 15, but of course most of them know the provisions of the ordinance and claim to be old enough. Should we refuse to take their worth in most cases they can obtain certificates, from their parents. It is quite likely we may have a number-under 15, but of my own knowledge I do not know that we have a simple one."

parents. It is quite likely we may have a numberunder 15, but of my own knowledge I do not know
that we have a single one."

Most of these little fellows feed the nailing machines. Perched up eight feet above the floor
they sit for ten hours a, day dropping nails into
the tabes that convey them to, the hammering
point. While the work is light it is very exacting,
any carelessness resulting in damage and consequently being quickly detected.

The manufactory occupies three-fourths of an
entire block and is composed of three separate
buildings. One battery of boilers runs two engines on a single shaft, the combined power being
too horse. It is claimed that a great gain in power
can be had by this plan of division, but that has foo horse. It is claimed that a great gain in power can be had by this plan of division, but that has no direct bearing upon the subject of "white staves." Indirectly, however, this fact may be at least collateral. The shavings from all the machines are carried in pipes to a brick building 40% 40 feet and 45 feet high and having a chimney of its own, which is uscless except in case the shavings should catch fire. In that event it would act ags should eaten fire. In this event it would asso a conduit for fame and smoke and the remainder of the plant would be unharmed. It is a protection against loss of property and loss of the. It may be interesting to the triale to say that large packing-boxes 38:22:24 inches cost from 67 to 70 cents each, and housekeepers may like to know that the load of kindling-wood for which

know that the load of kinding-wood-for-whee they pay \$2.0 is bought at the factory for \$1 by the peddlers who hawk it about the streets. The boys who feed the mailing-machines have to feed themselves on \$2 a week, the net proceeds

The boys who feed the Balmignandes have to feed themselves on \$2 a week, the net proceeds of their toil. Grown men at the machines make from \$2.05 to \$2.75 a day, and machines get \$20 a week. In the mill the employes are mostly Bohemians, and in the box-factory proper they are a mixture of frisband Germans.

At Palmer, Fuller & Co.'s big sash, door, and bilind factory, corner of Twenty-second and Union streets, some four hundred-men-and-boys-work ten hours at day, the latter beginning at \$2.3 week and slowly working up to \$5. Formarly the proportion of boys employed was much greater than how. The persistent efforts of the city health department have had a salutary effect in this, as in many other large manufacturing establishments. Skilled workmen receive \$2 and \$3 a day, and in some exceptional cases \$3.50. Perhaps they can afford to work for that, but the average boy under, 15 can't afford to work ten hours a day for \$1 an hour, for the labor is too hard and will blight his young life. young life, The Contract System.

The Contract System.

To THE EDITOR: Seeing the many communications that you have printed I would ble to add one upon my observations in St. Lonis, New Orleans, Washington, and Philadelphia. The condition of the working classes is no worse or betterhere or there. Wages will average about the same. The causes of all evil in our labor system are, in my opinion, due to contracts and piece-work. The reader will no doubt have noticed that ninebushs of the places which Noll Nelson visited man out work by the piece. Our manufacturers in fleely work out to contractors, who, maturally many and produce works as many an possible. If the contractor had to pay by work or day he would hardly have the check heart and one of cents a day, and we that is all samy of the girls appear to make by the piece.

The contract system has produced a set of men who call themselves hose contractors and sub-

The contract system has produced a set of team pool call themselves bose contractors and subonizactors. These centractors are responsible or inch of our labor troubles. What is a conractor? He is a middleman who squeezes at
oth ends by getting the work done as quickly and
oorly as his contract will allow. If the profits

ILLINOIS MEN SECEDE.

New Yorkers Captured the American Convention, but Most of the Other Fellows Withdrew.

Minnesota Democrats Nominate E. M. Wilson for Governor Over Ames, and Adjourn During a Rumpus.

President Cleveland Criticians the National Committee-Harrison Talks About Pauper Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. - The first national con WARTINGTON, Aug. 18.—The first national convention of the American party is not a very large assemblage, but it found this afternoon tital one half was followed by nearly all the delegates except the New York cuitingent. The resolution offered by Mr. Shary of this city who composes the entire Kansas delegation, that the convention Taylamate candidates for president and vice president, was opposed in debate, but was carried on the vote, most of the delegates opposed to putting, a ticket in the field refraining from voting. Then the convention took up a suissistinct for Gen. Hawley's resolution, the substitute providing that the New York delegates should east helf a vote each and the delegates from Giber states should east a winde vast a winde vete cace. This was wrangled one of a considerable half work of the first and voted down year. S., mays, 4n.—The question then recurred on Gen. Hawley's motion that the delegation from each state should east the whole vote for that state. This would have enabled Mr. Lee Crandall of Washington to east the whole vote for that state. This would have enabled Mr. Lee Crandall of Washington to east the votes of a full delegation from Alabama, and som. One New Yorker, amid lumilitious applicate from the other side, voted for this 3 and the correlation and could fix the platform and name the candidates and do anything else it liked, and all the other September of the platform and name the candidates and do anything else it liked, and all the other September of the platform of the American party being so well organized in New York, who appears to be the spokesman of his delegation, bere.

Judge Church of New York, who appears to be the spokesman of his delegation bere.

Judge Church of New York, who appears to be the spokesman of his delegation, end a bring period speech today, much of which was a trade against the inferior even to the candidates are all in favor of the public hinds but they are equally opposed to antagonizing any charch or introduced to a fine of the candidate of t

in Indiana:
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Thurman Mach., Au Mr. Thurm peeted in Y he will def two in New This was of the dem thouse. The from ever tha and se voluminous were of a 1 of them can reports, of insued, beet

ers are talkion. "All carry New The con-they have been to the carry New I take today will take a the campu eyehange while to while to the campu eyehange."

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ng compared with that in the room adthe picked stuff is dropped t, where huge box after having run the gant-

the two fans in the "duster," where, etically, all dust is removed and blown exater-tank in the engine-room. Two ares wholls will stille a novice. Up recent date this villamous stuff

blown out over the roof and thusen through the neighborhoodof charge. Complaints were made to As decalth absentinent, and the result is he bulk of it is lifted by suction and of developerd into a water-tank, where our time days of his the consistency of and is seeighed our and carted away to umping ground. Notwithstanding all it improve his in a grant does not have to go on the company-box the ground stuff- is

of medans to the mattress factory in ts tasha med and hadden away in ticks, care test in tides and shapped to all of the I taked States. Health Comout DeWelf has for some time had in a laten the framing of an ordinance citat eestrejuse a thorough disan of all tags used for secondary pur-The pass butters of propagating con-classics threatch this medium are d restricted by experienced sani-This particular factory is no worse are other of the Land, and the proprie-and our lowerst marrowement

Were for been and pillows are also by the base. The common grades inperting a set of bin terr or twelve are, the disension mails respectively been from the floor. In the per satirig recovered to womens of fally tentioned to their linears, noth-They to an it of all promountains to accept to ben, on their right e. . . to ear the level of to the ar lyff, east the of a marcation, the plant have a Species and which can be table in are tail and wing a distriction of the order-A. East gill by the a from the dust and allying

Line A Merro k's tobasch factory and the second s nn menne in the Two or three of these feathis is were von affin years but worn west, and one was past life's prime. and ever desired with leathers A Zawar a tantasta besis, all hope had She was booking only to the end. vet she and her companions were reing from 83 to \$3.50 each a week for light and any labor. Women are very Pto please!

ito a revolving cylinder call'd a rentor, heated by steam, the feathers next and are cleansed of impurities, such as mal matter. In a fan or blower they are en a cold air blast and the dust removed. en comes the separator, through the slata which all fine and perfect feathers and

the labor is too hard and will bright mis The Contract System.

TO THE EDITOR: Seeing the many communi-cations that you have printed I would like to add one upon my observations in St. Lonis, New Or-leans, Washington, and Philadelphia. The condileans. Washington, and Philadelphia. The condi-tion of the working classes is no worse or better-here or there. Wages will average about the same. The causes of all evil in our labor system are, in my opinion, due to contracts and piece-work. The reader will no doubt have noticed that nine-tenting of the places which Noll Nelson visited same out work by the piece. Our manufacturers treather work out to contractors, who, naturally greatly grind down the poor piece-workers as much as possible. If the contractor had to pay by the work of the piece workers as the confer any one-ge cents a day; and, set that is all assay of the girls appear to make by the piece. The contract system has produced a set of men who call themselves boss contractors and sub-

who call themselves boss contractors and sub who call themselves boss contractors and sub-contractors. These contractors are responsible for much of our labor troubles. What is a con-tractor? He is a middleman who squeezes at both ends by getting the work done as quickly and poorly as his contract will allow. If the profits made by the contractor should be divided among those who do the work there would be no "slave girls" of Chicago. I would like to have everybody these who is girls of Chicago. I would like to have every join who is oppes d to this system of contracts to join the in organizing an anti-contract society.

M. 8. PEVTON.

WORLD'S CONFERENCE Y. M. C. A.

Opening of the Meeting at Stockholm---

Opening of the Meeting at Stockholm— Reports of Committees.

Stockholm, Aug. 15.—The eleventh conference of the Young Men's Christian associations of the world convened in this city today. The conven-tion was formally opened in a brief address by Count Bernstorff of Berlin, president of the conven-tion held four years ago in Berlin. An address of velcome was delivered by the bishop of Visby and the address of inauguration by the baron of Ugglas. 'Dr. von Scheele was elected president, and George Williams of London, Couns Bernstorff of Berlin, and Lucian Warner of New York view of Berlin, and Lucian Warner of New York view

of Berlin, and Lucian Warner of New York vice presidents.

The world's committee renort was presented. It shows what has been done in the four years since the Berlin convention. It has grown largely in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, and Sweden, and under the fostering care of American friends the work in Paris and France is making rapid progress. There are now west asmaking rapid progress. There are now 5,604 as sociations, a growth of nearly one thousand since

sociations, a grown of nearly sine thousand since the last report. The report of the committee was referred to a special committee.

Brief reports were made of the work in America by Richard C. Morse of New York, for France by Vanderbeke of Paris, for Great Britain by Hind Smith of London, and for Germany by Mr. Aphidius of Berlin. The American report showed that the value of association property has in-creased since 1884 from about \$3,00,000 to \$7,000.

000, and the number of secretaries from less than

60, and the man, of the man of th whom two hundred are some sixty are from America. Among the can delegates are Messrs. Moi.e., Cree, Wi Olandt, secretaries of the international confi Mr. McConaughby? secretary, Philadelpina; M Orr, secretary, Pittsburg; Mr. Frank Roomsen Pittsburg, and others. Philadelphia; Mr.

NEGLECTED AT THE HOSPITAL.

Cornelius Shea Says that Little or No Notice Was Taken of His Hurts, When Carnelius Shear the backman, fell into

the area at the court house a week ago sunday, he was taken to the county hospital. Her left there Priday last on account of alleged lack of atten-tion. Shea's scalp was cut in two places and two rils were tractured:

rigs were fractured:

Since says he was placed in dward in which, no doctor came for two days. When all fast his injuries where examined the doctor did nothing more tion to be a bandage around his head and pa a, plaster over the broken ribs. I says be received no other attention. If says he received no other attention. His head began to pain terribly, and beinging that fit was being neglected fid left the hospital and went to the office of Dr. Ballard, at Madison and Clark

to the office of Dr. Ballard, at Madison and Clark
bards who before a considerable and matter later
large quantity of plas and matter later
laken, Instantible of plas and matter later
laken, Instantible of plas and matter later
later, who substantiated his story, says he is improving rapidly. Shea wise says that there were
many other cases of gross neglect in the same
ward. He also complains that he food was more
factent. For breakfast nothing was served but
coffee, bread, and an egg and for dinner he had
only a small piece of meat with sorp.

Baltimore and Ohio Farnings BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The approximate armings of the Paltimore and Olio for July are

\$515,781, an increase, relatively, of \$21,000

BURLINGTON ROUTE HARVEST EXCUR-SIONS.

The C., B. X. Q. R. K. will sell on Tuesdays, Aug. R. Sept. II and 25, and Oct. 9 and 23, harvest ex-cursion telects at half-roles to the farming regions of the west, southwest, and floringest. For en-cusar-giving details concerning telects, rate, time of train, etc., and for descriptive land foliar, call at 211 Clark st., Palmer house, Grand Passine hotel, Trement house, or Union Depot, corter halams and Canal sts.

iters of papers advocating the principles of the American party who were present.

liors of papers advocating the principles of the American psity who were present. This evening the New York, California, and other delegations whigh aremained in possession of the convention hall adopted the plan of representation. New York is to have thirty-eight votes, or one for every two delegates present, and the other delegates present one each.

The majority report of the committee on platform and resolutions was adopted. In flavors the aboution of the enturalization laws towards that no criminals, papers, or insune passons shall be allowed to immigrate, and that in order to become an immigrate, and that in order to become an immigrate as the truted States a man must satisfy the consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited classes and must pay a percapita tax to the consul before salling. It declares in favor of prohibiting immigration of all persons not in sympathy with the government of the United States; against alien ownership of land; in favor of free technical schools for American children, and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and haval vessels.

Ex-Gov, Sharp in a brief speech placed in nomination James Nogely of Pennsylvama for president. Mr. Watts of Maryland nominated Abeam Schools for New York. His ancomplaneatory references to the British Lion, the tisheries treaty, and Grover Cleveland were greeted with lesses from some of the members of the New York delegation.

references to the British Lion, the 6-theres treatly, and Grover Cleveland were greeted with lesses from some orthe members of the New York delegation. Judge Church of New York placed in nomination James L. Curtis of New York. The result of the first ballot was as follows. Unris, 45; Hewitt, 1; Snegely, 4. Gen. Curtis was declared the nominee of the convention.

Judge James N. Greer was their manimously nominated for vice president and the convention adjourned sine die.

nominated for vice president, and the convention, adjoined sine die.

The boiling delegates met at the Ebbett house this evening and passed resolutions decreaseing the convention as packed by New York, heelers and not worthy the confidence of the American

HARRISON'S VISITORS.

An Allusion to Chinese Laborers Evokes Great Enthusiasm.

An Allusion to Chinese Laborers Evokes

Great Enthusiasu.

Lydinapolistani, 12. Between 5.00 and 6.000
visitors from the three counties of Mash, Decatur, and Delaware paid their fespects to the republic an nominee today. In addressing the Rush county visitors Gen. Harrison soid. "I am not bere to-make any imputations—I submit this general suggestion. Find me the party that sets the gales of election francis open or holds it open and I will show you the party that expects to drive cattle shat way. Applyings—Let. us as ethicals, irrespective of party, unite to make Indiana selection have models of instace and severity, and her elections free from the taint of suspecton."

Shortly after noon the defegation, from Decatur county arrived a thousand strong. A light hour later the special train from Muncte Brought the third and has delegation of the day from Delaware county, numbering faily twenty-five hundre county, numbering faily twenty-five hundre.

third and as are gation of the day from bela-ware county, numbering faily tweaty-five lun-dred. Three hundred veteran soldiers led the column. At the work the delegations united, Grat. Harrison, in, replying to addresses, said:

column. At the park the delegations united.

Gen. Harrison, in replying to addresses, said:
"The purpose not to permit American ways to be brought folious the level of some can ways to be brought folious the level of some close fiving and conspetence and begap by competition with the purper labor of Europe has taked a very strong hold upon our people." As playes. And of kinsto this suggestion and purpose is this other. That we will not permit the control to the mode the dimping ground of foreign papers and closer rule. Great appliance. There are some who profess to be wager to exclude purpors and (hopes laborers and at the same time ad assate a policy that brings the American workman into colope third with the products of cheap foreign labor. The disastrous effects upon our workingsom and working women of competition with cheap independence of the sense they worked by evener of the sense that the period of his energy labor is allowed free competition with the product of morning that we will be a purposed to the competition with the product of the competition with the product of undergoid labor abroad as well as accurate the competition labor abroad as well as accurate the control the republican party lields them as the dual conclusion of one predaction and the republican party lields them as the dual conclusion of one predaction and the republican of one predaction and the republican of the production of one predaction and the republican of the production of one predaction and the republican of one predaction and the republican of one predaction and the republican of one predaction of the desired and the control of one predaction of the desired and the control of one predaction of the control of the control of one predaction of the control of the control of the control of one of the control of the control of the control of the control

In his speech, when he uttered the words. In his speech, when he uttered the words. Comese labourers, the authence broke out sho one great cheer and the demonstrations of abproval were frequent and hearty throughout.

There is some probability that Gen. Harrison may change his plans' regarding the location where he will spend his vacation, as he is descrots of a quiet plane where he may pass the time with some privacy, and unless Maddle Bass island aftered this seeins on another positi may be selected,

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Huston of the Republican Committee Claiming the state.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—At the republican headquarters they are quite as sanguine as the democrats appear to be, as indicated by Mr. Sheerin, an interview with whom was published in your paper Loaday. "Never in my experience have I known republicans so thoroughly aroused, enthingaistic and chermined to make a ylugoross fight," said chairman Huston tought." "Our county organizations without exception are

supporters ination of M Back of Ma inated H. J

session over sey county, hedding their the anni-1se hid No. 2, d of hermony vention. The temps

including M The condi-form, the Er The slot

ista to corr and partisa bace to the trust, and the votion to popular cla executive a be safely or democracy with untra statesmans ment of th tendity, or tration of ic that the perfluors r clared in the

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from too n would, the among the openion is do all he as Mr. Quay through th and is not