

Chicago Times

MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WHEAT CROP IN EUROPE.

Estimated Shortage in the Old World of Over 70,000,000 Bushels.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It now seems to be a fact that the old world needs from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the harvests of any year will produce. The countries which always have to buy wheat must this year buy some 100,000,000 bushels, while the countries raising more than they can consume will have to sell 25,000,000 to 30,000,000. The French harvest seems much worse than reported at Vienna and the same is even true of England. Yesterday's terrible storm and whatever chance remained of decent crops in Great Britain, and England must now import at least 170,000,000 bushels. A week ago it was estimated that France would need to import 68,000,000 bushels. Now the shortage is put at 50,000,000 bushels by the Mercerie des Halles and at 40,000,000 by Bollack, Sarassin & Co. Very little, if any, of this shortage can be supplied by Algiers, as the grasshoppers have decimated the crop. Italy, and the Netherlands must buy wheat than usual this year.

It is understood here that the United States and Canada can be counted on to supply about 100,000,000 bushels, Russia 50,000,000, and India 35,000,000, the two latter cases being estimates. In case, if those crops turn out larger than anticipated here, the increasing evidence of bad weather and light weight of crop in western Europe will balance the gain. With such a huge deficit in the world's market there will be no competition for possession of the grain. The market on the continent, which have been showing an almost steady rise for the last ten days, a few fluctuations, resultant upon declines in price.

A rule prices have been higher and advances appear in Paris than elsewhere, but yesterday London and some English provincial markets disclosed any other spurts of the season by a sudden advance of from 6 to 9 cents per bushel upon week's prices for foreign wheat. What adds to the bad outlook is the sad failure of the crop in many parts of England and all along the west coast of Ireland. This should have made a bad winter here. Combined with dear bread it is a gloomy enough outlook.

KIDNAPED AND ROBBED.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, a Cincinnati Railroad Man, Tells a Queer Story.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Thomas Fitzsimmons, has been mysteriously missing for a week, and up today, a little the worse for wear, and a rather remarkable experience. He is known in Elmwood, a suburb of this city, and twenty-five years has been a trusted employee of the Little Miami railroad, always holding prominent positions. For a number of years past has been a sort of master mechanic and among his duties has been the employing of others. Last Thursday he came to the city with a large sum of money to make some purchases of household goods. During the morning he was seen in the neighborhood of the Little Miami yards. And that time until today his whereabouts have been a mystery. This morning he arrived home this afternoon he reported at the office of John Peters, superintendent of the Little Miami road, to whom he told his story.

He said that on the morning he came to the city men approached him seeking work. He went with them to their boarding-house on Front street to release their baggage, which they were held for board. That was all known until he found himself in a box-car at East St. Louis, money and watch gone and most of his clothing missing. He reported his condition to the authorities at St. Louis, but was laughed at and a tramp. Without a penny and unable to purchase a telegram he was obliged to walk on, excepting now and then a stolen ride, and that he had to eat was begged on the way. He is a pretty bad but not serious condition.

Peters says it is a queer story, but that he knows Fitzsimmons for a dozen years personally, and his character is such that he fully trusts the tale. The railroad detectives have given the case and Mr. Fitzsimmons returned to his position.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN.

Hebrew Industrial School That Is Proposed for the West Side.

For three years Dr. H. E. Hirsch, rabbi of the congregation, Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, has been urging the necessity of an industrial training school for the Hebrew children of Chicago. About two months ago a board of directors for the founding of such an institution was elected. The first report of the directors was last night at a board meeting. The Hebrew churches of the city are interested in this movement. The exact location for the school has not been decided upon. It will be somewhere east of Halsted and between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets.

The most of the children whom we have to

BLAINE'S SOPHISTRY.

An Outline of the Maine Man's Magazine Article on "The President's Error."

Two Clauses from the Noted December Tariff Message Taken as the Foundation for His Attack.

A Great Similarity in the Ideas Presented to Those Embraced in His New York Serenade Speech.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The September number of the *American Magazine*, containing the promised contribution from James G. Blaine attacking President Cleveland, will be not out for several days. Mr. Blaine's article contains less than two thousand words and is entitled "The President's Error."

There was much difficulty in securing Mr. Blaine's consent to prepare an article for magazine publication. He has always been averse to that means of reaching the public ear. As an orator he has persistently and consistently claimed that he required all his varied material for use on the stump. His so-called famous message from Paris in December last so far broke the ice of his purpose that when he found the request of the *American Magazine* seconded by the republican national committee and eminent republicans he yielded reluctant consent.

Blaine for his text took a few paragraphs from President Cleveland's famous message to congress in December last, which he says contains some remarkable statements and curious assertions. The paragraphs alluded to by him are as follows: "By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,322,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,767,403 are employed in agriculture, 4,041,238 in professional and personal service, 2,931,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers, while 1,510,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,857,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining. For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 253,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,754 tailors and tailoresses, 102,413 masons, 76,211 butchers, 41,369 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claiming to be benefited by high tariff."

Mr. Blaine summarizes the president's argument as an assertion that those persons not employed in what may be termed protected industries have no interest in the protective tariff. He asserts that a slight analysis will serve to show that the president is wholly in error. By way of proving this error he takes up one after another of the classes of skilled mechanics mentioned by the president as not interested in protection, and inquires where they will find work if the protection system is destroyed or impaired, to the consequent arrest and impairment of all business enterprises. His argument is that every class placed by the president in the list of persons not affected by the tariff would be immediately influenced to their disadvantage by general and specific derangement of business enterprises that would follow any successful attack on the system of protection.

"Strangely enough, the president neglects," says Mr. Blaine in following up his argument, "either from design or oversight to notice what effect a serious reduction of the tariff would have on 1,810,256 men employed in transportation—viz: On railroads, coastwise vessels, river steamers and barges, canal, wagon, and stage lines. These varied ways of transportation represent an investment of

URGING THE REDS TO SIGN.

A Prospect that Many Crow Creek Indians Will Approve the Treaty.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dakota, Aug. 29. The grand pow-wow at Crow Creek agency yesterday was called to order in a grove south of the agency and at the request of White-Ghost Commissioner Cleveland offered prayer. Judge Wright offered an eloquent address, thoroughly explaining the bill to the Indians, who listened intently and frequently granted their approval. Chairman Pratt then had the roll called, after which the council was adjourned until this morning, as Chief White-Ghost wished to have the Indians go into their own council and discuss the matter.

The council was again held in the grove today, all the Indians being on hand. White-Ghost announced that he had selected three Indians to listen to all that was said, so that no possible mistake might occur on the part of the interpreter. Mr. Cleveland explained the bill. A large map had been secured which was spread out before the Indians. Mr. Cleveland informed them that the present bill was the best that had ever been presented to them, as under it each Indian could acquire a larger individual tract than could be had by any other bill. He stated that the bill had been prepared by the great father with the assistance of the dearest friend of the Indians, and that their best interests were cared for in every particular. Mr. Cleveland then went through the bill, minutely explaining every point. This work occupied several hours, after which the council adjourned to give the Indians opportunity to consider the matter.

It is impossible as yet to tell what section they will take, some being favorable and others unfavorable, but it is pretty certain that when the critical point is reached there will be a large number of signers, which will undoubtedly have a great influence over the others. Three leading chiefs from lower Brule, among them Big Man, have been here several days at the request of Maj. Anderson, and they have been throwing their influence for the bill.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME.

Graduates of Niagara University Enjoy a Banquet at Kinsley's.

It was a jolly party of about fifty of the western graduates of the University of Niagara, N. Y., that gathered at Kinsley's last night. It was the first reunion of the western graduates of that institution. Niagara is a Catholic institution and it was a reminder of olden times last night to see the reverend fathers quaffing champagne and singing with enthusiasm. "Here's to good old wine-drink her down, drink her down." It was purely an informal affair and without very much ado. Much of the credit for the success of the entertainment is due to Rev. Father F. S. Henneberry. The young and older men of the reunion seemed to enter heartily into the entertainment and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "Niagara in Western Mercantile life," Charles A. Plamondon; "Niagara at the Western Bar," Hon. Judge Cavanaugh; "Niagara Among Western Physicians," Spencer Rice, M. D.; "Niagara in the Western Pulpit," Rev. J. J. Flaherty; "Old Niagara," Very Rev. P. V. Cavanaugh, C. M., president Niagara university; "Niagara's Western Graduates," E. J. Cummings.

Among those present were: D. J. McCaffrey, F. P. McGarr, John P. Vidar, John B. Heany, Rev. John F. Walsh, Rev. H. Quinn, Hugh E. McGee, Mr. Dooker, Rev. J. Scanlan, James P. Curran, Rev. J. T. Abbott, Rev. T. Judd, Jr., Joseph P. Connelly, Charles H. Plamondon, Rev. P. J. Tinn, Rev. F. S. Henneberry, Rev. J. J. Delaney, Rev. James E. S. Cummings, J. W. Duncan, N. W. Dunham, from Chicago; Very Rev. P. V. Cavanaugh, Niagara, N. Y.; Rev. W. Foley, Pullman, Ill.; Rev. J. Flaherty, Rockford; M. T. Maloney, Ottawa, Ill.; A. J. Mohr, Danville, Ill.; R. L. Campbell, Chicago; M. T. Sullivan, Belvidere, Ill.; Rev. A. T. Masschelein, Agaston, Wis.; Spencer Rice, Terre Haute, Ind.; Cahill, Peru, Ill.; Thomas Hanley, Danville, Ill.; C. J. O'Neil, Centralia; Rev. L. J. Higgins, La Salle, Ill.; Rev. J. A. Mortagh, La Salle, Ill.; W. D. O'Halloran, La Salle, Ill.; J. L. O'Donnell, Joliet, Ill.; William M. Welch, La Salle, Ill.; Vincent J. Duncan, La Salle, Ill.

A CURIOUS GREENBACK.

People Interested in a Bill That Is \$10 on One Side and \$20 on the Other.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A national currency bill bearing the denomination \$10 on one side and \$20 on the other, conspicuously placed in a show-window on Warren street, is attracting much attention. Crowds of curious people stood in front of the window yesterday and today gazing at the peculiar bill. This morning Government Detectives James J. Brooks, chief of the secret-service department, and J. B. Brooks, from Washington inspected the bill. It was placed under powerful microscopes and held before a strong light, but the government agents failed to find any flaw that would indicate the bill was a counterfeit. They were not quite certain but that the bill was made up of a slip and ten note ingeniously pasted together.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Judge O. H. Horton's Views on the Best Way to Improve Their Condition.

Legislation Will Have Little Effect, While Education Will Accomplish the Desired End.

The Many Disadvantages Arising from Women Making Their Work of a Temporary Character.

Judge O. H. Horton of the circuit court was on the point of starting for a fortnight's outing, with fishing accompaniment, at Alexandria, Minn., when informed that THE TIMES would like to have his views on the working-girl question.

"I shall never forget," he began, "a remarkable speech by Horatio Seymour in a memorable speech he made in Baltimore. Referring to house servants he said that while they were exposed to the greatest temptations almost invariably they had shown themselves to be honest. In most households where the services of a domestic are required there are always valuables in the form of jewelry, plate, or clothing that an inmate of the household could easily appropriate. Frequently the help are left in charge of the house during the vacation months, and yet it is a rare thing for a trusted house-girl to take advantage of her opportunities to defraud. In my experience on the bench I do not remember to have had but one servant girl before me charged with theft, and I had to force the tears back from my eyes when she told her story. She said she was a married woman and had a young baby. Her husband had deserted her, stolen the child, and gone to St. Paul. She frankly admitted that she had stolen the jewelry and pawned it to secure money to follow her husband and recover her child. I managed to uphold the majesty of the law and at the same time did not interfere with her search for her child.

"But I suppose THE TIMES has special reference to female labor in shops and factories. As to child labor, it is hard to say in a general way what should be done. As lawyers say: 'Hard cases make bad precedents.' Suppose a widow with no income has children from 12 to 15 years of age who could earn from \$2 to \$3 a week each. Should she be absolutely prohibited from utilizing their labor, when she would otherwise be forced to beg or starve? It is difficult to make a rule for all cases. Beyond question, children ought to be prohibited from doing any kind of labor, and in any places where the natural tendency is deleterious to health or morals; and in addition, children ought to be educated. There should be a sort of semi-compulsory system of education, something having a certain degree of elasticity, which, when wisely enforced, would benefit the masses and at the same time relieve the few. I could make myself clearly understood if I had more time. As to the effect of immigration on home labor, and especially female labor, that is a big problem. I have often wondered why the various labor organizations have not taken means to protect themselves against what are known as the 'assisted' classes—paupers and criminals—coming to our shores to demoralize labor. And by the way, these labor organizations, by whatever name they may be called, have just as good a right to exist as have the railroad unions. The trouble is existence is not so easy for them. It is not a difficult matter for ten or a dozen railroad magnates to meet in a private office and take action that shall affect the commercial interests of the entire continent, and stick together to carry out their scheme, but it is next to impossible to hold a hundred thousand working men to the accomplishment of a certain object. I favor a tariff for the protection of American labor; capital can take care of itself. I have a strong leaning toward and a warm feeling for the working classes. I know what their life is, as I once shifted lumber over a

...ing. He reported his condition to the authorities at St. Louis, but was laughed at and sent a tramp. Without a penny and unable to purchase a telegram he was obliged to walk alone, excepting now and then a stolen ride, and that he had to eat was begged on the way. He was in a pretty bad but not serious condition.

Mr. Peters says it is a queer story, but that he knows Fitzsimmons for a dozen years personally, and his character is such that he fully believes the tale. The railroad detectives have been given the case and Mr. Fitzsimmons returned to his position.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN.

The Hebrew Industrial School That Is Promised for the West Side.

For three years Dr. H. E. Hirsch, rabbi of the congregation, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, has been urging the necessity of an industrial training school for the Hebrew children of Chicago. About two months ago a board of directors for the founding of such an institution was elected. The first report of the directors was made last night at a board meeting.

All the Hebrew churches of the city are interested in this movement. The exact location for building the school has not been decided upon. It will be somewhere east of Halsted and between Third and Twelfth streets.

The most of the children whom we hope to benefit are in that section of the city and we shall build the school there," remarked one of the directors.

It is not intended to build a temporary affair, but put up permanent buildings. Leon Mandel of New York, of the firm of Mandel Brothers, has subscribed \$20,000 toward the enterprise.

He wished to do something for Chicago," said one of the board of directors, "and his generosity took this turn. His idea was to erect a building of this amount of money, but we induced him to take charge of the matter and build a more permanent institution. An additional \$20,000 has been subscribed by the Hebrew churches of Chicago and in a few weeks the work will have begun.

We have the money in the treasury and as soon as we can decide upon a location the work will begin. We shall put up each building with a view to permanency and add to them as necessity demands. We shall buy ground with 150 feet front running back to a considerable depth."

When completed it will be an industrial institution, with departments for manual training, kindergarten, and a school for girls. It will be known as the Hebrew Industrial school. While sectarian measure it is not intended that it shall be solely so.

BLAINE AT CALAIS.

Glibly Talks of the President's Alleged Flap on the Fisheries Question.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 29.—Hon. James G. Blaine addressed from 3,000 to 5,000 people in this city this afternoon. He devoted the opening portion of his speech to an attack upon the Mills bill, which, he said, might aptly be termed "A bill for the destruction of the material interests of Maine."

"It is a bill to throw open our American market to Canada without consideration, recompense, or exchange of any kind. This giving away of our fisheries impressed him as all the more remarkable because the very men who passed the bill in democratic house have been for years advocating reciprocity with Canada. Viewing it as a trade or 'swap,' he should be utterly amazed at any Maine horse-jockey who could do better."

On the matter on President Cleveland's retelling of his message he asked why it might not be regarded that as soon as the senate defeats the Mills bill the president will not take another somersault and change as radically in regard to tariffs as he has in regard to the fisheries. He said: "The president has not his belated letter of acceptance disapproved in a radical but temporary change as will show a protectionist up to the point of a prohibition tariff. Would it be a whit more inconsistent in his sudden conversion on the fisheries?"

"He had nothing to say against Canada. He had not disapproved their right nor envied their position. If they come with us," he said, "they can have what we have, but it is an absolute wrong against the rights of American citizens that millions of men who owe the United States no allegiance, who take no part in nor lot with us, who are of us but choose to be foreign to us, shall have exactly the same share in our markets and the same privileges of trade under our flag that we have."

The Good Little Folks at Lake Geneva.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 27.—The children of the Congress club having heard of the Fresh Air campaign and witnessed the arrival of the first contingent of little ones who were to receive the benefits of the holiday home decided to devote their energies to earning money for the aid of good enterprise. So they formed a club and acted as officers Master Leslie Parker president, a Parker vice president, Roy B. Harper treasurer, and Pattie Weeks secretary. The boys organized a theatrical company and gave performances until their friends' good nature was exhausted. The girls plied their crochets and their persuasive little tongues until they had articles enough for a fancy store where the girls sold their needle-work and the boys sold their flowers donated by a friend, and the boys sold their cream, cake, and lemonade. They all worked their hearts out in the cause, and by the generous co-operation of their friends and neighbors realized \$125.91, much to their delight.

...ective tariff. He asserts that a slight analysis will serve to show that the president is wholly in error. By way of proving this error he takes up one after another of the classes of skilled mechanics mentioned by the president as not interested in protection, and inquires where they will find work if the protection system is destroyed or impaired, to the consequent arrest and impairment of all business enterprises. His argument is that every class placed by the president in the class of not being affected by the tariff would be immediately influenced to their disadvantage by general and specific derangement of business enterprises that would follow any successful attack on the system of protection.

"Strangely enough, the president neglects," says Mr. Blaine in following up his argument, "either from design or oversight to notice what effect a serious reduction of the tariff would have on 1,810,250 men employed in transportation—viz.: On railroads, coastwise vessels, river steamers and barges, canal, wagon, and stage lines. These varied ways of transportation represent an investment of thousands of millions of dollars of American money, and give employment to nearly two millions of men, whose earnings support nine million persons. Whatever impairs American manufacturing strikes at the great transportation interests. Iron admitted from Spain, coal admitted free from Nova Scotia, wool admitted free from Australia, all favor British ships at the expense of American railroads. The further the president goes in the direction of the doctrine laid down in his message the more direct and more deadly is the assault on the whole organization of American industries."

In another paragraph he follows this argument in this manner: "It might have proved advantageous to the president, as it would assuredly have proved interesting to the people, if he had caused an accurate official inquiry to be made into the close connection of transportation and manufacturing interests, and how both in turn are indissolubly linked with agricultural interests, to the great profit of all three. The very figures which the president quotes prove the immense home market which the farmers have in the United States. In round numbers over seven million are engaged in agriculture, while nearly ten million are engaged in other industrial pursuits, and constitute, with families dependent upon them, an enormous market for the products of the farmers. Every enlargement of that home market is a boon to the farmer, while its diminution would be his direct and irreparable loss."

Mr. Blaine thinks President Cleveland might wisely have inquired how many of the unaffected classes were called to their several employments in consequence of the general prosperity of the country brought about by protection. He suggests that if these inquiries had been once started the president would certainly have been compelled to take into consideration every class of laborers in the country as directly or indirectly benefited by the tariff, and he intimates that new impressions might have been formed by the president after such an examination of the unity of labor's demands and interests. He concludes by saying that the president's recommendation as to the reduction of the tariff strikes a far more severe blow at labor than at capital and that its effects, if enacted in law, would be baleful in giving capital an exasperating control over labor, such as now prevails, when free trade is complete.

In many respects Mr. Blaine's article is a repetition of his statement at the New York senate that the tariff question is "from skin to core and from core back to skin again" a question of labor and wages. In his concluding sentences he gives Cleveland credit for "good intentions" with a delicate irony which suggests the old saw which tells of the pavements in hades. "It is not asserted," he says, "that the president consciously designed or anticipated this result, but the voters of the country must hold him responsible for the obvious effects of his official recommendation. They have neither time nor inclination to question motives."

Nail and Iron Merchants Meet.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—The western nail manufacturers met here today and passed a resolution condemning the cutting of rates which has been indulged in by some of the members. No change was made in the card rate. Trade was reported fair. A meeting of the merchant steel manufacturers was also held here today, but nothing of importance was done.

...ry Rev. P. C. Cavanaugh, Niagara, N. Y.; Rev. W. Foley, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. Flannery, Rockford, Ill.; Rev. J. J. Mahoney, Ottawa, Ill.; T. J. Mohr, Dimmick, Ill.; R. L. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Sullivan, Belvidere, Ill.; Rev. A. T. Maschelen, Askeaton, Wis.; Spencer Rice, Terre Haute, Ind.; Cahill, Peru, Ill.; Thomas Hanley, Dimmick, Ill.; C. J. O'Neill, Centralia; Rev. L. J. Higgins, La Salle, Ill.; Rev. J. A. Murtagh, La Salle, Ill.; W. D. O'Halloran, La Salle, Ill.; J. L. O'Donnell, Joliet, Ill.; William M. Welch, La Salle, Ill.; Vincent J. Duncan, La Salle, Ill.

A CURIOUS GREENBACK.

People Interested in a Bill That Is \$10 on One Side and \$20 on the Other.

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BELIEVE IN ORGANIZATION.

The West-Side Stable and Track Men Will Join the Knights of Labor.

"Who can read of the terrible condition of the working girls of Chicago as described in *THE TIMES* and not feel that through that paper's exposures and by means of organization those young women can not better themselves? All measures which will give protection to the interests of wage-workers center in the idea of organization." So said Mr. Sloan of the Carpenters' union last evening at a meeting of the stable and track men of the West-Side Passenger Railway company. They had met at the corner of Madison street and California avenue for the purpose of organizing a protective association, and Mr. Sloan was urging the men to join the Knights of Labor.

The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Grand Workman Foreman Griffiths of the Knights of Labor. John Graham of the Conductors' and Drivers' union invited the stablemen to join that union. He recalled the time when they were compelled to work sixteen hours a day for \$1.50, and referred to Supt. Parsons as a carpet-bagger. Mark L. Crawford of the Typographical union also addressed the meeting. The men at a late hour decided to form an assembly and apply to the Knights of Labor for a charter.

A Smuggler Scored by a Judge.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Alfred Challeau, the French merchant of San Francisco who is under arrest on a charge of smuggling, was arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Osborne today. He made contradictory statements to the commissioner in regard to the present case against him, and explained an attempt at a similar offense a year ago by stating that he had been told that he would evade the payment of duty on certain articles by leaving a sum of money in the top of his trunk. The commissioner charged the accused with perjury, showed him an arrest warrant, and held him in \$5,000 bail to answer.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

Passed the Sandy Islands—Bohemia, from New York for Hamburg.
Passed the Isle of Wight—Buffalo, from New York for Hull.
At Queenstown—Arizona, from New York.
At Dover—Denmark, from New York.
At Rouen—Phoenix, from New York.
At Liverpool—Peruvian, from Baltimore.
At New York—Jersey City, from Bristol, and The Queen, from Liverpool.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 29.—The boiler of a freight locomotive exploded at Wilkes-Barre this afternoon. The engineer, M. Doherty, escaped with slight bruises. brakeman Joseph Van Horn, was killed. John Wambold, the fireman, was scalded, but his injuries are not serious.

Memorial Building Presented.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—The dedication and presentation of the Damon Memorial building at Holden took place today. The building was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gale of Minneapolis, Minn., former residents. It is designed for a free public library and high-school building.

Consolidation of the Vanderbilt Lines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—It is reported here that the Vanderbilt road west of Buffalo are to be consolidated under one management, after the manner of the Pennsylvania's western lines.

...forced, would benefit the masses and at the same time relieve the law. I could make myself clearly understood if I had more time. As to the effect of immigration on home labor, and especially female labor, that is a big problem. I have often wondered why the various labor organizations have not taken means to protect themselves against what are known as the 'assisted' classes—paupers and criminals—coming to our shores to demoralize labor. And, by the way, these labor organizations, by whatever name they may be called, have just as good a right to exist as have the railroad men. The trouble is existence is not so easy for them. It is not a difficult matter for ten or a dozen railroad magnates to meet in a private office and take action that shall affect the commercial interests of the entire continent, and stick together to carry out their scheme, but it is next to impossible to hold a hundred thousand workingmen to the accomplishment of a certain object. I favor a tariff for the protection of American labor; capital can take care of itself. I have a strong leaning toward and a warm feeling for the working classes. I know what their life is, as I once shoved lumber over a vessel's side right here in Chicago.

"It is not an easy task to say what legislation can or should do, and I confess my inability to devise a plan. This question of female and child labor, like many other social questions, I do not know how to compass except by educating the people to a higher standard. I see no sense in passing laws that can have no effect on the object aimed at, and are merely for buncombe, to help elect some fellow to the legislature. In fact, as regards all semi-moral questions, there is absolutely no use in passing aggressive laws any faster than the people are educated up to them. They will be of no earthly use. I am tempted to refer to prohibition legislation in this connection, but will not run off on that now.

"You ask me 'what I know about girls.' In the present state of society nearly every girl who goes out to service, in home, shop, or factory, looks upon her employment as temporary, pending marriage, whereas a young man regards his employment as a life-work. The house girl has this great incentive. She expects to continue in the same line, and for herself, while the others are almost invariably looking forward to house-keeping as a finality, but in most instances without having received any training to qualify them for its responsibilities. All this has to do with the wages of women. There are many social matters, seemingly of minor importance, that have much to do with this question of equality of wages. For instance, we will take a young man and a young woman who are employed in the same factory, and who are doing the same kind and the same amount of skilled work. Suppose they are good friends, with a possibility of becoming something more. If they ride home on the street-car together the man, of course, pays for both. If they go to the theater he buys the tickets, and in case of emergency hires a carriage, ice-cream, or other expected and more costly delicacies, incurs expenses. Now who has the advantage? The woman would get rich while the man was pauperizing himself. Our social system puts burdens on young men that does not place on young women, and on the whole the system needs readjustment. As an abstract proposition it must be admitted that in any kind of labor there should be no distinction made as to whether it was performed by male or female, old or young, but the existing social state of affairs has, as I have said, demands on the young men that it does not have on the young women—demands that we are compelled to recognize as though they were statutory. This social compact must yield the one if it demands the other. I am speaking, of course, from a financial standpoint.

"From my personal experience with young men and young women of my household, I have never employed a female clerk in my law office. There I want someone to whom I can say 'go,' when business presses, and I could scarcely bring myself to the point of saying that to a female when I wanted immediate communication with a client or with the court. There is much of that feeling in the American mind. It is the same sentiment that moves men to surrender their seats to ladies in a crowded street-car. The question of immigration I have not time to discuss further than to say that I am trying to learn, in my everyday language, to make a distinction between 'foreigners' and 'allens.' We are all foreigners, at least by descent. The Indians are the only natives."

Judge Horton hurriedly expressed his detest-

PRICE 2 CENTS.

TY SLAVE GIRLS.

George O. H. Horton's Views on the Best Way to Improve Their Condition.

Isolation Will Have Little Effect, While Education Will Accomplish the Desired End.

Many Disadvantages Arising from Women Making Their Work of a Temporary Character.

Judge O. H. Horton of the circuit court on the point of starting for a fortnight's tour, with fishing accompaniment, at Aldrich, Minn., when informed that there were would like to have his views on the "ty slave girl" question.

"I shall never forget," he began, "a remark made by Horatio Seymour in a notable speech he made in Baltimore. Referring to house servants he said that while they were exposed to the greatest temptations, almost invariably, they had shown themselves to be honest. In most households where the services of a domestic are not there are always valuables in the form of jewelry, plate, or clothing that an intruder of the household could easily appropriate. Frequently the help are left in charge of the house during the vacation months, and yet it is a rare thing for a household girl to take advantage of her opportunities to defraud. In my experience the bench I do not remember to have had one servant girl before me charged with a crime and I had to force the tears back from my eyes when she told her story. She said she was a married woman and had a young child. Her husband had deserted her, stolen her child, and gone to St. Paul. She frankly admitted that she had stolen the jewelry and money to secure money to follow her husband and recover her child. I managed to shield the majesty of the law and at the time did not interfere with her search for her child.

But I suppose THE TIMES has special reference to female labor in shops and factories. As to child labor, it is hard to say generally what should be done. As I have said: 'Hard cases make bad precedents.' Suppose a widow with no income and children from 12 to 15 years of age who earn from \$2 to \$3 a week each. Should she be absolutely prohibited from doing their labor, when she would otherwise be forced to beg or starve? It is difficult to make a rule for all cases, and the question, children ought to be protected from doing any kind of labor, and in places where the natural tendency is pernicious to health or morals; and, in addition, children ought to be educated. There should be a sort of semi-compulsory system of education, something having a certain degree of elasticity, which, when wisely enforced, would benefit the masses and at the same time relieve the few. I could make myself clearly understood if I had more time. As to the effect of immigration on the labor, and especially female labor, it is a big problem. I have often wondered what the various labor organizations have taken means to protect themselves against what are known as the 'assisted' paupers and criminals coming to the shores to demoralize labor. And, by the way, these labor organizations, by whatever name they may be called, have just as good a right to exist as the railroad pools. The trouble is existence is not so easy for them. It is not a difficult matter for ten or twenty railroad magnates to meet in a private office and take action that will affect the commercial interests of the entire continent, and stick together to carry out their scheme, but it is next to impossible to get a hundred thousand working men to accomplish of a certain object. I have a tariff for the protection of American capital can take care of itself. I have long leaning toward and a warm feeling for the working classes. I know what

tion of aliens, as distinguished from foreigners who come to this country to become a part of it. Continuing, he said:

"I believe in education as the eventual remedy for the evils complained of. The work can not be accomplished in a day, or in a generation. I would like to see 'waifs' homes established all over the city where boys and girls are cared for and trained. And right here I want to say that I have been sorry, on this account, to see aspersions cast upon C. B. Holmes that might injure his usefulness in this work. Up on Clybourn avenue he has the largest mission school in the United States, conducts it himself from the platform without the aid of teachers, and my own observation has satisfied me that he has done an immense amount of good. If I were asked whether, in my opinion, wages are proportionate to the profits of employers in manufacturing industries, I should have to answer, 'I don't know.' It would seem to me, however, that in some cases they are. It is a partnership between money and muscle, and they ought to divide. If I should form a partnership with a skilled mechanic, he to furnish the skill and do the work and I to furnish the capital, he would be entitled to half the profits. And so with the manufacturer. His employees should share in his profits. But suppose he has 1,000. He is then 1,000 and each individual employee is but 1,000th. Capital and labor are as necessary to each other as is Chicago to her railroads. Neither could exist without the other and they should work together. A good many years ago Judge Arlington was a well known character in Chicago. On certain occasions he gave himself up to writing poetry, some specimens of which now exist in book form. I have in my possession, in manuscript, one of his productions in which, speaking of the parsons and 'Old Nick' or the devil, he says they are

"As necessary to each other
As Adam's twins, Chang and his brother."

Judge Horton spoke hurriedly, but with a readiness indicating that he had given the subject much thought.

DECREASED OUTPUT OF FLOUR.

Review of the Milling Trade by "The Northwestern Miller."—The Year's Business.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29.—The Northwestern Miller says: "The idleness of several mills last week was made quite apparent in the flour output, the figures being the smallest since April. The total production of the week was 145,400 barrels—averaging 24,233 barrels daily—against 164,000 barrels the week before, and 147,000 for the corresponding time in 1887. The mills will not get in much more than half time the present week and the output will be pretty light. Beginning tomorrow morning the work of cleaning the West-side canal will be commenced, and the water will be kept out until Monday noon—three working days. As nearly all the mills take power from this canal the greater part of them, eighteen in number, will be closed down during this period. This will not come far from cutting the output in half; at least it will probably be under 100,000 barrels for the current week. There are some of the mills which would be shut down anyway, and the stop will be utilized for ending one crop year and getting ready to begin on another.

Prices of flour have been steadily advanced during the week to keep up with wheat, and at present patents are generally held at \$5.75 for Boston and New England points. Orders are coming in in an irregular way, though when altogether making a considerable volume. Millers see in this the urgent need of flour by buyers, but that they are holding off just as long as they can and are buying from hand to mouth. The manufacturer, however, is firm, and stands ready to elevate values still higher.

The export trade is still light, though recent sales show that present values of flour are more believed in than formerly. Ocean freights have been given another heavy advance the past week and restrict business a good deal. The direct exports of flour for the week ending Saturday were 46,600 barrels, against 67,800 the preceding week. As the spring wheat crop matures the extent of the damage from frost becomes more apparent. In northern Dakota it has been more severe, and the more that is known about the matter the less favorable becomes the situation.

Receipts for week ending August 28: Wheat, 238,500 bushels; flour, 1,100 barrels; millstuffs, 55 tons. Shipments: Wheat, 184,110 bushels; flour 138,447 barrels; millstuffs, 444 tons. Wheat in store: Minneapolis, 3,794,764 bushels; Duluth, 1,187,762; St. Paul, 25,000.

For the crop year ending Sept. 1, estimating the closing two weeks, the Minneapolis mills manufactured 7,275,000 barrels of flour, against 6,129,120 barrels the year before. The exports for 1888-89 were 2,603,210 barrels, against 2,060,400 barrels in 1887-88.

OLD WORLD NOTES.

France and Turkey Refuse to Sign Conventions—Phylloxera in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Temps explains that France refuses to sign the sugar bounty convention because it would enable the United States to shut her out from the South American markets. The Temps further says that other countries besides the United States will probably withdraw from the convention.

Sir W. A. White and the count of Montebello, the English and French ambassadors at Constantinople, have made a collective demand upon the Porte to sign the Suez canal convention. In doing so they call attention to the fact that all the

STRONGLY EQUIPPED.

Iowa Democrats Nominate a State Ticket That Will Prove Hard to Beat.

The Convention Enthusiastic in Its Approval of President Cleveland and Tariff Reform.

Reaffirmation of the Doctrine of State Control of Corporations and Disapproval of Prohibitory Legislation.

Editor: DANIEL J. O'KERNON
Treasurer: AMOS CASE
Supreme court judge: PATRICK H. SMYTHE
Attorney general: JOSEPH C. MITCHELL
Railway commissioners: PETER A. DEY
HERMANN WILLS

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—As the hour of 10 approached this forenoon Foster's opera-house began to fill with an animated crowd of democratic politicians who showed the usual enthusiasm on such occasions. To the front of the stage was a superb floral shield, the background being of pure white asters upon which in royal purple blossoms was the motto "A Public Office a Public Trust." On either hand were portraits of Cleveland and Thurman framed in the same gorgeous autumn flower, with decorations of red, white, and blue satin ribbons at the four corners. Immense bouquets of bright geraniums and delicate gladioli surrounded the whole, making the picture a very pretty and effective one. To the right of the stage, fronting the audience was the motto in black and white, "Sectional Strife is National Death," to the left, "A Condition Confronts Us, Not a Theory," while overhead were the words, "Special Taxation Subverts Free Government." The badges of the delegates, scarlet and white and gold, and the always prominent and gay bandana added to the general brilliancy of the scene. There was quite a sprinkling of ladies in the boxes and on the stage. Prominent in the assembly were Col. F. C. Ballingall, ex-Senator Johnson of Jackson, George W. Ball of Iowa City, and T. O. Walker of Marshalltown. During the opening melody, which was given by Phiney's band, Col. Ballingall threw out a flaming bandana over the secretary's table, laying the gavel, also covered with a bandana, on top, which called forth a round of enthusiastic applause. Instantly bandanas were unfurled in all parts of the house, attached to district banners.

The opening prayer was by Rev. George C. Henry, who prayed for the purification of politics and the making of good laws, for the destruction of partisanship and the building up of purer, nobler citizenship.

Chairman Hunter then announced the following officers of the convention: Temporary chairman, Michael F. Healy of Webster county; secretary, Col. Joseph Eibowick; assistant secretaries, John Springer of Johnson county, N. C. Roberts of Lee, and G. A. Thayer of Pottawattamie; reading secretary, T. O. Walker of Marshall.

Mr. Healy was then introduced and was greeted with cheers. He spoke in a strong, clear voice, his gestures being forcible, appropriate, and vigorous. His address was received with the utmost enthusiasm, applause following almost every sentence. Mr. Healy eloquently recited the early glories of the republic under the democratic fathers and covered with warm commendation the president's message on the surplus and the fisheries, as well as the Mills bill. Regarding other issues he said:

"The democratic party overthrew the federalists because of the know-nothing alien and sedition laws of 1798. We have always been ready to receive the oppressed and unfortunate who voluntarily come here, but in the name of American citizenship, in the interest of those whose hopes are to become citizens, I protest against the admission of the Chinese coolie and vicious serf of middle Europe, who rides over the Pennsylvania roads as the contract slave of the protected coal baron, and who is only identified by the 'brass tag' on his trousers. Corporations possessing large powers granted by a generous people, enriched by tariff laws enacted in a season of trucking and log-rolling legislation for the special purpose of so enriching them, now with the characteristics incident to moneyed and usurping aristocracies under the name of trusts resort to the ways of the highwayman and for speculative purposes limit the output and enhance the cost of the necessities of life. This, indeed, is a serious condition and a theme for the thoughtful who are patriots and whose action is not coerced by the lash of party whip or the fear of smaller dividends on trust certificates.

"Where will the people turn for relief? What party will afford them relief? Gentlemen, when the republican leader states that the citizens of the republic possessing civil liberty and political power shall not as of right condemn and extirpate this subterfuge of capitalists, enriched by tariff taxation, in evading the duties and liabilities of corporations, it is indeed serious. Is he not a false god who proclaims that trusts are private affairs and that the public dare not interfere? Who would circumscribe the powers of the American