UST 4, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

IN A TRAP.

Life by the Destrucmshackle Build-New York.

urned to Desth, Six More, ured, and Others sly Scorched.

Leave Her Little Children. es with Them in Flames,

ng. 3.—Thirteen people eath in a six-story brick r of 197 Bowery this after-

so badly that they will removed to various hos-

ns were injuted. ramshaekle aftair hidden block, the only entrance alleyway from the Bowit was a four-stery build-or of which was a saloon House. Adjoining this People's theater. In the building were two houses the Christie street side. building lived about h of the six floors a single family, the head ilor, who made clothing scale clothing houses, and

iteen to twenty men, en in addition to his own up the clothing. They ate, and slept in the he dingy tenement. The I the apartments were S-lein & Marks, S. Harris,

k this afternoon, while all e building were basily at g hours preceding their is broke out on the lower in discovered was already (the stairway, and escape assible. A stout torman antically into the street, and screaming out:

same servanning edit peoples are busining up.' thing reminder that lives great excitement ensued. was called out and in dred blue-coats in charge ms were on hand ready to Alarm after alarm was

alances, and in a very lit-rolléd up from St. Vinreet, Believue, and New hile the department of ir services were badly

thtened inmates rushed iames and escaved to the with clothes ablaze and arned. Six of thear were urned. Six of them were that they were taken to ay die. There were fire-front and rear of pendicular iron lad-own the front; and, but before any of the to escape by them the it through the house and m the windows, so the coran was impossible, y balf burned to death

ed from each second door, ed with bruises. lay upon her back in a

ery with not only her ir of her head burned off. s, and the surgeon said

o reach the hospital.N vas delirious with pain.
y burned as the others,
from one of the windows

Peoples theater was slightly damaged by fire and water.

The list of killed is as follows:

Adele Gruft, age 1 28, with her new-born babe burned to death.

Celia Gruft, 4 years, burned to death.
Joseph Gruft, 7 years, burned to death.
Philip Taloph, 23 years, killed by jumping from

sixth story, Henry Schwartz, tailor, suffocated on fourth

An unknown woman at morgue burned beyond

Abraham Schnieder, S years, burned to death, Solomon Weinberg, burned almost beyond cognition,

Ten men at morgue burned beyond recognition.

The injured are: Michael Rubsenhof and Harris Rubsenhof, father and son, the former will recover, the latter

father and son, the former will recover, the latter will die.

Asiars Spennet, a Russian tailor, 27 years old, seriously burned, likely to die.

Bernard Rothman, a Russian tailor 22 years old, married, seriously burned.

Phulp Tailore, an Burdish tailor 22 years old, single, seriously burned.

Nicholas Rubenoff, a Polistration 22 years old, single, serious burns about body.

Narah — a tailoress, single, 29 years old, serious burns, likely to die.

Ida Frank, a Russian tailoress, single, fractured skull from fail; lakely to die.

Abraham Novotsky, a Russian tailor, slightly injured by a fail.

Edward Mapsette, a Russian tailor, injured about himbs by jumping from third story.

Morris Brischeir, a Polish tailor, broke leg by juming from third story.

Natian Leatine, a Russian tailor, aged 60 years, burned about the body.

Following are the missing as far as

Following are the missing as far as

Henry Prodrigal, Russian, tailor, 19 years old. Benjamin Bernstein, a Polish tailor, 27 years old. The missing are believed to be among the number of those burned beyond recognition. The death of Spennet at the hospital at a late hour this evening makes the seventeenth death to midnight.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES : Will be great.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Charles Eck Asia for Separation Refore the Honeymoon Is Passed. Charles Eck's clean-shaven face, blonde curls,

Charles Eck's clean-shaven face, blonder curls, and high hat attracted the admiration of more than one shop-girl as he table chi-gic State street calcocars has winter. One of his ginuters was fryear-hold Bertha Geogre, a pretty little girl, with blue eyes and chestinit hair. She was on her way to Marshall Fedd's dry good store when she first saw Eck. Both yearned for a better acquaintainer, which was brought about by a firstation on the car and a few words leaving it. They not frequently thereafter, leck taking the girl to the theater. Eck grew tirel of the acquaintainer in a few weeks, but Bertha called at the other heart has attentions. For a time he yelied to her requests to visit her, but several months ago ceased calling altogether, and he heart no more of Bertha until betectives Ryan and Mack of the Twenty-second street station arrested hins. He was vasted in the station by Bertha and her mother when the depths of Bertha's affection and of her mother's anger were shown. Bertha's west into hysterics and the mother threatened to shoot the curly-headed youth. A marriage was the result on June 14 last. Eck field a bill ter divorce yesterday. He alleges that a conspiraryexisted to frighten him into marrying the girl. Upon being arrested he claims that the police not only refused to send word to his friends so that he could furnish ball, but told him that he had got into a bad scrupe, and that if he refused to marry Bertha he would be sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years. After being locked up one night he consented to the marriage and was taken by the detectives to the county clerk's office to procure a marriage license. This was refused because he was but 15 years old. One of the detectives he says expensed that he condition on the station of the station and stand congent could be sent to the detectives he was but is years old. One of the detectives he was but is years old. One of the detectives he was but is years old. One of the detectives he was but is years old. One of the detectives he was b

The police deny that they had any part in a conspiracy to force Eck to marry the girl. Detective Ryan said that no threats were made and that all of Eck's allegations concerning himself and Officer Mack were untrue. Eck was willing to wed Bertha and seemed disappointed when he learned he was too young to get a license. He readily consented to the appointment of Bertha's mother as his guardian so that

THE TREATY STILL UNSIGNED.

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

of the Sioux Chlefs...Trouble in Arizona.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dakota, Aug. 3.—
The commissioners in the morning's council with the Indians succeeded in drawing out the fact that the four chiefs, John Grass, Gall, Mad. Bear, and Big Head, backed by Sitting Bull, are holding the Indians back from assenting to the act of congress by intimidations. The chiefs were asked in open council, in the presence of all the Indians, to get up and say that each Indian might act as he pleased and accept or reject the ofter of the government, and that in thus expressing his mind he would give no oftense to the chiefs and would not be hurt or interfered with on account of his action. The request was made and rejected twice. The chiefs sat suffently in their places and said noffing. The Indians looked at the chiefs and waited to hear the replys whereon musicines and wated to hear the reply **Appending the stience of the chiefs as an admission that they were keeping the people back under intimidation and that the people were not allowed to speak their true sentiments.

their true sentiments.

This caused a considerable sensition and the commissioners adjourned the council till Monday. Every provision of the treaty has been fully explained, and all objections answered over and over again. The commissioners still believe that a favorable result may be obtained by taking time. The Indians have been assured and reassured that each Indian shall have the right to give he assent of dissenters.

have been assured and reassured that each Indian shall have the right to give his assent or dissent, according to his desire.

The commissioners are informed through reliable sources that the number who would sign but for intimidation is increasing. John Grass spoke today and showed a more comprehensive knowledge of the details of the act than any speech yet made by any Indian. This fact encourages the commissioners to persevere and take more time, and care in their efforts to have the act fully and clearly placed before all.

clearly placed before all.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The war department received a dispatch this morning from Gen. Howard ceived a dispatch this morning from Gen. Haward transmitting a copy of a₅ dispatch from Maj. F. Van Vleit, commanding at Fört Thomas, stating on Thursday evening Indians fired into Porter's carp and gward fents at Fowler's old camp about sindown. The seldiers and Porter reached the post about 2:30. The Indians are supposed to be sft öff-seven about to join the renegades. B troop has been sent to investigate. Porter's is a subsagency, or Indian farming camp, between Fort Thomas and San Carlos, on the Gia river.

the Gila river.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES Will be great.

"GIVE US OUR DAILY BREAD."

That Will Be the Prayer of the Poor to the

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

St. Louis, Aug. 3. Circulars have been issued by Alexander II. Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Millers' association, calling a meeting of the millers of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Tennessee, and of all matter wheat states, for the purpose of forming a flogitust. The meeting is to be held in St. Louis, Aug. 31. An agreement has already been staned by all the prominent millers of St. Louis, the St. Louis association having a capaeity of 17,500 barrels per day. The agreement is very rigid in its stroightion. It is proposed to call the trust "The Central Miller association." Its Jobject is to secure to members a legitimate profit in products. In tailies will be found the following stipulation in the agreement: "Absolute submission to authority, of which the individual member is only an integral part. The power submission to authority, of which the individual member is only an integral part. The power of the directors is made absolute. They are to fix prices, may order reduction in output or closing down of mill: contract with brokers to act for members of the association; credits are not to exceed thirty days; mills at points tributary to St. Louis, Detroit, or Toledoshall not pay over the current, prices for some grade of wheat or flour in these markets less two-thirds of the treight rate thereto. All sales of less than car lots must be 10 cents higher than current minimum prices."

The trust proposes to control absolutely the output, price, and sale of flour in the territory it will govern. The circular has been kept a profound secret until foday.

MR. FULLER IN NEW YORK

United States supreme court, who isseemed this city last night, was seen this morning at the Fifth Avenue hotel. In answer to a question as to the object of his visit to this city Mr. Fuller said that it was not connected in any manner with the business of the department of justice. He is accompanied by Mrs. Fuller, and after a stay of twenty-four hours will go direct to Chicigo.

"Have you taken the oath of office?" was asked.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS

"The Times'" Lady Reporter Spends a Dawin Goldsmith's Tailor-Shop 28 258 Rumsey Street.

And While Life Shall Last She Will Not Forget the Misery, the Squalor, the Horrors of the Place.

Children 13 Years Old Working from Noon Till Night on Heavy Coats and Trousers.

Paying \$3.50 a Week for Heavy Toil that Grinds the Marrow from the Bones and Kills Morality.

Compelled by a Hard Master to Work Without Speaking and "Fulled" for Being Sick or Late.

Never so long as reason reigns shall I forget the day I"worked in H. Goldsmith's tailor-shop, and never when I pray shall Iforget to add "God help the shop girls."
Thursday morning I stepped from an Og-

den avenue car and walked down Market street in search of work. It was boiling hot and I carried my brown veil on the breeze, and a small pasteboard box containing a cracker and a lemon, a paper of needles, a thumble, and a pair of scissors. On the way I met two unhappy looking girls of whom I made labor inquiry. One had sewed carpet at \$5 a week for the Chicago Carpet company but was out of employment. other said she earned \$6 a week in WD Brothers' cravat department. Her con was sick and the forewoman had "let her off for the day."

The first clew I got to a place was a wooden sign with "Sewing Girls Wanted" that hung below the north window of 155 Market street, where Messrs. Hart, Abt & Mark manufacture clothing. I read the sign and entered the main store—a nice, big, clean, cool place. A little girl sat at the big typewriter making such a clatter with her letters that it was useless to try to call her. In the office were two gentlemen. One was the very prototype of Munkacsy's Jesus Christ and he I addressed for work.

"The gentleman that attends to the work is not here just at present. Take a seat a moment." I thanked him and looked at the vacant chair. It wouldn't do. It was too conspicuous. I knew the credit man in the building opposite and didn't care to be seen in my factory togs, so I went in a dark corner, where I stood, first on one foot and then on 'tother, for exactly forty minutes. Nobody came. Pinally he with the Nazarene face appeared and said: "Pll go up and see if we want any more help."

Again I said "Thank you," and watched
him as he walked to the back of the store.

No, he didn't have a halo, but a monstrous pair of pedal extremities that curled up likes an old-fashioned skate.

When he got to the back of the store himply retraced his steps and told me "Warve all the girls we need."

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"Supposing you take it in," he said, following me to the doorstep.

"Why should I ?" "And for what purpose, please, should I

take that sign in?"
"For Christian charity, but Christian char-

I that they were taken to may die. There were fire-front and rear of rpendicular iron ladrpendicular iron down the front g, but before any i to escape by them the ed through the house and om the windows, so the dy half aburned to death

ped from the second-ped with bruises.

lay upon her back in a lowery with not only her air of her head burned off us, and the surgeon said to reach the hospital.\(\times\)

was delirious with pain. lly burned as the others, from one of the windows nternal injuries and also in the side of her head, ood gushed forth, giving earance. She raved and to be held by two attendunds were being dressed. the various ambulances ian freight and drove rapsad one, and naturall in enormous crowd, which

SV. manager of the People's ng the five, sent out an firemen responded, arrived the flames responded, complete possession of d nothing could be d little to save its inmates. and property man of the with several of his com-of of the theater carrying uch they stretched over to e burning building. Mrs. air and clothing already the window and Norman to cross over on he cried back that he ot leave her two a tried to cross over on the mes drove him back and er. Afterward the charred ner and two children were ilding. Three men, how-selves of the ladder and

selves of the l n had at last drowned the they could enter the and on the third d the burned bodies man, and a boy. On the impossible to tell whether men or women. On the were found, but on the more bodies, burned not be told whether bodies of men or nade thirteen bodies made thirteen bodies ing. That of the man who th-story window increased

fifteen, while it is feared ome if not all those in make this number greater. nen were searching the that the rest was falling ing of timbers was heard. desert the buildto the windows, awaited orders. They McGill, who was on the ase. "Wait till I see," he climbed a ladder and saw n, but he shouted back ip, and this was successthe bodies had not been

desert the rums. odies were burned so badapart when they wer emen were obliged to lowwindows in nets

until this was done the

d on the first floor in the a Stevenson, the janitress d was caused by the exene oil stove.

ilding belongs to Lawyer tho bought it six months e to the building is about insurance. The loss on ing in the various apart-at \$15,000. It is believed

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STABBED THREE MEN.

A Wealthy Texan Uses a Knife and Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 3.—Benjamin Scott, a man of wealth who came here from Texas a few weeks any to attend to properly which he owns here, while in an unprovoked passion this after-meon, stabled three men—Con Crowley, a young stock-dealer; George Newell, a capitalist, and James Smith, the colored porter at the Clifton house, South Crowley, and Sewell own contigu-ous property, and South has had trouble since com-ing here with several persons on the ground that ing here with several persons on the ground that they were tre-passing on his property. This aft-erneon Scott, Newell, and Crowley were stand-ing in an alby discussing the property matter, when Scott said he would stab the first man who again enerosched in/any way. Crowley retorted that any man who would use a kind was a cir, whereapon Scott plugged the blade into his semage three times, after which he stabbed New-ell in the left breast and back, and cut the colored man in the side as he was endervoring to escape. Scott endeavoired to get away but was knocked down by James Bernis, after which he was hur-ried to Grodien for safety, as a crowd-was gathering to lyach ham. Crowley is unconscious and is momentar in expected to die. Neverlies in a dam-zerous condition, and Smith has a bad out. Sout is about 45 years old and not vicious looking, though he has threatened several persons since coming here. Crowds are in the streets and the expression is outspoken that Scott would have expression is outspoken that Scott would have been typehed had the officers not been so prompt.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES Will be great.

AN AGED BUT FICKLE, LOVER.

Breach-of-Promise Suit in Brooklyn in Which Septuagenarians Figure,

Which Septengenarians Figure.

New York, Aug. 3. Two aged people are the parties to a suit for breach of promise of marriage, begun in the supreme court at Brooklyn today. The defendant is Joseph B. Bennett, a retired merchant, aged 72. The lady, who places her damages at Stoom, is Mary A. Griffiths, a maiden of 70. They were friends in childhood. Last, February Mrs. In most dead and clinical things more flust to were friends in childhood. Lasts, February Mrs. Bennett died, and since that time? according to the complainant, the widower has paid devoted attention to her. He is accused of writing long letters to her, jurging her to become his wife, and with having in March last made a proposal of marriage, which was accepted. The teremony was to be performed as soon as Miss Griffiths could secure a suntaile outfit. A few weeks ago the defendant changed his mind and married a memora of it with whom he is him are well amonth. woman of 35, with whom he is living very happily No answer has yet been filed in the case and no one at Mr. Bennett's house will talk about the matter.

The Fire Record.

CINCINATI, Adg. 2.—The George Friend paper mill at Lockland, O., was on fire at 5 o'cleck this morning. As there is no fire department at Lockland the building burned without hindrange, making a total loss. The loss is \$40,000

SAND BRACH, Mich., Aug. 3.—White Rock, a village south of here, on the lake shore, was visi-ed by fire last might. The fire started in Richard Winglow's brick store and consumed that and ther stores and dwellings. Mr. Winslow's loss is

The Iowa Railroad Commission.

Iowa CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2—Argument in the njunction case of the Bock Island railwayagainst own rankay commissioners was made this unfairness of the commissioners' schedule and showed that the railways could not stand if, especially the long and short haul clause. The arguments will congune at least one day more.

ing in the various apart-lat \$18,000. It is believed The house in the rear was hadly burned, and the prediction for Illinois today.

credits are not to exceed thirty days; mills at points tributary to St. Louis, Detroit, or Tolede, shall not pay over the current prices for some grade of wheat or flour in these markets less two-thirds of the treight rate, thereto. All sales of less than car lots must be 10 cents higher than current minimum prices."

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panied by Mrs. Fuller, and after a stay of twenty-four hours will go direct to Chicago.

"Have you taken the oath of office?" was asked,
"Not yet. The supreme court won't reassemble until November, so there is no necessity for my taking the oath until then. At that time, also, I shall make an order for a new assignment of jus-tices to the various circuits."

"What are Mr. Cleveland's chances in your part of the county. "Himiste"

of the country-Illinois?

replied the chief justice emphatically. "Fine," replied the chief justice emphatically, and then he said rather hastily but pleasantly, "I would refer not to talk politics at present."
There were many callers on the whief justice

There were many caners on the coner passes during the day, and-numerous congratulations on the senate's confirmation of his appointment.

The demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES Will be great.

DULUTH LABORERS QUIT WORK.

Four Thousand Men Strike for Increased Wages-General Industrial News.
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—Four thousand men are on-strike in this city. All are from public works, street and water company improvements, and from saw-mills. The strike started this morning by men from one contract who went to others and induced the laborers to quat. Before 100 clock fully five hundred non were going from one job to another. Those whom they could not induce to leave peaceably they would force away. Otherwas they have done no violence and remain per-fectly quiet. They asked an advance from \$150 to \$1.75 per day at the beginning of the strike, but later raised the demand to \$2.7 Contractors chain that while they might pay \$1.75 they can not pay that while they might pay \$1.75 they can not pay more and will import labor. The men claim to be organizing to keep out new labor, and will make every effort to fight it out here. They will endeavor to get every laboring man in the eity enhanced, but will probably not succeed. The strikers are mostly Saceles and Danes, and have but little apparent or; anization. Police and militia are in readiness for trouble, but expect nothing serious. BUTPALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—One thousand Tongshoremen have struck at Tonawanda. They refuse to work with seals, non-union men, and

fuse to work with scales, non-union men, and tramps. The men are quiet and orderly,

Burlington Strikers Criticised of the Burlington Strikers Criticised LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—The hearing of the rate cases by the state board of transportation adjourned to sept. 6. Secretary Mason of the board filed a twenty bage type-written report on the Burlington strike, which is concurred in by the heard. In conclusion it states that the strike of the brotherhood of engineers on Feb. 27 and their attempt to dictate whom the railroad company should enumber was clearly likes? their attempt to dictate whom the railroad com-pany should employ was clearly illegal, and the brotherhood was hable for conspiracy and for damage sustained thereby. The report further says that the engineers and firemen now in the Burimgton's employ are just as competent as those who went out on the strike.

Business Failures.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 2.—Thomas N. Marfield, ngaged in nour-milling as Marfield & Co., made engaged in nour-milling'as an assignment to-fluge B. F. Stone yesterday. Previous to making the assignment Mr. Marfield excounted mortgages to scoure preferred claims, amounting to \$100,855.85, to relatives. A schedule of the assets and habilities has not yet been pre-

TORONTO, Aug. 3.—Messrs. White, Joselyn & Co., wholesale lace, ribbans, etc., are said to be indifficulties. Their habilities amount to about

A Literary Honeymoon.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3.—Prof. W. J. McGee of the geological survey, who is a native Iowan, was married Feb. 14 to a daughter of Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer. Since the weather got warm he and his bride have been driving through the rocky regions of northeastern lower collecting facts for a book he incidiates. They drove to Iowa City, where Mrs. McGee investigated the Amana community, and from here they go to Decatur county, where she will look up the Moribund Acarian community.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

At London-Persian Monarch, from New York.
At Bremen-Main, from Baltimore.
At Liverpool-Michigan, from Boston.
At New York-Hally, from Liverpool; Lahn,
from Bremen; Rotterdam, frem Rotterdam.

minutes. Nobody came. Pinally he with the Nazarene face appeared and said: "Pilgo up and see if we want any more help Again I said "Thank you," and watch him as he walked to the back of the store.

No, he didn't have a halo, but a m pair of pedal extremities that curled up like an old-fashioned skate.

When he got to the back of the store he simply retraced his steps and sold me "We have all the girls we need."

apologized to the Hungarian painter.
"Supposing you take it in," he said, fel-lowing me to the doorstep.

"Why should I ?"

"And for , what purpose, please, should I

take that sign in?"

"For Christian charity, but Christian charity is not in your line." I then went over to Messrs. Spitz, Landauer & Co. There I encountered the manager of the work-room and the most contemptuous treatment it was possible for a man to show a hapless woman. Suffice it to say Hart, Abt & Marx were avenged.

At A. L. Singer & Co.'s, 178 Market street, I received the most courteous consideration. The manager took my name, or rather a name and address, and said he would give it to any of his patrons who needed help. Then he wrote me a letter of which the following is a copy:

H. GOLDSMITH, 258 Rumsey st. - Sir: This girl wants work. "I don't know what she can do, but I think you can use her. Respectfully,

A. L. SINGER, per Steins.

Rumsey street is two blocks west of Ashland avenue. It begins at Division street and runs south for a quarter of a mile or so over heaps of yellow clay, rubbish, and holes/ The road is almost impassable for teams, and only the residents of the locality can take the upheavals and depressions of the sidewalk for a block without getting seasick. Filth of every description litters the ground, and following the line where a curbstone should be are garbage-boxes where the children mold mud pies during the day, where the men sit and smoke their pipes after the day's work is done, and where now and then old termagants backbite their neighbors and tear each other's hair Some of the cottages are so low that the chimneys barely reach above grade, and all swarm with children, pale, eager, dirty little creatures, that root about in the yellow clay. and fresh dumpings like the dogs they play with. Poor children, it is not their mothers' fault that they are wild and unkept, for the languid parents give all their strength to the shop work in order to half feed and partly clothe them. I had only walked a few clothe them. blocks in this deep-rutted street in search of H. Goldsmith before being convinced that I was not in a district of protuberant optimists.

The first woman I made inquiry of was carrying a bucket of sawdust from a neighboring ale-house. She didn't know the name, but when I mentioned coats she grew loquacious.

"Obeyes, the 'slave hole' it's called: that's the sheeny tailor's! Don't you go to him, my dear; he'll grind the marrow from your bones. Go to service, girl, go to service You can have a cot in my room till you find a place. I was with him one fortnight and worked my eyes most blind and he paid me \$1.75. No, I'm from England but I never had harder times in the old country than There I paid 5 shilling for lodgings now. and here they cost me \$4." She told me she got the sawdust for sweeping out a cornel dram-shop and used it to boil her tea-kettle with.

The grandeur of 258 quite overpowered me. Instead of a "hole" I found myself entering a large two-story red brick house still in process of construction. I ascended front steps and after the maneuver of the celebrated king of France marched down again to the basement-to the shop-into the presence of II. Goldsmith. I handed him my

etter and while he read it I took him inoptically. He was an unctions little fellow, with kinky hair, cunning brown eyes, features, and a small mustache the color of roasted coffee. He was attired in two shirts-a nether one of chocolate flannel and a linen one a few shades lighter-a pair of check pantaloens, carpet slippers, and a huge gold ring of masonic design. He read the letter with a eigar in his mouth, the smell of which combined with the flavor of his feet and the exhalations of his toilet was something preponderant.

He asked me what I had worked at and after a few gasps I gave him some of my

history, slightly distorted.

I was told to take off my hat and while doing so he stepped back out in the entry and vacated a hook among the factory girls' wraps, but as I did not care to take the observed of the principal did not care to take the changes of tempting the gutter snipes and going home bare-headed I declined his attention and hung them up in a corner on the floor. All ready, sewing box in hand, I faced the gaping, silent throng, and Was pointed to a chair at a long table, about which ten girls were sewing with a speed and a silence that was terrible to contemplate. They were cotton dresses of the poorest quality, some of them open at the neck, and nearly all rolled to the elbow. The youngest were four little girls of 43, one of whom was opperating, two basting, and the fourth finishing a blue cloth cloak. One large Irish hand, possibly 25, sat at the upper end of the table. Of the rest 15 years would be a fair average age. One poor girl, who was very lame, had a machine, and it made my heart ache to watch her pale face and follow her thin little hands guide coat after coat under the needle. All the girls were pale and haggard, some Fere very pretty, some few had color in their cheeks, but it was the heetic flush, not healthy glow of youth and physical

arength.

In all we were twenty girls, eight men, and two boys—poor young fellows in their teens, with mealy complexions, wild eyes, bollow cheeks, and sunken chests. Neither weighed a hundred pounds, but both pressed goods with heavy irons and were cuited and pushed about by the boss and his assistant. The men worked in slippers and undershirt without straps or suspenders to keep their trousers in place, and the girls wore heavy peg shoes. I noticed some of the machine hands worked the foot-plate in their stock-

ing feet.

I had taken all this in when the boss came near my chair and threw a plaid sack coat in my lap and without a word waiked away. Here was a nice pre-dicament I thought, as I tooked the garment over. I asked the little yellow, haired swede girl at my right where to begin, but she looked at me and resumed her "felling" with-out a word of rouly." Then I asked a big, jedlow-haired, dough-faced German girl on my left and received the same kind of my left and received the same kind of

response. Instantly I realized their posi-tion. Compulsory silence.

I put twist in my needle, squeezed on my thimble, and selected the side-seion in the farmer satin lining, for if there is any one kind of needle work that I pride myself on it is "felling." Well, I felled an hour, up one seam and down another, around the collar, and along the bottom of the coat. Then I stitched and tacked the tail pockets, took a deep breath, and settled back in my chair to take a rest. I didn't take it long, though. Before I could reel off two lines of Hood's "Song of the Shirt" the boss was at my elbow looking over my work with his nasty, smelly eigar so near my face that I was obliged to pull back to escape being burned.
"Take smaller stitches," he said. "Don't

'fell' through. You haven't though. Now put in the sleeve-lining," and he left me muttering inwardly, "put in the sleeve linmuttering inwardly, "put in the sleeve lining." I did. In a great deal less "Med. I was told to rip it out. I put it in a second
time and a second time did. Penelope's
wark. The third time was not a charm,
and when his unctious honor, who
had been watching me all the time, neared
by chair I politicly asked him to show me
had been watching me all the time, rearred
by chair I politicly asked him to show me
had been watching me all the time, rearred
the cost, shout the multy" thing in my facdropped the sales from his two-for-a-nickel
a my hiir, and observed: "I don't timk
you'll do. I want experienced hands," and
although mute I thought: "You monster, to
talk about experienced hands and pay \$3.50 talk about experienced hands and pay \$3 50

Well, he showed me how tailors put in cere linings, and I showed the merits

lint seemed floating about in space. Add to that poor light, bad ventilation, the exhalations of sumany people, the smell of dye from the cloth, and the nozious odor of that ever-consuming cigar and you have ma-terial for the make-up of Mr. Goldsmith's certai for the make-up of Mr. Goldsmith's coat-shop. All afternoon we sewed; sewed incessantly without uttering a syllable or resting a moment. Goldsmith was building the third story of the house, and every hour or so the left the shop in care of an assistant and went up to shop in care of an assistant and went up to look after the carpenters. During these in-termittent spells the girls took advantage of the substitute and hummed. They didn't sing, they hummed songs and hymns, marches, and waltzes, and when the sub was

not looking they actually whispered.

But the absence possessed marvelous powers of ubiquitousness and very little time was wasted in this manner. There are some people you would always know in the room without seeing them. This hard-headed, godless little Jew was a character of that sort. We could feel his presence and a corresponding heaviness of atmosphere. Whenever he caught sight of a momentary idler he would glide up to her elbow and mutter assingle verb—work! She worked. At 5 o'clock I was so tired I didn't know

what to do with myself. My hair was matted with moisture and dusted with lint, and

my head throbbed with pain.

I perspired at every pore, and the steels in my corsets rusted all the front of my nice Hamburg underwaist. I threw the big brown chinchilla overcoat I had finished on the floor and for a period of three minutes fell into a state of voluptuous inertia. With my sixth sense I dw the "boss" pick up the gar-ment and the next moment another overcoat came flying across the table and dropped all over me. I threaded my needle preparatory to finishing my ninth garment, began a light calisthenie movement of my right arm to scatter the pain and limber up my elbow. went through perhaps seven motions, with my chair tilted back by way, of stretching my lower extremities, when I was interrupted by the benevolent young tailor and his incombustible cigar.

Grabbing the frame of my chair he jammed it down on all fours and told me to "get to

How much am I going to get for this work ?" I inquired, after recovering from my astonishment and the sudden shock of gravi-

"Do you want to know?" he asked with a contemptibly significant laugh.

"If you please

"Well, just finish that coat and at 6 o'clock

I'll tell you."
"I won't finish any more. There's your coat. Pay me."
"Pay von! For what?"

For seven hours' work. For finishing eight coats.

Without further notice of me than an insolent sneer he picked up the coat, walked back to his cutting-board and began to draft out collars. I went back to the cuttingboard, too, and stood at his side till commanded to "get out of his way." I stepped back enough to give him elbow room, but

"How long do you expect to annoy me by

your presence?

did not leave the table.

"I expect to remain where I am till you

pay me for my seven hours' work."
"Your day isn't up yet. We don't quittill 60 clock and its only ten minutes after 5." I told him I did not want to work for him

another minute and demanded my pay.
"Well do you want to know what I'd pay

'Yes."

"One dollar and fifty cents a week and you ain't worth 75 cents."
"You told me when I started that I would

get \$3 at least if I could sew.'

"And you can't. All day you have been sitting up in your chair with your shoulders straight and your chair back as if you had a rocking-chair. There's what I value you at," and he threw a 25-cent piece at me. At first I hesitated about touching the money, and, as I leoked at him to see whether he

and, as I Moved at him to see whether he was serious or not my eyes rested on the heavy gold ring he wore.

"Oh, you're a B'nai B'rith man I see.

"Will you favor me with your eard?"

"What for?" "What for?"

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

my compliments. "Get out of this shop or I'll put you out." Begging him not to go to that trouble I got.
On my way out I took my box containing
or sowing weapons from the table, and ference between rich and poor lying in the fact that some are successful and others are not. Since the deprayity of human nature as exemplified in these oppressors of the poor can not be eradicated the only thing to do is to help their victims to better things. The trouble lies in the overcrowding of certain fields of occupation. The wages decrease in an inverse ratio to the number of workers. Now, since there are twenty girls seeking work at an occupation where there is only a reasonable living for one—in other words, reasonable living for one—in other words, where the combined wages of twenty people is only enough to keep one of them-it is time they found something to do in another field, where the workers are fewer and the

pay higher.

The world is large enough for us all, and The world is large enough for us all, and every able-bodied person in it can find a moderately comfortable place if neither pride or laziness stands in the way. There is one place where women and girls are needed badly, and that is in the kitchen. Any girl who is willing to learn and do housework may take her chioce out of a dozen families where she will have a good home and earn enough to cloth herself. I can not understand why to cloth herself. I can not understand why housework is so despised; or why women prefer to starve on 20 cents a day in a foul and stifling shop, or living to the "Song of the Shirt" in a wretched tenement garret to being in a comfortable house with meals certain and of the best quality, with plenty of chance for fresh air even in the capacity of a household servant. Letter be a household servant than a factory bond-

Housework has come into general conempt as a means of living on account of the vulgar, uneducated class who do it. That class is made up almost entirely of foreigners-Swedes, mostly, who can hardly speak a word of English, and who are more familiar with the use of the rake and the

hoe than the bread-board or the frying-pan.
If some of our bright, intelligent American shop girls would take it up as a profession they would dignify it until it became an honored and beautiful work, instead of being the drudgery that it is when left to the clumsy hands of the ignorant being who is now the "thorn in the itesh" to every housekeeper.

Order THE SUNDAY TIMES In advance.

A BOOM FOR THE LEMON.

What Dr. Gilman and Dealer Snow Say of Its

What Dr. Gilman and Dealer Snow Say of Its Jse in Summer.

"I was just thinking?" said Dr. John E. Gilman yesterday, "how foolish people are. About an hour ago I had occasion to visit a neighboring drug store. Af the soda-fountain counter there was a score of men, women, and children, most of them drinking decoctions containing phosphoric acid. If the public were aware of the dangers that accompany the use of phosphoric acid it would not be in such common use. When people use phosphoric acid to excess as they are now doing at the soda fountains it tends to exhaust the entire nervous system, producing weakness and debility, which are characterized by apathy and torpidity of the mind and body. (Continued, use of this acid will be producitive of diarrhota and inability to resist disease. Every draught of air will superinduce odd. Finally-it-will affect the bones and then—well, the Jig is up."

"What are the special symptoms, doctor?"

"Complete indifference to everything. A person has te whip biniself up to effect a purpose."

"What drinks is this acid found in in the largest quantilles?".

"Acid whosphate, Malto, and all nerve foods."

"What drinks is this acid found in in the largest quantities?"
"Acid phosphate, Malto, and all nerve foods."
"What would you advise the public to quench its thirst with during the heated term?"
"Lemons by all means. They are very healthy and good not only for allaying the thirst but will cure a multitude of disorders. The juice of the lemon contains citric acid. Acids as a rule decrease the acid secretions of the body and increase the alkaline. Citric acid, which is the acid of lemons and oranges for instance, will diminish the secretions of gastric juice but increases very materially the secretion of saliva. The very thought of a lemon is sufficient to make the mouth water. Thirst in fevers is not always due to a lack of water in the blood. It may be due in part to a lack of the secretion of the saliva. When acid is given for the relief of dyspepsin the should be faken before earing. Lemon juice drank before meals will be found very advantageous as a proventive to hearthurn."
"What do I hink of lemons?" echoed E. S. Snow, one of the largest buyers of this succulent fruit in the country. "They are one of the greatest blessing that God ever bestowed upon us."

"How many are used in the United States in a week's time?"
"About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from

week stime?"
..."About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from 300 to 360 lemons. 300 to 300 lemons. New York is the distributing point. They range in price according to the condition of the temperature. Oftentimes the prices RUINING, OUR RO

The Senate to Inquire into the tions of Hominion and U States Railways.

Messrs. Cullon, and Gorman A the Canadians Are Securing that Does Not Belong to Tr

The Eureka Mining Company Strip ernment Lands of Mahogany to verted Into Charcogl.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Senator Ct offered and the estrate adopted a restructing the committee on interstate to make a full investigation into the of the Canadian rififronds; transports the continent of commerce which make the continent of continent of the Canadian Pacific or any data railroad; whether commerce of the United States is diverted from A Canadian lines, to what extent, and mer; whether any discrimination is p the charges for tolls against American the Welmand and St. Lawrence canals; quire into the question of the regulat merce carried on by railroad or wat tween the United States and Canadian committee is to report what legislaticary for the protection of the commerce of the United States and to prome comment of the interstate commerce of Mr. Cullom said he had some days agresolution in the same-tiney but that be then concluded that the investigation is a wider scope than was therein prowould not undertake to say in advance studies was fully, but he had investigation was fully, but he had investigation as wider scope than was therein prowould not undertake to say in advance studies of the United States and the interests of the United States (and he most say its honor) chemanded that on done to protect American interests aga croachments of Canadian corporation adian Pacific railway rail, from bec, skirting the St. Lawrence river and ern boundary of the Egited States, to on the Pacific, and was reaching into States. For instance, lines from Sault to Puluth and Minneapolis were to be the Canadian Pacific. In addition to a British or Canadian government had residized a line of steamers to China and the purpose of securing, the commer those countries and the United Saurobe. Whatever might be

sortism or Canadian government had residized a line of steamers to China and the purpose of spenring, the commer those countries and the United Security. Whatever might be facts in these matters, all senior agree that whatever could be done owith the relations between the two g and under the constitution of whe United States stried on American roads instead of roads. His purpose in offering the reshaving air investigation of this subject some legislation might be recommended to the people of the United States the which they ought to have in this tran. The purpose of the recent subsidy of & o a line of three steamboats on the P he western terminus of the Canadian to give to the Canadian Pacific et he bus would naturally come to the Union E worthern People or the Section Worthern People on the Section People of the Section People of the Section People of the Section People on the Section People of the Section Peop would naturally come to the Union I Northern Pacifia, or the Southern Pacification of the Southern Pacification of the Southern Pacification of the Southern Was carried to the Southern Was carried t

nadian Pacific.

Mr. Hoar inquired as to the fact of

madian Pacific.

Mr. Hoar inquired as to the fact of dized steamers being convertible informer, and Mr. Edmunds said the Britt war, and Mr. Edmunds said the Britt Mr. Culom said war pouring down United States, through British Columbia. Mr. Culom said was a fact whi not aware of, He spoke of discrimination aware of, He spoke of discrimination aware of, He spoke of discrimination of the said of the wanted to draw the atternment of the said warder of the people could furn matter. He referred to the treaty of 13 have allowing the passage of goods finantly responsibles for the evil, and cololows: "Congress has undertaken commerce within the United States, trying out an unquestionable constitutivities ought to have been carried into ago. It is said that the interstate confines our raticolar at a disadvantage to the Canadian ince, but I undertaken he smerican people will not the got regulate commerce within the United States, the said that the interstate of fig. In other worts, the people will not only demand that congress and the government where and process will proceed them: in the confirmation of the said procedure of the said wards of the said procedure within the United that congress and the government where and the said wards and the said procedure within the United that congress and the government where and the confirmation in the confirmation in the confirmation of the condition of the condition of the people will not only demand that congress will procedure them: in the condition of th regulate commerce within the Uni that congress and the government steps as will protect them. in the co steps as will protect trient. In the cond commerce in connection with, any of ment. If the treaty of 1871 is in the w the power to get rid of it. If any le necessary it is the duty of congress to e Mr. Gorman said that in 1885, when bridge at Magara was constructed,

put in the sleeve-lining," and he left me put in the steeve-ining," and he left me muntering inwardly, "put in the sleeve lin-ing." I did. In a great deal less the I was told to rip it out. I put it in a second time and a second time did. Penelope's work. The third time was not a charm, work. The third time was not a charm, who had been watching me all the time, neared my chair I politicly asked him to show me has the state of the saked him to show me has the saked him to show me has the saked him to show me had been to many thing in my face, dropped the askes from his two-for-a-nickel in my hair, and observed: "I don't think you'll do. I want experienced hands," and although mute I thought: "You monster, to talk about experienced hands and pay \$3.50 a week"." week!* Well, he showed me how tailors put in

sleeve linings, and I showed the merits of his teaching. In future I shall never let a coat-sleeve go about my waist without wanting its owner to unbutton and let me

top seam is feiled.

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

By a series of questions I got the following information from a pretty dewess who had been in the shop for three years and was getting \$3.50 a week. She said regarding the salary: "Oh. 1 don't care. salary: "Oh, I don't care, any more, My Goldsmith mother has money and doesn't mind so long as I learn to sew. I am 15 in October. I rame here at 12, and don't know how much longer I will have to stay. Goldsmith thinks women are cows that they must be driven. So he drives us. We have to be at work at in the morning and stay till 6 in the even-

ng." "Half holalay Saturday?"

NIX.

"What if you are sick?"

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

That's why I could not get my neighbors

to tell me how to start my work.

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

Apother girl whom I dare not indicate said: "These beggarly Jews and Swelles are robling honest girls of a hving. Most of them have homes and are willing to work for resising. I live with my mother and for nesting. I live with my momer and brotter and can not make any more than enough to pay our renk, sio a month. I would not make make the needs the star is a family, but my mother needs the star is a family for this an awful hard man by work for. He steads my hire from me and I shall be a ottom and sik whenever

I get a charge."

During the moon hour the girls played in the from street and afterward amused them-Point sieer and afterward amasses themselves in the back yard with the men. At 12:12 o'cles kathe these dame into the shop and is gammates rater the place was noisy and forganizates later the place was noisy with flags shuttles, choking receives, and the whizene wheels of the rearing machinery. Pair, young heads and pretty shoulders bein over heavy coats, and faces were so low that they almost touched the sewing in their owners' lapse. The catter of the machinery is the feature and every now. the machines was dealering, and every now the machines was dealering, and every now-and then the shop resonated with the heavy hot mass wireless by the green's in she back room. Nobody had any thing to humb-the work, bistead of graymich the cutter there is to the baster, and so it moved from hand to machine going the tound of the thirty odd workers with such papidity that the air seemed filled with flybery passage of coat-tail multy clouds of

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

"Oh, you're a B'mi B'rith man I ace."
Ill you favor me with your card?" Will you favor a "What for?"

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

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

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

do not know the character of this man, is they know he is a member. Whatever opinions I may have entertained about the dignity of labor, respectable pov-erty, and the absurdity of fine feathers my experience as a factory hand has unfitted me for future service, since in no place that I worked did I see any incentive to decency, honesty, or respectability, or any promise of success that did not carry with it the down-

fall of blindly climbing hope.

NELL NELSON.

LET THE GIRLS GO TO HOUSEWORK.

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

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

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

the secretions of gastric juice but increases very materially the secretion of saliva. The very thought of a lemon is sufficient to make the mouth water. Thirst in fevers is not always due to a lack of water in the blood. It may be due in part to a back of the secretion of the saliva. When the should be partied and dry the acid, will uncrease the saliva. When said is given for the relief of dyspensia the should be taken before eating. Lemon juice drank before meals will be tound very advantageous as proventive to heartburn."

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

"How many are used in the United States in a week's time?" secretions of gastric juice but increases very

"About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from "About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from 200 to 360 lemons. New York is the distributing point. They range in price according to the condition of the temperature. Oftentimes the prices of lemons vary even more than the fluctuations of the wheat market. Today they are selling for \$5 a box, which is not quite 2 cents apiece."

a box, which is not quite 2 cents apiece."
"How does Chicago compare with New York in the manner of consumption."
"This is a beer-drinking, community, while the use of lemons in New York has become, very popular, particularly with the ladies. There are, I should judge, about 5,000 boxes used a week in Chicago during hot weather, and I am glad to say, speaking for the public health, that the demand is increasing every year."
"Where do lemons come from principally?"
"Nearly all that are sold in the United States, Germany, Russia, France, England, and the English coionies are raised on the island of Sicily, The whole business of the island; sconfined to the raising and exportation of lemons and oranges.

raising and exportation of lemons and oranges.

The Sicilians ship to this country alone nearly five million boses a year. There are more used for medicinal purposes today than ever before, and there is nothing better when you are thirsty or feverish than a bite of a lemon."

"Are there many lemons raised in this coun-

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

MURDERED A POLICEMAN.

An Officer in St. Paul, Killed in the Street by Some of Unknown. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the policemen on the Various beats on St. Anthony-Hill heard the report of a pistol coming from the direction of Virginia and Summit avenues. Those who heard it failed to find anyavenues. Those who heard it tailed to find any-thing suspicious. The policeman on the Viginia avenue beat was found lying dead by Virginia avenue about one hundred feet north those sum-mit avenue, with a bullet wound fust below the right eye. In the dead man's hand was grasped his revolver at half-cock, and he wore his rubber coat. The bullet which caused his death had shat-tered the right eye.

coat. The bullet which caused his death had shattered the right eye.

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

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

Two Lightning Strokes.

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

The Chicago Pipe-Line,

LIMA, O. Aug. 3.—The Chicago Lima pipe-line pumps were started again this morning and have been running without interruption since. At 8 o'clock this evening the line was filled about twelve miles out, requiring about four thousand barrels-ef oil to do it.

STOP OVER AT DEER PARK.

Under a recent order issued from the passenger department of sthe Bailtimore & Ohio Railroad company passengers holding first-class limited tekets via that line between the cast and Cheinnati, St. Louis, or Chicago are given stopower privilege either at Deer park, Mountain Lake park, or Oakland. The passenger can remain at either resort as long as he likes during the geason, and when ready to resume his journey can have list tieker made railed by the clerk at Deep park or Oakland hotel or by the agent at Mountain-lake park. This arrangement enables travelers to break the long journey between the east and west and enjoy a short stay at the most delightim mountain resorts in the country and be at no additional expense for railroad fare.

partly responsibleter the evil, and cone follows: "Congress has undertaken to commerce within the United States, the rying out an unquestionable constitution which ought to have teen carried into en ago. It is said that the interstate complaces our railroads at a disadvantage to the tamadam since, but I undertake to the tamadran people will not let go their regulate coming the United tregulate coming the United tregulate coming the united the United to the coming the united the United tregulate coming the united the united

people will not only demand that congressed that congress and the government will task steps as will protect them. In the conduct of commerce in connection with any other general results and the commerce in connection with any other general results are the power to get rid of it. If any legisla necessary it is the duty of congress to enact the power to get rid of it. If any legisla necessary it is the duty of congress to enact bridge at Minagra was constructed, the Trunk road was permitted to come in and our carrying trade. The building of the was a great event, and it was not understocthe Grand Trunk would ever become a great to American roads... In 1806 congress pass act permitting goods to pass in bond if American territory without paying duty—if words, opening absolute free trade on the of merchandise—and that act stood today pealed. In 1871, when the treaty of Wash was made, the American commissioners we generated in permitting the insertion of three words which gave the Canadian roa right to this transit until that treaty should trely abrogated. In 1884 the late Secretary ning angletook to investigate this operator. tirely abrogated. In 1884 the late Secretar tirely abrogated. In 1884 the late Secretary ming undertook to investigate this questio said at once that there was but one way to the trouble between the British gayernme ourselves, and that was to strike out the tions pertaining to the act. That dom Manning said, we should get all demanded and required for the interest. United States, and he absolutely by an ord hibited the transit of the goods, but whilegal officials came to examine, the questio United States, and he absolutely by an ord hibited the transit of the goods, but wh legal officials came to examine the questio advised him that he had no right to preve transit. Although the attention of the sena been cailed to this condition of affairs it Gorpan himself in a resolution which, sorry to, say, had received only a few vot congress had taken no steps to remeity it had been stated upon the highest and that by secret arrangements and drawba both railroad and canal transportation and other products of the northwest had carried in Ganada wessels, drying got a hibiting American vessels from particular trades. The British government, it dent, had given a sufficient amount of mother canada and the canadian Pacific to build it through a vness and to operate and maintain it, and had the exclusive right to build railroads within hundred or four hundred miles of its borde so that no American road could be granize built in Canada. The only attempt of the has been that of the Manitoba road, of whice forcible possession was taken because the dian people wanted it as a competing line. British government gave the Canadian 310,000,000 and the road had been extending the comparatively valueless if it cool obtain's foothood in the United States. Shad obtained from Maine and Vermout and states bordering on the Canadian country of to American organizations for the construct railroads with this imoney, which hie brite Canadian government had given 3-states bordering on the Canadian for the construct railroads with this imoney, which hie brite Canadian government had given 3-states bordering on the Canadian country of the word of the road, among the directors at ing the names of Levi P. Morton and of V. Scott. Mr. Gorman read ablet of the officers a rectors of the road, among the directors aing the names of Levi P. Morton and of V. Scott. Mr. Gorman read ablets of the officers a rectors of the road, among the directors aing the names of Levi P. Morton and of V. Scott. Mr. Gorman read ablets of the officers a rectors of