

# Chicago Times

MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1888.

COMPEL your newsboy and newsdealer to furnish you with "The Chicago Times" regularly. You can do this by refusing to take any other paper.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

es. He objected to fettering the of the commission.

Anderson was called to order for that Harcourt had maligned the Times did. Proceeded to tell what the Parnellites feared.

ly not an inquiry into the letters. w., and everybody knew, that it most impossible to prove the city of the letters. Flood and a Parnell cry, "Now the murder!" He always looked upon the leg-

secondary. [Ironical cheers.] An was needed, not into the character Parnell alone, but into that of the rty, to see whether they were fit to of Ireland. ["Oh, oh."]

schep said that the government did e to occupy the short time left and would make no reply to the numer- ous that had been made. These at- tacked easily be refuted, and the gov- ernment preferred to leave them to the judg- ment of the countrymen.

about here's amendment was de- clined to 23.

ly moved to amend a proviso to t that the commissioners should separate report in regard to the against each individual member sions are adverse. He would trust sion selected by a tory lord cham- blacken the characters of Irish

nell desired to say a few words. It to deny that he approached the on with a rankling sense of in- He did not object to the principle mission in its inception, and not have complained of its scope to a polit- ization of it as a fair hearing

of the charges against him had red. But that was not the case. e approaching an inquiry shaped or force by the party opposite with- out of stating their views with the which the gravity of the case re- There were men now in London

believed, if placed in the witness- d be forced to admit that they of forgery. Amendments to se- attendance 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. ly's amendment was defeated—283

nellites having left the house, the put the remaining clauses, which, ed without a division. ort stage of the commission bill for Monday next.

distoneans abandoned the idea of e house in a body, because such a ould have enabled the government d with the Tithes bill, which the ans did not wish taken up.

ruellites consider that Mr. O'Shea, g to the Times about the meeting Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Parnell Phenix park murders, performed gratitudinous act. It is well known oolness has existed between Mr. and Mr. Parnell for some time.

nes, complaining of Mr. Morley's says: "Redmond's statement bears matter of political importance. No- w 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 s. Whether such a letter as Red- scribes was ever sent to the Times can not say."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. "Emperors to Meet in the Fall—The Carlsbad Conference.

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

ference between Sig. Crispi, the Italian prince Bismarck, and Count Kalnozy is to 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 Contemplable Work of the Principals.

Justice Peter Foote, Constable W. W. Richardson of his court, Constable Eugene 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 unknown, have been engaged for some time in arresting disreputable women on warrants purporting to have been signed by Justice Foote, and collecting \$5 from each person under arrest under pain of 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 lieutenant to go there, as there were three men representing 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 inmates, the complainant 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 \$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 May Willard, where the trio next went, they ran against the second snag in their tour of extortion. The woman re- fused to pay \$5 for a bail bond, and demand- ed to be taken to the police station, and in order to keep up appearances, the enterpris- ing constable took her there, where Justice R. H. White bailed her out. When she ap- peared in Foote's court on the 30th, there was no prosecution.

These are the cases set forth in the report of the Twenty-second street station to Chief Hubbard. 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 lieutenant to go there, as there were three men representing 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 inmates, the complainant 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.

Lydell, De Vere, and Slater women and the inmates of their houses it was found that all had been accepted by Foote. There was some explanation necessary here, as it ap- pears 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 resi- dence, 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 way."

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 re- newal of all the bonds, Lieut. Arch peremp- torily ordered their discharge. Then the ar- rest 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 po- lice have thus far been unable to find them. Justice Foote says that Wood is not a con- stable and Richardson pretends not to know much about him. The police claim to have a clear case of obtaining money by false pretenses against all the parties as well 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 Wilson 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 Democrats a Boost.

SORRENTO, Maine, Aug. 2.—Regarding the visit of President Cleveland here, it may be set down as a fact. The presidential party, having the president, his wife, and some eight or ten friends, will leave Washington about the middle of August. They will be joined in Portland by William L. Putnam, a member of the recent fishery commis- sion, and a few others. The party will then pro- ceed 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 Har- bor, six miles across the bay, where the family of Secretary Whitney is stopping. The party will occupy 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 one bluff which gives a magnificent ocean view. It contains a kitchen, drawing-room, dining-room, parlor, and large ball-room on the lower floor, all finished in oak; four rooms and bathroom on the second floor; six rooms above these, while on the flat roof there is a large promenade. All other modern im- provements have been incorporated into the construction. Near this is the home of Mr. Lamont, at present occupied by Mrs. Lamont, her two daughters Bessie and Madge, and Mrs. and Miss Saunders. Plans have been drawn, how- ever, 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 re- spects 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. Burleigh, republican can- didate for governor. William L. Putnam is the democratic candidate, and for him President Cleveland entertains a high regard, so much so that had he been a western man he would, it is said, have been appointed to the chief justiceship. As the outlook is bright for the de- mocracy in the home of Blaine Mr. Cleveland will lend a hand. The last week in the month there will be an agricultural show and on Friday of this week the president will be there. The plan now is for the 6th Massachusetts regiment to do escort duty and for Mr. Cleveland to address the people. As the September election comes off directly after

## 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 Starv- ing Wretchedness.

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

To Save Space, These Unhakkled SerV ants of Greed Are Compelled to Take Short Stitches.

Even Pins Are Not Given to the EmplOyE 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 rever- end gentleman a note, inclosing a stamp for the address of the "good Jew," and in reply came the name of H. Zimmerman, 285 Mon- roe street. 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, dolmans, 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 insuffi- ciently lighted, sit between eighty and 150 young girls surrounded from Monday morning until Saturday noon by the cease- 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 plaid"; along the pressing-table are the gas-stoves 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- haled by the sewers. Then, too, there is the smell of rancid machine oil; the overpowering exhalations from so many perspiring and unkempt persons and an occasional whiff from the six or seven toilet closets, all powerful factors of one mighty smell that must be smothered to be appreciated. The "good Jew" had all the windows open, but the place was so hot I almost fainted.

I have a seat in the middle of the room and a 35-cent Norfolk to make. It is so dark that Pean hardly see my stitches as I blind the sleeve hole with black muslin. The forewoman can't see either till she takes the work over to the window to examine it, and returns with a gratifying "Guess that it will do."

has existed between Mr. Parnell for some time.

complainant of Mr. Morley's says: "Redmond's statement bears out the fact of political importance. No man better than Mr. Morley that in an office, where hundreds of letters are sent daily, it is impossible to test the veracity of Redmond's assertions after the lapse of time. Whether such a letter as Redmond's was ever sent to the Times or not, I am not sure."

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

##### Emperors to Meet in the Fall—The Carlsbad Conference.

Aug. 2.—The queen of Portugal and the king of Spain are expected to arrive in Paris. When the king and queen will pay a visit to Switzerland and Dresden.

reference between Sig. Crispien, the Italian ambassador, and Count Kalnoky is of no importance. All of Europe are interested in it, but particularly, as it feels that its interests are at stake. When Bismarck summons diplomatic conference, for it indicates that he thinks it is nearly time for him to con-

firm the Gazette confirms the report that William will meet Queen Victoria on the latter's visit to her daughter, the duchess of Baden.

Austria will meet at some point on the Danube in the autumn.

the cathedral at Seville fell, causing the roof of the nave to collapse. The roof was destroyed and did other parts of the cathedral.

In the cases of anarchists in Austria have been suspended for one year.

national grain-seed market will open on Aug. 27.

that the new magazine rifle will be from the British army is not true.

hardt has been elected rector of the university in opposition to Prof. Virchow, turned on the treatment of the late Frederick.

#### NSVILLE'S BIG BLAZE.

##### Levee and Valuable Lumber Destroyed—The Record.

Aug. 2.—The fire which last night destroyed the Little & Croft Lumber company has assumed dangerous proportions. The entire fire department, aided by the volunteers, has been fighting the flames since 12 o'clock last night. The fire was under control. On the reclaimed saw-mill refuse at 4 o'clock this morning the flames again broke out in the yard of the company.

thought all danger was past, but started, this time among some wall-boards, which had been thought to be safe. The heat was intense and several men overcame and had to be sent home. Around St. Mary's hospital caught fire. It was thought that nothing could be done, but a change in the wind threatened calamity. At 3 o'clock the suburban fire department came in to help the fire soon under control.

for sixteen hundred feet is nothing but hot coals, and the fire is still creeping. Efforts are being made to stop it before it reaches the Herman yards or the grain elevator. The mills in the lumber district have shut their doors for fear of fire. The fire forces are working to prevent the flames.

ional loss today will reach \$100,000.

ed the lumber district fire was gained by a brisk breeze, threatened the mill, which is full of wheat, and Brown's mill. A new force of firemen was on the scene, but the fire was too strong. The men have been exhausted. The river front up town is a wild one. A strong wind will result in the destruction of the entire lumber district.

Aug. 2.—The barn of Mrs. Crook, Wis., five miles south of this village, was destroyed last night. The barn consumed. Loss, \$1,000.

Aug. 1.—A disastrous fire, with a loss of \$100,000, broke out here yesterday. It was in a new brick block just erected by McDaniel. Several persons working in the fire were overcome by heat. The fire was the main losses: Miss Duncan, \$1,200; Dr. J. H. Graves, drug store; McDaniel, two brick store-rooms; Mrs. Catherine Dunn, store-room, \$5,000.

ous Husband Shot in Arkansas. Ark., Aug. 2.—Sheffy Sledge attempted to strangle his wife with a razor here yesterday. Brown interfered and was cut by Sledge. Brown procured a shot-gun and fired both barrels into Sledge's right arm, and he surrendered to the sheriff.

#### Forecasting Weather for Illinois.

ing and cooler weather, with local showers in the eastern part of the state, and heavy winds, becoming variable tonight, and for Illinois today.

less, and was met at the door by Wood, who told her to go away, but she remained. There being no complaint 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 bailor 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 May Willard, where the trial next went, they ran against the second snag in their tour of extortion. The woman refused to pay \$5 for a bail bond and demanded 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.

These are the cases set forth in the report of Lient. 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 not appearing against them, they were discharged. 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 two inmates.

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 Winnetka, 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 he 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 functionary. "He said he would meet me at the Gault house, but I was busy and could not go."

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

"That's just it," said Justice Foote, waking up out of a brown study. "He was not in. You see when a day is set for a case and one or other of the parties are absent 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 Richardson 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 Foote. "What right had they to interfere in my business. Haven't I a right to issue warrants 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 irregular. It was made out in lead pencil, and had only the name of the woman and Wood on it, which were also written with a pencil. There was no signature of any justice as acceptor of the bond, and Justice Foote said he supposed the constable had accepted it, but he thought he had no right to do so, whereupon Hartman 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 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 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. Burleigh, republican candidate for governor. William L. Putnam is the democratic candidate for his place. President Cleveland entertains a high regard, so much so that had he been a western man he would, it is said, have been appointed to the chief justiceship. As the outlook is bright for the democracy in the home of Blaine Mr. Cleveland will lend a hand. The last week in the month there will be an agricultural show and on Friday of this week the president will be there. The plan now is for the 6th Massachusetts regiment to do escort duty and for Mr. Cleveland to address the people. As the September election comes off directly after 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.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—Otter Hupkemeyer, a German, aged 30 years, was found dead early this morning on the wharf. A watchman on a river steamer heard cries of distress last night about 10 o'clock, but paid no attention to them, thinking they came from a drunken man who had fallen down. The deceased had evidently been murdered for the purpose of robbery, as he exhibited \$65 in a front street saloon an hour previous to his death, and when found his pockets had been rifled.

Hupkemeyer 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 vowed 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 duel with rapiers. Hupkemeyer's adversary was run through the arm and wounded in the chest. Knowing that their action would cause their arrest and imprisonment they embarked for America. Hupkemeyer came to this city and secured employment as a laborer in the storage-room of Schlitz'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.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—A suit has been begun in the district court by Julia Flynn, by her next friend, Mary Flynn, against Michael Flynn asking \$5,000 damages, alleging that he falsely accused her of stealing money. She further alleges that Flynn 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 swore profanely 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 put a rope around her neck and with it dragged her across the floor and out of the house and hanged her to a tree until she was nearly dead. After he let her down he dragged her back into the house by the rope that was still hanging around her neck, and put her on a chair with the rope still around her neck. She was so badly injured that she fell on the floor. After she had lain 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 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 p.m. 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 life and no fires. Whole fields of wheat are under water and washed out.

Two persons were struck by lightning at Sauk Rapids, but 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 struck her house. Two horses were also killed. A party going to a funeral was overtaken in a washout and barely escaped drowning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Ind., Aug. 2.—Today William Sheehan 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 overpowering exhalations from so many perspiring and unkempt persons and an occasional whiff from the six or seven toilet closets, all powerful factors of one mighty smell that must be smothered to be appreciated. The "good Jew" had all the windows open, but the place was almost faint.

I have a seat in the middle of the room and a 25-cent Norfolk to make. It is so dark that I can hardly see my stitches as I blind the sleeve hole with black muslin. The forewoman can't see either till she takes the work over to the window to examine it, and returns with a gratifying "Guess that it will do."

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 underwear 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 music and the sermon."

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

A poor little creature, bony and grimy, and wild-eyed as the "marchioness" goes down on her hands and knees and turns out the dust in the cracks of the floor with the eye 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' else, but fannin', and what's the good of fans in an oven?"

The child turns up the pins, some of them bent, and puts them first in her mouth to straighten them and then in the bosom of her dress, humming to herself, "Rock of Ages, Cleft 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 off, 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 numbers and goggerfee, 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 \$2 runnin' checks. I didn't like it there, because I never got home till 8 at night and the boys was guynin' 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 hung near 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 palms of her hands before putting on her dress waist again. Another, a girl of 14, who wore a plaid skirt and an old velvet jacket, dried her hands on her underclothing. The lunch the "good Jew" served consisted of a cup of black coffee that was neither nutritious nor fragrant, and



minus cream and sugar, for which the girls paid 2 cents a cup. Then there were cuts of pie at 5 cents each, which delicacy, architecturally speaking, had two stories, substantially built, with a water-proof inner lining of fruit mulligoo. 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 hectic, who had been watching the mastication of a well-fed machine-hand, waited till the leathery triangle of peach-paste had almost disappeared and then asked the consumer to "give her the crust."

When the well-fed party said "haw" the child called her a "dirty beggar" and laid her little head on her arm 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 75 cents H. Zimmerman owes me on a cotton-back Norfolk. Only a half-hour was allowed for the noon rest, during which the girls washed and combed, trimmed their finger-nails with scissors, talked, or went to sleep.

All hands were on deck at 7:30 in the morning, in which manner and the 5:30 hour of closing the Saturday half-hour was made good to the firm. Many of the girls told me they made ten cloaks a week which averaged 30 cents apiece. Work was good, 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 fumes, and emitted a sour, sweaty, sickening odor. NELL NELSON.

#### THE PUBLIC VOICE.

It is impossible to print all the letters written to THE TIMES about the "Slave Girl" exposure. The best that can be done is to give a few samples from the stacks that come by every mail. The vast majority of these communications express admiration of THE TIMES' course or offer suggestions how the hideous 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. 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 detracting from this party or that party is to the intelligent reader an extremely nauseating mess, 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 editorial 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 "defect" is made on the day of election and is of that ilk that a drink of whiskey will deflect. But my object is not to make votes. As I said I am not with you in politics, I now say that I am with you in the bold exposure and the needed reform in the slave markets of Chicago's working women and girls which you have undertaken. In this work I say God bless you and speed you and God bless "Nell Nelson" in her noble 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 "City Slave Girls" as a fiction. I read it as veritable truth. Part of this money I would have as a reserve fund for the prosecution of these fiends in human shape for injured health 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.]

#### No sympathy for the Girls.

AURORA, ILL., July 30.—TO THE EDITOR: Your article upon "City Slave Girls" does not harrow up my feelings much when I reflect that those girls might any day go right out in the country on any of the lines of railroad and find pleasant and profitable employment doing housework. There is a constant demand for girls as servants here in Aurora. A good girl gets from \$2 to \$3 per week readily. The work is not hard; she lives well and has much leisure time in most cases. "A poor girl" out here does not have to work "from January to July to make \$15." There is plenty of work among the farmers in this vicinity. Girls

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

#### No Good Will Come of It.

OMAHA, July 30.—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 cruel taskmaster? Will the church and to redeem them from their misery? Will the philanthropist come forward and tender the balm of comfort-offering to the downtrodden sister? Will the noble and charitable 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, LABOR OMANIA VINCIT.

#### 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 drams. Our gentled young men are fooling with the serpent that "singeth like an adder." Yours respectfully, A. C. MCHESNEY.

#### Wants the Work Continued.

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 cheap stores you will find the slavery even worse than in work-shops. The employees are worked until 6 o'clock p.m. 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. F. C. F.

#### Doesn't Want to Miss an Article.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—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 or 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 men who have the moral courage to strike the initial blow that shall sever the chain of modern slavery. Respectfully, D. A. R.

#### God Bless THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR: May God bless you for exposing some of the villainous slave-drivers who treat the poor girls worse than wild beasts. You can not put it in print half so bad as it is. My heart bleeds for poor girls. Through the death of a father perhaps or misfortune in business of parents they have to work out to help mother and get bread for the little helpless children. You are their only protection. Again I say, may you have your reward. S. COOPER.

#### A Brave Knight.

AUG. 2.—TO THE EDITOR: The best days of chivalry have come again and the true knight errant of today is a lady reporter for THE TIMES in the garb of a factory girl, redressing the wrongs of her proteges. God speed the brave knight. A. L. C.

#### INDORSING "THE TIMES"

For Its Exposure of the White Slavery in Chicago.

At a meeting of the Machinery Constructors' local assembly 3134, Knights of Labor, held at 36 La Salle street last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse THE TIMES in the bold, upright, and honest manner in which it has unflinchingly exposed the villainy of a few scoundrels on the face of the earth, who are engaged in swindling, robbing, and murdering the poor working girls and women of Chicago.

"Resolved, That as members of the noble order of the Knights of Labor and citizens of the United States, interested in the welfare of this grand and glorious nation, we believe that it is our duty to condemn those honorable thieves who are degrading, starving, and sucking the very life blood from the poor white slaves who are dependent upon these 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 sued 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 his mite to the payment of that judgment," said Clinton Furber in the course of his lecture on "Ethics in Tariff Reform" last evening before the Andrew Jackson League.

"The curse has laid too long over this unfortunate class, and I am glad to see that there is a

## 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. Hovey 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 friend 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 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 Mills 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 in the ways and means committee talked loudly about the high tariff being a war tax. If that was so the surplus was the 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 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 relief the soldiers who were dependent on charity. In other words, no soldier could apply for a pension without first swearing he was a pauper and proving that he is an object of charity. Mr. Hovey would pay pensions to every soldier 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 protested upon what he termed the evils of the present pension laws, and asserted that those evils should be removed if three or four days were given to the consideration of pension legislation. As it was, the committee on invalid pensions had been shorn of all jurisdiction, over general legislation 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 vetoes. He then analyzed several of the president's vetoes to substantiate his declaration that in each of them the president virtually accused the claimant and witnesses of perjury. He said if Mr. Cleveland were not shielded by his presidential mantle 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.

Mr. Holman inquired whether the bill to which the gentleman had referred as having been sent 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 reported back adversely by Gen. Logan. The republican party had for twenty years granted lands to corporations and refused to grant it to soldiers, and today there were not 35,000,000 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 them to have the same rights their fathers had. Down to 1861 every soldier who had fought one day in a battle had 160 acres. The gentleman

sixth congress, of which both democratic and republican pension laws in the four years 1861-5, during the president and senate were republican two years. In the two years 1866-7 came laws, the president and house democratic and only the senate republican the present session of congress, with house democratic and the senate about 475 private pension bills have

#### RIDDLEBERGER ON THE

The Virginia Senator's Emphatic

the Fisheries Treaty

(WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator

today made an exhaustive speech

the fisheries treaty. He quoted

Tupper's speech in the Canadian

statement which he said had never

to the effect that Mr. Bayard had

if the fisheries irritation were all

be no obstacle to arranging for a

of the national products of both

cordance with the policy of the de

That meant that the treaty wou

lead up to free trade.

the administration, and the

party which backed it, as a pro

tion and read extracts from Englis

prove that the Mills bill and the

message were in the direction of

that the presidential contest was

tween free trade and protection a

He read an extract from the spe

Cox in the house, speaking of

robbers, rascals, and plunderers,

not surprised at that sentiment

book published by the same gentle

ent entitled "The Buckeye Ab

such sentences as these occurred:

God bless her. With tears in my

heaven's best benison upon her,

only as the Land of noble de

hearts, I hope that the pop

cardinals for America. The ill

the Wiseman experiment in Eng

the popes from creating any car

and countries." Mr. Riddleber

pose to introduce religion into

politics, 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 ut

Referring to the subject of t

clared: "We will never be a nati

until we have whipped England f

Our boasted Monroe doctrine i

and wiped from the face of the

we find gentlemen on the other s

ber saying that we must arbit

fight. The party that stands o

any concession by this governm

people is the only party fit to go

Mr. Morgan said: "I prefer ne

negotiation. We have opened ne

president has submitted the resu

senate. We can shape the treat

through our right to amend it.

not fail to remember that we a

the powers of negotiators. If th

suit us let us write one that doe

the president to submit it to t

Commenting on the statemen

report that the time for negoti

Mr. Morgan characterized it as

ragous presumption," and said t

to co-act foreign relations had

struct the president to cease ne

land to require him to resign his

spoke of the committee's appa

ernment as a piece of uncount

and abdication of authority an

part of this committee in settin

vise the British cabinet.

Mr. Morgan went on to give a

of the closing paragraph in the

"Our offense, as your majesty w

stand it, is not against your roya

or your majesty's government.

Grover Cleveland. We want to

and a very serious one, and we

denouncing him as the presum

of a treaty in the face of our law

to employ retaliation. We have

and we now assure your ma

that we did not mean to

warrant you." "I should li

Morgan "to see the Irishman

enough to gulp that down. Thi

odium on the president and the

the queen of Great Britain and

is one of the most humiliating a

great committee ever took. Is

the British power. I challenge

bers of the committee on forei

plain why they put that addre

crown at the conclusion of their

arrogant act of presumptuous

The senate then resumed legis

#### CHIEF OF THE C

The Hearty Welcome Exten

cent at Lake Hi

Two thousand people attende

terday to see and hear Bishop Vi

is called in the Chautauqua. 372





# 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 community. 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

## ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES.