DAY MORNING. AUGUST 14. 1888.

F PRICE 2 CENTS.

in things of your own and I tell you now that if you don't put things in right I'll get after you. You see I never got out a license before. I didn't know anything about it, or know that I had to answer so many questions. I said that I wanted to get married again, and they said they would pick out a wife for me, but I told 'em she might not suit me, and I would prefer to pick her out myself. Then they asked me to give her name and I had to tell it. I didn't want to give that because you see it isn't all set-I thought I would get out a license to marry myself. "I told lem she was between 40 and 50. I see they put it down 50, but 3 don't think she is over 40. I was made for domestic life and I must get married." ried again. This may all fall through, but I can't live alone, and the little old man rubbed his nandward smiled and appeared rubbed ins industrial similars and who expected to be married within a few hours.

Just then a resident of Evanston came up

with the greating of "Hello, Uncle Marcus," and the two-shook hands. "Now," said the old man, "you go along with him. He knows nore about me than I know about myself." and he turned around and trotted off to make his "fashionable call." There was no weak-There was no weakness of mind and no tremor in his step, and everyone he met gave him a cordial and respectful greeting.

A BRUTE STRUNG UP.

Negroes Shoot Three Men and One of the Assailants Is Lynched.

Assariants is bynered.

LACKSON, Miss, Ang. E. A tragedy last night, followed by a lynching today, took, place at Utien, this county. E. B. Robertson, accompanied by a young lady, were walking to church last evening, when they encoun-tered six negroes on the sidewalk, who, in-stead of yielding the sidewalk to the lady, pushed her in a very rade munner. Robertson remonstrated and was cursed by the negroes, who said they would "get him" on his return from church. Robertson was joined by three or four of his friends and was telling them of the conduct of the negroes, when his party was rushed upon by the six negroes, who began firing on the whites, the latter being unarmed.

Dr. L. W. Holliday was shot through the head and he will die. Armand White rehead and he will die. Armand White re-ceived a serious wound through the thigh and Frank Wallace was shot in the arm. All the negroes escaped except Bob Broom, the ringleader, who, it is known, shot Holliday. He was taken out of the calaboose today by a mob and strung up to a tree near the cem-

In the meantime two negroes -Ike Broom, brother of the negro who was lynched, and Sam Harris—were captured and carried to the Raymond jail. The others are being pursued and if caught there may be more

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Three Men Killed and Another Wounded in a Fight with Officers.

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 13.—Constable Doc Vestul, with Deputies Henry Warmane and Vestul, with Deputies Henry warman and Van Warman, went from Greenwood station, Ky., to Cedar Creek church, near Cumberland Falls, to arrest Andy Hamlin for seducing a sister of the Warmans. They chose the church because they believed the Hamlins would be unsured. After stitute thismost the services. armed. After sitting through the services, Constable Vestal read the warrant to Andy Constable Vestal read the warrant to Andy Hamlin and he consented to go to Green-wood. When the officers had gone a mile with their prisoner they were overtaken by a gang in command of Alexander Hamlin. The latter demanded the release of Andy and the officers refused. Alexander then shot Van Warman dead. The officers refused to the officers refused the fire and a general facility task. turned the fire and a general fusilade took place. Both the Warmans were killed and Constable Vestal is mortally wounded. The county, sheriff is after the Hamlins.

ROBBED A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Wisbauer of Burlington, Bound, Gagged, and Relieved of His Money,

INJURED IN A WRECK.

The Chicago Express on the Erie Road Runs Into a Derailed Engine with Disastrous Results.

Many Persons Were Seriously Hurt, While the Fireman Shot Himself to Avert a Lingering Death.

A Cay-Load of Valuable Horses Owned by Mrs. Langtry and Fred Gebhardt Mangled and Killed.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A serious accident happened to the Chicago express train, west-bound, on the Eric railroad, at 1 o'clock this morning. The train left New York at 0 o'clock p. m., and consisted of an express-car loaded with running horses, baggage, mail, and smoking cars, one day coach, and five sleeping coaches, While going at a high rate of speed, at a point about twenty miles west of this place, near Shohola, the train ran-into the engine of freight train No. 27, which had but a moment before been derailed by running into a stone which had slid down upon the track. The accident had thrown the freight engine across the west-bound track.

The two engines came together in the midst of a pouring rain with a shock that threw the passenger engine, the car loaded with horses, a bangage, mail, and smoking car, and day coach off the track and down an embankment about eighty feet. The other coaches remained on the track. The runs took fire and barnedup. All of the Tail-road employes except one, and fall the pas-sengers were rescued from the burning cars. Some of them, however, were badly injured, having broken bones, bruises, or burns,

Fireman Alexander Newman, of the passenger train, was caught in the debris of his engine and burned to death in spite of the hyroic efforts of passengers and trainmen to rescue him. He called out: "Tell my wife I can not get out." Soon after a report like a pistol shot was heard, and it was supposed that Newman shot himself to escape being

Of the fourteen horses in the first car only two were rescued. Eleven train hands, besides Newman, were injured, none of them fatally. Fourteen of the passengers were injured, most of them sustaining cuts and

The horses belonged to Mrs. Langtry and Fred Gebiard, and were valued at about \$100,000. There were fourteen horses in the car, and only two were taken out alive. They were shipped from Long Branch on Saturday. Among the horses were Eole, Saturday. Among the horses were Lone, Eolist, Minosal, Blanka, Certainty, Pauline, Frank, Orphan Boy, and a 2-year-old filly. Scandinavian, owned by Mat Storms of California, was killed, as were also two of Mrs. Langtry's black tandem horses. The only one sayed was St. Savior, a 2-year-old filly. Mat Storms, owner of Scandinavian, was his the car with the horses and will probably die of his injuries.

The wounded passengers are being cared for at the hotels and private houses near the accident. The seriously injured were:

John Kinsella, eggineer, believed to be fatally

John Gannon, one of the crew, budly cut.

A. C. Boynton, mail clerk, J. L. Brown, mail clerk. James Monahan, lineman, serious injuries about

Theo. Guelin, brakeman."
Thomas Decker, probably fatally injured internally, John Jackson, brakeman,

John Casey, Diago, Thomas McCullough, Thomas McDonough, Alex, Thorne,

Katie K. Avers

Mrs. Hannah Slitter. H. Brayer, injured about the face and legs. Mrs. Emeline Henderson and little boy, scalp

ounds. Charles Tiedell, a little boy, slightly hurt.

EMPTY IS THE LAUNDRY.

Poor Loo Suffered with Quick Consumption, Died, and Was Holied.

Poor Loo is dead. His wash house at the corner of Loomis and Taylor is deserted. He washed his clothes white and if a customer forgot his check Loo would hunt up his property.

He was a good Chinaman and his neighbors thought well of him. No one threw potatoes at him and the gamins never guyed him. He went to Sunday-school regularly, and was learning the English language rapidly.

But consumption crept up through the cracks of Loo's basement floor. It came up like a devil and caught poor Loo by the lung. It gnawed away and made him weaker and weaker. Loo knew there was a devil there—it shut out the bright light from his soul. He thought it was because he was bad. He washed all the harder, and made his shirt, fronts stift, as his ironing board. His customers marveled at the whiteness of their linen.

But the devil would not beave and Loo becan to

linen.

But the devil would not leave and Loo began to despair. He grew thinner and thinner until he east a shadow scarrely larger than his squee. Sunday he felt bad all day. He coundn't go to Sunday-school and his friends went off and left him. Then night came on, and Loo felt worse. His soul began occasionally to twitch and try to get away from him and he knew he must die. All Chinamen die at night. The soul always waits till darkness to slip away. Peor Loo left it going. He was all alone. There was no one about to plead with it to stay and Loo was too weak. He left it craw out of the body and slip away. There was no one to fire off rockets and frighten it back, and there was no obje to carry a lantern and show it the way even if it had been so disposed. It picked up a little bag of rice for lunch and scudded away, and Loo's life went out like a lamp with no more oil. But the devil would not leave and Loo began to

more oil.

"Lon speakee not," chattered his excited friends as they rushed into a corner drug store after returning from church. Loo was burled yesterday, His soul came back to attend the funeral, and two chickens and some boiled rice were put in the grave for its entertainment.

HER RIDING DAYS ARE OVER.

An Accident to Adele Nelson for Which She Asks \$50,000 Damages.

An Accident to Adele Nelson for Whien She Asis \$50,000 Damages.

Adele Nelson, the acrobatic rider who was on her way to Chicago to fulfill an engagement with the Barbum circus when injured in an accident on the Northern Tacific in July lest, has sned the company for \$50,000. She is a member of the celebrated Nelson family, and is regarded as one of the minst accomplished riders in the country. She is a strikingly handsome woman about 25 years old, a petite brunet, and exceedingly popular in her profession. The accident on account—of—which she sues the company occurred at Gold Creek, Montana, fifty miles west of Helena, and was caused by a spreading of the rails which threw the train from the track. Adele Nelson, or Adele Wilson, as she is known in the profession, 'sustained injuries so serious as to make it impossible for, her, to resume her profession in the acrona, and as she was a popular performer and in the receipt of a large salary such permanent disability warrants a suit for extraordinary damages. She was asleep at the time of the accident.

Robert Nelson, husband of Adele, sites for \$30,

traoriumary damages. She was assect as the time of the accident.

Robert Nelson, husband of Adele, sues for \$30,000 on account of loss of his wife's services, time on contracts, and medical expenses, and his mother, Emma Nelson, for \$3,000 for personal in-

The papers were filed yesterday by Edmund Furthmann, altorney in the suit, who has been instructed by Mr. Nelson of the details of what will probably prove an exceptionally interesting case touching the responsibility of rallroad companies inhumatters in breach of contract in the amusement profession.

BRINGING OIL FROM OHIO.

The Big Pipe-Jane System to South Chicago

The Big Pipe-Line System to South Chicago Now. Completed.

Through the sceat pipe line of the National Transit compliny of from the fields at Lima was expected to reach the storage tanks at South Chicago by daylight this morning. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning it had reached a point tweath the east of South Chicago. About a close barrels of the fleid will be required to fill the pipes and the oil was being introduced at the rate of Summerded barrels per hour. The oil advanced from Liketon, Ind., at the rate of two raties an hour. The fluid was started from Lima some ten days ago, but was not allowed to enter the pipes between South Chicago and Laketon until Friday last, when the test was completed. A leak was discovered at Griffiths, Ind., caused by a defective collar, which was immediately repaired.

Three of the immense reception tanks with average capacities of thirty thousand gallons have been completed and work has been commenced on the fourth.

the fourth.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS

A Young Widow Attempted to Support Herself and Child by Making Overalls.

She Tolled in a Factory from Morning Til - Night but Could Earn Only \$4 a Week.

Starvation Staring Her in the Face She Sold Her Honor Rather Than Part from Her Baby.

Arrested and Taken to the Police Station She Related Her Bitter Experience and Was Bet Free.

Some Well-Regulated Factories That a "Times" Reporter Visited on His Tour of Investigation.

One of the white slaves of Chicago stood in the prisoner's dock at the armory police court yesterday moaning piteously. She was young and her face was pretty. The big policeman who stood at her side said he had arrested her for soliciting men upon the street, She was booked as Kitty Kelly. The frail, unfortunate girl brushed away her tears and told a story that went straight to the heart of every man in the crowded court-room. She was a white slave and might have worn away her frail life sewing that her character should remain pure and unsulfied, but the grinning skeleton of starvation haunted her by day and night, and in desperation she sold herself to the tempter. She was pale and thin and fierce hunger had left marks upon her young face.

"Oh, judge, I never did such a thing be-fore! I never did it before! For God's sake have pity on me?" and she wrung her hands

in agony and sobbed convulsively.
"Nonsense," said the justice, trying to be stern. "You all say that."

"My baby! my baby! Oh what will be come of her? For mercy's sake don't fine me! I have no money, not a cent. Oh have mercy. I never was out before, surely I never was!"

The big justice looked inquiringly at the big officer and the big officer, with a touch of emotion in his voice, said:
"I never saw her before, your honor."

"Will you promise to keep off the street?" "I can't, no, I can't promise you that. God knows I would if I could. But when I see my baby starving and there is no other way to find food for her, what else can I do?" and the wretched little woman sobbed as if her heart was breaking.

-The justice looked stern.

"Oh sir," she sobbed, "if you only knew the misery and sorrow, the despair and degradation to which I have been humiliated you might pity me. I was young when I was married. For a while I was so happy. Then my busband sickened and died. That was but little more than a year ago. Soon and no money. I was alone in this great city and no one to help me or even to give me a bit of advice. Vainly I sought for work. I could not go into service and take my baby with me, and I could not bear the thought of parting from it. At last I found employment in a factory. There I made overalls and toiled from morning until night, week in and week out. But work as hard as I could, I could earn only \$4 a week. Baby

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 13.—Constable Doc Vestal, with Deputies Henry Warman and Yan Warman, went from Greenwood station, Ky., to Cedar Creek church, near Cumberland Falls, to arrest Andy Hamlin for seducing a sister of the Warmans. They chose the church because they believed the Hamlins would be unarmed. After sitting through the services, Constable Vestal read the warrant to Andy Hamlin and he consented to go to Greenwood. When the officers had gone a mile with their prisoner they were overtaken by with their prisoner they were overtaken by a gang in command of Alexander Hamlin. The latter demanded the release of Andy and the officers refused. Alexander then snot Van Warman dead. The officers returned the fire and a general fusilade took Both the Warmans were killed and place. Constable Vestal is mortally wounded. The countaisheriff is after the Hamlins.

ROBBED A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Wisbauer of Burlington, Bound, Gagged, and Relieved of His Money.

BURLINGTON, Wis., Aug. 13. - Rev. Mr. Wishauer, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, was bound and gagged and his-safe was blown open and robbed of \$300 yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. The perpetrators of the assault and robbery, four in number, gained entrance to the house by boring four hotes in the window-sash sufficiently large to admit a finger, removing the fastening. They next bored a quarter-inch hole in the Side of the safe, pouring in a quantity of

In the state of the sate, pouring in a quantary of provider and exploding it.

Father Wisbauer, who was sheeping in the adjoining room, heard the explosion and arose, grasped a revolver and jumped through the wardow to the ground. He called for help and three of the tourglars pounced on him. The present the day show that the revolver could not be discussed. The character heart lim about the heart the detector should be the recover could not be dis-charged. The burglass bear thin about the bear-and lack, put a gag in his mouth, secured his hands belood his back and carried him into the house, where the half him on the bed and tied his feet and arms to the posts. He hay in that con-dition for several hours. ition for several hours,

Father Wisbauer is 85 years old and, has been

robbed at least, twelve times in the last ten year The last burglary was commbined one year ago by Schaddegg, who is serving a [wb years' term at

A MEAN REVENCE.

Twenty-three Hundred Colored Men Injured Because One Was a Democrat.

Jured Because One Was a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The colored brother can look for nothing but hostalty from his professed friends of the republican party if he becomes a democrat. Mr. Milton Turner has found that out. He has been for some years attorney for the Cherokee freedmen in a claim they have against a portion of the trust fund of the Cherokee laddins. Congress paid a certain sum of money to the Cherokee authon, or rather invested it for them, and the Indian have refused to reoughlet the resistance as a part of their nation and inoney to the Cherokee nation, or rather invested in for their, and the Indiana have refused for recognize their existaves as a part of their nation and entitled to ady money. The claim of the freedmen has been recognized as just by presidents and secretaries of the interior and commissioners of Indian affairs. The bill to pay \$55.00 out of the Cherokee fund to 1,200 freedmen in the nation, has passed the senaic three times—once at this session of congress. The bill was called up in the house today and acconsideration was prevented by an objection made by Congressman Owen of Indiana, and he admitted to Congressman Dielatine of the Cherokees was Milton Turner, a negro who had Joined the democratic party and asted in the recept convention in Indianapolis. Nincteon hundred colored people, the existince of the Overnment, were denied their rights and are in miniment danger of being disposessed of their henes to enable Congressman Owen to punish Mr. Turner, ex-minister to Indiana to when opinish Mr. Turner, ex-minister to Indiana to the four democratic or the order of the order of the Indiana to the Indiana to the order of the order of the Indiana the Congressman Owen to punish Mr. Turner, ex-minister gressman Owen to punish Mr. Turner, ex-ininister to Liberta, for being & democrat, As-

In a Citizens' Association.

In a Cluzens' Association.

Residents of Hyde Park organized a Citizens' association last night for the purpose of engloreing the state hwas, particularly the laws regarding Sanday closing. The chairman of the meeting, H. B. Bogne, was authorized to appoint an executive committee of twenty-live. Among the speakers were E. L. Juyine, Charles E. Pope, James W. Cooper, M. N. Hibbard, J. N. Barker, J. C. Welling, and W. Everett. It was decided that the committee of six' having charge of the prosecution of the sabon-keeper's shoulds continue its duties until the association's organization is completed and proper officers elected. ization is completed and proper officers elected.

Playing Under Difficulties,

Frapk Anderson visited a saloon on Clark street and took a hand in a game of "draw." Ho put up \$10 with Charles Westrop. At the conclu-sion of the game the latter refused to refund. At the police station \$20 in confederate money was found on Westrop's person.

Where Is Mr. Grady ?

Michael Grady, a clerk for Thomas Allen, dealer in galvanized fron at 422 West Randolph street, was given \$200 yesterday afternoon to pay some bills. He disappeared and has not since been seen, and it is thought that he has gone to Kansas City, where he had friends,

avear-out min Mat Storms, owner of Scandinavian, was in the ear with the horses and will probably die of his injuries.

The wounded passengers are being cared for at the hotels and private houses near the

cident. The seriously injured were:

calded.
John Gannon, one of the crew, badly cut.
A. C. Boynton, mail clerk.
J. L. Brown, mail clerk.
J. ames Monshan, lineman, serious injuries about to head.

Theo. Gurlin, brakeman."
Thomas Detker, probably fatally injured internally.
John Jackson, brakeman,
John Casey.
Thomas McCullough.
Thomas McDonough.
Alex. Thorne.

Alex, Thorne. Katie K. Ayers, Mrs. Hannah Slater,

Mrs. rannan mater. H. Brayer, injured about the face and legs, James Dunn. Mrs. Emeline Henderson and little boy, scalp.

wounds. ounds. Charles Tiedell, a little boy, slightly hurt. Miriam Smiley, leg injured. Nora Coma, face injured.

Charles Kilgore, scalp wounds James Kilgore, injured about the thigh.

George Cass.
W. B. Lane, injured about the face,
W. McCormick, hurt about the head. Albert Dana.

M. D. Storms.
Albert Fye, neck and chest injured.

At the boltom of the embankment down which the locomotive and cars plunged was a large hollow filled with water of a considerable depth. This is believed to have had some effect in diffinishing the violence of the shock and thus preventing many fataling Amang, the passengers, though, it increased the pame, especially among the occupants of the smoking-car, who thought they had fallen into the river.

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, an Immense Building, Destroyed.

New York, Aug. 18. The Convent of the Sa-cred Heart on One Hundred and Thirty-second stacet, between Tenth and St. Nicholas avenues, was consumed by fire tought. It was an im-mense building with a troutage of three hundred mense building astrait west angs, each of which deet, including cast sind west angs, each of which was about one hundred but splanes. It was long been known as a place of crysthene in education, and many children of sweather and prominent people have been educated their. There were no

and many children of swealthy and prominent people have been cleared there. There were bo o persons in the convent at the time of the fire, all of whom essured without many. The loss is about \$200,000, on which there is only an insurance of about \$200,000. The fire started in the cupola of the building, which was underaging extensive alterations. Flunders were at work there during the day and the all title charesal turnave burning in the cupols. It was about a loo close-sighen Mother Superior Jones, vicar of the eastern provinces, saw smoke in the upper part of the house. Mother Duffy ladgharge of fifty children, who at the time warrall in chapel praying. The feast of the assumption is on Wedneyday, and the altar was decorated. Mother Indivitors the children on to time rear of the busing and away from danger. The worken might shaye extinguished the, frames, it was thought, as the fire worked alongs slowly at first, but they sent out an afairn for the firemen. The difficulty was in the searesty of water. The building wasyn a bait.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

WILES-SLADIE, F. F.A. Aug. 25. An Italian who gave the name of Francelest Allonso passed a counterfeit inal-dollar at a hotel in Kingson this evening. He was subsequently made to replace the counterfeit with good noney and beforing frightened through fear of arrest he jumped through a window and tred to esgape. He was pursued and captured and a package which he had thrown into the street was found to receive in had thrown into the street was found to contain a here was committed to jail.

Held Captive on the Philippine Islands. WARSH, Ind. Aug. 13.—A young son of Andrew Strohm of New Faris ran away from home last year. Some months ago the father learned that the boy was in captivity of the Philippine islands. Mr. Strohth has received information from Secretary of State Eayard to the effect that the matter has been referred to the United Sistes consul on the Philippine islands with instructions to investigate.

Two Newspaper Men Probably Drowned. CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 13.—Two bodies were found this morning on the beach of Burt lake. They had been washed astrore in the storm. bodies are believed to be those of two newspaper men who werd yachting there and whose boat drifted abhore and was wrecked. These men were L. Morey of the Minneapolis News and S. W. Bell. of North Adams.

An Unvertiled Report.

New York, Aug. 13.—The report, that an English syndicate with a capital of \$2,000,000 is negotiating with owners of New York brewernes to buy all that are for sale can not be verified.

probably prove an exceptionally interesting case touching the responsibility of rallroad companies inquatters of breach of contract in the amusement

BRINGING OIL FROM OHIO.

The Big Pipe-Line System to South Chicago

The Big Pipe Line System to South Chicago Now Completed.

Through the great pipe line of the National Transit complany oil from the fields at Lima was expected to reach the storage tanks at South Chicago by daylight this morning. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning it had reached a point twenty-five cast of South Chicago. About \$4.00 barrels of the finial will be required to fill the pipes, and the oil was being introduced; at the rate of two miles an hour. The finial was started from Lima some ten days ago, but was not allowed to enter the pipes between South Chicago and Laketon until Friday last, when the test was completed. A leak was discovered at Griffilis, and, caused by a defective collar, which was immediately repaired.

Three of the mimense reception tanks with average capacities of thirty thousand gallons have been completed and work has been commenced on the fourth.

the fourth.

the fourth.

The pipe line is 200 miles in length and its capacity is in the neighborhood of seventy thousand barrels. A'single pumping station—at Lima—has been erected, but others will be established along thermore to facilitate and increase the flow. The oil will be simply stored at South Cheego and from there sent to all parts of the country in tank cars.

cars.
It is said that the transportation of the fluid from Lima by the pine line costs only 3 or 4 cents per barrel, against 25 cents by rail.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Two Hundred and Fifty Passengers De-tained for Further Examination. New Yorks, Aug. 15.—The commissioners of emigration are making a thorough examination of

enigration are making a thereign examination of all new arrivals, and today set back for farther inquiry over 250 passengers of the steamers keypt, Anchoria, and Elysian. A young girl named Alma Wettensky of Goielourg, Sweden, wrote to her aunt in Marion, Dakota, asking her to send for her. The aunt being mable to do so referred her to OJ Systrom of 27 State street. New York, who represents himself as the agent of the Scandinavian Emigration society, a, body which has no exist ence. Miss Wettensky wrote to this man and he sent her a pussage ticket. She landed today windout a cell in her more greek. He called for her tind told the commissioner he would care for her till she had paid himself for the ticket, which cost, him \$24 only. The commissioner refused to let? she had paid mines?; for the texet, which cost, him \$24 andy. The commissioner refused to let, her leave the garden unless the man hought a licket for her to go to her smal. He at first refused to take the second risk; but on being told that she would certainly be sent back be got the ticket to Dakota, which the commissioner holds. The case will be further investigated tomorrow.

HARRISON'S VACATION.

The General Will Fish and Between Bites Will Write His Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANACOLIS, Aug. 13, 45cm, Harrison has finally fixed upon a time and place for a couple of weeks, we atton and fishing. Accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Merker, and one or two bullets of his family and friends, he will son-in-law, Mr. Robert McKee, and one or two other members of his family and friends, he will start about next Monthly, the 20th for Mindie-1898, island, near Put in Bay, Lake, Frie. While on als vacation he will prepare his letter of acceptance.

Parmers Will Boycott the Chinch-Bug. Harmers Will Boycott the Chinen-Hag.
Marsutata. Ill., Ang. 152—An anti-chineh-bag
meeting was held in Jöhnson township Saturkay,
and was largely affended by the farmers of that
and Orange township. Resolutions were adopted
favoring the formation of an elegiborino with
farmers of neighboring counties with the design
of wagnig h was of externination on the chines
hers and agreeling to sow ho wheat, or the for buys and agreeing the sow no wheat, or ray for three years and to turn over all timber had and tracts covered with interhable to harless the eggs of the bug. Meetings will be held in other town ships for the same purpose.

He Paid an Extra Fine.

Dr. J. W. Marley went to a prize-fight in the Jown of Lake last Friday, but not see the concerns, as the police interfered and affected paracipants and spectators. The foctor evalued at the trace but was subsequently arrested. Before Justice Caldwell yesteritary be was fined 85 and costs.

"I don't understand," said the doctor, "why I am fined 85 while the others escaped with a 85 fine."

"The extra," replied the court, "is for the trouble of gathering you.

Investigating the White Caps, ..

Indianarol.is, Aug. 15.—As recommended by Gov. Gray, Aity. Gen. Michiner will depusy on his journey of investigation through the "White Cap." country. He will go first to corydon, in Harrison country, and from there to Leave tworth. Nemerous towns to be better to the country sounds will be visited and the status of pending cases the restigated. He will endeavor to find some mode of procedure that will speedily bring the perfect traters of "White-Cap" cutrages to justice.

Fair Weather in Illinois,

Pair weather, followed in the worlds on you have by local rains and warder southerly winds, to you acted for Illinois todays

my baby starving and there is no other way to find food for her, what else can I do?" and the wretched little woman sobbed as if her heart was breaking.

The justice looked stern.

'Oh sir," she sobbed, "if you only knew the misery and sorrow, the despair and de radation to which I have been humiliated you might pity me. I was young when I was married. For a while I was so happy. was married. For a white I was so no Then my husband sickened and died, was but dittle more than a year and and no money. I was alone in this city and no one to help me or even to give me a bit of advice. Vainly I sought for work. I could not go into service and take my baby with me, and I could not bear the thought of parting from it. At last I found employment in a factory. There I made overalls and toiled from morning until night, week ju and week out. But work as hard as I could, I could earn only \$4 a week. Baby took sick and I had to pay for a doctor and medicine, and it cost more than I could make '

Starvation or a life of shame, she said, were the only two courses she could see, and for the baby's sake she chose shame. But such a life was full of horror for her, and, disgusted and ashamed, she went back to the old grinding toil. Striving with all herpower to earn an honest livelihood she again saw that the struggle was too much, and twoweeks ago she saw that her baby must starve unless she found something else. She went upon the street and was placed in the station. She was mouning and sobbing, and though imprisonment seemed probable, she only thought of her little girl.

"It was all because of my baby. She is my all and I can't send her to the Heme for the Friendless. I worked hard for her but we could not live with only \$4 a week. What could I do? I could not begenough for both. Oh, I was driven to it, and after I had sunk orge I could get nothing else than the factory because I had no one who would give me a letter of recommendation. It was starvation for my baby or shame.

"But many I know manage to live on less than \$1 a week," said the magistrate.

"Yes, one person might; but I can't feed. clothe, and shelter my baby and myself fer that. Must I lose my baby because a worman cannot earn more than enough in Chicago to give herself, black bread and a garret 32

She claimed that she was not on the downward path of her own volition and that if she could support herself and child she would leave her life of shame. She was fined \$25 but execution was staid during good behavior. If arrosted again she will be given fifty days at the bridewell. ieft the court-room weeping and moaning.

"What will become of my baby, she oried, "if I am brought here and have to by imprisoned for so long?"

FACTORY INSPECTION.

A Representative of "The Times", on a Four-of Inspection with a Results Offices. Finds Some Places Which, by Contrast, Relieve the Dark Pictures.

Becatte the golden eagle, the silver hollar, and the copper cent bind the eyes of many Chicago manufacturers it must not be interred that untavorable criticism can be applied to all, or even a majority. It is the phide of the city that most of its great stablishments are among the best in the land. Especially is this true of many of the mag-nificent establishments on the North side. Here and there are to be found mixed defeets in construction and sanitary conditions, but the only crying eyil is that of child labor.

In a day's tour in that region at decen or more representative establishments of the larger class were visited. The first was the Continental Manufacturing comwas the Continental Manufacture sem-pany at 126 to 134. West street, mean the junction of North and Civisium avenues. The product is "parior frames," in the technique of the trade, which trans-lated feto common vermentar incans, the frames and ornamental westwork for sets of purlor ferniture made ready for the ver-

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nisher and the uphoisterer. Ninety males are employed, four of whom are mere boys. The men average from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, and the boys \$2.50 and \$3 per week. Two little fellows, both under 15, were running a small planing machine, one feeding it with small blocks und; the other removing and stacking them up. The building is a five-story brick, with perfect ventilation and plenty of light. It may be stated once for plenty of light. It may be stated once for all that the closets in all the woodwork es-tablishments visited on this particular day are in the back yard, and that the receptucles are iron troughs, which can be flushed at frequent intervals. Experience has shown that inside closets provided with the ordinary traps are a nuisance in houses where large numbers of mea nuisance in houses where large numbers of mand women are employed, as they either do not know how to use them or don't care. The result of this ignorance and carelessness combined is that the traps become clogged and useless. When such an experienced hotel man as the late Color of the color John A. Rice of the Tremont house found it neges sary to post in his closets to be read by his aristocratic and supposedly well-bred guests a notice reading, "No gentleman will and no other shall throw cigar-stabs into the urinal," it is not surprising that the average wage-worker, who never has and probably never will patronize a first-class hotel, should not understand the workings of a In construction and appointments the Continental company's building is well-nigh perfree, the exception being an absence of fire-escapes. The contents are highly inflammable, and in ease of a fire sweeping up the central and only stairway, broad as it is, there might be a holocaust.

The great, square, four-story building of the Zangerle Manufacturing company, 25 to 53 Weed street, also a parfor-frame factory, is amply sup-plied with fire-escapes and other exits. The comstreet, also a parior-traine nactory is supply sup-plied with fire-escapes and other exits. The com-pany employs 150 hands, 12 of whom are boys who are paid from \$3 to \$4 a week. The men make from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day, the lower figure being paid for common laborers. The premises are in

padd for common laborers. The premises are good condition.

"Do you require any certificate as to the ages of the boys before, employing them?" a clerk in the office was asked.

He thought they did and that he had seen some

when he first entered the company's employ, but he failed to find a sample. At this time the man-

ager entered. . "Do you set those boys at work at the ma-

chines?"

"No; it doesn't pay. Three years ago a boy in our employ was hurt while working at a machine and it cost us a great deal of money to settle. Since then we have taken no chances. Our boys are used as helpers or in other light work."

Another -parlor-frame manufactory is that of August Hausske, 100 to 108 Weed street, a five-story brick, with fire-sceapes and other appurtenances in good condition. There are eighty employes, six of whom are boys. Four boys do wood-carving and the other two assist the shipping cierk. They get 80 a week at the start, and gradually work up to \$4.50 and \$5. After serving four years for this pay they are advanced to \$10 and \$11.

The Baumer Manufacturing commany—such

and \$11.

The Baumer Manufacturing company sash, doors, and blinds—is located in the immediate vicinity. It is a large two-story frame, resembling a vast shed more than a hopes, as it is open on all sides. Artificial ventilation or fire-escapes would be superfluities. There are forty employes, three being boys who get from \$3 to \$5 per week, while the men skilled in this particular branch get from \$2,000 to \$5,500 per day.

the men skilled in this paraceular tranch get from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

A two-story brick at 26 to 164 East North avenue is occupied by the Ristow Manufacturing company—sash, doors, and blinds. Sixty men are employed, the—highest wages being \$3.50 per day.

There are also six boys on the pay-poll, drawing

"Do they work at the machines?" the manager was asked.

Not much! We keep them hustling around

wating on the men, running errands, bringing in beer, and making themselves otherwise useful. McEwen, contractor and maninfacturer of wood in all shapes for house fluishing, owns the great five-story brick, 243 to 251 North Wells street.

That part of it which he does not need in his, own That part of it which he does not need in his own business he rents to tenants for manufacturing purposes. He employs two hundred men, paying them from \$2.1215 to \$3.50 per day. There are really four separate buildings, but they are so connected as to form a continuous whole. As there are ten exits besides a court-yard elevator capable of holding fifty persons the fire-department inspectors have decided that fire-department inspectors have found to have anylody examine the building who can give us suggestions, "said young fire-department insurance man calls and his practiced eye may instantly discover some defect that we would pass by unrouted, and we are always thankful for his suggestions."

"Do you employ any women?"

"Do you employ any women?"
"No, but I see no reason why women should not be employed in establishments of this kind. I know that at least one-fifth of our work could be done to advantage by women, and it would certainly be no harder than running a sewing machine. Under proper restrictions I believe it is better both for men and women to work together.

each operative gets a diluted "pinch" every time she breaks the fiber of a dry leaf or shakes up the finished material. She may not be conscious of it, but the fact remains that she is constantly taking the fact remains that she is constantly taking the fiber of the fact remains that she is constantly taking the fiber of the fabric and the fabric the samples and visible layers on the shoulders before the closing hour, giving to the fabric the jamileed color that matches the complexion of the wearer. These women are well-devoloped in muscle- and their eyes have a peculiar brightness, but it is a brightness suggestive of that which distinguishes the eye of the optima ester, and their complexion is of the dead. And yet not one will admit, or even appears to believe, that the work is unhealthy. And perhaps it is flot.

yet not one will idmit, or even appears to believe that the work is unhealthy. And perhaps it is flot.

"We employ none but henest, pure girls," said Mr. Baker, a member of the firm, "and look after them as if they were our own. Some time ago we discharged our best man for simply placing his hand familiarly on a woman's shoulder. In the nineteen years I have been connected, with the firm not one of our female employes has ever got into any trouble. We have had whole families of girls at work for us. The eldest sister would inflate the next younger and then get married, and the second, third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth would tollow suit. We have never had a spoiled girl or a strike, and have never missed a pay day."

The women employed range from it to grand-mothers, and are nearly all Bohemians and Foles, with a sprinkling of Germans.

In a five-story-and-basement brick at 42 to 48 Huron street August F. Richter has the largest manulactory of what are known as mehallic pieture frames in the United States. The word "metallic" comes from the use of china clay—a purely English product, by the way—in facing the frame moldings and afterward in forming the-body of the ornamental work that is attached to them. Of the 130 camploses only one is a female, and she is engaged in gilding in a private corner. Much of the work, it would seem to an outsider, could be advantageously done by females, it being light and cleanly and requiring only the desterity which a woman is endowed by nature, skill being, of courso, a condition precedent.

"Some time ago," said the man in charge, "we established as a rule that no more boys under legal age should be employed and we propose to adhere to fit. We may have two or three under 15, employed some time ago, but it would be a hardship to them to discharge them new that they are so far advanced in the trade."

About one-half the employee do piece-work and the others work by the week. The enew who do

employed some time ago, but it would be a hardship to them to discharge them now that they are so far advanced in the tradic.

About one-half the employes do piece-work and the others work by the week. The men who do piece-work make from \$10 \$20 \$25 a week and the boys from \$7 to \$12. Mon working by the week make from \$9 to \$20 and the boys start in at \$3 and gradually cliab to \$8, though it takes three or more years to do it. They are employed only in the mounting shop. All hands work ten hours a day except Saturdays, when the works are shut down at 120 p. m. As to fire escapes and sanitary provisions the building is unobjectionable.

Setz, Schwab & Co.'s new boot and shoe factory at the corner of Superior and Robert Streets, while not as ornamental as some, is in many respects a model manufacturing establishment. No money has been wasted in meless decorations, but large sams have been expended in providing the premises with light, pure air, ample room, and the best of lavatory and closet accommodations on eyery floor. It is the form of a hollow square, foir stories and basement, with 2, great court in the center that is only used for giving light and air. All dust from the machinesis whisped up and hustled through pipes to the boiler-room to be used as fuel.

The basement is used for storage and for the boiler nom to give the first floor as a stock-room and office, for sole-leather cutting and packing; the second for cutting send fluing; the third for bottoming men's shoes, and the fourth for making women's shoes. In the great room on the second floor 275 women are employed.

"Look at them carefully as we pass down," said the managing and managing tids great concern that earned in make everything as conifortable as possible for the employes because I believed there was money in it for the firm. No self-respecting woman can do her best in foul or unconnotrable quarters. This work-room is so pleasant that the women netually like to come here and spend the day, hard as they have to work."

He was perhaps on the

day, hard as they have to work.

He was perhaps on the point of expatiating on its merits as a summer resort when his attention was diverted to something else, and that was the well arranged toilet-room four females. In the center of a room not less that 30%5 feet is a broad marble slab containing a double row of eighteen wash-basins. Adjacent are the numbered cub-boiles in which sach operative, keeps her hat and wrappings, and also ther some and towel which she must provide for herself. There is no common towel and nothing communicitie in anything. A matron is in constant attendance to see that everything is kept in the best of order.

The hours of work for women are from 7:30 and in winter from 7:30 to 5:30, with a half hour off at hoom. Work stops on Saturdays in summer at 1 p. m. 5' and in winter at 4 p. m. This is a regulation they made for themselves, the Bfm? acquiescing. The rules of the firm are strict in regard to tarduess. An employe five minutes late can not enter the shop till noon. In this factory are employed four workstops on the products when a product when the products we had the products. He was perhaps on the point of expatiating on

employe five minutes late can not enter the shop fill moon. In this factory are employed four hindred males and three hundred females. Directly from the books themselves it was learned that the average wages paid the women was 88 per week, a few making at first only \$2.59, but more making from \$12 to \$29. The

BLAINE IS AT BO

The Magnetlo Man's Jour New York an Unbroken of Ovations.

A Big Orowd on Hand at Ev to Shout for High Tar

Mr. Blaine's Speeches from Star Devoted Wholly to the Beau Protection.

NEW YORE, Aug. 18.—James G. Bon his homoward trip by the 15-56 the New York, New Haven and I this morning. The party consisted Mrs. Blaine, Walker Blaine, Miss Dodge, and Col. Coppinger. Mr. From the Fifth Avenue hotel, reachit ten minutes ahead of time. A large congregated on the sidowalk opportune, and sphen Mr. Blaine stelp cirriage a lond shout went up from The ladies of the party had pracedes carriages, and that intwhich Mr. Blaine contained John C. Doughtery of Te James G. Blaine, Jr. A passage through the mass of humanity, and his head, Mr. Blaine smilingly padepot yard. The train was in walt rached to the rear was the special os carry off the party. It was the object to the platform a sea of gaze. As he tooked up the assemb and Mr. Blaine doffed his hat in the ovation. During the few minuted depth of the depot.

AT STAMFORD.

Connecticat Must Be Up and D Wishes to Save the Coun

Connecticat Mast Be Up and D
Battorport, Conn., Ang. 18.—Wh
train ran into Stamford at 11.57 with cheers from two thousand or n
women, who were waiting. When it
subsided Mr. Blaise soid:

"I thank this large ussemblage qui
power of my expression for the con
pay me as I journey homeward. In
ment of the train stopping I have oul
to my thanks and admonitors.
Confection shall maintain her gre
if she shall maintain left grewing the
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must see to it that 165 farm shall copublic or her by the neglect of the re
cons. It is not impossible to the ponow upon us that the post of honor
bitty shall rest upon Connecticut,
probable that the presidential
1885 may be settled on the s
state. My request is fluit each
one of you shall regard the task of
recticut for Harpson and Mortor
upon himself. Believing that you
your duty I shall return to Mane an
publicans to show Connecticut the
she should walk. I thank you, get publicans to show Connecticut the she should walk. I thank you, get more and bid you good morning."

AT NEW HAVEN.

a.r. Blaine L-aves His Car and Sparform.

A. R. Halno E-aves His Car and significant.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 13.—A the assemblage was larger and extunisation than at Stanford. It will be a super for the same features—therers, the playin waving of flags, the salvos of artillery made a brief speech.

Half the population of New Hays have abandoned business and to be precise Mr. Blaine when he arrive other stopping places, the assemblag up of a large proportion of indies, y Mayor Dadley headed a delegation of an town committee who came to Blaine. For the first time since York Air, Blaine left the car, and we a platform outside the depair, where sentilage cheered while walting Mr. Blaine and the pleasure of proceedings of the same said:

"Since I last had the pleasure of my our beautiful city I have seen much beyond the sea; but I have nowhere pleasure of Connections, Application of the people have electrical, which they prove a modal commits and of Connecticut, (Application of the people have electrical, which they have accomplished, in tires which have inspired them, I that a model. "Added to that, gentiem enjoyed for the last quarter of a corresperity, and you have accommit transfered the proper development of the same can we have modified in the same as we have a committee of the connecticut will be akked ing election whether they deale wealth to be haunched on now expatrate proved so safe. This will be here to the old, for these simply landers to the old, for these simply landers the content of the content

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so happy. lied, That ago. Soon no friends this great ven to give sought for ce and take f bear the ast I found ere I made until night. as hard as eek. Ba**by** doctor an**d** in I could

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baby. She the Heme ard for her, beg enough and after I othing else no one wile mendation. shatter. live on less trate. can't feed.

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a dezen or ients of the The first fucuig come. streef, near Clybourn or frames," which transmeans they ork for sets for the var-

beer, and making themselves otherwise useful."

McEwen, contractor and manufacturer of wood in all shapes for house finishing, owns the great five story brick, 243 to 251 North Wells street. That part of it which is does not need in his own business he rents to tenants for manufacturing purposes. He employs two hundred men, paying them from \$2.12½ to \$3.50 per day. There are really four separate buildings, but they are so connected as to form a continuous whole. As there are ten exits besides a court-yard elevator capable of building fifty persons the fire-department inspectors have decided that fire escapes are unaccessary. No fault can be found with the sanitary condition of the premises.

"We are glad to have anybody examine the building who can give us suggestions," said young Mr. McEwen, the junior partner. "Decasionally an insurance man calls and his practiced eye may instantly discover some defect that we would pass by umoticed, and we are always thankful for his suggestions."

"Do you employ any women?"

by umagined, and we are always manifest to insuggestions."

"Do you employ any women?"

"No, but I see no reason why women should not be employed in establishments of this kind. I know that at least one-filt of our work could be done to advantage by women, and it would certainly be no harder than running a sewing-machine. Under proper restrictions I believe it is better both for men and women to work together. But no manufacturer in our line has yet had the moral courage to inaugurate the joint plan. It will come, though, and at no distant day."

But one tires of wood and its workers, and as an intermediate between that and metal we will tryatian and go to the works of the Chicago Rattan company, IS and IS East Superior street. Four of the five floors are used by the company, and so bulky is the product that each floor would seem to contain chairs for all creation and cribs enough for its posterity till the crack of doom. The work

contain chairs for all creation and cribs enough for its posterity till the crack of doom. The work is light and cleanly and the building is well lighted and ventilated and provided with sufficient fire-escapes. But on two floors the closets were choked, greatly to the surprise of the forman. In weaving or "winding," as it is called the strands around the frame there is something artistic. Every country-bred boy recalls with delight the days when he defied water-snakes and seaded for bullinghes. How proud he was when waded for bullrushes. How proud he was when he had arrived at the dignity of a three-strand braider, and how he envied the older boy who fashioned an eight-strand braid as a coronet for fashioned an eight-strand braid as a coronet for his little sweetheart. This same juvenile entim-slasm holds the busy operatives to their work, so that to the casual onlookers they seem to be actu-ally at play, Speak to the nimble weavers and the spell is broken. The girls are not weaving chap-lets for the boys, or the boys love-tokens for the girls; they are all weaving and winding for bread. They have not a second to spare. For hours they wind, wind, wind, and never exchange a word.

A hoy was winding a recking-chair which would sell for \$6. It would take him a day and the nay was 50 cents. A young man with a partially de-reciped mustache was winding a crib. The said reioped musiaene was winding a crib. He said he must work two days to complete it and the price of the work was \$3. He was a skilled work-man in that line. Of the 120 employes twelve are females and twenty are boys from 13 to 15. It was explained that some of the latter were merely suffice. In their vacation in a reinguishing again. putting in their vacation in a remunerative way. These boys carn from \$2 to \$6 a week and the females from \$410 \$7. From start to finish it is all piece work and ten hours is a day's work.

"We have \$11 employes," said a representative of Adams, Westliffe & Co., "of whom fifty-sever are females and forty are boys. The boys—only four or five of whom are finder 15-smake from \$3 four or give of whom are under 15-space from \$3. to \$6 a week and the females from \$155 cents to \$1.25 a day. They are mostly engaged in making stoye-boards. The men earn from \$1.50 c.\$2.75. This does not include the foremen, who are paid exactly exhibiting ? segular salaries."

The number of, employes indicates the magnitude of this great hive of industry. It is a model manufactory, both from the standpoints of sanitation and comfort. The brass foundry is at the top that the intense heat may not reach other departments; in the brass-polishing shop there are plowers to carry off the dust which is so annoying to workmen, and the same foresight has twen excreted in all other departments. A skilled detective could shut nothing to complain of in all that vast pile unless it were the fact that boys are at work at an age when they should be at school. Where credit is due it is a pleasure to give the first as it's a satisfaction to bestow censure to whom it rightly belongs. The number of, employes indicates the magni-

as it is a satisfaction to Destow emission. It rightly belongs.

Woman is a helpmate to man. The bible says so and The Times has never said aught to the centrary. She makes his clothes, looks after his bables and bank account, attends to his domestic affairs, is willing to be his wife when young and unsophisticated, and in maturer years will deliberately sacrifice herself to becolor-his mother haw. This is equogal to substantiate scripture; but she does not stop even there—she makes his chewing and smoking tobacco. A visit to the tobacco factory of Spaulding & Merrick, corner Rush and Michigan streets, proves it. Of the 200 bacco factory of Spanding & Merrick, corner Rush and Michigan streets, proves it. Of the 250 employes 175, or 70 per cent, are women. They caur all the way from \$3 to \$12 a week, while the men receive about \$15. If they were strong enough to run the cutters they would have a mo-nopoly of the whole business. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning they work nine hours, and as a habitual sauff-taker takes to violent sneering on some of the Boors on the occasion of his first visit it is apparent that hine hours is enough. The firm has employed every known device to drive the trritating dust from the building, but it is ab-solutely impossible to scare or coax all of it away. Womes do all the stemming and packing and

women hetually like to come here and spend the day, hard as they lazy to work."

He was perhaps on the point of expatiating on its merits as a summer resort when his attention was diverted to soniething else, and that was the well arranged toilet-room flor femides. In the center of a room not less than 30x50 feet is a broad marble slab containing a double row of eighteen wosh-basins. Adjacent are the numbered cub-foles in which dash bereative keeps her hat and wrappings, and, also ther soap and towel which she must provide for herself. There is no common towel and nothing communiste in anything. A matron is in constant attendance to see that everything is kept in the best of order.

The homs of work for women are from 7:30a. m. to 12 m., and from 12:30 to 3 p. in. in summer, and nwinter from 7:30 to 5:30, with a hall hour off at noon. Work stops on Saturdays in summer at 1 p. m.A. and in winter at 4 p. m. This is a regulation they made for themselves, the firm a equiescing. The rules of the firm are strict, in regard to tardiness. An employe five minutes late can not enter the shop till noon. In this factory are employed four hundred males and three hundred females. Directly from the books themselves it was learned that the average wages paid the women was \$8 per week, a few making affest only \$2.50, but more making from \$12 to \$20. The latter are, of course, exceptions. The dverage for the men is about \$15, though some make \$25 or more. Boys start in at \$3 and \$3.50 and climb up.

H is thus made apparent that by no means all

up.

It is thus made apparent that by no means all of the manusculvers are engaged in the "white slave" trade. It is refreshing to turn for a day from the dark pictures to something brighter—something that should be an example to profit by. And then the other dark scenes to come will look darker by reason of the contrast.

PUBLIC OPINION.

These Abuses Must Cease.

New York, Abg. II.—To THE EDITOR: I have been very much interested in the description of the shop and store life of the working women of Chicago, so graphically portrayed by "Nell Nelson," and know from personal experience on the same subject in this city that all has not been said that could be said in regard to the inhuman treatment of the females whom necessity compels to work for a livelihood in the shops and stores of out large cities. In this city the fight has been going on in a systematic way for years past, and though progress has been slow, still a great deal has been done for the amelioration of the working women. There is a remedy and that remedy must be sought for in a healthy public sentiment, which shall say that these abuses must cease or that the authors of them shall be driven out of business.

One Nell Nelson in every large city, backed by a newspaper with the stamina of The Chicago Times, would in a very short time arouse a public sentiment which would sound the death-kuell to the infamous methods adopted by the hearfless taskinasters who are slowly but surely crushing all that is good and pure out of the working-women who areamfortunate enough to be placed in their grasp. Let the good work go on and God speed you with it.

"Jasper" Reptiles to His Critics.

"Jasper" Replies to His Critics.

"Jasper" Replies to His Critics.

AUROBA, Ill., Aug. 11.—To THE EDITOR: My article expressing want of sympathy for the slaveries of Chicago it seems has created some adverse criticism. That I suggested an easy and expeditions relief from the woes suffered by the girls huddled together in factories is apparent to hundreds of people in all the little cities and towns and in the country about Chicago, I have no doubt that 150 girls could today get good hemes in Aurora. We all like well here. Uiffs live as well as the people with whom they live, and have more leisure than the ladies for whom they work. I don't believe a word of the yarn told by one of your correspondents about poor lare and treatment while working in some family; and I challenge her to give the name of the family and their place of residence.

place of residence.
Your reporter, speaking of the girls of Hisenstaedt Bros., gives the secret of girls sticking to the city and starvation employments. It is the parks, and the plenies and the 'itellers' and the 'walkin nights' that they don't propose to give up, if they starve for it. It would be a good, thing if the youngest could be sent to school and the rest into the country, where the moral atmosphere is, better. If they had not ing helr own-hands this power to cancel their captivish, sincial sympathize with them.

JASPER.

Next to An Impossibility.

Next to An Lapossibility.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—To THE EDITOR: Canswince be made into lamba? Can increase of wages change one's nature if naturally inclined to be bad? Educate the child from its birth and even then you will find you cannot change its nature. Have we not known of meatily nitsers adjug in fillin? Have we not known of men and women who use their money to increase sin, and the more their minus the greater the sin? Is not money used to carry on intemperance, sin, and vileness of all kinds? Don't blance employers for all this trouble; for eyen after an increase of wages, renovation of shops, factories, etc., you will find these low born feeings no home to whilow like swine in their filth and sin. While the inverse of wages would help many on the other hand it will increase sin and intemperance. Increase your wages, enforce your sanitary laws, your temperance laws, then yote for prohibition.

E. L. F.

up of a large proportion of indice, your Mayor Dailey headed a delegation of the an town committee who came to replain to the first time since lea York. Mr. Blaine left the car, and was a platform outside the depot, where a semblage cheered while waiting for Mr. Blaine said:

"Sidee I last had the pleasure of passivour beautiful city I have seen much of beyond the sea; but I have nowhere so the associated in any form of governmentations so cruly a model commonwer state of Connecticut. [Appliation I which they have accomplished, in the tives which have inspired them. I thing as model. Added to that, gentlemental and many complete the many complete them are minoved for the last quarter of a cent prosperity, and you have accumming the traordinary degree all the means which to human wellare and to human productions and processes and the means which to human wellare and to human production of the many degree all the means which to human wellare and to human producted (connecticut will). industrial system and or which all this grandly, accomplished is now threaten people of Connecticut will be asked at ing election whether they desire the wealth to be haunched on new experim trade leries of "No"] or whesher they do not to the old, for these many landless to the old, for these many landless the people of Connecticut, and on the will be provided of determined the faquestion. I do not doubt, I can not verdict that will be given at the has people.

people.
"It only remains for me to return to "It only remains for me to return to cere thanks for whatever of personal you pay me by this large assemblage, sonal compliments which I might take subordinated in every respect to the g-rallying the people of Connecticut to of Harrison and Morton prolonged ch-represent/in their political record history all the great issues of a na-paign." (Loud applause.)

AT MERIDEN.

The One Thing Needful Is a Fu lican Vote.

MERIDEN, Count, Aug. 13.—At M thousand people welcomed Mr. Blair itor W. F. Graham of the Republican him in glowing terms, after which he "Thanking my friend for his somewh gant laucation! Deg to thank you compliment in greeting me so warmly only to add what I have said elsewl route to-day—that important asse Connecticut always has been it is important in this year of grace isse have every republican voter in Come comprehend and appreciate what the state may mean I shall rest content suit which your understanding and ciation will bring. (Cheers, I Trus men, that the ides of November my victory in Connectient, and as a victory to the nation. I returney with all the confacility with which I i dered." (Long-continued cheers.)

AT HARTFORD.

He Hopes They May Never Fe pressing Effects of Free T

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—Al H. was gathered beneath the long, glarge and enthusiastic crowd to Blaine. The roadside as far almocould reach was lined with wago come in from the onlying districts, introduced Mr. Blaine, who respectively.

come in from the offlying districts, introduced Mr. Blaine, who responses:

"Less than a fortnight ago I was in which, according to its area, is call in the world old England. A jarge the counties in England have each greater than that of the whole state cut. But I wish I cound compare the Connecticut with those of any coun community of 60,000 people. The comparison would give aby which the good people he comparison would give a by which the good people are could determine it in geflects of free trade upon the main man. As I said in New Haven, lieve that the san shines upon a prosperous in every respect than if Connecticut. You are asked now it tariff system under which the prospatianced. [A voice: "We shall in The country whise to hear your that point and awaits it with confiding.] I thank you for your very gene and as I am on an express Irain, who delay, I have time only to a [Loud cheering.]

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Massachuseits Must Take Ca and Help Connecticu Sphinoprikto, Mass. Aug. 12.— the largest assemblage of the day a for Mr. Haine's train. Among those the train were Mayor Maynard of democrat; ex-Gov. Robinson, and & Mr. Morgan introduced Mr. Blatne, "dentlemen, it would be sheer vi attribute the assembling of this vas an invests vedels to-a desire to me it rather as an index of the prof which you feel in the psadin