

UST 4, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## D IN A TRAP.

Life by the Destruction of a  
Shack in New York.

burned to Death, Six More  
Injured, and Others  
Slightly Scorched.

Leave Her Little Children  
in the Flames.

ing. 3.—Thirty people  
death in a six-story brick  
of 197 Bowery this after-

so badly that they will  
be removed to various hos-

ons were injured.

rausacke affair hidden

block, the only entrance

alleyway from the Bow-

it was a four-story build-

ing of which was a saloon

House. Adjoining this

People's theater. In the

building were two houses

the Christie street side.

building lived about

h of the six floors

a single family, the head

rior, who made clothing

scale clothing houses, and

teen to twenty men,

in addition to his own

up the clothing. They

ews, and employees and

ate, and slept in the

the dingy tenement. The

the apartments were S.

lein & Marks, S. Harris,

k this afternoon, while all

g building were busy at

g hours preceding their

s broke out on the lower

discovered it was already

the stairway, and as ap-

possible. A stout German

entirely into the street,

and screaming out:

peoples were burning up!

ling reminder that lives

great excitement ensued.

was called out, and in

red blue-coats in charge

men were on hand ready to

Alarm after alarm was

balances, and in a very lit-

rolled up from St. Vin-

cent, Bellevue, and New

Peoples theater was slightly damaged by fire and water.

The list of killed is as follows:

Adèle Gruff, age 12, with her new-born babe

burned to death.

Celia Gruff, 4 years, burned to death.

Joseph Gruff, 7 years, burned to death.

Philip Takoph, 23 years, killed by jumping from

fourth story.

Henry Schwartz, tailor, suffocated on fourth

floor.

An unknown woman at morgue burned beyond

recognition.

Abraham Schneider, 25 years, burned to death.

Solomon Weinberg, burned almost beyond

recognition.

Ten men at morgue burned beyond recognition.

The injured are:

Michael Rubensohn and Harris Rubensohn,

father and son, the former will recover, the latter

will die.

Asars Spennet, a Russian tailor, 27 years old,

seriously burned, likely to die.

Bernard Rothman, a Russian tailor 22 years old,

married, seriously burned.

Philip Tailor, an English tailor 22 years old,

single, seriously burned.

Nicholas Rubensohn, a Polish tailor 29 years old,

single, seriously burned about body.

Sarah, a tailoress, single, 19 years old, serious

burns, likely to die.

Eda Frank, a Russian tailoress, single, fractured

skull from fall, likely to die.

Abraham Novotsky, a Russian tailor, slightly

injured by a fall.

Edward Mapostie, a Russian tailor, injured

about limbs by jumping from third story.

Morris Brischert, a Polish tailor, broke leg by

jumping from third story.

Nathan Leanne, a Russian tailor, aged 60 years,

burned about the body.

Following are the missing as far as

learned:

Henry Podrask, Russian, tailor, 19 years old.

Benjamin Bernstein, a Polish tailor, 27 years old.

The missing are believed to be among the

number of those burned beyond recognition.

The death of Spennet at the hospital at a

late hour this evening makes the seventeenth

death to midnight.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES

Will be great.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Charles Eck Asks for Separation Before the

Honeymoon Is Passed.

Charles Eck's clean-shaven face, blonde curls,

and high hat attracted the admiration of more

## THE TREATY STILL UNSIGNED.

Futile Efforts to Counteract the Influence  
of the Sioux Chiefs—Trouble in Arizona.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dakota, Aug. 3.—

The commissioners in the morning's council with

the Indians succeeded in drawing out the fact

that the four chiefs, John Grass, Gall, Mad Bear,

and Big Head, backed by Sitting Bull, are holding

the Indians back from assenting to the act of

congress by intimidations. The chiefs were asked

in open council, in the presence of all the Indians,

to get up and say that each Indian might act as he

pleased and accept or reject the offer of the gov-

ernment, and that in thus expressing his mind he

would give no offense to the chiefs and would

not be hurt or interfered with on

account of his action. The request was made and

repeated twice. The chiefs sat sullenly in their

places and said nothing. The Indians looked at

the chiefs and waited to hear the reply. The com-

missioners then stated that they regarded the

silence of the chiefs as an admission that they

were keeping the people back under intimidation

and that the people were not allowed to speak

their true sentiments.

This caused a considerable sensation and the

commissioners adjourned the council till Monday.

Every provision of the treaty has been

fully explained and all objections an-

swered over and over again. The commis-

sioners still believe that a favorable result

may be obtained by taking time. The Indians

have been assured and reassured that each Indian

shall have the right to give his assent or dissent

according to his desire.

The commissioners are informed through reliable

sources that the number who would sign but

for intimidation is increasing. John Grass spoke

today and showed a more comprehensive knowl-

edge of the details of the act than any speech yet

made by any Indian. This fact encourages the

commissioners to persevere and take more time

and are in their efforts to have the act fully and

clearly placed before all.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The war department

received a dispatch this morning from Gen. Howard

transmitting a copy of a dispatch from Maj. F.

Van Vleet, commanding at Fort Thomas, stating

on Thursday evening Indians fired into Porter's

camp and guard tents at Fowler's old camp about

sundown. The soldiers and Porter reached the

post about 2:30. The Indians are supposed to be

six or seven about to join the renegades. A troop

has been sent to investigate.

Porter's is a sub-agency, or Indian farming

camp, between Fort Thomas and San Carlos, on

the Gila river.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES  
Will be great.

## "GIVE US OUR DAILY BREAD."

That Will Be the Prayer of the Poor to the  
Flour Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3. Circulars have been issued

by Alexander H. Smith, secretary of the St. Louis

Millers' association, calling a meeting of the

millers of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas,

Indiana, Tennessee, and of all winter-

wheat states, for the purpose of forming a flour

trust. The meeting is to be held in St. Louis,

Aug. 24. An agreement has already been signed

by all the prominent millers of St. Louis, the St.

Louis association having a capacity of 17,500 bar-

rels per day. The agreement is very rigid in

its stipulation. It is proposed to

call the trust "The Central Miller association."

Its object is to secure to members a legitimate

profit in products. In italics will be found the

following stipulation in the agreement: "Absolute

submission to authority, of which the individual

member is only an integral part. The power

of the directors is made absolute. They

are to fix prices, may order reduction

in output or closing down of mill; contract with

brokers to act for members of the association;

credits are not to exceed thirty days; mills at

points tributary to St. Louis, Detroit, or Toledo

## CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

"The Times" Lady Reporter Spends

a Day in Goldsmith's Tailor-Shop

at 258 Rumsey Street.

And While Life Shall Last She Will Not

Forget the Misery, the Squalor, the

Horrors of the Place.

Children—13 Years Old Working

from Noon Till Night on Heavy

Coats and Trousers.

Paying \$3.50 a Week for Heavy Toil that

Grinds the Marrow from the Bones

and Kills Morality.

Compelled by a Hard Master to Work With-

out Speaking and "Fulled" for Being

Sick or Late.

Never so long as reason reigns shall I forget

the day I worked in H. Goldsmith's

tailor-shop, and never when I pray shall I

forget to add "God help the shop girls."

Thursday morning I stepped from an Ogden

avenue car and walked down Market

street in search of work. It was boiling hot

and I carried my brown veil on the breeze,

and a small pasteboard box containing a

cracker and a lemon, a paper of needles, a

thimble, and a pair of scissors. On the way

I met two unhappy looking girls of whom I

made labor inquiry. "One had sewed carpet

at \$5 a week for the Chicago Carpet com-

pany but was out of employment. The

other said she earned \$6 a week in W.B.

Brothers' cravat department. Her

was sick and the forewoman had "let her off

for the day."

The first clew I got to a place was a wood-

en sign with "Sewing Girls Wanted" that

hung below the north window of 155 Market

street, where Messrs. Hart, Abt & Marx

manufacture clothing. I read the sign and

entered the main store—a nice, big, clean,

cool place. A little girl sat at the big typ-

ewriter making such a clatter with her letters

that it was useless to try to call her. In the

office were two gentlemen. One was the

very prototype of Munkacsy's Jesus Christ

and he I addressed for work.

"The gentleman that attends to the work

is not here just at present. Take a seat a

moment." I thanked him and looked at the

## MR. FULLER IN NEW YORK.

United States supreme court, who reached this

city last night, was seen this morning at the Fifth

Avenue hotel. In answer to a question as to the

object of his visit to this city Mr. Fuller said that

it was not connected in any manner with the busi-

ness of the department of justice. He is accom-

ed from and second story

lay upon her back in a

lowery with not only her

air of her head burned off.

is, and the surgeon said

o reach the hospital.

the ceremony performed, but his refusal to live

with his wife.

The police deny that they had any part in a con-

spiracy to force Eck to marry the girl. Detective

Ryan said that no threats were made and that all

of Eck's allegations concerning himself and Of-

that they were taken to  
may die. There were fire-  
front and rear of  
perpendicular iron lad-  
der from the front;  
ing, but before any of the  
I to escape by them the  
through the house and  
from the windows, so the  
escape was impossible.  
half-burned to death  
from a second story  
ped with bruises.  
lay upon her back in a  
sowery with not only her  
of her head burned off.  
s, and the surgeon said  
to reach the hospital.  
was delicious with pain.  
ly burned as the others,  
from one of the windows  
injuries and also  
of the side of her head.  
ood gushed forth, giving  
rance. She raved and  
to be held by two attend-  
nds were being dressed.  
the various ambulances  
and freight and drove rap-  
ad one, and naturally  
an enormous crowd, which  
manager of the People's  
the five, sent out by the  
e firemen responded,  
y arrived the flames  
complete possession of  
d nothing could be  
d little to save its inmates.  
n property man of his com-  
pany several of his com-  
pany of the theater carrying  
much they stretched over to  
e burning building. Mrs.  
hair and clothing already  
the window and Norman  
to cross over on  
the crib back that  
t leave her two  
n tried to cross over on  
mes drove him back and  
ner. Afterward the charred  
er and two children were  
liding. Three men, how-  
selves of the ladder and  
of the theater.  
n had at last drowned the  
they could enter the  
ched floor by floor as  
and on the third  
d the burned bodies  
man, and a boy. On the  
end five bodies so badly  
impossible to tell whether  
men or women. On the  
s were found, but on the  
more bodies, burned  
I not be told whether  
bodies of men or  
made thirteen bodies  
ing. That of the man who  
th-story window increased  
fteen, while it is feared  
ome if not all those in  
make this number greater.  
men were searching the  
that the roof was falling  
ing of timbers was heard.  
not desert the build-  
to the windows,  
awaited orders. They  
McGill, who was on the  
use. "Wait till I see," he  
climbed a ladder and saw  
n, but he shouted back  
up, and this was success-  
the bodies had not been  
until this was done the  
desert the ruins.  
bodies were burned so bad,  
apart when they were  
men were obliged to low-  
windows in nets.  
d on the first floor in the  
na Stevenson, the janitress  
was caused by the ex-  
ne oil stove.  
building belongs to Lawyer  
who bought it six months  
to the building is about  
insurance. The loss on  
ing in the various apart-  
at \$18,000. It is believed  
The house in the rear  
was badly burned, and the

ing the girl. Upon being arrested he claims  
that the police not only refused to send word  
to his friends so that he could furnish bail, but  
told him that he had got into a bad  
scrape, and that if he refused to marry  
Bertha he would be sent to the penitentiary for a  
long term of years. After being locked up one  
night he consented to the marriage and was  
taken by the detectives to the county clerk's office  
to procure a marriage license. This was refused  
because he was but 18 years old. One of the de-  
tectives, he says, suggested that he be made his  
guardian ad litem so that lawful consent could  
be given. Eck refused, but signed some  
the ceremony performed. Eck was obliged to live  
with his wife.  
The police deny that they had any part in a con-  
spiracy to force Eck to marry the girl. Detective  
Ryan said that no threats were made and that all  
of Eck's allegations concerning himself and Of-  
ficer Mack were untrue. Eck was will-  
ing to wed Bertha and seemed disappointed  
when he learned he was too young to get a  
license. He readily consented to the appoint-  
ment of Bertha's mother as his guardian so that  
the necessary consent could be obtained. When  
the ceremony was performed by Justice Randall  
H. White he kissed his wife and they departed as  
though quite happy.  
**STABBED THREE MEN.**  
**A Wealthy Texas Uses a Knife and Nar-  
rowly Escapes Lynching.**  
ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 3.—Benjamin Scott, a  
man of wealth who came here from Texas a few  
weeks ago to attend to property which he owns  
here, while in an unprovoked passion this after-  
noon, stabbed three men—Cot Crowley, a young  
stock dealer; George Newell, a capitalist, and  
James Smith, the colored porter at the Clifton  
house. Scott, Crowley and Newell own contig-  
uous property and Scott has had trouble since com-  
ing here with several persons on the ground that  
they were trespassing on his property. This after-  
noon Scott, Newell and Crowley were stand-  
ing in an alley discussing the property  
matter, when Scott said he would stab the first  
man who again encroached in any way. Crowley  
retorted that any man who would use a knife was  
a cur, whereupon Scott plunged the blade into his  
stomach three times, after which he stabbed New-  
ell in the left breast and back, and cut the colored  
man in the side as he was endeavoring to escape.  
Scott endeavored to get away but was knocked  
down by James Smith, after which he was hur-  
ried to Graham for safety, as a crowd was gather-  
ing to lynch him. Crowley is unconscious and is  
immediately expected to die. Newell is in a dan-  
gerous condition and Smith has a bad cut. Scott  
is about 45 years old and not vicious looking,  
though he has threatened several persons since  
coming here. Crowleys are on the streets and the  
expression is outspoken that Scott would have  
been lynched had the officers not been so prompt.  
**The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES**  
**Will be great.**  
**AN AGED BUT FICKLE LOVER.**  
**Breach-of-Promise Suit in Brooklyn in**  
**Which Septuagenarians Figure.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Two aged people are the  
parties to a suit for breach of promise of  
marriage, begun in the supreme court  
at Brooklyn today. The defendant is Joseph  
B. Bennett, a retired merchant, aged 72.  
The lady, who places her damages at  
\$10,000, is Mary A. Griffiths, a maiden of 70. They  
were friends in childhood. Last February Mrs.  
Bennett died, and since that time, according to  
the complainant, the widower has paid devoted  
attention to her. He is accused of writing long let-  
ters to her, urging her to become his wife, and  
with having in March last made a proposal  
of marriage, which was accepted. The ceremony  
was to be performed as soon as Miss Griffiths  
could secure a suitable outfit. A few weeks ago  
the defendant changed his mind and married a  
woman of 35, with whom he is living very happily.  
No answer has yet been filed in the case and no  
one at Mr. Bennett's house will talk about the  
matter.  
**The Fire Record.**  
CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The George Friend pa-  
per mill at Lockland, O., was on fire at 5 o'clock  
this morning. As there is no fire department at  
Lockland the building burned without hindrance,  
making a total loss. The loss is \$40,000.  
SAND BEACH, Mich., Aug. 3.—White Rock, a  
village south of here, on the lake shore, was visit-  
ed by fire last night. The fire started in Richard  
Winslow's brick store and consumed that and  
other stores and dwellings. Mr. Winslow's loss is  
\$10,000.  
**The Iowa Railroad Commission.**  
IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2.—Argument in the  
injunction case of the Rock Island railway against  
the Iowa railway commission was made this  
forenoon by Thomas I. Wright, who took up the  
unfairness of the commissioners' schedule and  
showed that the railways could not stand it,  
especially the long and short haul clause. The  
arguments will continue at least one day more.  
**Local Rains and Cooler in Illinois.**  
Local rains followed this afternoon and evening  
fair, cooler weather and variable winds is the  
prognosis for Illinois today.

credits are not to exceed thirty days; mills at  
points tributary to St. Louis, Detroit, or Toledo  
shall not pay over the current prices for some  
grade of wheat or flour in these markets less two-  
thirds of the freight rate thereto. All sales of  
less than car lots must be 10 cents higher than  
current minimum prices."  
The trust proposes to control absolutely the out-  
put, price, and sale of flour in the territory it will  
govern. The circular has been kept a profound  
secret until today.  
**MR. FULLER IN NEW YORK.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Chief Justice Fuller of the  
United States supreme court, who reached this  
city last night, was seen this morning at the Fifth  
Avenue hotel. In answer to a question as to the  
object of his visit to this city Mr. Fuller said that  
it was not connected in any manner with the busi-  
ness of the department of justice. He is accom-  
panied by Mrs. Fuller, and after a stay of twenty-  
four hours will go direct to Chicago.  
"Have you taken the oath of office?" was asked.  
"Not yet. The supreme court won't reassemble  
until November, so there is no necessity for my  
taking the oath until then. At that time, also, I  
shall make an order for a new assignment of jus-  
tices to the various circuits."  
"What are Mr. Cleveland's chances in your part  
of the country—Illinois?"  
"Fine," replied the chief justice emphatically,  
and then he said rather hastily but pleasantly, "I  
would prefer not to talk politics at present."  
There were many callers on the chief justice  
during the day, and numerous congratulations on  
the senate's confirmation of his appointment.  
**The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES**  
**Will be great.**  
**DULUTH LABORERS. QUIT WORK.**  
**Four Thousand Men Strike for Increased**  
**Wages—General Industrial News.**  
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—Four thousand men  
are on strike in this city. All are from public  
works, street and water company improvements,  
and from saw mills. The strike started this morn-  
ing by men from one contract who went to others  
and induced the laborers to quit. Before 10 o'clock  
fully five hundred men were going from one job to  
another. Those whom they could not induce to  
leave peacefully they would force away. Other-  
wise they have done no violence and remain per-  
fectly quiet. They asked an advance from \$2.00  
to \$1.75 per day at the beginning of the strike, but  
later raised the demand to \$2.25. Contractors claim  
that while they might pay \$1.75 they can not pay  
more and will import labor. The men claim to be  
organizing to keep out new labor, and will make  
every effort to fight it out here. They will en-  
deavor to get every laboring man in the city en-  
listed, but will probably not succeed. The strikers  
are mostly Swedes and Danes, and have but little  
apparent organization. Police and militia are in  
readiness for trouble, but expect nothing serious.  
BUFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—One thousand long-  
shoremen have struck at Tonawanda. They re-  
fuse to work with scabs, non-union men, and  
tramps. The men are quiet and orderly.  
**Burlington Strikers Criticized.**  
LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—The hearing of the  
rate cases by the state board of transportation  
adjourned to Sept. 6. Secretary Mason of the board  
filed a twenty-page type-written report on the  
Burlington strike, which is concurred in by the  
board. In conclusion it states that the strike of  
the brotherhood of engineers on Feb. 27 and  
their attempt to dictate whom the railroad com-  
pany should employ was clearly illegal, and the  
brotherhood was liable for conspiracy and for  
damage sustained thereby. The report further  
says that the engineers and firemen now in the  
Burlington's employ are just as competent as  
those who went out on the strike.  
**Business Failures.**  
CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 2.—Thomas N. Marfield,  
engaged in flour-milling as Marfield & Co., made  
an assignment to Judge B. F. Stone yesterday.  
Previous to making the assignment Mr. Marfield  
executed mortgages to secure preferred claims,  
amounting to \$100,000, to relatives. A schedule  
of the assets and liabilities has not yet been pre-  
pared.  
TORONTO, Aug. 3.—Messrs. White, Joselyn &  
Co., wholesale lace, ribbons, etc., are said to be in  
difficulties. Their liabilities amount to about  
\$500,000.  
**A Literary Honeymoon.**  
DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3.—Prof. W. J. Mc-  
Gee of the geological survey, who is a native  
Iowan, was married Feb. 14 to a daughter of Prof.  
Newcomb, the astronomer. Since the weather  
got warm he and his bride have been driving  
through the rocky regions of northeastern Iowa  
collecting facts for a book he meditates. They  
drove to Iowa City, where Mrs. McGee investi-  
gated the Amana community, and from here they  
go to Decatur county, where she will look up the  
Moribund Acarian community.  
**Ocean Steamship Arrivals.**  
At London—Persian Monarch, from New York.  
At Bremen—Main, from Baltimore.  
At Liverpool—Michigan, from Boston.  
At New York—Italy, from Liverpool; Iahn,  
from Bremen; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

minutes. Nobody came. Finally he saw  
the Nazarene face appeared and said: "Tilgo  
up and see if we want any more help."  
Again I said "Thank you," and watched  
him as he walked to the back of the store.  
No, he didn't have a halo, but a monstrous  
pair of pedal extremities that curled up like  
an old-fashioned skato.  
When he got to the back of the store he  
simply retraced his steps and told me "We  
have all the girls we need."  
A notice made his last appearance.  
apologized to the Hungarian painter.  
"Supposing you take it in," he said, fol-  
lowing me to the doorstep.  
"Why should I?"  
"And for what purpose, please, should I  
take that sign in?"  
"For Christian charity, but Christian char-  
ity is not in your line." I then went over to  
Messrs. Spitz, Landauer & Co. There I en-  
countered the manager of the work-room  
and the most contemptuous treatment it was  
possible for a man to show a hapless woman.  
Suffice it to say Hart, Abt & Marx were  
avenged.  
At A. L. Singer & Co.'s, 178 Market street,  
I received the most courteous consideration.  
The manager took my name, of rather a  
name and address, and said he would give  
it to any of his patrons who needed help.  
Then he wrote me a letter of which the fol-  
lowing is a copy:  
H. GOLDSMITH, 258 Rumsey st.—Sir: This girl  
wants work. I don't know what she can do, but  
I think you can use her. Respectfully,  
A. L. SINGER, per Steins.  
Rumsey street is two blocks west of Ash-  
land avenue. It begins at Division street  
and runs south for a quarter of a mile or so  
over heaps of yellow clay, rubbish, and  
holes. The road is almost impassable for  
teams, and only the residents of the locality  
can take the upheavals and depressions of  
the sidewalk for a block without getting sea-  
sick. Filth of every description litters the  
ground, and following the line where a curb-  
stone should be are garbage-boxes where the  
children mold mud pies during the day,  
where the men sit and smoke their pipes  
after the day's work is done, and where now  
and then old termagants backbite their  
neighbors and tear each other's hair. Some  
of the cottages are so low that the chimneys  
barely reach above grade, and all swarm  
with children, pale, eager, dirty little  
creatures, that root about in the yellow clay,  
and fresh dumpings like the dogs they play  
with. Poor children, it is not their mothers'  
fault that they are wild and unkempt, for the  
languid parents give all their strength to the  
shop work in order to half feed and partly  
clothe them. I had only walked a few  
blocks in this deep-rutted street in search of  
H. Goldsmith before being convinced that I  
was not in a district of protuberant opti-  
mists.  
The first woman I made inquiry of was  
carrying a bucket of sawdust from a neigh-  
boring ale-house. She didn't know the name,  
but when I mentioned coats she grew loquac-  
ious.  
"Oh, yes, the 'slave hole' it's called; that's  
the sheeny tailor's! Don't you go to him, my  
dear; he'll grind the marrow from your  
bones. Go to some girl, go to service.  
You can have a cot in my room till you find  
a place. I was with him one fortnight and  
worked my eyes most blind and he paid me  
\$1.75. No, I'm from England but I never  
had harder times in the old country than  
now. There I paid 5 shilling for lodgings  
and here they cost me \$4!" She told me she  
got the sawdust for sweeping out a corner  
dram-shop and used it to boil her tea-kettle  
with.  
The grandeur of the quite overpowered  
me. Instead of a "hole" I found myself en-  
tering a large two-story red brick house still  
in process of construction. I ascended the  
front steps and after the maneuver of the  
celebrated king of France marched down  
again to the basement—to the shop—into the  
presence of H. Goldsmith. I handed him my





put in the sleeve-lining," and he left me muttering inwardly, "put in the sleeve-lining." I did. In a great deal less time I was told to rip it out. I put it in a second time and a second time did Penelope's work. The third time was not a charm, and when his unctuous honor, who had been watching me all the time, neared my chair I politely asked him to show me how to do the fallings. He grabbed the coat, shook the "stuff" thing in my face, dropped the sales from his two-for-a-nickel in my hair, and observed: "I don't think you'll do. I want experienced hands," and although mute I thought: "You monster, to talk about experienced hands and pay \$3.50 a week!"

Well, he showed me how tailors put in sleeve linings, and I showed the merits of his teaching. In future I shall never let a coat-sleeve go about my waist without wanting its owner to unbutton and let me see where the lining is filled and how the top seam is filled.

At noon we had forty minutes for—I will not say dinner, because no one had anything that could be so designated, unless it were "Boss" Goldsmith, and he went home. Most of the men had nothing to eat. I only saw two with a lunch. The girls had black bread and a can of cold coffee, which they consumed with evident relish. Not more than five minutes was spent over the repast. I devoured my crackers and gnawed at my lemon by way of dessert. In a hurry to get at my work as soon as possible to make up for lost time I threw the sucked Messina under the table and in a few moments saw a little stitcher pick it up and hide it in her pocket.

By a series of questions I got the following information from a pretty Jewess who had been in the shop for three years and was getting \$3.50 a week. She said regarding the salary: "Oh, I don't care. Goldsmith won't pay any more. My mother has money and doesn't mind so long as I learn to sew. I am 15 in October. I came here at 12, and don't know how much longer I will have to stay. Goldsmith thinks women are asses that they must be driven. So he drives us. We have to be at work at 7 in the morning and stay till 6 in the evening."

"Half holiday Saturday?"

"Nix."

"What if you are sick?"

"If you're sick he pulls' you. He 'pulled' me for 20 cents for being late last week. He 'pulls' all the hands when they come late, and he 'pulls' if we talk."

That's why I could not get my neighbors to tell me how to start my work.

Rosy told me she was 13, that her father peddled nut, and that she was the eldest of five sisters and two brothers. She had been in the shop two years and was getting \$2.25 a week.

Another girl whom I dare not indicate said: "These beggarly Jews and Swedes are robbing honest girls of a living. Most of them have homes and are willing to work for nothing. I live with my mother and brother and can not make any more than enough to pay our rent six a month. I would like to be a milkmaid, but my mother needs me. Goldsmith is an awful hard man to work for. He steals my hair from me and I stand in gutter and sink whenever I get a chance."

During the noon hour the girls played in the front street and afterward amused themselves in the back yard with the men. At 12:45 o'clock the doors came into the shop and the girls and the men were noisy with their shuffling, clicking, rollers, and the whirring wheels of the roaring machinery. Fat, young heads and pretty shoulders bent over heavy coats, and faces were so pale that they almost touched the sewing in their owners' laps. The clatter of the machines was deafening, and every now and then the shop resounded with the heavy hot rays whirled by the presses in the back room. Nobody had any time to hand the work. Instead of which the cutter threw it to the trimmer, who in turn threw it to the baster, and so it moved from hand to machine, going the round of the thirty odd workers with such rapidity that the air seemed filled with flying coats. The room was low and with every passage of coat-tail muffled clouds of

"And you can't. All day you have been sitting up in your chair with your shoulders straight and your chair back as if you had a rocking-chair. There's what I value you at," and he threw a 25-cent piece at me. At first I hesitated about touching the money, and as I looked at him to see whether he was serious or not my eyes rested on the heavy gold ring he wore.

"Oh, you're a B'nai B'rith man I see. Will you favor me with your card?"

"What for?"

"I want to send this money to the society for the orphans which you represent with my compliments."

"Get out of this shop or I'll put you out." Begging him not to go to that trouble I got. On my way out I took my box containing my sewing weapons from the table, and before I had gone two yards the humane proprietor of the establishment challenged me.

I made a pert remark about "scorning to take any of his belongings that were not disinfected and proceeded toward the door, behind which I had stowed my hat and jacket. Debating whether I had better take in the vest cellar on the corner of Rumsey and Division streets or go back to the office and write my copy I stood at a machine table and tossed up my day's earnings. The first throw was heads, the second heads, and before I could reckon the third the angry boss informed me in an orotund quality of voice that "that's good American money and if you don't want it just hand it back to me." Not deigning to notice the man I pinned on my hat, and this worthy member of the slave-driving fraternity used the opportunity every low-lived wretch has to insult a friendless, helpless working-girl. It may gratify H. Goldsmith to know that his cowardice had the desired effect. But I told him he would hear from me again and I mean to keep my word. I know personally several members of the B'nai B'rith, and I am sure that they at least do not know the character of this man, if they know he is a member.

Whatever opinions I may have entertained about the dignity of labor, respectable poverty, and the absurdity of fine feathers my experience as a factory hand has unfitted me for future service, since in no place that I worked did I see any incentive to decency, honesty, or respectability, or any promise of success that did not carry with it the downfall of blindly climbing hope.

NELL NELSON.

#### LET THE GIRLS GO TO HOUSEWORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—TO THE EDITOR: The minds, hearts, and humanity of all just and right-thinking people have been aroused to horror and indignation by the late exposures concerning the condition of our city shop-girls. Although the state of things as set forth by THE TIMES is pitiful, revolting, and cruel in the extreme, it is only one of the many instances of wicked injustice and avaricious cruelty that flourish in this world like a green bay tree.

Much has been already said on the subject. The press from time to time has taken up the cause of the wretched shop-slave. Societies have been organized for the relief of the oppressed. Charitable and generous-hearted men and women have held forth a helping hand. But all these things are but a drop in the bucket against the wretchedness and suffering that it is within the power of selfishness, greed, and avarice to inflict. These stony-hearted manufacturers will tell you that they have a right to do what they will with their own, whether they possess a small stock in trade on West Madison street or a railroad that extends the length of the land. As the proprietors of a factory "it is their privilege to employ as many miserable, poverty-stricken girls and women as they can get, and let them starve on the merest pittance, while they fill their coffers with such labor. They may gratify their own greed by grinding the souls and bodies of their fellow-creatures and no one can interfere with them."

Until human nature undergoes a purifying process, and all the brutality and selfishness is burned and refined out of it, these things will always be to a greater or less extent. Selfishness is the hot-bed in which teems most of the world's crimes. Each one toils, labors, and sacrifices to his own end, the dif-

ferences of gastric juice but increases very materially the secretion of saliva. The very thought of a lemon is sufficient to make the mouth water. Thirst in fevers is not always due to a lack of water in the blood. It may be due in part to a lack of the secretion of the saliva. When the mouth is parched and dry the acid will increase the saliva. When acid is given for the relief of dyspepsia it should be taken before eating. Lemon juice drunk before meals will be found very advantageous as a preventive to heartburn.

"What do I think of lemons?" echoed E. B. Snow, one of the largest buyers of this succulent fruit in the country. "They are one of the greatest blessings that God ever bestowed upon us."

"How many are used in the United States in a week's time?"

"About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from 300 to 360 lemons. New York is the distributing point. They range in price according to the condition of the temperature. Oftentimes the prices of lemons vary even more than the fluctuations of the wheat market. Today they are selling for \$5 a box, which is not quite 2 cents apiece."

"How does Chicago compare with New York in the manner of consumption?"

"This is a beer-drinking community, while the use of lemons in New York has become very popular, particularly with the ladies. There are, I should judge, about 5,000 boxes used a week in Chicago during hot weather, and I am glad to say, speaking for the public health, that the demand is increasing every year."

"Where do lemons come from principally?"

"Nearly all that are sold in the United States, Germany, Russia, France, England, and the English colonies are raised on the island of Sicily. The whole business of the island is confined to the raising and exportation of lemons and oranges. The Sicilians ship to this country alone nearly five million boxes a year. There are more used for medicinal purposes today than ever before, and there is nothing better when you are thirsty or feverish than a bite of a lemon."

"Are there many lemons raised in this country?"

"Very few. Some are grown in California and Florida. San Francisco uses more lemons raised in Sicily than California. The same thing may be said of Jacksonville. Their home product amounts to very little when compared with the demand. Both states, however, have been able to crowd out Sicily oranges."

#### MURDERED A POLICEMAN.

An Officer in St. Paul Killed in the Street by Someone Unknown.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the policemen on the various beats on St. Anthony-Hill heard the report of a pistol coming from the direction of Virginia and Summit avenues. Those who heard it failed to find anything suspicious. The policeman on the Virginia avenue beat was found lying dead on Virginia avenue about one hundred feet north from Summit avenue, with a bullet wound just below the right eye. In the dead man's hand was grasped his revolver at half-cock, and he wore his rubber coat. The bullet which caused his death had shattered the right eye.

Chief Clark, speaking of the tragedy, said: "It is probable that Henson was killed by burglars, but so far we have failed to find that a single house in the neighborhood has been disturbed. Another theory is that he was shot by some person who mistook him for a footpad. This might be the case, as Henson wore his rubber coat over his uniform. So far we have no trace of the murderer."

The dead officer, Hans Henson, joined the police force last September. He was about 29 years of age and married. He was formerly employed by the Merchants' National bank.

#### Two Lightning Strikes.

NEOSHO, Wis., Aug. 3.—In the heavy thunder-storm yesterday morning lightning struck twice within a few rods. The first splintered a large elm; the second killed four head of cattle in an open field on the farm of Mr. Quant in the town of Hustisford. A small house stood between the two strikes. The heavy rains have beaten down the crops badly.

#### The Chicago Pipe-Line.

LIMA, O., Aug. 3.—The Chicago-Lima pipe-line pumps were started again this morning and have been running without interruption since. At 6 o'clock this evening the line was filled about twelve miles out, requiring about four thousand barrels of oil to do it.

#### STOP OVER AT DEER PARK.

Under a recent order issued from the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company passengers holding first-class limited tickets via that line between the east and Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Chicago are given stop-over privilege either at Deer park, Mountain Lake park, or Oakland. The passenger can remain at either resort as long as he likes during the season, and when ready to resume his journey can have his ticket made valid by the clerk at Deer park or Oakland hotel or by the agent at Mountain Lake park. This arrangement enables travelers to break the long journey between the east and west and enjoy a short stay at the most delightful mountain resorts in the country and be at no additional expense for railroad fare.

partly responsible for the evil, and concluding follows: "Congress has undertaken to regulate commerce within the United States, thereby trying out an unquestionable constitutional which ought to have been carried into effect ago. It is said that the interstate commerce places our railroads at a disadvantage to the Canadian lines, but I undertake to say the American people will not let go their regulate commerce within the United States cause and effect. Any possibility of the advantage of it. In other words, the American people will not only demand that congress regulate commerce within the United States that congress and the government will take steps as will protect them in the conduct of commerce in connection with any other government. If the treaty of 1871 is in the way we the power to get rid of it. If any legislation necessary it is the duty of congress to enact."

Mr. Gorman said that in 1863, when the "bridge at Niagara was constructed, the Trunk road was permitted to come in and our carrying trade. The building of that was a great event, and it was not understood the Grand Trunk would ever become a great American road. In 1866 congress passed an act permitting goods to pass in bond through American territory without paying duty—in words, opening absolute free trade on that of merchandise—and that act stood today repealed. In 1871, when the treaty of Washington was made, the American commissioners were generated in permitting the insertion of three words which gave the Canadian road right to this transit until that treaty should be entirely abrogated. In 1894 the late Secretary of the navy undertook to investigate this question, said at once that there was but one way to the trouble between the British government and ourselves, and that was to strike out the provisions pertaining to the act. That done Manning said, we should get all demanded and required for the interest of the United States, and he absolutely by an order prohibited the transit of the goods, but while legal officials came to examine the question, advised him that he had no right to prevent transit. Although the attention of the senate was called to this condition of affairs by Gorman himself in a resolution which, I am sorry to say, had received only a few votes, congress had taken no steps to remedy it. It had been stated upon the highest authority that by secret arrangements and drawbacks both railroad and canal transportation and other products of the northwest had been carried in Canadian vessels, driving out and prohibiting American vessels from participation in that trade. The British government, it is said, had given a sufficient amount of money to the Canadian Pacific to build it through a wilderness and to operate and maintain it, and had the exclusive right to build railroads within a hundred or four hundred miles of its border, so that no American road could be organized built in Canada. The only attempt of this kind had been that of the Manitoba road, of which forcible possession was taken because the Canadian people wanted it as a competing line. The British government gave the Canadian line \$10,000,000 and the road had been extended Puget sound in perfect operation, but it had been comparatively valueless if it could obtain a foothold in the United States. It had obtained from Maine and Vermont and states bordering on the Canadian country the right to American organizations for the construction of railroads with this money, which the British Canadian government had given to the states of Maine and Vermont today were being to divert this commerce from American. They were building today through Maine which would not only enable the Canadian Pacific to go to Halifax and compete for the trade of the northwest, but would give it the advantage of at least two days' time between Japan and Liverpool over the American lines, and this meant the absolute monopoly of that trade.

Mr. Gorman read a list of the officers and directors of the road, among the directors appearing the names of Levi P. Morton and of W. L. Scott. Mr. Gorman submitted that it was for congress, without regard to party, to size this condition of affairs. He then read a list of distances showing that the route from Kohama to Liverpool via the Canadian Pacific was the new line now in process of building, that the states would be over 1,000 miles shorter than by American lines.

Mr. Edmunds said that so far as he knew was only one railroad line, some twenty or miles long, in Vermont that was owned by the Grand Trunk of Canada, and that was a line the northeastern corner of the state, connecting the line between Montreal and Portland. Every one of those twenty or thirty miles of road controlled in Vermont by a foreign corporation there were fifty miles of road (he would not say in saying one hundred miles) in Vermont were controlled by Vermont corporations. The route from Japan to Liverpool was five hundred miles shorter across Canada than through the United States. It would remain five hundred miles shorter. If goods could be carried cheaply between Liverpool and Hong-Kong across Canada commerce would seek that route.

Mr. Cullom closed the discussion, declaring