

of the coalers and moved up $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ points. Frequent drives were made against the grangers, especially St. Paul, but the strength of the anthracite shares saved the market from a pronounced decline. The next dividend on St. Paul was much discussed, and the uncertainty in regard thereto had an unsettling influence at times. It is well known that there are conflicting interests in the directory, and therefore nothing positive is likely to be known before the September meeting.

The message of the president relating to retaliatory measures against Canada sent the Vanderbilts off on Friday and also caused reaction in other parts of the list, which was helped by previous realizations by the bulls and also by hammering by the traders and the bears. There was more manipulation during the week than in the earlier stages of the rise, which imparted a professional character to speculation. Some of the commission houses had moderate buying orders, but many operators are out of town and also out of the market at present. Still September is expected to bring with it the return of large numbers and this may lead to greater activity. London bought stocks at first, but finally hesitated and did very little. The general feeling in regard to the future is still bullish, and the great basis for this is the crops which are expected to turn out fairly in the aggregate.

The market for railway mortgages lacked the vim which characterized the dealings in these securities during the greater portion of last week, and there was little interest in the trading either way. The business in Reading Juniors, which had previously been such a conspicuous feature, dwindled down to comparatively nothing, and while the transactions were attended with considerable firmness, the net changes are merely fractional, except in the first preferences, which are a point higher. No such marked fluctuations as have occurred within the past two weeks took place during this, an advance or decline of 2 points having been a rarity, with the movements in the majority of the usually active issues confined to a point or thereabouts. About the only exception to this was a drop of 4 in Richmond and Allegheny firsts, on rumors of pending negotiations, which, if carried into effect, will be in opposition to the interests of the bonds.

The mortgages which absorbed most of the attention and which improved to the extent of a point or so were Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Atlantic and Pacific F's, Ohio Southern incomes, Canada Southern seconds, Erie seconds, Chesapeake and Ohio, class A, Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern seconds, Green Bay incomes, New York and Northern seconds, Ohio and Mississippi consols, Wabash generals, and Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis generals. The Mobile and Ohio first debentures made an exceptional rise of $2\frac{1}{4}$ from the last recorded sale. Some few debentures were brought about, but outside of Richmond and Allegheny firsts, spoken of above, the impression created was not great except in Northwest extended F's and Alton and Terre Haute second preferred 7's, which declined $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 respectively, thus showing that although good bonds are on a pretty high level, holders of good bonds generally are not disposed to part with them, at least for a while.

The Northern Pacific company placed \$2,000,000 with the old syndicate, which afterward sold the same at an advance to Mr. Villard for the Deutsche bank and its associates, and they took \$3,000,000 bonds of branch roads in Montana. The purchases of bonds by the treasury were light, but governments were strong and higher, owing to the small supply offering in the open market. The foreign exchanges were firm and rates hardened under scarcity of both bankers' and commercial bills.

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The Illinois Cattle King Dies at Mackinaw City—Other Deaths.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Aug. 25.—John D. Gillett, the cattle king of Illinois, father-in-law of Gov. Oglesby of that state, died here this morning of a complicated kidney and heart trouble. He leaves a widow, one son, J. F. Gillett, and six daughters, Mrs. Oglesby, Mrs. David T. Littler, Mrs. J. E. Hill, and Misses Jessie, Amy, and Anna Gillett.

At the time of his death he owned twenty thousand acres of land in Logan county, Illinois, had \$100,000 of stock of five central Illinois banks, and was president of the First National bank of Lincoln, Ill. His fortune is estimated at \$2,500,000.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

They Want Neither Pity, Charity, Nor Tracts, but Practical Instruction.

"Nell Nelson" Shows the Public School Is Greatly Deficient in Its System of Education.

Suggestions for a Girl's Free Club-House Which Might Lead to Final Emancipation.

What the shop-girl and factory-girl needs and must have if her welfare concerns society is training—a training that the scholastic stuffing of our public schools does not supply nor the limitation of the Sabbath schools permit. The pupil children of 10 and 12 who at 14 and 15 swell the ranks of labor must be equipped for the battle of existence if pauper labor is to be averted. The girl must have a sufficiency of physical culture not only to enable her to protect and preserve her health, but to promote it and to economize her strength for a future generation; she must be taught that the injury done to her health must be atoned for by her children, and that her wifehood and motherhood is influenced and largely governed by her girlhood and young womanhood. She must have her eyes and her fingers trained even at the expense of mentality, and some practiced science must be mastered before or in connection with the apostle's creed, the rule for at least common multiples and the population of the ten largest cities in the world. If manual schools can not be opened to girls why not provide a vast kitchen garden where the bright motherly little maiden can mind real live babies, cook real dinners, knit real stockings and hoods, and hem napkins, quilts, rubber cloaks, and ragged garments that will be examined and paid for if satisfactory?

Why can not the school-rooms be fitted up with a range or a work-basket, where a 10-year-old girl could learn to make a loaf of bread, or make herself a warm flannel petticoat? What is the reason the cunning little hand can not be trained to draw or design, not only pre-historic ducks and grand divisions of the globe but a pattern for a wall paper, an oil cloth, a bureau, or a dress waist? To be sure papa's eyes beam with pleasure at sight of Sherman's march to the sea, of Farragut's naval positions, geographically indicated with colored crayons, but how would it do to teach her how to draw a pair of sleeves or sketch a collar to put on her frock of the summer before last?

Supposing the science of house-wifery to be impractical, why can't the girl of 13 be taught addition and multiplication so that when she is forced to take a \$3 clerkship she can find the value of seven yards of mosquito netting at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a yard in less than half an hour? Why in the name of common sense does a girl of 15 leave school and after nine years in the various grammar grades stumble in footing the column of figures in the family grocery book? Instead of learning to add and multiply she has been finding the value of masonry at some unheard of price per cubic, extracting the cube root of a number covering three inches of paper, or ascertaining the number of ounces in a long ton.

At Pardridge's I saw a girl of 17 trembling with fear, her eyes welling and her nervous system screwed to a painful tension over the purchase of five-eighths of a yard of ruching at 15 cents a yard. The bill was brought back by an impudent youth of 14, whose sneering reproach attracted the attention of the ubiquitous head of the place, who in turn added his scorn to her misery, and a threat to "fire" her if she wasn't more careful. This child, who had been at the King school for eight years, told me she never could get the right answer to anything but by adding, and then she "counted on her fingers." She wrote a miserable hand and her figures were so poorly made that often she was called to the desk by the examining clerks to distinguish her sevens and nines. Now, there is no need of further arguing that our public schools fall short of the training necessary for self-help. If, as the superintendent says, the school is not an apprentice-shop, where boys can be taught

able field for work. They could instruct the girl with a No. 4 foot, against the folly and waste of wearing a No. 2 single sole boot, and perhaps help her to buy at wholesale a shoe superior to the \$2.50 article she has on. And then the dress! A plain skirt that need not cost a week's salary, the divided skirt of flannel, tweed, or rayon that would save the expense of washing and the inconvenience of wearing a petticoat, and last of all the vise-like basque with its bones and the corsets with their steels would at the advice of a pretty and disinterested teacher give way to a jersey, blouse, or gathered waist. The girls might be very materially aided if some wise motherly woman could be coaxed to give them a few lessons in shopping, show them samples of all-wool with comparative prices attached, of pure cotton, of fast dyes, of linen, and of thread; tell them the kind of stocking to buy; the quality of serviceable underwear and discourage the shameful waste of money on jewelry, white hats, tinsel stuffs, and bugle trimmings. The mere association, even if temporary, with neatly, womanly dressed women would very materially change the tastes of the thinking sewing girl.

What the little woman in the retail store, the factory, and the workshop wants is beneficence—not pity and charity and not tracts. They require the immediate and constant interest of a Committee or an individual with a kind heart, a cool head, and a generous but empty hand; she must be possessed of clear judgment, of the powers of administration, and large capacity for work. The aim of this individual must be less at helping the girls than at enabling them to help themselves. They must have advice not only in religion but in morals, in methods of work, in health, dress, diet, business, and duty, and mixed with influence, and plenty of sympathy. They may have a pattern for an inexpensive garment, or some perhaps a lesson or two in fine needle work; they may be the recipient of little favors in the shape of a lunch or clothes, but under no circumstance should their independence be hurt by so much charity as a penny.

Out on Astor place lives a woman who is known to every charity organization in Chicago, but who will not permit her name to be used; who taught hundreds of now respectable young men and women their first lesson in decency and has done more good in ameliorating the condition of the poor in Unity parish than most of the enthusiasts in religion and philanthropy who have scattered their bounty promiscuously, breeding expectant pauperism and lamentable imposture. This woman took children out of the gutter, young boys from the saloon-door, and innocent but wayward girls from the alleyways leading to concert gardens and theater stages. She gathered them in her own bright, warm kitchen and went in person to the Catholic bishop then in power on the North side for permission to clean, clothe, and feed these children of the street. She personally stripped the filthy little animals, and, with a tub full of warm water, a hose, and a brush, scrubbed them down till something like a natural color revealed itself. The hair that could not be depopulated was purchased at a dime a wig, and when it was not practical to have them put in school good homes were found for the girls and employment for the boys. Interest in the child extended to the home from which it had strayed and for years the best part of her time was spent among the mothers of "Little Hell." She taught them to sew, to cook, to mend, to mind their children, and care for their own health; she cut out their own clothing, gave them discount cards where they were enabled to procure good fabrics at almost cost, threw out valuable suggestions in the purchase of food and fuel; and went from house to house without so much as a tract in her hand, leaving behind her good advice, good cheer, and the kindest of wishes. Through her influence the sick were treated gratuitously by specialists; fair payment for work was secured for oppressed children, and when the fathers lost employment and could not be restored new positions were secured.

When some such interest is taken in the shop girl, when the public school provides practical education and society industrial training, when the dignity of housekeeping reaches the level of the typewriter and the dry-goods counter and when the secret en-

SOLONS CALLED BACK.

The House Has Tired of Meeting Day After Day with Half the Members Absent.

Therefore It Notifies the Stragglers to Return at Once and Attend to Business.

Mr. Cannon Attempts to Make a Little Political Capital, but Is Promptly Squelched.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Burns of Missouri today moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill.

No quorum voting on the motion a call of the house was ordered. While the roll was being called the colleagues of Messrs. Grout of Vermont and Dargan of South Carolina asked that the absent members be excused, but in these and other cases Mr. Payson of Illinois objected. When the roll-call had been concluded it disclosed the presence of 152 members.

Mr. Payson, who had objected to the several leaves of absence, offered a resolution revoking all leaves of absence except those granted on account of illness, this revocation to take effect on Monday next. The resolution also provides that after Monday, and until further notice, no pairs shall be filed or recognized. Mr. Payson, in supporting his resolution, severely arraigned the absentees for a dereliction of duty, and his remarks were strongly seconded by Mr. Blount of Georgia who referred to the important business which yet remained for congress to transact. The appropriation bills were not yet disposed of, and there was a matter of great current concern relating to the relations of the United States with Canada to be considered.

Mr. Tarsney of Michigan suggested that Michigan could take care of Canada.

Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky opposed the portion of the resolution which relates to pairs, and suggested that there was no way in which members could be punished for absenteism.

Mr. Payson withdrew that portion of his resolution which refers to pairs.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois blamed the democratic side of the house for the condition in which the house found itself.

Mr. Burns declared that the question was one in which no politics was involved. The gentlemen who had established themselves in the gallery seemed to have an interest in the proceedings of the house which pecuniary consideration alone could give. He blamed no member of the house. The house was divided on account of the army of nurses—wet nurses, John Sherman had called them—who had retained their establishments in Washington for the last forty-nine years. Mr. Cannon said that for the last thirty days substantially all the business of the house had been done by unanimous consent. The democratic majority, which was responsible for legislation, could not keep a quorum present, and the republican minority was powerless to do business.

Mr. Payson—There is no occasion for politics here.

Mr. Cannon—There is occasion to bring politics in, and I do bring it in, because I am tired of staying here week after week without a quorum; and I arraign the democratic party for inefficiency in the performance of public business.

Mr. Dunn of Arkansas offered an amendment to Mr. Payson's resolution, directing the sergeant-at-arms to inform absentees by telegraph of the action of the house.

Mr. Payson said that the evil of absenteeism was as bad on the republican as on the democratic side, and the resolution was directed as much against his party as against the absent democrats. The motive of his resolution was a purely business one. It was as much the duty of Mr. Long of Massachusetts to be here as it was the duty of the distinguished gentleman who was chairman of the ways and means committee, who was this afternoon addressing the great uninsured in Chicago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Jackson of Pennsylvania inquired how long the gentleman had been back in his seat.

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At the time of his death he owned twenty thousand acres of land in Logan county, Illinois, had \$100,000 of stock of five central Illinois banks, and was president of the First National bank of Lincoln, Ill. His fortune is estimated at \$2,650,000. He was noted as a successful breeder of fine cattle and as one of the first to export beef cattle to England.

John D. Gillett was born at Fair Haven, Conn., on the 25th of April, 1819, and came to Illinois in 1838, making his home at Lake Fork, Logan county, where he resided twenty-eight years. Thence he removed to his present home at Elkhardt.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Rev. S. K. Miller, a well-known organist of the Episcopal church and late of the diocese of Michigan, died here yesterday, aged 63.

A JOURNALIST'S SUICIDE.

Deserted by His Bride Alfonse Christopsky Ends His Life with a Revolver.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The report of a pistol was heard at midnight in the rear yard of a Brooklyn residence. The tenants found Alfonse Christopsky lying on his back with a pistol in his hand and a bullet wound in his right breast. The man was conveyed to St. Catherine's hospital, where he is dying. Christopsky, who was a Polish journalist connected with the *Opinista*, a paper published in New York, was living with his cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Masekowitz. In the pocket of the man's coat was found a note addressed to his wife in which he says that life had no more pleasures for him since she had left him. Mrs. Masekowitz tells the following story about the cause of the attempt at suicide:

Two weeks ago Christopsky, who is 24 years old, was married to Hattie Samuelsky of New York. One week after marriage, for some unknown reason, the bride left her husband and returned to her parents. The husband went to his cousin in Brooklyn and brooded over his trouble. Yesterday he went to his wife and there was a scene between them. Christopsky came home very dejected, spoke to no one during the evening, and sought relief in death.

Railroad Row in Wyoming.

SACRAMENTO, W. T., Aug. 25.—The Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation company has a special franchise granting the exclusive right to bridge rivers in the northern part of the territory. The Seattle and West Coast, northern branch, and the Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern railways have been building a bridge across Snohomish river. This week Judge Allyn served an injunction against the Seattle and Lake Shore, but in spite thereof work is being pushed on the Snohomish bridge. Papers have been served and the outcome is awaiting the interest of officers of the court who will probably be sent to stop the work by force.

Crushed By Falling Timbers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—On the new six-story brick building, 126 West Eighty-third street, this afternoon, workmen were putting the finishing touches in the roof and part of the underflooring, when three or four beams on the fifth floor gave way. Three men who were at work on the floor were seriously hurt. Another workman named Flynn was instantly killed. The names of the injured men are Durkin, McLane, and Flynn.

Found Under the Wheels.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—The conductor of a freight train on the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore road this morning saw the body of a man lying on the track near Chester Park. The train was stopped and it was found that the man's head had been smashed by a train. He was identified as Michael Crane of Shelby, O. It is thought to be a case of suicide.

Four Tramps Run Over.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—An incoming Pennsylvania express train ran down four tramps on the Hackensack meadows this morning. The men were standing on the tracks waiting for an opportunity to board a freight train to steal a ride to this city. One was killed and two others were

injured. The conductor of the express train, a Negro, was severely wounded. The four tramps were identified as John Williams, 20, of Newark; John Johnson, 22, of Jersey City; John Jackson, 20, of Newark; and John Williams, 20, of Newark. They were all Negroes.

At 12 o'clock this morning the express train, which had just come from New York, was running along the Hackensack meadows when it struck the four tramps. The conductor, John Williams, was severely wounded in the leg. The other three tramps were also injured. They were taken to the hospital and are now recovering.

The express train was running at a speed of about 40 miles per hour.

Mr. Dunn's amendment was agreed to, and as amended Mr. Payson's motion was adopted.

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Mr. Payson said that the evil of absenteeism was as bad on the republican as on the democratic side, and the resolution was directed as much against his party as against the absent democrats. The motive of his resolution was a purely business one. It was as much the duty of Mr. Long of Massachusetts to be here as it was the duty of the distinguished gentleman who was chairman of the ways and means committee, who was this afternoon addressing the great unification in Chicago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Jackson of Pennsylvania inquired how long the gentleman had been back in his seat.

Mr. Payson replied that during his service of eight years he had been absent from the city but three times while congress was in session—twice on account of death of friends and once to attend the Chicago convention.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota charged the friends of the French spoliation claim with breaking a quorum in order that certain lobbyists could get their hands into the treasury.

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CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The Senate Bridge Bill Passed—Bond Purchases of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The house today passed the senate bill amending the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. It amends the act by removing the provision that no stockholder in the bridge company shall be a stockholder in any other bridge company.

The demands for Mr. Mason's tariff speeches pour in from every direction and the congressional committee is sending out more of them than of any other Illinois member. Mr. Mason has more invitations to deliver campaign speeches than he can possibly fill.

Today's bond offerings amounted to \$242,500, in lots as follows: Four per cents, registered, \$10,500 at 128, \$8,900 at 129; 4½ per cents, registered, \$224,000 at 108½. The secretary of the treasury accepted \$10,500 registered 4 per cent bonds at 128.

Bids for furnishing boilers for the Madison, Wis., public building were opened in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department today. As has been customary lately Chicago carried off the prize, as Samuel L. Pope & Co. of that city were lowest bidders at \$2,171 and will receive the contract.

The agitation over the Brooklyn public building contract has broken out afresh, owing to the failure of Contractor Gobel of Chicago to file his bond, although some time has elapsed since he signed the contract. Supervising Architect Freret telephoned him yesterday relative to the matter and received a response that he was at home sick. However, there is no limit to the time for filing the bond and the secretary of the treasury will no doubt allow him reasonable time to act.

Nothing to Show but Scars.

Fred (to chum): "What luck, Charley? Congratulations in order?" Charley faintly: "Fred, she told me that she loves another." Fred (sympathizing): "That's tough, Charley, after all your devotion?" Charley: "Tough?" "Why, Fred, in the past three months her father's dog has bitten me no less than seven times." —New York Sun.

Youthful Missourians Flop.

MOORESVILLE, Mo., Aug. 25.—A Special from Mayberry says that Beaumont Clinton, aged 18, and Mand Ferry, aged 14, eloped last night. Both are members of wealthy and prominent families. The fleeing couple are supposed to have gone to Peoria, Ill.

Woman SuffrageAppealed.

TOCOMA, Washington Territory, Aug. 25.—Papers were filed and approved yesterday by Judge Allyn appealing the recent decision of the supreme court relative to woman suffrage to the supreme court of the United States.

Shot His Son and Himself.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Doctor A. G. Paddock, a leading citizen and retired New York dentist, shot his son and then took his own life this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Land has purchased the house and lot on Chestnut street and will make his home there Sept. 1.—Mr. C. J. De Berant and family have returned from a summer vacation of several weeks.—J. N. Faithorn and family have returned from their summer sojourn in Wisconsin of several weeks' duration.—The parsonage is undergoing a thorough cleaning and will be occupied in two or three weeks.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD SCHOOL.

The theory of a more thorough and practical introduction of the younger children to educational pursuits has been experimented with by many prominent teachers and educators during the past fifteen years, and this departure is largely due to the wives and mothers of this country. Some ten years ago a school working garden was started in this city, and the school, together with its grounds and capitol, as it is found today, can only be appreciated by a visit there. The school is situated in the South division of the city, at 2335 Prairie avenue—in a very quiet neighborhood, and accessible by steam, horse, and cable roads. Spacious additions have just been made to the building, thereby increasing its convenience and capacity of the school. Great care and skill are exercised in the early development of the younger pupils entering the primary or kindergarten departments—often at the tender age of from 3 to 5 years. At this age they are taught, by competent and long-experienced tally instructors, games, occupations, sewing, science lessons, Delsarte exercises, singing, and object-teaching, drawing, etc., thereby preparing the tender plants, for more extended duties as they advance. Much attention is given to physical culture and the interests and application manifested by the little children in other several departments of the school.

The course of study includes in its primary department number work, oral geography, oral science lessons, language lessons, reading, writing, spelling, German, drawing, Delsarte exercises, and singing. Its intermediate department includes arithmetic, geography, introductory outlines of general history, elements of botany, biographical reading, English composition, English grammar, "Cesar," and prose composition, as well as drawing, penmanship, elocution, and singing, which are continued throughout the year.

Its preparatory and collegiate departments consist in thorough reviews of arithmetic, physical geography, physiology, English composition, algebra, geometry, Latin, prose composition, political economy, civil government, mental hygiene, and logic. Although the *colegiate course* includes the English branches, the classics and natural sciences, equally thorough instruction is afforded in elocution, French, German, music, drawing, and painting. Mrs. Loring herself conducts a class in practical cooking, teaching physics and chemistry with special reference to household needs.

This school has a fine library and a large collection of views illustrating geography, history, and art.

This school year embraces thirty-seven weeks, beginning on Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1888, closing on Wednesday, June 12, 1889. Accommodations for board for a limited number have been provided in the building, and the beauty of its location, its faculty, inclusive of some of the most successful teachers in the state and specialists in their departments, its course of study, and the character in general of this school render it one of the best educational institutions in the country.

The dress-reformers would have an admir-