RNING, AUGUST 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

s. He objected to fettering the of the commission.

on the commission on the control was called to order for that Harcourt had maligned the so before the *Times* did. Proceedid that what the Parnellites feared and that what the Farmenness learned cently not an inquiry into the letters, w, and everybody knew, that it nost impossible to prove the ity of the letters. FLoud and a Parnell cry, "Now the mur-"] He always looked upon the legecondary. [Ironical cheers.] An as needed, not into the character Parnell alone, but into that of the rty, to see whether they were lit to of Ireland. ["Oh, oh."] schen-said that the government did

e to occupy the short time left and would make no reply to the numeris that had been made. These at-ald easily be refuted, and the govpreferred to leave them to the judgheir countrymen.

bouchere's amendment was ded to 203.

aly moved to amend a proviso to that the commissioners should separate report in regard to the igainst each individual member isions are adverse. He would trust ssion selected by a tory lord chanblacken the characters of Irish

nell desired to say a few words. It to deny that he approached the on with a rankling sense of inon with a ranking sense of in-the did not object to the principle commission in its inception, and not have complained of the of its scope to a polit-anization if a fair hearing se of the charges against him had reed. But that was not the case, e approaching an inquiry shaped or force by the parry opposite with-nice of stating their views with the nce of stating their views with the which the gravity of the case re-There were men now in London believed, if placed in the warnessild be forced to admit that they ty of forgery. Amendments to se-ittendance of these persons and in-punishment if they fled to escape iction of the commission were ex-The Irish members were entitled hearing as parliament had never d to individuals.

aly's amendment was defeated-283

rnellites having left the house, the put the remaining clauses, which ied without a division.

ortstage of the commission bill for Monday next.

idstoneans abandoned the idea of he house in a body, because such a ould have enabled the government I with the Tithes bill, which the cans did not wish taken up, rnellites consider that Mr. O'Shea,

g to the Times about the meeting Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Parnell Phoenix park murders, performed gratuitous act. It is well known oolness has existed between Mr. and Mr. Parnell for some time.

mes, complaining of Mr. Morley's says: "Redmond's statement bears matter of political importance. No-ws better than Mr. Morley that in a er office, where hundreds of letters ed daily, it is impossible to test the Redmond's assertions after the lapse ars. Whether such a letter as Redcribes was ever sent to the Times can not say."

DENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

e Emperors to Meet in the Fall-The Carlshad Conference.

, Aug. 2.—The queen of Portugal and ve arrived in Paris. When the king ar-will pay a visit to Switzerland and Dres-

erence between Sig. Crispi, the Italian rince Bismarck, and Count Kalnoky is o have important political results. All

#### ROBBING THE BAWDS.

The Arrest of Constable Richardson Causes Anxiety in Justice Foote's Court.

How the Disreputables Were Forced to Pay Money to Secure Immunity from

Imprisonment.

Two Mysterious Personages and a \$17,000 Story Figure in the Contemptible Work of the Principals.

Justice Peter Foote, Constable W. W. Richardson of his court, Constable Engene M. Hartman, and Clerk Joseph Hartman are on the anxious seat. The probable developments of the arrest of Richardson on warrants sworn out by the police charging him with conspiracy are worrying them. It is no exaggeration to say that the dark and dingy court-room and its attaches are in a flutter of excitement over the affair, particularly when it became known that the grand jury, now in session, is to have the case brought before it.

The cause of Richardson's arrest is embodied in a report, by Lieut, Arch of the Twenty-second street station to Chief Hubbard setting forth that Richardson, W. S. Wood, and a third man, who is making in here have a magnification. unknown, have been engaged for some time in arresting disreputable women on war-rants purporting to have been signed by Justice Foote, and collecting \$5 from each person under arrest under pain of immediate person under arrest under pain or immediate imprisonment. The report says that on the night of July 28 a colored porter at Polly Slater's house on Dearborn street came to the station and requested the heutenant to gothere, as there were three men represening themselves to be officers and threatening to arrest all persons in the house unless they paid \$5 each. When Lieut, Arch, arrived there he found that the officers were Constable W. W. Richardson, W. S. Wood, and a third man whose name he did not learn. They claimed they had a warrant from Foote for the arrest of the Keeper and the Immates, the com-plainant being one George Wilson. Before Arch got to the house the keeper had sent for Leon Weil, her grocer, to bail out the people in the house, and as he objected to paying the \$5 demanded bonds were made out at a cost of \$1 each. The warrant set the appearance of the defendants in Justice Foote's court for July 30, and when they went there the complainant failed to appear and they were discharged.

The report continues that the three men went from the Slater house to that kept by Alice Grey, a few doors north, and arrested her. She compromised the case by paying \$5 for a bail bond, W. S. Wood going on the bond. The bond is not signed by anyone authorized to accept bail. The Grey woman was told not to appear in court or, it would cost her \$25 or \$30, but she went, nevertheless, and was met at the door by Wood, who told her to go away, but she remained. There being no complainant against her she was discharged. The house of Lottie Lydell, on Dearborn street, was visited the same night and five women and a man were arrested. The bailer was on hand and on payment of \$25 for the women and St from the man (all he had) they were re-leased. This case came up in Foote's court with the rest on the 30th, but George Wilson, with the rest on the 30th, but George Wilson, the complainant in every instance, was not present and the women were discharged. At the house of May Willard, where the trianent went free ran against the second snag in their tour of extortion. The woman refused to pay \$5 for a bail bond and demandance of the second snag in their tour of extortion. ed to be taken to the police station, and in order to keep up appearances, the enterprising constable took her there, where Justice R. H. White bailed her out. When she appeared in Foote's court on the 30th there

was no prosecution.

Lydell, De Vere, and Slater women and the mates of their houses it was found that all had been accepted by Foote. There was some explanation necessary here, as it suppears from the story of the women that none

of them left the houses when arrested.
"Where were you judge, when these bonds were given?" was the next question fired at Justice Foote.

"Let me think; where was it, Rich, you know?" but "Rich" was not prepared to answer, so Justice Foote said: "At my residence. I guess; or was it at the office here? No, I can't remember just where, but no matter, I accepted the bonds in the regular

As to the cause of the prompt dismissal of the cases when called on the 30th in Foote's court it is explained by the presence of Lieut. Arch in court at the time, and when Wilson failed to appear and Foote proposed to continue the cases, necessitating the renewal of all the bonds, Lieut, Arch peremptorily ofdered their discharge. Then the arrest of Richardson followed, and his case will come up Aug. 7 before Justice R. H. White, he having given bonds in \$700 to that date. Warrants are also out for Wood and the unknown special bailer, but the police have thus far been unable to find them.
Justice Foote says that Wood is not a constable and Richardson pretends not to know much about him. The police claim to have a clear case of obtaining money by faise pretenses against all the parties as vell as one for malfeasance in office against

Richardson and another county officer.

"You will need this young man Wilson when your case is heard, Richardson?" was the parting remark of the investigator to the constable.

"You bet I will," was the reply, "and I'm going out to hunt for him right away."

The nephew of Judge Wilsont who lost \$17,000, ought to have a great story to tell in court when he appears, if he ever does.

#### JUST ONE POLITICAL TRIP.

The President Will Go to Maine and Give

The President Will Go to Maine and Give the Democrats a Boost.

Sorrento Maine, Aug. 2.—Regarding the visit of Fresident Creechand here, it may be set down as a fact. The presidential party, having the president, his wife, and some eight opten friends, will leave Washington about the middle of August. They will be foined in Portland by William L. Putram, a member of the recent fishery commission, and a few others. The party will then proceed directly to this place, which will be headquarters. The Frenchman's Bay Land company owns a fine side-wheel steamer, which will be at the disposal of the party, and from here frequent trips will be made to Bar Harbor, sly miles across the bay, where the family of how sly miles across the bay, where the family of company owns a fine side-wheel steamer, which will be at the disposal of the party, and from here frequent trips will be made to Bar Harbor, sly miles across the bay, where the family of Secretary Whitney is stopping. The party will-neway Monmouth cottage, a three-story building owned by James P. Cook, partner of Frank Jones of Portsmouth. The location of this is somewhat retired and is on a bluff which gives squagnifeent ocean view. It contains a kitchen, drawing-room, dimpg-room, parlor, and large ball-room on the lower floor, all fluished in oak; four rooms and bath-room on the second floor; six rooms above these, while on the flat roof there is a large promenade. All other modern furprovements have been incorporated into its construction. Near this is the home of Mr. Lamont, at present occupied by Mrs. Lamont, her two daughters Bessie and Mades, and Mrs. and Miss Saunders. Plans have been forawn, however, for such additions as will enable the host and hostess to entertain the people at the cottage, which will be perfected before the president and Mr. Lamont arrive. Mrs. Lamont stated that the president and her husband would pay their respects to Sorrento in August, but could not tell the time. There will be one and only one political elementarial and her husband would pay their respects to Sorrento in August, but could not tell the time. There will be one and only one political and and and the last a Bangor, the home of Congressian Boutelle, and of Kdwin C. Burlegh, republicin and Ramor, the last week in the home full and the head of the concerning the trop in which President Cleveland will take part, and that will take place at Bangor, the home of Congressian Boutelle, and of Kdwin C. Burlegh, republicin and the last week in the month there will be an agricultural show and on Friday of this work the president will be the freedom the content of the creamer to the content of the content of

### CITY SLAVE GIRLS

While Among Chicago's Weak SerfS The Times' Lady Reporter Finds Mr. Goss' "Good Jew."

Holding Her Nose, She Gazes Upon All Kinds of Soul-and-Body Starying Wretchedness.

In a Small, Dirty Room Filled with A Crowd of Women Life Seems Like a Hideous Dream.

Fo Save Space, These Unshackled Ser\/ ants of Greed Are Compelled to Take Short Stitches.

Even Pins Are Not Given to the Employ and the Girls Have to Use Their Underclothing for Towels.

Two weeks ago Rev. Mr. Goss preached a sermon relative to the morals and progress of the working woman. Among other things he referred to "a good Jew" who, having the comfort of the hundred odd girls in his cloak factory at heart, "provided every day for 1 cent a substantial lunch." I sent the reverend gentleman a note, inclosing a stamp for the address of the "good Jew," and in reply came the name of H. Zimmerman, 255 Monrogstreet. On went poverty's respectable rags, and off I posted for shop-work and a penny spread.

The elevator carried me to the top of the building, where every week thousands of jackets, sacques, circulars, dolman, and cloaks are turned out to supply the country trade of the northwest. Here in a crowded room; with low ceiling and dingy walls, poorly ventilated and insuf-ficiently lighted, sit between eighty and 150 young girls surrounded from Monday morning until Saturday noon by the ceas less clatter of the sewing-machines in an at-mosphere so thick that it can be cut with a knife. The machines are run by steam, and notwithstanding the great buckram fans overhead that revolve with a crackling noise the ceiling is so low and the air so hot as to be positively stifling to the uninitiated. There is the smell of dye from brown, blue, and black cloaks coupled with the still more offensive odor from the "English plaids;" along the pressing-table are the gas-stove where irons are heated and where the girls sponge and press collars and seams, each operation attended with a little cloud of steam and a stuffy, scorching smell that blows about and around the whizzing fans; clouds of lint from the textures in hand cov ers everything, and it constantly being in ers everything, and it constantly being in-haled by the sewers. Then, too, there is the smell of rancid machine oil; the overpowering exhalations from so many perspiring and unknempt persons and an occasional whiff from the six or seven toilet closets, all powerful factors of one mighty smell that must be smalled to be appreciated. The "good Jes" that it winds was open, but me all the smalled to be

I have a seat in the middle of the re and a 35-cent Norfolk to make. It is dark that Pean hardly see my stitches a blud the sleeve hole with black in foreweman can't see either till she take work over to the window to examine it. returns with a gratifying "Guess that it

lness has existed between Mr. I Mr. Parnell for some time. es. complaining of Mr. Motley's "Redmond's statement bears atter of political importance. No-es better than Mr. Morley that in a office, where hundreds of letters ad daily, it is impossible to test the

dmond's assertions after the lanse s. Whether such a letter as neu-ribes was ever sent to the Times an not say."

ENERAL FOREIGN WEWS.

Emperors to Meet in the Fallhe Carlsbad Conference.

Aug. 2.—The queen of Portugal and c arrived in Parfs. When the king ar-ill pay a visit to Switzerland and Dres-

rence between Sig. Crispi, the Italian ince Bismarck, and Count Kalnoxy is have important political results. All of Europe are interested in it, but icularly, as it feels that its interests ger when Bismarck summons diplo-onference, for it indicates that the hinks it is nearly time for him to con-

mins it is nearly time for him to con-imap of Europe. So, give Gazette confirms the report that illiam will meet Queen Victoria on ring the latter's visit to her daughter, ederick, at Baden.

anced that the emperors of Germany. Austria will meet at some point on the ontier in the autumn.

the cathedral at Seville fell, causing the roof of the nave to collapse. The is destroyed the organ and did other he cathedral, s in the cases of anarchists in Austria

y have been suspended for one year, national grain-seed market will open

ing, 27.
It that the new magazine rifle will be from the British army is not true, rardt has been elected rector of the ersity in opposition to Prof. Virchow, turned on the treatment of the late ederick.

SVILLE'S BIG BLAZE.

Leves and Valuable Lumber Destroyed-The Record.

LLE, Ind., Aug. 2.—The fire which last yed the Little & Croft Lumber comrty has assumed dangerous propor-e entire fire department, aided by a

the entire fire department, aided by a unteers, has been fighting the flames 12 o'clock last night the fire was e under control. On the reclaimed staw-mill refuse at 4 o'clock this flames again broke out in yard of the company, as thought all danger was past, but started, this time 'among some waltery logs which had been thought to been. The heat was intense and several covercoine and had to be sent home, round St. Mary's hospital caught fire lime it was thought that nothing could stitution, but a change in the wind stitution, but a change in the wind threatened calamity. At 3 o'clock the suburban, fire department came in s help the fire was soon under control

for sixteen hundred feet is nothing hot coals, and the fire is still creeping florts are being made to stop it before the Herman yards or the grain clevator, tills in the himber district have shut heir forces are working to prevent the

onal loss today will reach \$100,000. ional loss today will reach \$100,000, that the lumber district fire was gainled by a brisk breeze, threatened the or, which is full of wheat, and Brose's null. A new force of firemen was on gulars having become exhausted. The the river front up town is a wild one, n watched all night by thousands who have the force wind will reself in the ks. A strong wind will result in the of the entire lumber district.

of the entire tanker district.
TON, Wis., Aug. 2.—The barn of Mrs., tle, five miles south of this village, was glitning last night. The barn and conjurned. Loss, \$1,500.

jurned. Loss, 81,500."
Ill., Aug. 1.—A disastrous fire, with a 1,000, broke out here yesterday. It soon in a new brick block just creeted & McDaniel! Several persons working he fire were overcome by heat. The re-the main, losses: Miss Dancan, tore, \$1,200; Dr. J. H. Graves, drug, Bridges & McDaniel, two brick store-: Bridges & McDamer, two prick store-00: Mrs. Catherine Dunn, store-room, pp, store-room, \$8,000.

, Ark., Aug. 2.—Shefby Sledge attempt-wife's throat with a razor here yesowners throat with a ration here yes-onery Brown interfered and was cut es by Sledge. Brown procured a shot-ptied both barrels into Sledge's right n surrendered to the sheriff.

stening Weather for Minote, ny and cooler weather, with local ner in the eastern part of the state, and ly winds, becoming variable tonight, a for Illinois today,

less, and was met at the door by Wood, who told her to 20 away, but she remained. There being no complainant against her she was discharged. The house of Lottie Lydell, on Dearborn street, was visited the same on Dearborn street, was visited the same night and five women and a man were arrested. The \_bailer was on hand and on payment of \$25 for the women and \$4 from the man (all he had) they were released. This case came up in Foote's court with the rest on the 30th, but George Wilson, the complainant in every instance, was not present and the women were discharged. At the house of lary Willard, where the timest went, they ran against the second snap in their tour of extortion. The woman refused to pay \$5 for a bail bond and demanded to be taken to the profiles chains and in ed to be taken to the police station, and in order to keep up appearances, the enterprising constable took her there, where Justice R. H. White bailed her out. When she appeared in Foote's court on the 39th there was no prosecution. These are the cases set forth in the report

of Lieut. Arch, but he does not know the full extent of the trip made by Richardson and his assistants. They went to the house of Jennie De Vere on Butterfield street the same night and arrested six inmates, all of whom gave bail at the advanced rate, were released, appeared on the 30th in Foote's court, and, the mysterious George Wilson released, appeared on the 30th in Foote's decourt, and, the mysterious George Wilson not appearing against them, they were discretionable of the wharf. A watchman on arriver charged. Two days previous to this tour the stramer heard cross of distress last night about to charged. Two days previous to this tour the same trio paid a visit to the disreputable house of Ellen Stone on West Randolph street and took bail for the appearance of

In examining the warrants issued from Foote's court, the police officers and Justices White and Lyon were of opinion that one at least was a forgery, but this theory is exploded by Justice Foote himself, who emphatically declares that he signed all the warrants, and they are legitimate and legal so far as he is concerned.

"Why were these warrants issued?" was asked of Justice Foote in his office, where Richardson was also found and Notary E. M. Hartman.

"They were issued because a complaint was made in the usual way. This man George Wilson came to me and said he was the nephew of old Judge Wilson of Winnet-ka, and that he had lost \$17,000 in these houses in a few months. Hartman swore him to each complaint, which were for disorderly conduct, and I issued the warrants That's all there is to it.'

"Who is this Wilson and where can be be found? His story ought to be a good one if he lost \$17,000."

"Oh, he's about town somewhere," said Foote, Richardson, and Hartman in chorus.

"Where does he reside?"

"As to that I can't say," said Justice,
Foote, "but Richardson knows."

"I don't exactly know?" said that func-mary. "He said he would meet me at the Gault house, but I was busy and could not

"Why was be not in court to prosecute

"Why was he not in court to proceed these women after causing their arrest?"

"That's just it," said Justice. Ecote, waking up out of a brown study. "He was not resided. You see when a day is set for a case and one or other of the parties are abcase and one of other of the parties are an sent a continuance is in order, so that time can be given to notify the absentee, and when these cases were called Wilson had not been notified."

"How could you notify him if you did not

know where to find him?"
"Oh, he would have come in, or Kichardson would have found him all right."

"I did see him after the cases were dismissed," spoke up Richardson, "and he was very mad that the women were discharged. He said they wouldn't have got off so easily if he had been in court."

"It's all the police officers' fault," said "What r ight had they to interfere in my business. Haven't I a right to issue yearrants and have them served. I am prepared to stand by my action in the matter.

Then the justice showed the warrants and acknowledged each of the signatures to be his. The bail paper of Alice Grey, he admitted, was thregular. It was made-out in leadpened, and had only the name of the woman and Wood on it, which were also written with a peneil. There was no signature of the state of the sure of any justice as acceptor of the bone, and Justice Foote said he supposed the con-stable had accepted it, but he thought he had no right to do so, whereupon Hart-man interposed the remark that a constable could accept special bail. Referring to the special bail bonds of the

Lamont, at present occupied by Mrs. Lamont, her two daughters Bessie and Madge, and Mrs. and Miss Saunders. Plans have been drawn, however, for such additions as will enable the host and hostes to entertain the people at the cottage, which will be perfected before the president and Mr. Lamont arrive. Mrs. Lamont stated that the president and her husband would pay their respects to Sorrento in August, but could not tell the time. There will be one and only one cotted. president and ner hisband would pay their respects to Sorrento in August, but could not tell the time. There will be one and only one political demonstration during the trip in which President Cleveland will take part, and that will take place at Bangor, the home of Congressman Boutelle, and of Edwin C. Burleich, republican candidate for poernor. William L. Purnam Island for poernor. William L. Purnam Island for poernor. William L. Purnam Island for the candidate of the poernor. William L. Purnam Island for the candidate of the poernor. William L. Purnam Island for the candidate of the poernor will be an agricultural show and on Friday of this work the president will be there. The plan now is for the eath Massachusetts regiment to do escort duty and for Mr. Cleveland to address the people. As the September election effices of directly after this it as conceded that even Blaine himself can this it is conceded that even Blaine himself can not rally the now wavering republican lines and that the democracy will win.

#### A GERMAN FUGITIVE MURDERED.

He Fought a Duel in Germany and Was Killed in Memphis.

o'clock, but paid no attention to them, thinking they came from a drunken man who had faller down. The deceased had evidently been mur dered for the purpose of robbery, as he exhibited 865 in a Front street saloon an hour previous to his death, and when found his pockets had been

rited.

Hapkemeyer was formerly an officer in the German army. About a year ago he was refused leave of absence to visit his wife, and thinking his superior officer was actuated by spite he openly denounced him, which caused him a month's imprisonment in the army barracks. He towed vengeance, and on the day of his release dared the officer to a duel. The officer at once accepted the challenge and on the following day the two men fought a and on the following day the two men fought a and on the following day the two men fought a duel with rapiers. Hupkemeyer's adversary was run through the arm and wounded in the chest. Knowing that their action would cause their ar-rest and imprisonment they embarked for Amer-ica. Hupkemeyer came to this city and secured employment as a laborer in the storage-room of Schitz's brewery. He leaves a wife and two small children in good circumstances in his native home.

#### GIRL HANGED TO A TREE.

Her Guardian, Missing Money, Treats Her In a Brutal Manner.

In a Brutal Manner.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—A suit has been began in the district court by Julia Flynn, by her next friend, Mary Flynn, against Michael Flynn asking 85,000 damages, afleging that he falsely accused her of stealing money. She further alleges that Flyan is her uncle and guardian of her property, and that while she was under his care he accused her of stealing his money, cursed and wave profundly at her choked her nearly to market to market to reach to each to be a market to the choked her market to and swore profately at her, choked her nearly to death, and swore he would kill her if she did not give up his money. After beating and choking her until she could not stand up he fig a rope around her neck and with utdraggedair vieross to a tree until she was nearly dead. After he let her down he dragged ber on the ground into the house by the alragged her on the ground into the house by the rope that was still hanging around he rock, and put her on a chair with the rope still arginitation neck. She was so badly injured that sing feel on the floor. After she had han there some time he threw a bucket of water upon her, which revived her. Then he again accused her of stealing his money, and said: "My money or your life," and was trying to find a revolver to shoot her with when a man stopped him. Neighbors say the allegations are true.

#### TERRIFIC STORMS.

Torrents of Rain Do Heavy Damage-Deaths

Torrents of Rain Do Heavy Damage—Deaths from Lightning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Specials from St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids state that a most terrific thunder-storm occurred last night and that torrents of rain fell from 10 pf. n. until 4 this morning. The water in the Mississippi rose a foot and in the St. Cloud dam eight feet. Many houses were struck by lightning, but fortunately there was no loss of lite and no fires.—Whole helds of wheat are under water and washed out.

Two persons were struck by lightning at Sauk Rapids, bett recovered.—Many houses are flooded and can only be reached by boats. The damage will be many thousands of dollars.

Twenty-one houses were struck by lightning at St. Cloud. Two of Mrs. Klinkert's children will die from the effects of the bolt that stryck her house. Two horses were also killed. A party goin to a funeral was overteathed, in a washout and barely escapetafrowning.

Haterford City, Ind., Aug. 2.—Today William Shoop of this city was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Three others were knocked down, but not seriously injured.

blows about and around the whizzing fans; clouds of lint from the textures in hand covers everything, and it constantly being inhaled by the sewers. Then, too, there is the smell of rancid machine oil; the smell of rancid machine of the overpowering exhalations from so many perspiring and unkempt person and an occasional while from the six e-seven toilet closets, all powerful factoms one mighty smell that must be smelled to be appreciated. The "good Joss" belief it windows open, but the

I have a seat in the middle of the rea and a 35-cent Norrolk to make. It is a dark that I can hardly see my stitches as blud the sleeve hole with black muslin. The foreweman can't see either till she tak work over to the window to examine it, an returns with a gratifying "Guess that it will

We are so crowded along the line of tables, that the girls are told to "take short threads," and I duck my head every time the pale-faced, hollow-eyed girl at my left pulls her needle out, to escape being hit. She has only been able to make three 50-cent long cloaks in five days and says:

"You won't mind my taking long threads, will you, if I don't hit you?"

I tell her to pull away and offer to fell the bottom hem on her cloak, to which she agrees. She has on a cheap jersey waist, a calico skirt, and the little bit of underwead that shows at her neck where she has opened her collar is as black almost as her jersey. Her shoes are broken and one of the uppers is mended with black thread. She lives with her folks and has "a lot of little brothers and sisters, but the 'Q.' strikes have put them." all out" so that she hasn't bought anything for herself this year except a hat, at the Fair.

"Do you go to church?" I ask. "What'd I go to church for ?"

"For the niusic and the sermon." "I want a seat, though, and I'd rather ride down to the shop and back than pay 10 cents ta get in the pew."

A poor little creature, bony and grimy, and wild-eyed as the marchioness goe down on her hands and knees and turns o the dust in the cracks of the floor with the eve of her needle.

"I'm huntin' for pins," she says, "to fix on the braid."

"Doesn't Zimmerman provide you with pins?"

"Indeed he doesn't; nor with nothin' els but fannin', and what's the good of fams in an oven ?

The child turns up the pins, some of them bent, and puts them first in her south to straighten them and then in the bysom of her, dress, humming to herself, "Rock of Ages, Creft for Me." At the expiration of the hunt a new difficulty befalls her. The needle's eye, is stuffed as she says, and in an effort to remove the filling off goes the head optic, and all. Nobody has another to lend and I give her mine. She says she is 13 and the daughter of a Twelfth street teamster. Her mother is living and she and her brother help the family along."

"Yes, I went to school and learned nun bers and gogerfee, but I can't sew very well. The forelady says that's why I don't make more. I got \$2.75 one week, but I don't know how much I'll earn this week. I used to be in the Fair and they gave me 52 run-nin'- checks. I didn't like it there, because I never got home till 8 at night and the boys was guyin' us all the time."

At noon time the girls crowded into the wash-room and those unable to reach the already wringing-wet towel that hu already wringing-wet towel that hung neet the sink dried on their dresses. I saw a tall young German woman wash her arms and neck and shake off the water as well as she could with the paims of her hands before putting on her dress waist again. Another a girl of 14, who were a plaid shirt and a lold velyet jacket, dried her hands a land of the counterplothing. The lunch the "good few served consisted of a cup of black core that was neither nutritious nor fraction." was neither nutritious nor fragiant,

and sugar, for which he girls paid 2 cents a cup. Then here were cuts of pie at 5 cents speaking, had two stories, substantially built, with a water-proof inner lining of fruit mucilege. The top crust had bubbled up in the baking till it was as warty as tripe, and the tenacity of the under dough would have sufficed for hinging a cellar door. This is certainly not the lunch Rev. Mr. Goss referred to in his sermon, but it's the only one the girls in the Zimmerman factory knew

anything about. However profitable the menu may have been to the firm it was anguish to many of the hungry toilers unable to procure it. We girls who had no money to invest in the appetizing (?) viands sat by begging with our eyes and following with melting mouths every morsel on its way down the throats of our neighbors. One of us, a mite of a girl, wan-faced and heetic, who had been watching the mastication of a well-fed machine-hand, waited till the leathery triangle of peach-paste had almost dis-appeared and then asked the consumer to "give the crust."

When the well-fed party said "naw" the child when the west-fed party said "haw the child called her a "dirty beggar" and laid her little head on her arise for a nap. I went out to buy a needle, and some day when "it rains and the wind is never weary" I shall send in a bill for the 71g cents H. Zimmerman owes me on a cotton-back Norfolk. Only a haif-hour was allowed for the noon rest, during which the girls wastigd and combed, trimmed their tinger-mails with secissors,

rombed, trimmed their unger-nais with seissors, talked, or went to sleep.

All hands were on deck at 7:20 in the marning, in which manner and the 5:20 hour of closing the Saturday half-hour was made good to the firm. Many of the girls told me they made ten cloaks aweek which averaged 20 cents apiece. Works aw yood, the season covering ten months of the year. A number of men at work on the long cloaks had chairs at the side of the, girls, and while well enough personally I did not relish them, for they were saturated with tobacco funes and enutted a soar, sweary, siekening odor. NELL NELSON.

#### THE PUBLIC VOICE.

R is impossible to print all the letters written to THE TIMES about the "Slave Giti" exposues. The best that can be done is to give a few samples from the stacks that come by every mail. The vast pajority of these communications express admiration of the TIMES course of ofter staggestions how the hidrous abuse may be remedied. A few thoroughly heartless people have no pity for the poor girls because they might go to the country or go out to service. Possibly many of them might do so, but the majority can not.

Here are the samples of what people say:

Starts a War Fund.

CHICAGO, Aug. L. TO THE EDITOR: I am not It is impossible to print all the letters written to

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—TO THE EDITOR: I am not with you in politics, although a reader and a subscriber to your paper. The political bombast of this vote or that vote deflecting from this party of that your is to the intelligent warder on party and the politics. this vote or that vote deflecting from this party of that party, is to the intelligent reader an extregative mass, and I venture the assertion that not one vote in any given ten, thousand is gained by the press of either party using that argument. Your collorial of today, Aug. 1, is to the point. The American voter is a man free born, of lawful age, and well qualified "to vote." The American "deflect" is made on the day of election and is of that lik that a drink of whisky will deflect. Bu involved in not to make votes.

The American "deflect is made on the day of election and is of that lik that a drink of whisky will deflect. But my object is not to make votes. As I said I am not with you in polities. I now say that I am with you in the bold expose and the needed reform in the slave marts of Chicago's working women and giris which you have undertaken. In this work I say God bless you and speed you and God bless "Nell Nelson" in her hobble endeavor.

I would like to see a fund of \$100,000 raised at once for the speedy relief of these factory.girls and placed in the hands of "Nell Nelson" to do the work with, and I would feel sure the money would be well used by one who gave the five nickles to the girl who sewed on the buttons for her at Julius Stein & Co,'s. (I fear too many are reading your "Ciry Slave Girls" as a fiction. I read it as veritable truths.) Part of this money I would nickies to the girl who sewed on the buttons for her at Julius Stein & Co.'s. (I fear too many are reading your "City Slave Girls" as a fiction. I read it as veritable truths.) Part of this money I would have as a reserve fund for the prosecution of these fends in human shape for injured heath and back wages, to be decided by a thorough and close investigation. To this end I hand you the only dollar I have and subscribe myself.

NELL NELSON'S BIG BROTHER.

[One dollar inclosed.]

[One dollar inclosed.]

No sympathy for the Girls.

Aussona, Ill., July 30.—To THE ECTYOR: Your stieds upon "day Slave Girls" does not harrow might any day go right out in the country on any of the lines of railroad and find pleasant and realizable employment doug housework. There is a constant demand for girls as servants hereda Aurora. A good girl gets from \$2\$ to \$5\$ ner week readily. The work is not hard; she lives well and has much leisure time in most case. "A poor girl" out here does not have to work "from January to July to make \$15." There is plenty of coret among the faturers in this vicinity, Girls

selve to become heads of families, helps to their husbands if they get any, and not to be "fadies" that men will have to support. Manufacturers never were and never will be benevotent associations. But if girls will be "sewing-girls" they are the victims and do not deserve any sympathy, J.

No Good Will Come of H.

ONALL DRY SO TO THE FUNDER After your

No Good Will Come of It.

OMARA, July 20.—To THE EDITOR: After you have summed up all there is in "The City Slave Girls" matter and your criticism on the same, what is derived therefrom? Will your readers lend a helping hand to redeem the slaves from their creel taskmaster? Will the shurch said to redeem them from their misery? Will the shurch said to redeem them from their misery? Will the philanthropist come forward and tender the balm of gift-offering to the downtrodden sister? Will the noble and charatable relieve their wants? No, no, not one. It is like blowing to the winds, when not even a faint-echo calls back "Peace on earth, good will to men." All bosh, bosh! Yours, for the slave, Lakor Omnia Yinger.

Taying with Another Evil.

Toying with Another Evil.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—TO THE EDITOR: You are justly receiving thanks of a grateful people from every quarter for your fearless exposure of these "fiends" called men. We trust you will not tire in your efforts to elevate the helpless and innocent. In your grand rounds we trust you may investigate the drug store where soda water is dispensed with a "stick in it," or in other words nothing less than dramshops. Our genteel young men are fooling with the serpent that "stingeth like an adder." Yours respectfully.

Wants the Work Continued.

CHICAGO, July 31.—TO THE EDITOR: Allow me

CHICAGO, July 31.—To THE EDITOR: Allow me to speak in praise of Nell Nelson's work in exposing the vile manner in which girls are treated in shops. If you would send her to the Bee-Hive and shops. If you would send her to the Bee-Hive and cheap stores you will find the slavery even worse, than in work-shops. The employes are worked until 8 o'clock p. th. on Saturday and fined for five minutes' tardiness. Three girls do the work of five and they are very badly paid, starting at \$2 a week and after three or four years' work drawing the grand salary of \$6 a week. I hope you will go on with the work.

On what the work.

P.C. F.

Doesn't Want to Miss an Article.

CHICAGO, Aug. L.—TO THE EDITOR: Inclosed find payment for THE TIMES one week, for which send the paper to my address at Lyons, Mich. I am forced to be absent from the city two on three days, and I would not miss a single article on the "Chicago Slave Girls." You are doing a noble work and I can fervently say God bless the man who have on three tags, the Thicago Slave Girls. You are using a noble work and I can fervently say God bless the men who have the mortal courage to strike the initial blow that shall sever the classic of modern D. A. R. 2

To THE EDITOR: May God bless you for expessing some of the villamous stave-drivers who the boot garls worse than wild beasts. You posing some of the villamous stave-drivers who treat the poor girls worse than wild beasts. You can not part it in girls. Through the death of a father perhaps or misfortunes in business of purents they have to work out to help mother and 2-t bread for the little helpless children. You are their only protection. Again I say, may you have your reward.

S. COOPER.

Mave your reward.

A Prave Knight.

AVG, 2.—To the Editors: The best days of chivalry have come again and the true knight erant of today is a lady reporter for The Thus in the garb of a factory girl, redressing the wroags of her proteges. God speed the brave knight.

Å. L. C.

INDORSING "THE TIMES"

For Its Exposure of the White Slavery into Chicago.

At a meeting of the Machinery Constructors, local assembly 504, Knights of Labor, held at 36 La Salle street last mucht, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse The Times in the bold, upright, and hones; manner in which

"Resedred, That we heartily indorse THE TIMES in the bold, upright, and honest manner in which it has snearthed and exposed the villainy of a few scoundrels on the face of the earth, who are engaged in swinding, robbing, and mardering the poor working girls and women of Chicago. "Resedeed, That as members of the noble order of the Knights of Labor and citizens of the United States, interested in the welfane of this grand and glorious nation, we beligive that it is our duty to condemn those honorible therea who are degrading, starving, and sucking the very life blood from

ing, starving, and sucking the very life blood from the poor white slaves who are, dependent upon

unese grave-diggers for a living.
"Resolved, That we feel proud of the paper which has defended the poor working girls and women of this city, and we wish The TIMES and Miss Nelson a continued success in their noble work."

#### PROTECTION AND SLAVERY.

The Latter Is Caused by the Former and Labor Is Degraded.
"I notice that THE TIMES of this city has been such for 50,000 because it has taken up the cause of the down-trodden slave girls of Chicago, and if by any chance a verdict should be returned against the paper I would say that it would be the duty of every laboring man to contribute even of bis nute to the navment of that indoeven of his mite to the payment of that judg-ment." said Clinton Furbish in the course of his

ment, sand timen l'anoisa in que conscou in lecture on "Ethies in Tariff Reform" last evening before the Andrew Jackson league. "The curse has laid too long over this unfort-unate class, len!" and glad to see that there is a monotone which will take un the cause and en-

OH, THIS CRUEL WAR!

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Made the Vehicle of Patriotic Oratory in the House.

Gen. Hovey Thinks It Would Be Wrong to Abolish the Surplus Because It Belongs to the Soldiers.

Mr. McKinney Quotes Figures to Show that the Veterans Have Fared Well Under Democratic Rule.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The house to-day went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Rovey of Indiana, who replied to a speech published in the Congressional Record of Sunday last purporting to have been delivered in the house by Representative Matson on the subject of pensions. It was not necessary, said Mr. Hovey, to remind gentlemen that no such speech had ever been delivered. The gentleman labored to show that the democratic party was the triend of ex-soldiers. No wonder the gentleman preferred to print his speech in the Record rather than be met with the prompt replies to his bold assertions. There could not be found an intelligent man who did not fully understand the attitude of the respective parties on this subject, and that the democratic party from the president down was strongly opposed to all pension legislation. Mr. Hovey had early in the session introduced three bills for the benefit of the soldiers. That there had been a studied and systematic course taken by the democrats of the house against all general pension legislation could not be hom-That there had been a studied and systematic course taken by the democrats of thehouse against all general pension legislation could not be honestly denied. The history of legislation presented no parallel to this outrage on the rights of the people. The democrats did not dare to vote on these general pension bills because they knew that every northern democrat who voted against them would sound his own death knell. They knew they would be in danger of a veto either from their president or their constituents.

Mr. Hovey then argued that as the Akills bill, should it become a law, would destroy all hopes the soldiers might have of pension legislation there would be no surplus wherewith to pay pensions.

During the debate on the tariff the gentlemen During the debate on the tariff the gentlemen in the ways and means committee talked loudly about the high tariff being a war tax. If that was so the surplus was their result of the war tax, and should be used in paying the war debts, and the first of these was to the soldiers who saved the latter.

union.

Mr. Hovey then referred to the Matson bill relative to pensions, and declared it was a pauper bill, cutting off as it did from all relative to bensions, and declared it was a pauper bill, cutting off as it did from all relative solidiers who were dependent on charity. In other words, no solidier could apply for a petision without first swearing he was a pauper and proving that he is an object of charity. Mr. Hovey would pay pensions to every solidier who served in the war for sixty days and received an honorable discharge. He wanted no charity for the men who had fought at his side. He wanted that justice done which had been meted out to all soldiers from the revolution down. He consecuted upon what he termed the evils of the present pension has and assorted that those erris owaid to removed if there or four days were given to the consideration of pension legislation. As it was, the commutee on invalid pensions had been shorn of all jurisdiction, over general tegislation and its labors confined to a few night sessions when it could set up a few ten-pins in order that the president might have "the pleasure of knocking them down with his veloses. He then an alyaed several of the president's velose to substantiate has declaration that in each of them the receased virtually accounted that and with the president's velose to substantiate has declaration that in each of them the union.

Mr. Hovey then referred to the Matson bill relaalysed several of the president's vetoes to substantiate his declaration that in energy of them the president virtually accased the claimant and witnesses of perjury. He said if Mr. Cleveland were not sheiched by his presidential mainte an action could be maintained against him in any court of justice. In conclusion, he declared that the republican party was the friend of the soldiers and that the speech of his colleague could not convince them to the contrary. them to the contrary.

them to the contrary.

Mr. Holman inquired whether the bill to which the gentleman had referred as having been sont to the committee on public lands was that granting bounty lands to soldiers. Mr. Hovey replied in the affirmative. Mr. Holman said that during the war he had sought to procure the passage of such a bill, but that it had been defeated in a republican house. Subsequently he had secured the passage of such a bill through the house against the opposition of the leading republicans. It had gone to the senate committee and had been republican party flad for twenty years granted land to corporations and refused to grant in to seldiers, and today there were not 55,000,000 acres of public land left suitable for agriculture without irrigation.

Mr. Hovey replied that it was not important to him what the past legislation of congress had been. He stood here for his constituents and for the soldiers who had fought with him, and he wanted then to have the same rights their fathers had. Down to 1881 every soldier who had fought ond day in a battle had 180 acres. The gentleman

sixth congress, of which both democratic, enacted general pensiforty-seventh, of which both bra publican, raised the pensions of disability. Of private pensions of disability. Of private pensions are pensional to the president and senate were required to the president and senate were reacted as a republican two years 1855-came havs, the president and hou cratic and only the senate reput the present session of congress, wand house democratic and the se about 475 private pension bills have

RIDDLEBERGER, ON THE

Virginia Senator's Empl The Virginia Senator's Empl the Elaheries Trass (WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 Senate today made an orihanstive speech the fisheries treaty. He quoted to Tupper's speech in the Canadi-statement which he said had nev to the effect that Mr. Bayard had; if the fisheries irritation were allato the effect that Mr. Bayard had; if the fisheries irritation were allabe no obstacle to arranging for a of the national products of both cordainee with the policy of the drinat meant that the treaty tead up to free drade. The administration, and the administration, and the administration, and the administration, and the presidential contest was tween free trade and protection at the presidential contest was tween free trade and protection at the presidential contest was tween free trade and protection a. He road an extract from the sec Cox in the house, speaking of robbers, grascals, and plunderers, not surprised at that sentiment nook published by the same gentlage entitled. "The Buckeye Absuch sentences as these occurred: God bless her. A with tears in my heaven's best benison upon her, only as the Eand of noble dehearts. I hope that the popeardinals for America. The lifts the Wiseman experiment in English popes from creating any card and countries." Mr. Riddleberg

cardinals for America. The illsthe Wiseman experiment in Engl
the popes from creating any care
ant countries." Mr. Riddioberge
pose to introduce religion intepolities, but he proposed to show
democracy was. He knew that
bates had pleaded the "baby act
that book, and he supposed that
dotage in reference to his later it
Referring to the subject of it
clared: "We will never be a natiuntil we have whipped England i.
Our boasted Monroe doctrine i
and wiped from the face of the
we find gentlemen on the other s
ber saying that we must arbif
fight. The party that stands of
any concession by this governo
meople is the only party fit to gov.
Mr. Morgan said: "I prefer in
taliation. We have opened negopresident has submitted the result
senate. We can shape the trethrough our right to amend it,
not fail to remember that we are
the powers of negotiators. If this
suit us let us write one that does
vise the prosident to submit it to

through our right to amend it, not fail to remember that we are the powers of negotiaiors. If this suit us let us write one that doe vise the president to submit it to Commenting on the statement report that the time for negotia Mr. Morgan characterized it as rageous presumption? and said to on foreign relations had us struct the president to cease neghal to require him to resign his space of the committee's appealternment as a piece of unaccount and of affectation of authority a part of this committee in setting vise the Brutish cabinet.

Mr. Morgan went on to give a of the closing paragraph in the refour offense, as your majestys will stand it, is not against your rogary or your majesty's governient. Grover theveland. We want to add a very serious one, and we had enoancing him as the presump of a treaty in the face of evir law in to employ retalation. We have and we have add one mean a of a treaty in the face of our law to employ retalization. We have found we now assure your in that we did not mean a ward you? "I should le Morgan vio see the Irishman we enough to gulp that down. This odium on the president and then the queen of Great Britain and t is one of the most humiliating a great committee ever fook. It the British power. I children of hers of the committee of forcing plain why they put that offer crown at the conclude of the arrogant act of presumptions; in

CHIEF OF THE C

The Hearty Welcome Exten

cent at Lake BI
Two thousand people attended terday to see and hear Bishop V is called in the Chantauqua syst

of fear too many are re at Junus Stein a. Co. S. "The a testion. I read it has your "(ity Slave Girls" as a fiction. I read it has veritable truths.) Part of this money I would have as a reserve fund for the prosecution of these fends in human shape for injured health and back. ges, to be decided by a thorough and close

ave and subscribe myself
NELL NELSON'S BIG BROTHER.
dollar inclosed.]

[One dollar inclosed.]

No sympathy for the Girls.

Atmona, Illa July 20.—To the Engron: Your stide upon "City Slave Girls" does not harrow my rectings much while I registe, that these its might one day or right out in the country on my of the inner at rainwal and find pleasant and coultable compleyinest; doing housework. There is no business idemand for girls as servants herein a countrie of each from \$8' to \$5 per week. a constant demand for game as servants acree at Aurora. A good girl gets from \$\frac{9}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per week readily. The work is not hard; she lives well and much leisure time in most cases. "A poor gar" out here does not have to work "from Janugar, on nere toes not need to wook "need to any any of July to make \$15." There is plenty of work among the farmers in this vicinity. Girls can get good homes and good wages everywhere in the country and in country towns. The trouble distriction of the country and in country towns. The trouble distriction of the country and in country towns. mane country and in country nowns. The troutes with your "poor slave girls"s is they would rather starve, than leave, the city. They couldn't hear as many brass barns and attend as many entertainments out here! and attend as many entertainments out here:
Then it might not be as respectable to learn to
cook and keep house as to starve at some light
sewing. If those girls don't know better than
stay in the city and starve please tell them to go
to the country towns. If they don't know anyching about housework they can at least get board
and decent clothing unfil our ladies in the counterest taken there counciling. try teach them something.

If they prefer working at: starvation wages in the city—which I finisk they prefer and could not be driven out in the country—let them stay and work. They won't get my commiscration.

#### Fight This Fight and Sone Other.

PROGEWOOD, Ill., Aug. 1.—To the EDITOR: Permit me to join the choir that is sound-ing your praises and singing peans to your heroic correspondent, Nell Nelson. For heroic correspondent, Nell Nelson. For revealing to the public the shameless, inhuman markites of these manufacturers, these hand-charks and sodiless mousters, who oppress the hireling in her wages and com blood and muscle. soul and lesty anto money, you are doing a service, which entitles you to the admiration and grati-

tude of every wage-worker in the land.

The imagnious system governing these factories tends to evil and cell only driving hindreds into pamper homes, prisons, and haunts of vice and crime. Any measure that tends to imagate the evil should be halled with glainess. We should forget party, and sect, and theory in the presence of such a granutic cvit. The one impairs benefitle, how to rist society '0' '00' a "merrile" system. Instead of training form with paint of the face with an upified tomakawk, and a scalping-kine ministed of transping form win paint of the lace, with an uplified tomakunk and a scalping-kinic at the belt eager for the blood of republicans, philanthropists, Christians, prayet-meetings, and ministions, as did a writer in year Wednesday's finne, George Braham by name, we should march fouce, George Braham by name, we should march orth a determined legion piedged to use all legitimates agencies to overthrow the exil. A magnamers accepted to the all legitimates accepted to the control of himself when he takes occasion from the expose you make to patch into the Christian releasant and church, the mightest agencies to correct the exils afflicting humany that were ever known or earth. The supports when a man had before be kept to himself, as their micrances injure the cause in view.

The Publish Article.

The Public Voice. CHICAGO, Aug. L.—To THE ROIFOR: I have read with interest the articles that have appeared in THE TIMES on "Slave Girls of Cheege." Every time I read an article the more Ladinus too Every time I read an article the more hadmine the value of the node woman who undertook the inside of cellering the information. Honor and micross to the paper that so learnessly ventilates the wrong through its columns. Every working get in Chicago certainly uoes and should feel greatful to "Neil Neison" and THE TIMES for opening to the public ven a system of slavery practiced by some of slavery practiced by some of the wealthy firms and correctations who In order to sustain "themselves in juxory and case suck the life-flowed of the peoplar", who from poverty has fo accept any terms for work that this bloaded aristocracy may see fit to declate.

Let some of those who so stremuckly advocated

Let some of those who so strenuously advocated the abolition of African susery in the south come farward with their voice uplitted to demand that this girl-slavery in Chicago be abolished. Here is, a favorable opportunity to accomplish much in the strenuously and the strenuously and the strenuously as the strenuously appear of those who can inglatak and act for them-Let the good work go on.

Serves 'Em Right.

Rene is a letter from a party who neglected to all his name. If he is not one of the slave-vers he would evidently like to be. Butcaco, Aug. 2.—To THE EDITOR: Your ef-th scene to be to mander to tastes and prejudices

the worthless and proud—the real lazzarom of the worthless and proud—the real lazzarom of the first you are writing for in vain could speed places in families at \$2. \$2.50. \$3. \$6.50. \$4. \$6.50. \$5. \$6.50. nd advice, to get into families work, to do it, and so lit them

the poor white saves and a the theorem these grave-dispers for a living.

"Reserved, That we feel proud of the paper which has defended the poor working girls and women of this city, and we wish THE TIMES and Miss Nelson a continued success in their noble work."

PROTECTION AND SLAVERY.

The Latter Is Caused by the Former and Labor Is Degraded.

"I notice that True Trues of this city has been aced for 200 me because of the down-trocken alave girls of Chicago, and if by any chance a verdict should be returned against the paper I would say that it would be the duty of every laboring man to contribute even of his mite to the payment of that judgment," said Clinton Furbish in the course of his lecture on "Ethics in Tariff Reform" last evening lector the Andrew Leckson league. before the Andrew Jackson league.

"The curse has laid too long over this unfort-unate class, Lad I am glad to see that there is a newspaper which will take up the cause and ento root out the evils that have been so well known and yet about which so little has ever been said. The curse that is shown up in those cases is said. The curse that is shown up in those cases is, the outgrowth of a permeions taxation. I would rather see a life crushed-out in foul murder than see newspapers creating false views, in this minds of the public. I am glad to see that one newspaper has the courage to come out isoldly and speak the truth. Nor do I admire a paper that preaches one doctrine three manths and the opposite for three years and necessionals."

The speaker of ened his lecture by saying that the continuous predictional commands the means of

The speaker opened his lecture by Saying ma-in the coming presidential campaign enemies of tariff reform would be on the defensive, and that the democratic party would be the attacking force. He said he beheved that true democracy meant the best protection to American industry. During the bessend entury conditions here have changed, contrast England with America in 1816cas shown to attract England with America in 1850-as shown by the steers of Jefferson. At that time Lagland was the home of a large pauper population, while in America Nio one was righ, but all were comfortable. Today there were men in New York who so far as the expense was conferenced could rime; the prime of Wales for their lackey and never feel it. The times had truly changed, for contrast those letters of Jefferson with the Mulligan letters. The of defection with the standard netters, in changes which had occurred had been largely brought arout by the protective turiff. This year an on-shaught was to be made on this system. Cleve-land's message would lead to another victory for h.m and would lead to that protection which does not hamper moustry. High wages were a condi-tion precedent to protection and not the result of it. The manufacturer employed foreign labor under the present tariff to enrich 'busself, for he

under the present tariff to enrich 'himself, for he coffed nothing for American labora?
""Monopolies were built up by protection," said the lecturer, "and the system has made brutes of employers. The factories are filled with machinery protected for the benefit of the owner, while the laborer slaves and pays for it all. Wherever the tariff has been removed—from quantie, from raw holes—the laborers have been benefited and transferturers. In the home realled quantie, from raw hides—the laborers have been benefited and manifesturers have been enabled to enlarge their plants and comparing in the markets of the world. Under the protective tariff America's shipping has become nothing. fills are introduced to satisfatze steamship fines, but as long as the tariff remains and goods can not be brought back here in evolunge for goods exported shipping will never pay. Now the poor are ground dow'd by oppression far worse than among productions are respectively. the blacks must be that days before the war. It come the worse, and in the coming campaign men old think of the chases and work for a better Liture

Obituary.\
DANVILLE, III., Aug 2. William Henry Childa
one of Danville's ploneers, ened list evening, aged

one of Fanville's poor-ers, cred has evening, aged 77 years.
Norwa M.K. O., Aug. 2.—Charles G. Morchouse, an oid sodder and "well-known resident of this sity, died fits morning, aged 59 years.
Even N.E. Wis., Aug. 2.—A better received here bothay talks of the death of-extrable' of Police, Frank Rediev at Hermosa, New McKico, Mr. lie des allyway here the greater part of his life. He has all wars of are and ways a boother of Judge, Cortic as J. Rediev of Detroit.
New York, Aug. 2.—The death of Isaag, N. Phe ps was announced yesterday in Wall street. He was a well-known New Yorker and hard large rule of acquaintances in business and social circles. He leaves a widow and one daughter, when is the wife of Auson Phelips Stokes.

erreiss. He leaves a widow and one daughter, a wire is the wife of Anson Phelps Stokes.

BUPPADE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—George R. Potter, a city free commissioner ever since the deganization of that departmenting on pressioner of the locard, about this atternoon, aged 55, leaving a family. He was born in New Yorkjeity. Bighad dealt largely in real estate and was configuratively wealthy:

ONATA, Neb., Aug. 2.—The Masonic fraternity oday constoned in the funeral services over the re-

ingreal estate and was configuratively wealthy. ON VIV. Neb., Aug. 2. The Masome fraternity today constituted the funeral services over the remains of Col. L. Oren Miller, the foldest Free Mason in Nebraska and the father of Heary facotige Miller, editor of the Omaha. Herold. Hi remains were taken to Cardin, N. Y., for purial.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals, hampton Saale, from New York

At Southampton – Saale, from New York. At New York City of Rome, from Liverpool, At Fastnet – Advance, from New York for Liver-

Queenstown-Wisconsin, from New York for Liverpool, and Sorrento, from New York for London and Hamburg.

At Liverpool, Bernard, from New Orleans.

the gentleman had referred as having been sent to the committee on public hands was that granting bounty lands to soldiers. Mr. Hovey replied in the affirmative. Mr. Holman gaid that during the war he had sought to procure the passage of such a bill, but that it had been difficated in a republican house. Subsequently he had secured the passage of such a bill through the house against the opposition of the leading republicans. It had gone to the senate committee and had been reported back adversely by Gen. Logan. Therepublicans pairly had for twenty years granted land to corporations and refused to grant it to seldiers, and today there were not associated accounterface. the gentleman had referred as having been sent

Mr. Hovey replied that it was not important to him what the past legislation of congress had been. He stood here for his constituents and for the soldiers who had fought with him, and he wanted them to have the same rights their fathers had. Down to 1851 every soldier who had fought ond cay in a battle had 1600 acres. The gentleman from Indiana said that there was no agricultural land left for the soldiers of the rebellion. Then give them rocks. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKinney of New Hampshire said the democratic party was true to those who fought the country's battles, and that during the three years country's battles, and that during the three years the present administration had been in power the union soldiers had beceived greater considera-tion than they had ever received in flike period during the years of the republican admanistration. The president had during his term of office signed 1,24 private bills as against 1,24 signed by all the republican presidents from Lin-celina Arthur. He had signed bills carrying gen-eral pension legislation which applied to 14, 220 eral pension legislation which applied to 144,360 persons, and the only general pension bill he had vetoed was the dependent pension bill, and in that vetoeu was the dependent person but, and in his veto he was sustained by the soldiers themselves. A republican representative had confessed to him that President Cleveland was right in nine cases out of ten when he vetoed a private physion bill. Mr. McKinney then declared that no rebel flags Mr. McKinney then dectared that no recent nose had been returned except by republicans, and re-ferred in that connection to Adjt. Gen. Drum. Mr. Boutelle undertook to say that no flag was

ever returned by any republican official to any person connected with the late confederacy, and invited the gentleman to claborate the point a

file. Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, said that Mr. Mc-Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, said that Mr. McKinney had contended that the democratic administration had been a better friend of the soldier than had the preceding auministration. He
declared that every man, wonan, and child whose
names were on the pension rolls owed their position to the republican party, and not a name had
been added by the democratic party, except of
those persons whose names had been restored to
the rolls after participation in rebellion
against the government. All pension legislation,
with that solide exception, was of republican origin. Tolering on the subject of battle flags, Mr.
Cutcheon criticised the president's action in issuing the order for their return and declared that
the president had been forced to reserved it, by the
voice of the greation of his ball was fleen resumed
and for spacetime ran, smoothly, until Mr. Dockexiol Missouri precipitated a brief lariff debata
by a few remarks of the subject of the surplus.

Journagable progressed it Mr. Bynum of Indiana
stid that he was not violating any of
the confidences of the committee for
in stating that when the Mills
bill was being considered in committee Mr. Kelley had made a motion to repeal the entire tobacco tax. On that motion, Messra McKinley,
Browne, and Burrows voted against it. He cited
this as showing that the majority of republicans,
as represented on the committee, were not in
lavor of the Mills bills had been put into a separate bill it could have been passed at any time.

Pending further debate the committee, were not find and for the Mills bills had been put into a separate bill it could have been passed at any time.

Pending further debate the committee, were not find and for the Mills bills had been put into a separate bill it could have been passed at any time.

Pending further debate the committee rose
the fact that Mr. Alatoon is the democratic candeduce for powernor of Indiana and Gen. Hovey is
quite likely to be the republican candidate gave
an especial interest to the latter's reply to Kinney had contended that the democratic administration had been a better friend of the sol-

ing the pensionale classes or increasing the rates of pensions. Whatever merit or domerit there is in this is pretty evenly divided between the two pretty evenly divided between the two pretty evenly divided between the two pretty evenly as the law under which arrestages of pensions, aggregating some hundreds of millions of dollars, have been, paid was a democratic measure. The democrate controlled the house of representatives when the pension for the loss of a hand or loot was raised from \$21 to \$35, when the pension for total disability was raised from \$27 to \$72, and when amputation at the hip joint was made pensionable at \$57.50 instead of \$34. The house was democratic when the arrestage full introduced by a democratic when the streaming for manufaction at the shoulder was raised to \$37.50, when the pension to amputation at the shoulder was raised introduced by a democrat space passed, when the pension for amputations at the shoulder was raised to \$37.50, when the widow's pension was raised from 88 to \$12, when at this present season the widow's pension was as the far fathe from the husband's death instead of the widow's application, which gives an average of \$608 each to ten thousand widows now on the rolls besides aff who in the future are put on, and when the pensions for all ampitations were raised 25 per cent, which was two years ago. On the other hand, the forty-

and we now assure your majesty that we did not mean any offen ward von?" "I should like," sai Morgan "to see the Irishman with a more enough to gulp that down. This attempt to dium on the president and then to larn rethe queen of Great Britain and beg her for is one of the most humillating attitudes it great committee ever look. It is toady the British power. I challenge the majorit hers of the committee on furging relations plain why they put that address to the crown at the conclusion of their report. arrogant act of presimptions impertingne. The senate then resumed legislative business.

#### CHIEF OF THE CIRCLE.

The Hearty Welcome Extended to Decent at Lake Bluff.

Two thousand people attended Lake Bluff.

It is called in the Chautauqua system "Recebry of what is otherwise known in colleg stitutions as "Commencement." The four ereses pertaining to the occasion were forward in the large tabernacle, which we pletely falled with people. It was prettify propriately decorated in honor of the other and the people in th

Welcome to the Old Chancellor and t

Bishop."
Prof. E. O. Excell and Rev. Mr. Lea dire Prof. E. O. Recell and Rev. Mr. Lea diremusical portion of the program, which tained by an unusually large choir. When and congregation united in singing the and inspiring "Trinity" hymn the effect nally impressive, both in a musical as well dovotional sense. As the members of, the ating class of '88 were seated the "Song day" was given by the choir; and after scripture lessons, and a brief responsive came the class song, specially written for nition day."

nition day."

The first address, the welcome to Bishop

and friend, brought 1 as the young people's friend, brought 1 Horace Henson of the First Baptist church

front of the platform.

Bishop Fallows, who was in his happi spoke eloquently to the sentiment "The O

Spike eloquently to the sentiment. The Occilior. The William Paycett of the Park Methodist Episcopal church delivered the of welcome to the new bishop.

In response to these addresses Bishop said: "It must be strange; indeed in that, it would be absurd for me to say to not gratified by the cordiality and sponit the generous feception tendered me to gell the truth I have been somewhat emboy the very marked calegies in which in have done me the honor to indulge. So indeed, that a few minutes ago I was that I began to feel that this was a funer sion, that I represented the corpse, and funeral sermon was being preached. (Le But to be serious with you I feet this kinstration very deeply, and I wish to ack.) funeral sermon was being preached. (Iz But to be serious with you I feet this kinstration very deeply, and I wish to ack to you my sense of it simply by saying, fipert to be as earnest, as practical, and a siastic a worker in the Sunday-school de of Chautauqua in the future as in the pe second, as to the place I isold in that ed system I would have you to feel that I be as thoroughly Chautauquan in my sy and work as I have been in the past, a sy to the honor and responsibility of the office I may say that this higher and sponsible position will not and can not feel less love for all fellow-Christians, hers of that 'holy Catholic'church, the coof the saints,' I have been ta love and revere. Could I have believe election to the episcopate would og confor a moment my fraternal sympathy Christians—Presbyterians, Baptists, Congaints, in a word, all Christians, and all conditions of Christian work I could accepted the office.

The diplomas of graduation, class of 'sing that the holders of them had saif filled the four years' ugus of reading presthe Chemitanqua system, were then conditions of Christian work I could income the program of reading presthe Chemical and May Tupper Ell bella Lincolin Bush, Martha & Bann, Mar & Bann, Ma

The program for today will consist of devotional meeting, the bible reading, session of the normal assembly and postiasses. Bishop Vincent will deliver a "The English Bible." B. F. Jacobs, quently known in city Sunday school v speak upon a topic entitled "Some Brite to Us," and Frof. French, director of the Art institute, will give an illustrate upon "The Wit and Wisdom of the Cray

King Humbert and the Pop

Ring Humbert and the ro-Rome, Aug. 2.—th the occasion of William's visit to Rome there will be a forty thousand troops draws from all regiments.

The government in a circular to Ca-sions in Asia and Arries threatens, to the subsidy to them unless fleey accept age of King Humbert, as in vent age inspection of their curriculum and too

## The Factory Hells.

NEW REVELATIONS CONCERNING
THEM APPEAR IN

# The Chicago Times

Every morning, and the evidence going to show that they are a menace to society and a disgrace to civilization is being piled up higher and higher. The experiences of The Times reporter, Miss Nelson, have shocked the commúnity. They will be supplemented by the experiences of others. The crusade must be kept up until there is more respect for womanhood and better compensation for female labor in the factories of Chicago. Read The Times today and tomorrow. Don't fail to

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