THE DOOR BLEW SHUT.

hat Is Why a Husban I Had His Wife and a

A pretty woman, a handworse drummer, and a alous husband. Not an incommon trio, and ery often accompanied with a pistol-shot, mure, or againcide's grave, but the trio with which is story deals had not arrived at the pistol stage, ideed the husband adopted'the law method of weage, and the drummer and the woman in the se are now ruminating behind the bars-of adining cells at the Harrison street station.

ining cells at the Harrison street station.
Dr. N. D. Edmunds is a dentist in good pracce at Crown Point, Ind., and with his wife. Laya, moved in the best circles of the town. There as a skeleton in the closet, however, and last pril Mrs, Edmunds packed up her belongings ad departed from her home and Insband. She une to Chicago and has since supported herself. g representative of a New York cloak-house, e was engaged in the cideavor to select from one twenty-ave other young women one who g temesmative of a secontage of the collection of the collection of the collection to select from, me twenty-live other young women one who ould do for a "figure," but as soon as he saw is. Edmunds he dismissed the others and enged her for the position, and she entered upon to duties thereof at once. Those duties were to soon and price-list the cloaks consigned to Mr. twood by his firm, and when a buyer from the tail stores came in she "tried on" the cloaks and ith her line figure and pleasing address assisted. Atwood to make a sale. She had been thus gaged for a few days when a shadow crossed at path in the shape of her deserted husband, e was disguised but she knew him. To be near triplace of employment Mrs. Edmunds had a out on South Clark street. Coming out of her out on the day she almost ran into a man in the om one day she almost ran into a man in the all. A glance into his face and a sight of the aring eyes revealed his identity. It was re husband, and for two days he deep rooming across the hall from her.

at over rooming across the half from her, atching her apartment by night and trading her otsteps by day. He wore in Crown Point a dendid growth of whiskers and his flowing musdendid growth of whiskers and his flowing mus-che was greatly admired. To disguise himself had sacrificed these and when his wife saw m in the dimiv-lighted hall he was smooth sha-m as the barber's art could make him. To get I of his silent but undesirable attention, Mrs. humals left the Clark street, but the one on 'Madison' street, but the lestand in disguise was not to be shaken off. He delearned where she worked, and on her way to twood's room the next day she saw him maying twood's room the next day she saw him moving ong on her track.

culmination came on Sunday, and the story The community and the story total by Mrs. Edmunds and the drummer.
"Yes, I acknowledge I run away from Edmunds," she said, "but I don't care to say why. I

unds, "she said, "but I don't care to say why. I me to Chicago to earn my living-and have done. I have applied for a divorce but the decree is not been granted. This is all jeatousy idency on his part and I can prove it. There it I won't of truth in the charge. I went to wik for Mr. Atwood a week ago and have been rik for Mr. Atwood a week ago and have been ork for Mr. Atwood a week ago and have been tith him in his room every day attending to my try. I was there on Sunday afternoon because ere was a new lot of cloaks in and we were to ok over them and assort them. The door was ways open, that is unless the wind blew it osed, which sometimes frappened. I know he m't prove a thing against me, and it's just spite crause I will not go back and live with him, hy should I; he told me he could not support. I would it say any more till I get in court."

ny should I; he told me he could not support
e. I won't say any more fill I get in court."
The prisoner was quite vivacious and at ease
hill the laking, frequently bireaking out into little
ughs when she spoke of Edmunds' disguise and
who followed her about,
Awood, who occupied the adjoining cell, was
parties amountain to He said that con-

ways alar. The way, the largest accintally at Thompson's restaurant, and as there
ere a lot of new goods to open I asked her as an
commodation to come and help arrange them
as to save time. The door was open. While
ever fixing up the cloaks the wind blew the
or shut and I never noticed it. Soon a rap
me and Mrs. Edmunds thought it might be her
sband, so I did hot open the door
once. I didn't know she was

A BOLD PLOT EXPOSED

The Commander of an Ocean Vessel Caught in the Act of Scuttling His Ship.

Afterward, with Ten Feet of Water in the Hold, He Made Arrangements to Burn the Craft.

All the Crew Asked to Sign a Paper Stating that She Was Unseaworthy --- Rescue of the Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-The twelve sailors on the bark Gyfie, who were brought to this city vesterday by the steamer Persian Monarch, appeared before the British consul this morning and told a strange tale of the vil-lainy of the captain of the Gyfie, which endin the scuttling of the bark with the help of his first mate.

We left Queisec for Greenock, Scotland," on of the men said, and while in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the bark sprang a leak. It was not of auch importance and we were willing to man the pumps and keep on our course but Cant Tait insisted on changing our course, and we headed for St. John's, N. F., arriving there on July 19. An immediate survey was ordered by Capt. Tait, and after being repaired we resumed our voyage on Aug. 16. On the night of the 19th we again sprang a leak. The pumps were manned and worked until daylight, when they suddenly gave out. Several of the men investigated and found that the pumps had been tampered with and rendered useless.

This aroused the suspicion of the forecastle, and Steward Brown was ordered to watch Capt. Tait. Brown says he did so, and shortly before noon on the 20th saw the captain and first mate go into the hold through the forehatch. The steward crept forward, and peering down saw the mate on his knees close to the skin of the vessel with an auger in his hand and the captain standing over him. All this tiane there was four feet of water in the hold. The steward started aft and reported what he had seen to the men, and it was determined to watch the captain and mate still longer. Their patience was soon rewarded, as on that afternoon the captain and mate again entered the hold, this time through the afterhatch. What they did in the hold no one knows; but the men believe additional holes were bored through the side in the aft part of the ship.

"On the night of the 20th a sailor named Lyon sighted the Persian Monarch, and on reporting it to the deck was ordered by the captain to tell all hands to prepare to leave the ship, as he had determined to leave her. There was then ten feet of water in the hold. When the men got on deck with their dunnage the captain called them aft into the cabin and made them all sign a paper to the effect that the vessel was unseaworthy. There are now ten feet of water in the hold, the captain, but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say that there are fif-

feen feet of water in the hold?

"When all hands got on deek the captain sent for Boatawain Berghoist and told the anen to saturate the upper woodwork with parafine, which was done. He said he wanted to are the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer

ing he would stick to the ship as long as a plank of her floated. He did not consider her unseaworthy, he said, and though the chances were poor he would try to take the

"The officer of the Persian Monarch. knowing nothing then of the story of the scuttling, thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade him to leave the ANOTHER BANKER GONE WRONG.

This Time It Is Charles W. Waldron of

This Time It Is Charles W. Waldron of Hillsdale, Mich.

Hillsdale, Mich., Aug. 27.—Charles W. Waldron, part owner and business manager of the Waldron bank of this city, has absyonded, taking with him a large amount of money and notes. Mr. Waldron also owned a bank at Ikeding and a large amount of real estate in this county and northern Indiana and northern Michigan. This he has converted into money, and he took about \$6,000 in cash and \$14,900 in notes from the Waldron bank' in this city and left. It is reported that he secured a kree sum of money from wandron bank in this city and left. It is re-ported that he secured a large sum of money from banks in Detroit, and a representative from a Chicago bank has been here with a large claim. The most of this was secured for his own purposes and did not involve the bank in the transactions. and did not involve the bank in the transactions. The total amount of money and notes taken away with him is estimated at from \$00,000 to \$00,000. Of this about \$20,000 belonged to the bank. The rest was his private funds. The depositors will be paid in full. There is a woman in the case and both are now in Canada.

The extent of his operations and the amount in which others are involved can not as yet be definitely stated. The Walfron bank is the successor to the Second National bank of Hillsdale, which was founded by ex-Congressman Waldron and other prominent remaining pathelans and of

to the Second National bank of Hillsdale, which was founded by ex-Congressman Waldron and other prominent renablican politicians and of which the charter was surrendered some fwo years ago, thus permitting the organization of the Waldron bank, on the original basis. Wednesday morning Charles W. Waldron, who was the managing partner, left the city, and it was soon learned that he had aken all the ready money and notes he could get his hands on. It was also discovered that he had converted securities into cash and borrowed money in his own name and in the name of C.-W. Waldron & Co. The loss, whatever it may be, will fall upon Mr. Koon of the firm, who says he will raly all legal claims. The bank opened its doors this morning and has been doing business as usual.

bank opened its doors this morning and has overadoing business as usual.
Charles W. Waldron, was "born in the purple," so to speak, and his life up to date has been such as to make anyone believe that his whole path to the grave would be strewn with flowers. He has deceived not only his friends but himself. He has deeded awayall of his real estate, sold all of the live stock upon his farms, and in his untimely disappearance he has left a penniless family behind him.

. RUNAWAY LOVERS MARRIED

The Daughter of a Wealthy St. Louis Stock-

The Daughter of a Wealthy St. Louis Steek-Raiser Elopes with a Mine-Owner.

Sr. Patel, Minn, Aug. 27.—Friday afternoon a dark-complexioned man, walking on crutches, the right leg having been amputated below the knee, entered the county clerk's office and procured a marriage license, the names given being E. M. Young and Miss Mildred E. Neidinghause, 'The groom, E. M. Young, who is 29 years old, is interested in extensive copper mines in Arizona. Two months ago he left New York and went to Miles City, Montana, to examine machinery used in the mines in. The locality. Here, however, he met his fate and was soon engaged to the only daughter of the wealthy St. Louis stock-owner, who now has 120,000 head of cattle on the range between Texas and Montana. The couple serviced in -8t. Paul Thursday afternoon and took apartmerts at the Merchants. Friday afternoon they were married by Rev. Dr. Hill.

About two hours after the ceremony the mother, who had been advised of the affair, arrived. When she learned that the ceremony had been performed her wrath knew no bounds, but she is now apparently reconciled. She left for St. Louis. The father is now on the way to St. Paul, and when he arrives Mr. Young anticipates a very heated interview. After a few days' rest the pair will leave for an extended tour in the east, returning to St. Louis to live.

8r. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—Miss Niedringhaus was one of the leaders of society here and was one goed to be married to a prominent young rest aupprise. She is the daughter of the pair and the prominent young and business man, who will can de the part of the pair and the prominent young the state aupprise. She is the daughter of the part of the pair and the prominent young the pair and the pair and the parties of the part of the pair and the parties of the pair and the

kindly both the house and her patient fell in that Miss Niedringhaus and her patient fell in love with each other, and its sout as he was well enough to travel they started for St. Louis, where they were to be married. But it seems that they, decided on the way that the old lover might make trouble if that plan were carried out, and so they stopped in St. Paul and were married there.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS

Milton George Believes that Education Will Surely Solve the Wage Question.

Women Should Seek More Congenial Employment than is Offered by the Shop or Factory.

The Gregarious, Character of the People the Most Dangerous Feature of Modern Civilization,

Milton George, editor of the Western Rural, an agricultural paper, was raised on a farm and loves the country, though he

works in the city.

"I have made a study of the labor question," he said, "more on behalf of the farmer than of the factory and shop girls, having been a farmer myself, and consequently being more in sympathy with that class of labor. But collaterally I have studied to some extent all kinds of labor problems. It is my conviction that education is the prime factor. Men and women generally act in is my conviction that education is the prime factor. Men and women generally act in later life very much after the manner in which they have been educated when young. I have taken a deep interest in the Illinois Industrial Training-School for Boys, located at Norwood Park."

"You donated the ground for the site, did

"Conditionally, yes. The donation was based upon the raising of a certain sum of money to carry the project into effect, and I am very desirous that it shall be raised, and in addition I desire that agriculture shall be the basis of the subjects taught. Thave suggested that the proper name of the school, when in complete running order, should be "The Agricultural and Manual Training School for Boys." making agriculture the School for Boys,' making agriculture the most prominent feature; but of course manual training goes hand in hand with agriculture." agriculture.

"The school is intended for boys exclussively, is it not?"

"The school is intended for boys exclusively, is it not?"

"As at present constituted and conducted, it is. My first proposition was to include girls as well, but I dropped it eventually lest it might interfere with the Evanston Industrial School for Girls, and the people might think we were asking them for too much. The Evanston school is as much a reform as a training school, whereas the object of our school at Norwood, Park is to prepare boys for future usefulness and time prevent them from ever becoming criminals of needing reformation. All who have seen it are, pleased with the progress made. The boys are not only well trained, but they are good boys, and people living in the vicerity say they are better behaved than the average, and all this till less than a year's training, hich is certainly very encouraging for the projectors of the enterprise. I am satisfied that training-schools should be added to our common-school system. It would cost mosel but it costs less to educate children to deright than to punish them as criminals. Training schools for both sexes would guality children for the different branches of industry, and after a full source cach could choose for himselvents.

gage at once in some remanerative index ry, whereas the college boy is fit for nothing but school-teaching until he has devoted other years to the study of law, theology, medicine, or solones. Life on a farm is to a certain extent a manual training school, and the advantage that farmers sons derive from it is shown in the fact that they are today

unds was in the way the happened is there Sunday was this. I mot her quite accintally at Thompson's restaurant, and as there are not not new goods to open I asked her as an commodation to come and help arrange them as to save time. The door was open. While we were fixing up the cleaks the wind blew the or shut, and I never noticed it. Soon a rap me and Mrs. Edmunds thought it might be her isband, so I didn't know she was arried at first, but she told me about her husmad being here in disguise. The door remained ut. Pretty soon a louder rap came and this ne it was the house officer, who said I must the house officer, who said I must the house officer, who said I must been the door, and I told him I would put a chair the entrance to keep it open and he went away.

the entrance to keep it open and he went away, he door was kept open. That's about all I know do on Monday about noon Edmunds and an ficer arrived and arrested us. The fellow must

Atwood is a stout, well-built man of about 35, ith blue eyes and a Manda Atwood is a stout, well-built man of about 35, th blue eyes and a blonde mustache. The man is a pronounced brunette. The couple filed to get bail and will appear before Justice adwell this morning.

MAYOR HEWITT'S REBUKE.

ne Central Labor Union Lectured for Not Allowing Women to Receive Relief. New YORK, Aug. 27.—Mayor Hewitt is not eased with the action of the Central Labor union

refusing his proffers of aid out of the surplus of Hartt boycott relief fund to the women their situations because they textified before congressional committee. He wrote the union

e concressional committee. He wrote the union letter today, fit which he said: "You asked me, on behalt of the Central Laber tion, to organize a subscription for the relief of rtain women who had been discharged in conquence of having appeared as witnesses before e-congressional committee. I promptly re-ied that the women were cutiled to demnity, and that I would appropriate a ded that the women were citized to demnity, and that 'I would appropriate a cition of the funds in my possession for their life. You reply that the Central Labor union it not allow the women to receive relief because proposed to pay it out of the money which was used in the case of O. M. Hartt, whom you do not o. It seems to me that these unfortunate onen have a grievance greater against the nitral Labor union than thoy have against e employers who discharged them without

In its narrow prejuttee it will not permit ing women to be relieved from the discondition in which they have been placed by no fault of their constitutions. ase. In its narrow prejudee it will not permit serving women to be relieved from the dis-ssed condition in which they have been placed rough no fault of their own, and you prefer rather at they should starve than receive the relief tich you asked for at the hands of one whom you oose to designate, as han enemy of organized

'It is very hard to please you; but I leave the ttter to be settled between you and the on-tunate women whom you thus condena to rration.—If, however, these women, more asonable than you are shall see fit to come to e mayer's office they will be treated with the adness and consideration to which they are tigled and which you lear to them.

Statesmen at the Stock Tards

Congressmen at the Stock: Yards, congressmen Roger Q. Mills. Wilson of West regima, and Lawler of Himos visited the stockards yesterday and were accorded a reception at they may feel prout of. They were taken in all by S. P. Cady, president of the County described, Jesse Sheywood, E. E. Brown, C. H. Ontaling, Thomas Gagan, and other prominent moorats and were given a didner at the Tryosir use. They then went to the Exchange building here fully at housand people had assembled as exchange rooms to be the statesmen discusse tariff question.

Milan's Divorce Fuit.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Proceedings for divorce be-cen the king and queen of Servia will open pt. 1.—A network of political informa-e whole affair. Mussian and Austrian diplomates e especially active around Belgrade. A large ray of distinguished common is engaged on either le. The case takes on the importance of a poical event.

Suicide of a Prominent Politician.

PHILADELPHIA, P.S., Aug. 27.—John McCut-ngh, a prominent politician and ex-member of e legislature, committed suicide this morning shooting himself. The deed was evidently caree legislature, committed suicide this morning shooting himself. The deed was evidently care-lly planned and was que to family and peruniary oubles.

Steel Ram Cast for a Cruiser.

SAN FIRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The steel ram of c new cruiser San Francisco, now being con-ructed at the Union from works, this city, was at today at the Pacific rolling-mills. The result the casting will not be known until the metal's is cooled, which will take giveral days.

the captain, 'but when you go aboard the steamer! I want you to say that there are fifteen feet of water in the hold.'

"When all hands got on deek the captain sent for Boatawain Berghoist and told the men to asturate the upper woodwork with paralline, which was done. He said he wanted to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer

plank of her floated. He did not consider her unseaworthy, he said, and though the chances were poor he would try to take the

vessel into some port.

"The officer of the Persian Monarch, knowing nothing then of the story of the scuttling, thought Robinson erazy the scuttling, thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade him to leave the bark, but he persisted and remained on the vessel. When the boats reached the steamer the captain, evidently becoming frightened, decided to return to his ship and called upon the men to return with him. All refused but the first mate. Immediately after the captain and mate had been returned to their craft the steamer quit the vicinity, leaving the ship about five hundred miles south by east of Newfoundland."

It is not thought the three officers can make port with the sinking vessel, and they will probably be compelled to leave her.

The Brytish consul will thoroughly in vestigate the crew's story. If it can be vestigate the crew's story. If it can be proved that Capt. Tait desired to gain the insurance he leaves himself open to severe punishment. The crew say they will tell punishment. more if brought before an investigation

ELOPED AND NOT FORGIVEN.

The Father of a Blushing Bride of 14 Has His New Son-in-Law Arrested.

His New Son-in-Law Arrested.

Tyscota, Ill. Aug. 27.—Saturday evening W.
F. Purcell, a young music-dealer of Fairlands, and Miss Libbie Miller, the pretty 14-year-old-daughter of Elias Miller, a farmer of that vicinity, quietly disappeared. The father suspected an el-pement and gave pursuit, but they elugied him and were married at a neighbor interior. They returned this evening and showed ing town. They returned this evening and showed their marriage certificate, but Farmer Miller was relentless. He had a warrant issued for the arrest of the young man on the charge of kidnaping his child, but the papers being defective Purceli was released to join his bride of tender years. Miller is still determined that the marriage shall

Miller is still determined that the marriage shall be annulled and the "kidnaper" punished.

VIN ENNES, Ind., Aug. 27.—A girl 14 years of age eloped with a man 39 years old. Cordella, the daughter of Mrs. Mundin, who keeps a boarding-house here, ran away last night with William Brown. A bartender. The curaged mother punsued them and found them at Lawrenceville. She brought her daughter house, and asserts that she with apply the law to Brown. The runaways were married, but an attempt will be made to break the ite.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

At Havre, La Burgogne, for New York, At Liverpood, England, from New York,

At Bremen, Hermann, from Faltimore.

At Hundbarg: Hammonia, from New York,

At Glasgow, State of Georgia, from New York:

At Santhampton, Ems, from New York for At New York, Circassia, from Glasgow, and

Holland, from London, At Moville, Anchoria, from New York for Glas-

Stabbed by an Unknown Negro

Boston, Mass., Aug. 37.—Michael F. Daley, a merchant living on Trumbull street, had started mereman nearly on Transon street national on this morning to make some purchases when he was jumped upon in his own doorway by an unknown negro, who stabbed him terribly in the atknown negro, who stabled him terribly in the at-domen and then escaped. Daley's cries brought ask, and he was taken to the hospital. The doc-tors say he can not live.

Suicidal.

BELOIT, Wis, Aug. 7.—Prank Newton of Rose Haras 1.20 in a fit of despendency caused by all beatin, killed himself with a reorder to apply the present of the present is beating with a plow line to a small free near its bottom.

Janesville Calls a Pastor.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Rev. M. F. Albrecht, formerly of Chicago and now paster of the German Leithera's church at Lebanon, Wis., has been called to the pulpit of St. Paul's Lutheran church, this city. He succeeds Rev. J. H. Schlerf, who has been called to Milwaukee.

Creston District Fair Opens.

CRESTON, Iowa, Ang. 37.—The Creston district fair starts today with an unusually large number of entries. There are some fast horses on after ground, and if the weather continues favorable the soccess of the fair is assured.

that Miss Niedringhaus and her patient fell in love with each other, and as soon as he was well enough to travel they started for Bs. Louis, where they were to be married. But it seems that they, decided on the way that the old lover might make trouble if that plan were carried out, and so they stopped in St. Paul and were married there.

HUBBELLISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Collector Fitzgerald Informs Employes that

Collector Fitzgerald Informs Employes that They Need Not Pay Assessments.

Boston, Ang. 27.—Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, collector and custodian of the postoffice building, has issued the following in offset to the circular sent to the postoffice employes by the democratic state committee:

"To the employes in the collector's department in the Third district of Massachusetts, and to those in the custodian's department of the postoffice and substreasury building, Boston: Tam informed that a circular has been sent to all persons employed in the departments above mentioned requesting contributions to a political campaigns fund. This is to inform all interested that the same has been done without the sanction of the collector and custodian, and every employed. of the collector and custodian, and every employe is hereby instructed that faithfulness in the disis hereby instructed that rathramess in the ob-charge of his duty will be the best recommenda-tion for his retention in office and that they are as free, so far as contributions are concerned, as if free, so far as contributions are concerned, as if they were employed by a private firm. The vic-ious system of assessing officeholders, many of whom are very poorly paid, especially in the cus-todian's d-partment, does not hold under this administration."

Anti-Law and Order Crusade Postponed.

Pritishured, Aug. 27.—The suits by the Anti-Law and Order league against the railroads, telegraph companies, newspapers, livery sta-ble proprietors, etc., for the violation of the Sunday laws were not entered today as expected. The leaders in the of the Sunday laws were not entered today as expected. The leaders in the movement say that the society is not quite ready, but when it starts it is the intention to force a general suspension of business by the continuous prosecution of all violations.

Firtunate Mrs. Bigler.

WARASH, Ind., Aug. 37. Mrs. Bigler, an old lady of this city, has just received word that an uncle named Brandenburg has died in Germany, leaving a fortune valued at \$1,000,000 to herself and a few other hears, all living in the Ur States. The belik of the property is in Baltin Md., consisting of a number of fine busi

Movement of Silver Dollars.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The movement of standard silver deltars from the different mints and subtreasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver small in the frequency build. ing will begin tomorrow in lots of \$200.00 a di and will continue until the vault is field. T youth less a caree it in \$100.000 m site

Mexican Commissioners in Hard Luck, City of Mexico, Aug. 27. Advi cs. from Chiapu state that the members of the commission appointed by Mexico to delimit the boundary be-tween Mexico and Guatefnala are eighteen days. journey from San Cristobal, the capital of Chiapu, out of funds and in want. The state government has forwarded food and money to them.

Gen. Harrison's Quiet Life.

MIDDLE BASS, O., Aug. 27.—Gen. Harrison gains in health and appearance every day, and those who have not seen him for several days comment upon his greatly improved appearance. Late this afternoon he took a long row on Lake Erie. This evening he is writing in the cottage and quietly enjoying the lake breezes.

Mircel Mayes and Wild Animals Arrive.

New Yord, Ale. The National Government Itoliand, which arrived at this port toliay from London, had on board 113 broad mares, among them the ecclebrated Naomi, which came from Queen Vatoria's stables. There were also on the steamer four cages of wild animals consigued to the Central park preparerie. the Central park menagerie.

Death of the Maine Giante

LIYERMORE FAILS, Me., Aus. 27.—Miss Sylvia Hardy, the biggest woman in Maine, commonly known as the Maine giantess, died at her home in Wilton Saturday night. Miss Hardy traveled with Barnum's for many years and was nearly seven feet tail.

Fair Weather in Illinois.

Fair weather is predicted for northern tilinois and rain for the southern portion.

gage at once in some remanerative indestry, whereas the college boy; is fit for mathing but school-feaching until he has devoted other years to the study of law, theology, medicine, or science Life on a farm is to a certain extent a manual training school, and the advantage that farmers sons derive from it is shown in the fact that they are today occupying prominent positions in nearly all our great wholesale houses and manufactories. You will no doubt remember that Prof. David Swing remarked some time ago that our great wholesale houses and manufactories. You will no doubt rumember that Prof. David Swing remarked some time ago that boys should get their feet upon the soft they wanted to be true men. Colleges give theories. It is practice that is wanted. Of course theories are essential, but theories of themselves are of no earthly use unless put into warting. into practice.
"I suppose THE TIMES, having thorough-

ly investigated the condition of the shop and factory girl, and set it forth in print as it found it, is now searching for a corrective of the evils discovered. I am not prepared to answer categorically all questions suggested, but will give my views in a general way. I am myself an employe of female having a number of women in n composing-room etting type. I have the both men and women and I must say I sprea both men and women and I must say Fyprefer women. I They are steadier, more reliable, generally downat they undertake, and as a rule are strictly honest. I find that they are equally as deft as men, if not more so, equally as deft as men, if not more so, and of course I pay them the same price per thousand 'em's that I pay men. The work is light and women are well adapted to ft. And there are other avenues of labor much more profitable for girls than shops and factories, if they would only be willing to enter them. It is very difficult to get girls to do ordinary household work where they get good pay and have the best of comforts and surroundings. And then there is an ample feeld in ings. And then there is an ample field in dressmaking and kindred occupations that are more besitting and make girls more enare more betitting and make girls more en-titled to respect than employment in facto-ries and stores. I repeat, we should invest more money in our public schools in the line of manual training. The only possible ob-jection is that they will be more expensive, If taxes could be properly placed to this end the whole country would be beneficed. I am thoroughly in favor of an income tax which would compel large capitalists their just proportion of taxation and which they now shirk in the main. Were they required to do their duty as Were a they citizens there would be abundant means for supporting training schools, and at the same time there would, in the near future, be less money spent in panishing criminals. Wo must gel at the bottom and build anew." "What do you think of legislation as a

remedy?

"I am not in favor of the state undertaking to legislate as to the number of hours of labor. There are so many different kinds of labor. There are so many different kinds of labor that it seems to me impossible for the labor that it seems to me impossible for the state to interfere in a general way and at-tempt to cover all by statute. For instance, men and women engaged on farms have to work at times fifted hours a day, and the next day perhaps only a third as long. I think labor itself must regulate the hours.¹⁹
"But we are not talking of farm labor ex-

clusively. It is the shop and factory girl we are chiefly interested in."

are chiefly interested in."

I should say legislation regulating the hours of service would be an egetlent thing as they frequently work in rooms poorly lighted and ventilated. Iafe and health should be protected, but at the same time I believe that a man or woman who wants to work more than eight hours should be permitted to do so. Another point Proprietors of stores where waren are employed ought to be compelled to provide seats for them. In my daily rounds I often see fred women standing, with pothing to do, who ought to be realisting and yet sitting all day is even more laborius, though perhaps not as injurious as standing. Women are larequently thoughtless of women. From 5 to 650 o'clock in the afternoon the tired working frestate the street ears for their homes. They need

Therefore Make Your Want Known, And Both Wants Will Be Gratified.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Milton George Believes that Education Will Surely Solve the Wage Question.

Women Should Seek More Congenial Em ployment than is Offered by the Shop or Pactory.

The Gregarious Character of the People the Most Dangerous Feature of Modern Civilization, ...

Milton George, editor of the Western Rural, an agricultural paper, was refused a farm and loves the country, though he works in the city.

"I have made a study of the labor question," he said, "more on behalf of the farmtion," he said, "more on behalf of the farme er than of the factory and shop girls, having been a farmer myself, and consequently being more in sympathy with that class of labor. But collaterally I-have studied to some extent all kinds of labor problems. is my conviction that education is the prime is my conviction that education is the prime factor. Men and women generally act in later life very much after the manner in which they have been educated when young. I have taken a deep interest in the Illinois Industrial Training-School for Boys, located at Norwood Park."

"You donated the ground for the site, did

"Conditionally, yes. The donation was based upon the raising of a certain sum of money to carry the project into effect, and I am very desirous that it shall be raised, and in addition I desire that agriculture shall be the basis of the subjects taught. I have suggested that the proper name of the school when in complete running order, should be 'The Agricultural- and Manual Training' School for Boys,' making agriculture the most prominent feature; but of course-manual training goes hand in hand with agriculture.'

"The school is intended for boys exclusively, is it not?"

"As at present constituted and conducted, it is. My first proposition was to include girls as well, but I dropped it eventually lest it might interfere with the Evanston Ingirls as well, but I dropped it eventually lest it might interfere with the Evanaton Industrial School, for Girls, and the people might think we were asking them for foo much. The Evanaton school is as much a reform as a training school, whereas the object of our school at Norwood Park is to prepare boys for future usefulness and thus prevent them from eyer becoming criminals of needing reformation. All who have seen it are pleased with the progress made. The boys are not only well trained, but they are good boys, and peoplediving in the victrity say they are better behaved than the average, and all this wills less than a year's training, which is certainly very encouraging for the projectors of the enterprise. I am satisfied that training schools should be added to our common-school system. It would cost money but it costs less to educate children to do right than to punish them as criminals. Training schools for both series would quality children for the different branches of industry, and after a full source each could choose for himser or hereit that particular increase in a would and that manual manual manual increase.

gage at once in some remnutrative industry, whereas the college boy; is fit for nothing but school-feaching until he has devoted other years to the study of law, theology, medicine, or science. Life on a farm is to a certain extent'a manual training school, and the advantage that farmers' sons derive from it is shown in the fact that they are today occupying prominent positions in nearly all

seath, but most of them are eccupied by their own her who have been shopping or calling, and not one of these would ever think of giving her seat to a working girl who had been on her feet all day. He werman whose business does not compether to be down-fown and take the cars between the hours named is entitled to a seat when working girls are standing. I make it a rule to give the treed girl my seat if I am not sure I am more in need of it than she, but I don't worry myself about the hairy who has been out shopping and sught to have gone home in due time."

"Can the restriction of immigration work a cure?"

"Can the restriction of immigration work a cure?"

"In a form of government like ours it does not seem consistent at first thought to restrict 'immigration, as we were all foreigners through our ancestors some time ago; out, of course, if it becomes a matter of self-preservation we may have to. If it were possible to base discrimination on the views and intentions of the immigrants, rejecting those who are not competent to be and do not intend to become good elizens, discrimination might work great good. Many of our foreignehment were true to one national life and hope. To me the most alarming things in our civilization is the gregations character of our people. When I was a boy, hors and might work great good affects that do not appreciate the same as immigrants. Why, the bid farms in the country are not nearly, as well worked as they should be, and were formerly, because of this exodus to the edity. And then there is that tremendous country in the northwest that orgain to be developed. I went through it last, June and found a vast empire of the fuest land in the world, with ample room for all the myriads that swam in our great cities. At times, of course, competition is great in agricultural products as it is in manufacturing industries, but the farmer who tills the soll thoroughly and becomes forehanded enough when prices are high will always find tarming remunerative.

"No labor adds wealth to a nation except province that the country charge class."

soil thoroughly and becomes forehunded enough to hold his crops when prizes are low so as to sell when prizes are low so when the productive labor. The more we have of that the richer shall we become as a nation. Then if by legislation, education, or any other means we shall secure a more equal distribution of this wealth we shall be more prosperous and happy. There should certainly be a more equal distribution of this wealth we shall be more prosperous and happy. There should certainly be a more equal distribution in the there has been for the last twenty-live years. I suppose this inequality is due largely to inventions in mechanical processes, of which business men have been wise enough to take advantage, and thus accumulate vast. fortunes in a few years. These same inventions offer the comfort and case which tend to gather in from the country to the great centers like Chicago the people who wish to enjoy them. In other words, the young people have been drifting into the thought that to labor in the ordinary way is not dignified or respectable. So if, in our schools, we could teach them to work and how to work the question would be partly solved—that of preparing them for performing the highest duties of life in the highest possible sense. A law against the employment of child fabor, would be a good thing. A child ought to be taught to work, but it should be playwork and not for wages. It is not in harmony with the laws of nature, to say nothing of the anoral law, for a child to work for wages that he must give to another. The question of a protective tariff is generally discussed from a selfish standpoint. If we could find men wise enough and patriotic enough to adjust no the line of simply meeting the expenses of government I should hearti

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

The Situation in Jacksonville Continues
Alarming—Statistics of the Plague.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 27.—Today ends the
first month of the existence of yellow fever in
Jacksonville, the first suspicious case having been
brought here July 28. The record is as follows:
Total cases, 107: deaths, 17: discharged cured, 28;
under treatment, 62, many, of whom are convalescent. The sensational stories about the suppreasion of news of cases and deaths by the aushortites are utterly false. Possibly a few cases
have not been reported by family physicians, but
the number is doubtless off set by cases reported
that are not typical yellow fever cases. No death
has been suppressed.

Political work as much hampered by the fever
and consequent scare. Both the democratic and
republican candidates for governor have been
supramined. Capt Heming at Monticello, and
col. Schessen at his home in Sawley, for harbor-

Feditical work as much hampered by the fewer and consequent scare. Both the democratic and regulation candidates for governor have been quarantined, Capt. Kleming at Monticello, and all the same at his home in Sawley, for harboring relatives who are refugees from this city. Both are free, now. The schooner charlotte Sibley, with ice, from Belfast, Me., came in today. The rever stopped at Mayport. The vessel was brought up by a tug in charge of stevedores. She will be lowed to the saw-mill below the city, fumigated and loaded with lumber, and turned over to the aptain and crew at Mayport. Since the fever has attacked the negroes the colored population has hinned out considerably.

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 27.—A Jacksonville special says: The situation is certainly becoming

LOSING LABOR VOT

The Indianapolis "Journal" to Purchased from Mr. New an Made a Union Paper.

Hovey and Matson Both Have Leav Absence, but May Not Meet on

Hoosier Prohibitionists Making Large (
---Thurman's Specehes Having a Gre
Run as Campaign Documents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The repuratangers after exhausting all their reswithout accomplishing anything to bring a compromise in the long-standing row between Indianapolis Journal and the union prinally resolved to make up a pursbuy the concein out. The opposition to all class workingmen here, and this fight with the Jand. the typograph and thought of it. A syndicate of Indiana republicans David Indiany Foulke at the head was to several weeks ago for the parchase of Journal. Join C. New agree let them have it for \$150,000. It was though an awful high price for it, but the syndic about raising it. After shelling the woods week or two they raised \$15,000, was tendered the Journal folks, they refused it. Tonight it is understood it entire amount was raised and that within a the change will take place. Mr. New paid for the Journal about mine years ago. It is derstood that several Cheago parties are deal and that the Journal cheage parties are deal and that the Journal allows making frantic efforts for the parties are making frantic efforts of the raise are making frantic efforts of the parties are making frantic efforts for the states are deal and the articles are making frantic efforts for the states are making frantic efforts for the states are deal and the articles are d

derstood that several Chesgo parties are deal and that the Journal with be made a office.

Both parties are making frantic efforts I labor vote. One of the managers of the cratic campaign, who was himself a wages not many years ago, estimates that fully, cent of the workingmen are democrats, appears to be sincere in the belief if party will have many accessions from class, "Democrats," he said, "understand than republicants how to approach the women. Why or how it is done I don't care the cause we are very well satisfied with the the republicands are pursuing. Any man or makes a mistake in underestimating the genee of the workingmen.

It is chiefly upon the tariff issue that bothes are expecting to gain votes among the workers. A prominent republican who live section of the dity thickly inhabited by workers, and who is in high favor among being classes, estimates that fully two-the workingmen of Indiana are dem." I mean," he said, "that they have tofore a veted the democratic licked they become active in politics and exert a fluence at all probably it will be for the cratic party, but so far as I have learns chances are favorable to the republicans, is a great deal of talk to the contrary, at having some influence, I suppose, but it is together true. There is a young lawyer in my neighborhood who has been around that there were twenty-five reputalized in the transplace of these men, knowing ne would me, and he was lost able to give me more three names. They were persons who has voting the democratic licket. It is my belimost of the talk about changes is of the kind."

HOVEY AND MATSON MAY TAL

HOVEY AND MATSON MAY TAL.

The Rival Candidates for the Indians eraorship Granted Leaves of Absas Washington, Aug. 7.—The speaker tod before the house the requests of Mesers. How Matson, the rival candidates for the govern of Indiana, for leaves of absence for fiftee "on account of important busines." The reaused a laugh, but Mr. O'Neill of Misso jected to them on the ground that the house not to grant leaves for political reasons after ing on Saturday revoked all leaves.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey thought Undiana campaign had been fought long on the floor of the house and he favored ferring the fight to Indiana. He therefore that the leaves be granted, which motivalled.

that the leaves be granted, which motivailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Chairman Mehallenge for a joint debate between the material republican and democratic candidate treach Chairman Husson until after published. Huston said tonight that the ch would probably not be given consideration next week, as Mr. Jewett had said in his lett an answer was not desired before the latte of this week. His own views had alread expressed and he would leave it to other me of the state committee and Gen. Hovey to de they wanted a joint debate. He says pri however: "There is no law conneiling us into a joint discussion, and we simply won any, that's all there is about it." The primits state committee has police the staclams fifty thousand votes.

it fell in was well is, where that they ght make d so they