

Chicago Times

MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Will continue to publish facts concerning the outrages perpetrated upon defenseless girls and women in this city until public indignation is so aroused that the infernal system will be wiped out.

PROTECTION AND SLAVERY.

Latter Is Caused by the Former and Labor Is Degraded.

notice that THE TIMES of this city has been for \$50,000 because it has taken up the cause of the down-trodden slave girls of Chicago, and if any chance a verdict should be returned against the paper I would say that it would be the duty of every laboring man to contribute to its mite to the payment of that judgment," said Clinton Furber, in the course of his lecture on "Ethics in Tariff Reform" last evening at the Andrew Jackson league.

The course has laid too long over this unfortunate class, and I am glad to see that there is a paper which will take up the cause and endeavor to root out the evils that have been so well known and yet about which so little has been done.

The course that is shown up in those cases is an outgrowth of a pernicious taxation. I would never see a life crushed out in foul murder than newspapers creating false views in the minds of the public. I am glad to see that one newspaper has the courage to come out boldly and speak the truth. Nor do I admire a paper that preaches one crime three months, and the opposite for three months and nine months.

The speaker opened his lecture by saying that the coming presidential campaign enemies of tariff reform would be on the defensive, and that the democratic party would be the attacking force. He believed that true democracy meant the best protection to American industry. During present century conditions here have changed. Great England with America in 1816, as shown in the letters of Jefferson. At that time England was the home of a laboring population, while in America no one was but all were comfortable. Today we are men in New York who so far as the sense was concerned, could hire the price of the slaves for their lackey and never feel ill. The slaves had truly changed, for contrast those letters of Jefferson with the Mullican letters. The changes which had occurred had been largely brought about by the protective tariff. This year an attempt was to be made on this system. Cleveland's message would lead to another victory, and would lead to that protection which does damage industry. High wages were a precedent to protection and not the result of it. The manufacturer employed foreign labor for the present tariff to enrich himself, for he did nothing for American labor.

Monopolies were built up by protection," said the lecturer, "and the system has made brutes of employers. The factories are filled with machinery protected for the benefit of the owner, while the laborer slaves and pays for it all. Under the tariff has been removed from the mine, from raw hides—the laborers have been exploited, and manufacturers have been enabled to enlarge their plants and compete in the markets of the world. Under the protective tariff America's shipping has become nothing. Bills are introduced to subsidize steamship lines, but as the tariff remains and goods can not be shipped back here in exchange for goods exported, shipping will never pay. Now the poor are down and down by oppression far worse than among blacks during the days before the war. It can be worse, and in the coming campaign men should think of the causes and work for a better one."

"BLINKY" SEES THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Morgan's Chief Executive Calls on Him and Tells Plain Talk—The Prisoner's Card.

CHICAGO, O., Aug. 1.—"Blinky" Morgan, who was executed at the Ohio penitentiary tomorrow night, has had a busy day. The demand to him has been great. The Sisters of Charity came with him a portion of the time. Last evening Morgan sent the governor word he would like to see him before he left for Cincinnati.

The governor responded and held a conversation with "Blinky." Morgan wanted to call his attention to some glaring errors in the admission of evidence and conflicting testimony in his case. Morgan claims that the governor did the most of talking.

Morgan finally became nettled at the course of the governor and his failure to hear him through. He said that he was disappointed and misinformed in regard to him. The governor asked him in what way, and he said both in regard to case and in regard to being a gentleman. The conversation was taking an unpleasant turn, and the governor bade the prisoner good-bye. Morgan claims that the governor's mind was poisoned against him by a detective.

Morgan furnishes for publication this evening a card, in which he returns thanks to those who have interest in behalf of his commutation and those who signed the petition. He has also made a certificate in which he gives his body to Dr. Sumner, the prison physician, for the benefit of the nation, and expresses a desire to have it given after the physician is through with it. He desires that there shall be no notoriety attached to the handling of his body, and that it be the sole

WORKMEN IN DANGER.

Flames in the Bimetallic Mine at Phillipsburg, Montana, Cause Great Excitement.

One Hundred Men Said to Have Reached an Old Shaft and Been Drawn to Another Level.

A Rumor Late Last Night at Helena that Forty-Five of the Laborers Were Still Imprisoned.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 1.—Startling reports reached here about 5:30 p. m. that a fierce fire was raging in the Bimetallic mine, near Phillipsburg, in Wissouta county, in one of the richest and best known mining districts in Montana, and that 150 miners were entombed and likely to be suffocated. Phillipsburg is an isolated town, off the line of any railroad, but connected with Helena by telephone and telegraph. The excitement among the people was intense, it being impossible to obtain information. At about 6:30 the superintendent of the mine telephoned that the miners, about one hundred in number, had escaped by climbing up a ladder in the old chute to the second level, where they were rescued. He also said the fire would be extinguished, although a scarcity of water prevailed. It was a narrow escape from a frightful conflagration and a terrible loss of life. Details had not been obtained at 10 o'clock.

A later rumor that forty-five of the miners were suffocated before they had time to escape is afloat here, but not generally believed.

HANDLY FINALLY STRUNG UP.

The Slayer of a Deputy Sheriff in Tennessee Is Lynched by a Mob.

CARTHAGE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—At 11 o'clock last night fifty armed men visited the jail at this place and lynched W. H. Handly, who killed J. B. Warman, a deputy sheriff, near Rome, in this (Smith) county, while the latter was arresting another man. His trial was set for today, and when his mother and family arrived in town this morning to attend the trial they were met with the news of his death. His mother is now prostrated on account of the affair and it is thought the shock will kill her. When the mob arrived at the jail they found it well guarded by the sheriff and a posse. The sheriff protested with the mob to let the law take its course, and announced his determination to protect his prisoner. Neither his appeals nor the gunshot fired from his fortification were of any avail. The mob broke down the barred door and demanded the keys to Handly's cell. The sheriff reiterated his determination to protect Handly, whereupon the mob secured axes and crowbars and battered their way into the apartment of the trembling victim. With a rope around Handly's neck the mob hurried across the river and swung him up to a large tree within sight of the jail. The body was allowed to hang until this morning. About thirty shots were exchanged by the mob and posse, but no one was hurt, so far as known. Handly had been confined in the jail at Nashville for quite awhile for protection and was brought to Carthage but a few days ago. He was about 23 years old. Deputy Sheriff Warman was killed Sept. 17, 1887, about one and a half miles from Rome. Warman had, while attending the fair, arrested a man named Adams and was returning with him to Rome when he was overtaken by Handly, who demanded Adams' release. Warman refused, and Handly shot him. Handly escaped, but was arrested a short while afterward and taken to Rome for a preliminary hearing, but a mob had formed and it was with difficulty that the prisoner was brought to Carthage. The mob having learned he was in jail at Carthage started for this place. The officers took Handly to the woods, and after spending some time in the bushes and eluding a third mob succeeded in getting Handly to New Middleton. From thence he was taken to Lebanon and thence to Nashville by train. Upon being committed to jail at Nashville Handly denied having any connection with the killing, and said he knew nothing of the crime until after his arrest.

AN OLD RESIDENT MISSING.

CRUDE OIL AS FUEL.

How It May Affect Business Interests in the Matter of Insurance.

The great pipe line from Lima, O., to South Chicago, which is expected to supply crude petroleum for fuel purposes to a number of manufacturers, is now ready to do business, and in a few days a steady flow of oil will fill the tanks built for its reception; but there is a feature connected with its consumption which may cause manufacturers to hesitate before adopting it. The question of insurance cuts no insignificant figure in the matter, and will have to be considered by those who propose to use the new fuel. Inquiry at the Underwriters' exchange developed the fact that under existing rules crude petroleum was prohibited. No insurance company in the association will accept a risk from the firm using it, and the association has had the matter under consideration, even sending a committee to Lima to investigate the oil subject and report what was proposed to be done by the Standard Oil company in supplying it. This committee reported and since then nothing further has been done, and as a majority of the Underwriters are out of town for the summer vacation it is unlikely that action on the fuel and oil question will be had until some time in September.

That the Underwriters will eventually concede the feasibility of crude petroleum for fuel is almost certain. The rules against the use of naphtha and gasoline were at one time as stringent as that against petroleum, but as improved methods of using these combustibles came into use and the risks lessened in like ratio, the rules were changed to meet the altered state of affairs. This is sure to happen in regard to petroleum as it becomes better known as a fuel and improved machinery and modes of handling it as such are invented.

The Union Steel company adopted crude oil as a fuel some time ago and are using it now at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons a month in their furnaces. It comes in tank-cars and is pumped into supply-tanks at the works and is led from these into the fire-grates, where a strong current of steam disintegrates the oil and sprays it over the space under the boilers, and it burns with a steady, dry heat that is far superior to that generated by soft coal. For using it the steel company pays a small advanced rate of insurance; but a great saving is made in the number of firemen and it is absolutely clean and smokeless.

The Calumet Iron and Steel works have been using the crude petroleum for a short time as an experiment and find it satisfactory. Gen. Supt. Lewis says in regard to it that the use is bound to become popular and the pipeline supply is a grand thing for Chicago and the manufacturing interests. Its advent to South Chicago will induce factories to locate there and no difficulty will arise from its use if properly handled. The oil being used by his concern at present came in tank-cars, but whether it would be piped to the works from the pipe-line tanks right away he could not say.

The coal men are not feeling particularly blue over the advent of crude petroleum for fuel. Robert H. Law said that he did not anticipate the fuel oil would interfere with his business a particle. He imagined that it would be used chiefly by the rolling-mills, and these had been accustomed to ship their own coal, thereby not interfering with local coal dealers. The coal business, he said, was never so great in Chicago as at present. Most of the dealers had orders they could not fill before November.

W. F. Reid said he had not studied the subject of cost as between coal and fuel oil sufficiently to express an opinion, but believed the introduction of crude petroleum would not affect the coal interests in any marked degree. Many of the smaller manufacturers had tried oil fuel and discarded it, and it was likely to be used, if at all, by the large factories and mills.

EXPLORERS IN PERIL.

Emin Bey and His Force Threatened with Massacre—Stanley in Close Quarters.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 1.—Two native messengers who were captured from an earlier expedition by tribes in the Uganda district bordering on the Albert Nyanza, and who escaped from their captors about the beginning of April, have just arrived here. They report that Emin Bey was in a situation of great difficulty. Provisions were scarce and difficult to procure, and his troops were beginning to be discouraged. On April 4 Emin received a summons from the mahdi dated Khartoum to surrender, and to disarm his troops. Emin also received a letter purporting to be from Lupton Bey urging him to surrender as a means to avert a massacre of the Europeans at Khartoum and Wadelai. Emin's outposts confirmed the reports of the mahdi's advance, stating that scouts on armed vessels had appeared at the confluence of the Nile and Sobat. Emin considered the Lupton letter to be a forgery, but he decided to advance himself with the bulk of his troops by the left bank of the Nile, and endeavor to surprise the mahdi, compensating for the lack of provisions.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

"The Times" Lady Reporter, in the Guise of a Factory Bondswoman, Is Insulted by a Scoundrel.

Accosted by a Well-Dressed Brute Who Tries to Thrust His Blighting Friendship on Her.

Human Monsters Who Lure from Virtue's Path the Half-Starved Victims of Man's Cupidity.

Manufacturers Who Pay Their Serfs the Miserly Sum of Eighty Cents for Making a Dozen Shirts.

A Big Collar and Cuff Maker of Troy, N. Y., Astonished at the State of Affairs in Chicago.

On Thursday morning when I started to renew my factory life I discovered after getting on a South-side car that I did not have a cent in my pocket. In putting on my shop-girl disguise I had left my purse at home. When the conductor asked for the fare I had none to give him. It was very hot, the clouds threatened rain, and the shop was at so great a distance that I did not feel as if I could walk. I concluded to throw myself on the generosity of the conductor, and told him I had forgotten my purse. He looked ugly and told me to get off, just as he placed his whistle to his lips to signal the gripman to stop a distinguished, well-dressed man paid my fare. I thanked him for his courtesy and told him if he would give me his card I would send him the money he had so kindly paid. He smiled and said: "A mere bagatelle, miss, and not worth mentioning."

At Eighteenth street I left the car to go to a vestmaker's place at 2155 Archer Avenue. I was crossing the three points where State and Nineteenth streets intersect when who should come abreast but my benefactor. Instead of raising his hat he jauntily cocked his left eye and came so close to me that the sleeve of my "never-rip" jersey was pressed against the waist-line of his light-gray suit. "Aha, here we are again!"

Although I distinctly heard every word of his remark, I said: "I beg your pardon," with as much of the Newport chill as I could affect.

"Come, come, now," he said, with increased gayety, moving his waistband still closer to my jersey.

"Oh, you are the gentleman to whom I am indebted for car-fare. You want your money I suppose; if you will give me your card I will write you an order."

"Do you work in this neighborhood?"

"No sir."

"Where, then?"

"No place."

"Where are you going?"

"For work."

"What kind?"

"Any kind. May I have your card? I am in something of a hurry."

"May I have yours?" he asked.

"Certainly; I haven't my case, but if you will lend me a pencil I will write you one."

"With pleasure, my dear."

"You are mistaken, sir. That is not my name."

"Ha, ha, ha! I see you are a little mischievous, but for all that you are my dear," producing three inches of Faber's.

"A card please."

to some gaffing errors in the admission evidence and conflicting testimony in his case. Morgan claims that the governor did the most of talking.

Morgan finally became nettled at the course of the governor and his failure to hear him through said that he was disappointed, and misinformed in regard to him. The governor asked in what way, and he said both in regard to case and in regard to the being a gentleman, the conversation was taking an unpleasant turn. The governor bade the prisoner good-by. Morgan claims that the governor's mind was prejudged against him by a detective.

Morgan furnishes for publication this evening a letter, in which he returns thanks to those who have an interest in behalf of his commutation and the release of the prisoner who signed the petition. He has also made a certificate in which he gives his body to Dr. Tanner, the prison physician, for the benefit of science, and expresses a desire to have it cremated after the physician is through with it. He declares that there shall be no notoriety attached to the handling of his body, and that it be the sole property of the physician.

William T. Norris, a detective, made a proposition to Chandler tonight that if he would make a confession of the Kaveana crime and give information leading to the capture of the other parties, he would try to secure a respite of sixty days, and in case of conviction of the other parties, a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. Morgan refused to consider the proposition. He will be hanged at the penitentiary tomorrow night.

CHANDLER'S BLUE-FISH.

Secretary Was Not Feeling Well, but He Landed His Prize.

ASHEN-TON, Aug. 1. So far as the public is concerned to know anything about the details of the secretary's blue-fishing experiences they did not find his force of character to so write a test in William E. Chandler's moral backbone, suspected in a similar expedition. When Mr. Chandler was secretary of the navy he was at Wood's Hole, and one of the fish commission people took him out fishing in a small boat. There was a good deal of motion, and the secretary of the navy became very seasick. He could not seek seclusion that the cabin granted, because there was no cabin, but he lay down on his back at the bottom of the boat. There were evidences that he had got a bite and one of the other members of the party began pulling in his line. "Let me see," gasped the nauseated secretary of the navy. "If I can't pull that fish in myself I don't want it." And lying on his back with his stomach he pulled Mr. Chandler pulled the blue-fish in.

Nothing Wrong with the Blake.

Capt. Irwin when here might pay my respects to him, but there is no use in taking any proceedings against the vessel," said Sheriff Mat-

he was talking about the renowned schooner Blake, at present in port, and in which McCarri made his escape to Canada. "What is the continued the sheriff. "The action would be to be a civil one against the owners, and the shipal owners are in Canada."

The Blake will not be molested by the officers of Cook county, but will fill in a cargo of nothing for the trip around the straits, though nothing like the interesting freight on board which she carried "outward bound" on her last

Two Men Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Daniel Lattin, a brick-maker of Chicago, tramping from that place to Kansas City, while attempting to board a Chicago and Alton train at Murrayville was run over by a freight train this morning at 7 o'clock and was killed. William Conners, aged 60, was run over and killed by a switch engine this afternoon.

Mrs. Langtry Robbed on a Race-Track.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Langtry was at the Coney Island park race-track Tuesday and won on a ticket being worth \$13 for her investment of \$8. She handed the ticket to John Tilley, who is employed at the race-track to carry money to and from the pool stand. He got the money, but fled to this city and was arrested. The money was made good to Mrs. Langtry.

A Three-Million-Dollar Mortgage.

MASSACHUSETTS, Aug. 1.—A mortgage for \$3,000,000 to the Central Trust Company of New York to secure bonds to an equal amount in denominations of \$1,000, payable in gold in fifty years, at 4 per cent. interest, has been filed by the New England Railroad company.

A Tennessee Banker Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—John Kirkman, cashier of the American National bank of this city, was killed in a runaway accident this afternoon. He was nearly 65 years old, and for many years had been a prominent banker.

Yellow Fever Dying Out.

ASHEN-TON, Aug. 1.—Surgeon-General Hamlin said today that yellow fever in Florida appeared to be dying out for lack of material, and are at present three cases at Plant City and one at Tampa.

was killed Sept. 17, 1887, about one and a half miles from Rome. Warman had, while attending the fair, arrested a man named Adams and was returning with him to Rome when he was overtaken by Handly, who demanded Adams' release. Warman refused and Handly shot him. Handly escaped, but was arrested a short while afterward and taken to Rome for a preliminary hearing, but a mob had formed and it was with difficulty that the prisoner was brought to Carthage. The mob having learned he was in jail at Carthage started for this place. The officers took Handly to the woods, and after spending some time in the bushes and eluding a third mob succeeded in getting Handly to New Middleton. From thence he was taken to Lebanon and thence to Nashville by train. Upon being committed to jail at Nashville Handly denied having any connection with the killing, and said he knew nothing of the crime until after his arrest.

AN OLD RESIDENT MISSING.

Mr. Watson, Aged 91, of Dubuque, Wanders Away from Home.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1. The mysterious disappearance of one of the oldest residents in this county has produced a sensation. Monday afternoon the aged father of Dr. Watson wandered from home, went across the river on the ferry, and when last seen was sitting on a box on the platform of the Burlington depot about 4 o'clock. All traces of him after that hour have been lost. He was 91 years old and childish. He was accustomed to take walks about the city, wandering at will. Two days' search has failed to find him. The opinion prevails that his body will be found in the river.

SENATOR MESERVEY STABBED.

The Iowa Statesman Has an Encounter with a Man at Cherokee.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1. Word comes from Cherokee that State Senator Meservy, who had just returned home from the investigation of the university troubles, was stabbed three times in a personal encounter, which was held in a republican house Monday night. The ex-postmaster was struck by Meservy, who retained with a pocket-knife. Meservy has a long scalp wound and a deep cut under one arm.

Robbed and Robbed the Family.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Three armed robbers entered the house of William Clark, a farmer, at an early hour this morning and bound and gagged the entire family, consisting of seven persons. They then ransacked the house, but only succeeded in getting three gold watches and a small sum of money, after which they rode off, threatening to kill the inmates of the house if any attempt was made to raise an alarm.

The Huntington School Board Sued.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 1.—Prof. John Caldwell today began suit in the circuit court against the city school board, claiming \$10,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant employed him to superintend the city schools, but before the contract was signed a new board was organized, and it refused to ratify the old board's agreement.

Local Fires.

Box 564, 8:30 p. m. No. 3601 South Leavitt street, two-story building. Damage to building, \$50, to stock, \$10. Occupied by Sam Bean.
At 10:08 a. m., 2257 Archer avenue, dwelling of Thomas Powers. Nominal damage.
At 8:34 a. m., 384 Milwaukee avenue, used as a book store. No damage.

Murder or Suicide?

On Thursday afternoon Isaac Epstein, 22 years old, a carpenter, was found dead in his room at 61 Liberty street. It was reported to the police as a sudden death or suicide. A post-mortem examination yesterday showed that death was caused by poison. An investigation will be made.

Says She Did Not Elope.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Annie Jordan of Lafayette, whom Mrs. Martha Hazen of Jersey City accused of having eloped with Mr. Hazen last week, is at home again. She denies that she knows Hazen and threatens to sue Mrs. Hazen for slander.

Killed by a Minister.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 1.—At Cannon, a small town in Grayson county, last night, Rev. G. Harrison, a Methodist minister, killed his son-in-law, Ben Pervin, and then killed himself. Family trouble was the cause.

Emancipation Day Celebrated.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1. The colored residents of this city celebrated Emancipation day with a picnic at Cox's grove, speeches, music, and a game of base ball. Delegations attended from Clinton, Bellevue, and Galena.

A Tip on Eastern Illinois.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A hint is out in New York to buy Chicago & Eastern Illinois stock on the supposition that it will shortly rank among the gilded securities.

who were captured from an earlier expedition by tribes in the Uganda district bordering on the Albert Nyanza, and who escaped from their captors about the beginning of April, have just arrived here. They report that Emin Bey was in a situation of great difficulty. Provisions were scarce and difficult to procure, and his troops were beginning to be discouraged. On April 4 Emin received a summons from the mahdi dated Khartoum to surrender and to distant. He hesitated, the mahdi threatening to slay him unless he came. Emin also received a letter purporting to be from Euphon Bey urging him to surrender as a means to avert a massacre of the Europeans at Khartoum and Wadelai. Emin's outposts confirmed the reports of the mahdi's advance, stating that scouts on armed vessels had appeared at the confluence of the Nile and Sobat. Emin considered the Lupton letter to be a forgery, but he decided to advance himself with the bulk of his troops by the left bank of the Nile and endeavor to surprise the mahdi, compensating for the lack of provisions by the rapidity of attack. He was much harassed by the non-arrival of Stanley. Vague reports filtered from tribe to tribe. It was reported that Stanley was doomed of men and supplies and hemmed in between the Mahola country and the Albert Nyanza. Other reports were to the effect that Stanley, after several conflicts with the Matongoro and Mino tribes, had been compelled to divert his course in an unknown direction.

Deserters from Tippoo Tib's caravan testify to his willingness to assist Maj. Barttelot, but they say that owing to the rumors regarding Stanley's fate he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining men willing to penetrate into the interior.

The Arabs intend to establish commercial stations on the Upper Congo under the superintendence of the governor of Stanley falls.

BARELY ESCAPED DEATH.

Two Hundred Striking Italians Attempt to Lynch the Paymaster.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—Two hundred Italian laborers on the Mahoning railroad near Findlay, struck for higher wages and were discharged, but they were so boisterous that Hy General, the paymaster, hesitated about paying the money. The strikers procured a rope and were just about to hang him when the sheriff appeared with a posse and rescued him. There is great excitement and fears of another outbreak.

The Madeira's Long Voyage.
SEATTLE, W. T., Aug. 1.—The British bark Madeira, Capt. Max Falk, is now unloading a cargo of merchandise from Liverpool, having made the run to Puget sound in 150 days. While in a storm off Cape Horn a scum named Lamont was lost overboard while feeling a dog-sail. He could not be recovered on account of the high sea running at the time. The Madeira will load with wheat at Tacoma for England.

Clever Scheme of a Thief.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—An alarm has been sent out against a thief who wears a jumper and a pair of brown tennis shoes, and who works an old trick with great success. He pretends to be a telegraph lineman, sent to fix wires on the roof, and admitted in his capacity finds his opportunity to steal a number of private residences, and has secured quite a lot of booty.

Mrs. Cleveland's Return.

MARION, Mass., Aug. 1.—This is Mrs. Cleveland's last day at Marion, as she leaves here this evening on a special train which will take her to Fall River. Thence she takes the boat to New York, and from there she will return to Washington. Mr. Gilder will escort Mrs. Cleveland and her mother to New York. The day is fine and Mrs. Cleveland is receiving a few callers.

Thinks Stanley Is the White Pasha.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—Dr. Schweinfurth, the distinguished German explorer and authority on Africa, has written an important letter to the *Journal de Geneve* on the subject of the white pasha of Bah-el-Ghazel. After reviewing the reports which have been received the doctor comes to the conclusion that the mysterious stranger is Henry M. Stanley.

Catholic Total Abstinence Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—The catholic total abstinence societies now in convention here formed at their headquarters this morning and marched to St. James' church, headed by the 9th regiment drum corps. A solemn high mass was celebrated, and Father Morgan M. Sheedy of Pittsburg, preached a sermon.

Fatally Wounded in a Fight.

AKOLA, Ill., Aug. 1.—William Palmer, Frank Robinson, and Thomas Haden had a fight last night in which Palmer was fatally wounded by a knife in the hands of Robinson. Palmer is at the point of death and his assailants are locked up.

Threatening Weather in Illinois.

Threatening weather, local rains, nearly stationary temperature, except warmer in the northern portion, and winds generally southerly and predicted for Illinois today.

"Do you work in this neighborhood?"
"No sir."
"Where, then?"
"No place."
"Where are you going?"
"For work."
"What kind?"
"Any kind. May I have your card? I am in a position of a hurry?"
"Is yours?" he asked.
"Certainly, I haven't my case, but if you will lend me a pencil I will write you one."
"With pleasure, my dear."
"You are mistaken, Mr. — That is not my name."
"Ha, ha, ha! I see you are a little mischievous, but for all that you are my dear," producing three inches of Faber.
"A card, please."
"Bless me, I had forgotten," and the natty sack-coat was ransacked for a suitable card.
"Ah, here—this will do, I hope, in lieu of something more conventional," carefully placing on my sewing-box a small card with the address down. I reversed the pasteboard and read on the back:

DR. CHARLES GILMAN SMITH.

Office hours —

Residence —

"Dr. Smith! I know him quite well."

"Oh, you do, eh?" in a tone that left no doubt that his stock in me had dropped. I wrote:

Reporter.

THE TIMES.

and handed it to my companion, who read it with eyes that seemed to have been wired open. While he crushed the doctor's card in his left hand his right pulled out a splendid gold watch, and with a most abrupt "Didn't think it was so late, have an engagement at 9:45," was off with more alacrity than is conducive to grace. I looked after him, admiring the cut of his coat, the swing of his trousers, the polish of his shoes, and the magnificent carriage of head and shoulders, and thought:

"May the Lord deliver us working girls." I also thought that I should like to meet my car friend when I had my suffocating veil off and my good clothes on. Won't Dr. Smith inveigle him to his State street office and present me? I want to give him back his nickel and lead pencil.

"When I reached the shop at 2155 Archer avenue the tailor told me he only wanted one vestmaker and had hired her two hours ago. I then went over on Cottage Grove avenue, borrowed 25 cents from my dressmaker, and rode down to Lake street to get work in a feather-duster factory. There may have been work, but there was no elevator and I was too hot and tired to go up five flights of stairs to look for it. I chose a cigar factory on Randolph, near Dearborn street, with but three pairs of stairs to climb, and learned in the salesroom that they had all the help they needed. I tried Gomez, across the street, who had no work, but enough goodness of heart to give me a chair and a letter to two cigarmakers of his nationality. I went to see F. Garcia at 210 Clark street. He asked me if I could "strip" and I told him I could. When he wanted to know where I had worked I owned up that I didn't know anything at all about the business, but was anxious to learn and get work. He didn't know how a sewing girl would do at the 'fillers,' but you might go and talk with some of the help, for you may not be satisfied to try even."

He showed me the way across the hall to an empty room. The floor was littered with rags and paper and the dust was heavy on the walls and wood-work and in one corner was a good-sized ash-pile. Garcia rapped for entrance, but there was so much noise within that the door remained fast. When the Spaniard left me I turned the knob and came upon a big boy who was tickling his

laborers. The girls were flying around the empty room and their pursuer had both a laughing and a crying. The fun came to a stop the moment I went in and the young people gladly told me all I cared to know about the business. All they did was to "strip"—just pull the stem or mid-rib from the leaf and put it in a "book-filler." I could get \$4 a week and steady work and the next year \$5. My informant, a little girl of 15 years, has been in the shop two years and earned \$23.00 a week. She told me she was the oldest hand in the shop; that she could "strip" as fast as a man, and put the ribbon bands about the cigars before they were boxed.

At 12-45 o'clock I went into the shop and was given a chair in front of a barrel filled with bunches of tobacco called "hands" and lined with gunny-cloth. There was a little tin pail of brown water for wetting I don't know what near my chair, and on the other side a pine board three feet long and sixteen inches wide. When the tobacco leaves were stripped and laid on the board it was dubbed a "book filler" and carried off to the next room. In the shop with us were some eighteen men or more rolling the "fillers," putting on the wrappers, shaping the cigars with a broad knife, and securing the ends. Along the tables some of the men were smoking and others chewing, some with their hats on, and all in their shirt-sleeves. There were negroes, Swedes, a Chinaman, Germans, and Spaniards, whose influence on the lives of the young girls, while not really harmful, could hardly be called beneficial. I stripped leaves enough to enable me to take in the social condition of the inmates, the bad light, impure atmosphere, the choking smell of the tobacco, and the photographs and prints cut from sensational papers that were tacked on the smoke-stained walls.

From the cigar factory I went to the Excelsior Underwear company, 199 and 201 Fifth avenue, and sat for half an hour while the forewoman scolded a pale-faced girl who wore mourning. She had brought back a dozen chemises for which the house paid \$2, but the work was soiled in the making—machine oil having wet the cotton—and the forewoman refused to take it.

"What shall I do?" she asked the woman, with a voice as sad as her face.

"What does anybody do with dirty things? You will either have to pay for laundering the garments or to put out the greasy sewing and stiffer with clean thread."

Then the girl was left alone by the manager, who went up to the other end of the counter to get trimmings for six dozen chemises that a tall young Swede girl was waiting for. The forewoman wore a blue dress of plaid design with a Marseilles vest buttoned in it, and of seven rings on her left hand six were set with what appeared to be diamonds. She had jewels at her chin and in her ears and hair. She measured off the lace edging and the tape and insertion and gave minute directions about the fullness and the finish. The six dozen garments were handled up by Mr. Hyman, the proprietor, and the elevator carried her and her load to the pavement below. The seamstress told me she lived at home, and with the help of her mother made \$12 a week.

"It is very hard work though," she said, for we sew day and night. I had rather do it than work down in a shop, for I have more self-respect. All the girls are not good, and very few are in a position to go with respectable people. They go with bad company and their language is bad. Sometimes in the winter they danced till daylight and go from the hall to the shop. I don't blame them. The life of a girl who has nothing to depend on but her needle is at best a hard one. Still I don't like to be with a crowd of factory girls if I can help it. The manager and superintendent are supposed to be strict, but very seldom make any distinction in the treatment of a nice girl and one who is not so nice. I don't think I can tell you how many ways there are to insult a girl. I have had a foreman just give me a look as I passed in to my machine or handed in my sewing that made me wish I was dead. Then there are the spiteful remarks the girls say about you and the cutting remarks of the forewoman that make you feel like fainting. The cashier may have a grudge, and if

or 20 years old and a son 20 or 22 who start out to earn their living there the girl will earn on an average \$2 or \$2.50 a week more than the boy will. A girl who works steadily must be a poor hand if she does not earn \$14 a week. There is a division of labor in manufacturing collars and cuffs. The collars are cut out by men and then pass successively through the hands of girls whom we call "runners," "turners," "top-stitchers," "banders," "band-turners," "button-holders," "starchers," etc. The runners make from \$12 to \$14 a week and the other classes all the way from \$10 to \$25. It is not unusual for a skilled button-holer to make \$25, and I have paid as high as \$32 to a girl for a week's work. That is a rare exception, however. Of course this is skilled labor, but the girls become skilled in a very short time. We have girls 16 years old who can run errands or stamp the trade mark or brand on the goods who get only from \$4 to \$8, but there are not many of them compared with the mass of workers.

"You will see no cash girls in the stores in Troy. That work is done by boys. The girls can do better in the factories. Saleswomen in the stores get about \$10 a week. One of the finest saleswomen in the city came to me a few weeks ago and applied for work, believing that she could do better in the factory. I set her at work, and she made \$8.05 the first week, being, of course, an unskilled hand. In a few weeks she will make, perhaps, twice as much as she could in a store. And then our manufacturers are palaces compared with most of the places in which girls have to work in Chicago. I have been into some of these and they are simply awful. We would not allow the male and female help to work in the same room or to intermingle at all. The ceilings are high, the ventilation excellent, and the accommodations in the way of dressing-rooms, closets, etc., as good and neat as one will find in a private house. The girls dress as well and as stylishly as do the wives of the manufacturers. Many of them come to the factory in silk dresses and of other wearing apparel to match. They go into the dressing-rooms and put on their working clothes and work until noon. Then they put on their nice clothes again and go home to their dinner. It is the same in the afternoon. Milliners and shoe dealers say they sell as fine goods to the girls who work in the shirt and collar factories as they do to the wives of the richest men in town. Of course among such a large number of girls there will be some black sheep, but there are very few. The girls as a rule are refined and ladylike. The work is not considered degrading, and the girls not only have self-respect but are respected. Some of the daughters of quite well-to-do parents take work home or have it brought to them, and by putting in spare time at it make their \$3, \$6, or \$7 a week for pin-money.

"Now this state of things which we have in Troy is exceptional of course, but I believe THE TIMES, if it keeps up the agitation of this subject which it has so very ably begun, can do a great deal toward bringing about a similar condition of affairs in Chicago. The influence of a great newspaper is tremendous. I admit that I can't see a very encouraging prospect for securing an immediate increase of the girls' pay, but a very great improvement can be effected in the way of having comfortable, well-lighted, and well-ventilated quarters to work in, and in having them work separately from the men and treated generally as human beings. Factory inspectors can be made to enforce regulations and the enactment of new regulations as needed can be enforced. If a girl has nice and neat quarters to work in she will want her home to be nice and neat and will be more circumspect and ladylike herself. There was a time, not many years ago, either, when the girls in Troy were not so well off as they are now, and the newspapers had a very great deal to do in bringing about their improved condition. THE TIMES can do the same work here. It can shame the manufacturers into doing something. If it becomes widely known that this or that manufacturer pays his girls only 60 cents a day his trade is bound to be injured. All buyers are not heartless. The manufacturers will be forced, for their own protection and for the good name of their goods in the market, to treat their help better.

"The working-girls in each line of manufacturing can do a great deal toward increasing their wages if they organize. They should organize for themselves and run their own organization. They should not let any walking delegates or anyone in any other line of business control or interfere in the least. The girls in Troy have their protective association and so have the manufacturers. When any differences arise the committees of the two associations meet and settle it, usually without any difficulty. This is one of the results which is quite likely to follow agitation of the subject. I think THE TIMES is engaged in a great work, and I predict that if it persists good results will follow and that in a year from now there will be a very marked improvement in the condition of the working-girls in Chicago. It is a shame that in the most enterprising city in the west girls should be forced to work for 60 cents a day. Anyone who has a spark of humanity in his soul must pity them. I will agree to take to Troy half a car-load of girls who earn only 60 cents a day and give them a much better show than that."

KILLED BY HOT WEATHER.

Seven Fatal Cases of Sunstroke in Kansas City—Damaged by Storms.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Seven deaths have

A BOOM IN THE SENATE

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill and Many Minor Measures Pass the Upper House.

Representatives Resolve that They Will Agree to the Fortification and Ordnance Rider.

Commissioner Oberly Denies that He Has Quartered a Number of Relatives On the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up by the senate, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Call appropriating \$10,000 for the recovery of property of the late confederate states.

Mr. Edmunds said he had been a member of a committee a few years ago which investigated that whole subject and he was satisfied that the appropriation would be a waste of money. The ships referred to might be located perhaps just as in old fox-hunting times a fox might be located in a narrow cave in a mountain, but the question was how to get him out. Every cent spent in the matter would be lost.

Mr. Call said he did not know how much money had been paid to suppress information, or what officials had been corrupted to betray the honor and interest of the United States, but he did know that it was the imperative duty of every senator to see that the property of the United States was recovered, and the senator from Vermont could not evade that duty.

Mr. Gibson opposed the amendment. The confederate states had died a noble death on the field of battle many years ago, all that survived being that sentiment of honor which had beaten high in the hearts of the men who represented that fallen power.

Mr. Reagan denied the accuracy of one of the statements submitted as to the existence of confederate property in Madison and Davis counties, Texas, and said that, taking that as an example, there was no credit to be given to statements so recklessly made. He suggested that Mulberry Sellers should retire from the stage and yield his place to the author of these statements.

Mr. Call replied to many of the arguments made against his amendment, and said that he did not sympathize with Senator Gibson in the opinion that the dust of the confederacy should be buried and that its good friends should let it alone. The confederate states would live in history for the great and heroic characters which they had developed. Their fame was written in the immortal pages of history, by such illustrious characters as Lee and Jackson, and he was glad to know that the loyal heart of the north and of its soldiers responded to that sentiment. He was not ashamed of the confederacy. The confederacy had no dust, but it had the immortal glory of heroic character, of noble self-sacrifice.

Mr. Allison moved to lay Mr. Call's resolution on the table, and the motion was agreed to without division.

The bill was then reported back to the senate and all the amendments concurred in except that appropriating \$7,000 for the widow of Prof. Baird, on which Mr. Reagan demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was concurred in—yeas, 23; nays, 11.

Mr. Sherman explained that he had not voted on the amendment because he thought the appropriation too large. He would have been willing to vote for an appropriation of \$25,000, and he suggested that the amount would be reduced by the conference committee.

The bill was then passed. Mr. Plumb inquired of Mr. Allison as to the length of time which it would probably require (in view of the necessary delays of a conference) for the sundry civil bill to become a law. He made the inquiry with the object of learning the probable length of the continuance of the session.

Mr. Allison stated that there now remained undisposed of five of the regular appropriation bills—the army bill, the navy bill, the sundry civil bill, the general deficiency bill, and the fortifications bill. He thought it might be safely assumed that all the appropriation bills could be disposed of next week. He did not expect to present any appropriation bills tomorrow or next day. The senate had passed a joint resolution last Saturday extending all the appropriations till the 31st of August. As to the tariff bill, it was the intention of the committee on finance to bring that bill into the chamber at the earliest practicable moment and to have it considered with all due speed consistent with its careful consideration.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A Large Number of Bills Rushed Through Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The senate today passed the following measures:

House bill to authorize the Winona and Southwestern Railway company to build a bridge across the Mississippi at Winona, Minn.

House bill for improving the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas.

House bill to protect purchasers of land in the vicinity of Denver heretofore withdrawn as lying

lot. Before I was appointed Black appointed my brother, to a place in the pension office. With this exception he had not a relative in the war. With this exception he had four daughters that were of passing the strictest while he was superintendent of departments of the daughters, but he had said that he was using his service to get places for m

CAPITAL.

Chief Justice Fuller Sabotaged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—concluded a lease of A. L. Fourteenth street, just cost \$120,000, and will leave to Chicago tomorrow. the oath of office before but will probably wait court.

The lawyers in the late written suggestions in regard assistance of Justice Harlan between them (as to the Mr. George D. Kettner, in France, and his secret called upon Secretary of the treasury to cancel the purpose of obtaining information of this government, however, being directed national banking system.

Land Commissioner S. cancellation seventy-nine Wyoming territory aggregation Blanton Duncan of Kent this morning at the Arr H. Oberly and Gen. B. F. other across the table. A were Gen. Belknap, ex- men McMillen of Tennessee land, Wheeler of Alabama and Breckinridge of Arkansas with, Bohard Smith of the Dist. Atty. Hoge.

The latest reports from mittee are that the duty raised from \$8 to \$10 and reduced 40 per cent., just proposes to reduce it.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockworth Mr. Lockworth is the government building, and affairs with the treasury of

The fact that the river is go to the president till y Fisher's idea that it would the president to send the and let the constitutional to run, when it was well known, but had only gone a bill, therefore, was with his fishing trip does not has for studying that volu

The bond offerings today follows: Four per cents, \$127.48; four per cents, \$127.48; \$22,000 at \$127.48; coupon, \$5,000 at 8 per cents, registered, \$110 at \$107.34; \$100,000 at \$107.34; \$10,000 at \$107.34. The second \$50,000 registered cent. bonds at \$107.40-100.

THE STATE

It Will Be Formally Crates on the

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. says that the political campaign formally opened on the 9th of August. The has arranged to have mezzed towns and wards on it is believed that over on held under democratic dressed by local orators.

The second step in the meetings. These will be meetings almost immediately already been prepared by these meetings and w The chairman of the seven mittees are directed to h in their respective count and to procure at least erate speakers in the meeting.

The third step will be to try meetings to be, like t on the same evening. The ablest speakers in e districts, and will have gressional issues.

The fourth and last be a series of state and speakers of a heard at the great co state. These meetings vational issues.

The state central committee will at once issue, or George M. Haynes, chairman committee, an open Fifer, republican candid to his Springfield speech, copies of this address over the state.

are in a position to go with respectable people. They go with bad company and their language is bad. Sometimes in the winter they dance till daylight and go from the hall to the shop. I don't blame them. The life of a girl who has nothing to depend on but her needle is at best a hard one. Still I don't like to be with a crowd of factory girls if I can help it. The manager and superintendent are obliged to be strict, but very seldom make any distinction in the treatment of a nice girl and one who is not so nice. I don't think I can tell you how many ways there are to insult a girl. I have had a foreman just give me a look as I passed in to my machine or handed in my sewing that made me wish I was dead. Then there are the spiteful things the girls say about you and the cutting remarks of the foreman that make you feel like fainting. The cashier may have a grudge, and if he doesn't hold your wages back till all the other hands are paid he will throw it at you, make you take ragged bills, or give you a week's pay in small change. A cashier in a Jackson street cravat factory once rubbed his hand across my chin "to feel my whiskers," he said, and because I got angry and said I would report him he saved up all the silver that had holes and pieces and made me take it. My salary was \$3.25 that week, and some of the silver I couldn't pass. I took it to a bank and the cashier was kind enough to give me good money for it. Plenty of times the forewoman has had me discharged for being "stuck up."

"Prices here range from 20 cents to \$2 a dozen. It depends on the material. Children's drawers pay 20 cents a dozen, but there are no button-holes to work. Some shirts are \$2, some \$4, and some \$10, but most of them only pay 80 cents. Every thing is done by machine, including button-holes and gussets. The bosoms and bands are already to go in. Corset-covers pay 40 cents and chemises 20 cents each, but they have to be trimmed and the holes worked by hand. This is a mean shop, so far as prices go, but they are all alike in that particular. You have to find your own thread and you are constantly being suspected of keeping back short ends of thread."

I asked the forewoman for stitching and was given shirts at 80 cents a dozen to do. I had to pay 50 cents for the use of the machine, a No. 5 Wheeler & Wilson, and 35 cents for a spool of thread. I told the forewoman I had left my purse at home, but she said it was "all right, you can have it taken out of your wages." I asked her what the machine cost, but she didn't know, and when I ventured the information that the expiration of the patent had reduced the old price of \$85 to about \$12 she told me she "couldn't" know what I was talking about. The room where we worked was about eighteen feet wide and ten feet deep, with closet closets built out from the walls. The machines enriched the three walls and in the middle of the floor were the boxes of work. One girl was stitching wrist-bands, another had a button-hole machine and was getting 50 cents a hundred. A third was making tucked drawers at 20 cents a dozen and that a shirt at 45 cents, which I failed to finish in three hours, being unable to manage the machine.

In Tuesday's paper reference was made to the firm of Wallybush, Hill & Co., as paying 10 cents a pair for making trousers. It was a typographical error and did not contain any reference to the firm. The lowest price on their list is 15 cents, and that is for making boys' trousers.

NELL NELSON.

WILL FREE THE WHITE SLAVES.

Troy Manufacturer Agrees to Employ Factory Girls at Good Wages.

"I do not know where I have read an article that has interested me more than the one this morning in THE TIMES regarding the deplorable condition of the working girls in Chicago, said W. B. Ide last evening.

Mr. Ide is a manufacturer of collars and cuffs at Troy, N. Y., which city enjoys almost a monopoly of the manufacture of that line of goods in this country. He is stopping in Chicago for a day or two and ran across THE TIMES article accidentally.

"There are no two chapters in the bible," he said, "which are doing more good than these TIMES articles will do. I hope the paper will keep right on and let the public know the real state of things. I am a manufacturer and employ a large number of girls, and my sympathies are with them. I am glad to say that the working girls in Troy are in far better circumstances than they are here. The public may be interested in knowing by way of contrast with the situation here how the girls in Troy are treated.

"In the first place, we employ no girls under 16, that has been regulated by law. In the manufacture of collars, cuffs, and shirts, and boxes in which they are put up, there are in Troy eighty or eighty-one establishments which employ girls. There are no other manufacturing plants in Troy to speak of. Within a radius of twelve miles of the city there are 30,000 girls who are furnished work by these establishments. Fully 75 per cent. of the money paid for labor in Troy is paid to women, and the women's pay averages 25 per cent. higher than that of men. A girl has a better chance there than a boy has. If a man has a daughter 18

and is usually without any dignity. This is one of the results which is quite likely to follow agitation of the subject. I think THE TIMES is engaged in a great work, and I predict that if it persists good results will follow and that in a year from now there will be a very marked improvement in the condition of the working girls in Chicago. It is a shame that in the most enterprising city in the west girls should be forced to work for 60 cents a day. Anyone who has a spark of humanity in his soul must pity them. I will agree to take to Troy half a car-load of girls who earn only 60 cents a day and give them a much better show than that."

KILLED BY HOT WEATHER.

Seven Fatal Cases of Sunstroke in Kansas City—Damaged by Storms.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Seven deaths have occurred in this city in the past twenty-four hours from the excessive heat. The highest temperature recorded was 97, while the signal-service instrument, located on top of the postoffice, was several degrees below this figure.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 1.—An electric storm passed over here Tuesday evening. The flashes of lightning being vivid and the thunder deafening. The barns of Lang Beel, west of the city, with a valuable horse, bull, hogs, hay, and machinery, were struck and burned, entailing a loss of \$5,000, partially insured. Ed Vosburg's rye stacks, west of the town, were struck and burned. Two people and one horse during the storm were prostrated by flashes in the city, subsequently recovering. A house was damaged and the electric light and telephone poles were splintered. No loss of human life is reported.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon a storm set in and reports tonight show that considerable damage was done in the southwestern section of the city. In the manufacturing district smoke-stacks were blown or knocked down and considerable damage done to houses and fences. The flagstaff on the southern hotel was struck by lightning, causing great alarm among the guests. At Lafayette park, John Gardner, a park policeman, was struck and instantly killed, by a bolt of lightning. Miss Mabel Hong, who was standing near him, was stunned by the same bolt, and a fan she had in her hand caught fire and was destroyed. A large tree near the park was broken down. The day has been the hottest of the season. While the official figures are given at 98 degrees street readings have ranged above 100. There have been twenty-five prostrations by heat, five of them fatal.

MOVING, Ill., Aug. 1.—A heavy rain fell in this section today, breaking a hot dry spell. For several days the thermometers have reached from 95 to 100 in the shade. B. Durham, a farmer residing west of here, was sun-struck yesterday and was found unconscious, and today is in a critical condition. A carpenter named Samuel Riley of this place was overcome this morning. The rain will make the best corn crop raised here for years.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 1.—The temperature today ranged from 95 to 100 in the shade. In Mayon township, south of here, there were several cases reported of cattle being killed by the heat. About 3:30 this afternoon a breeze from the north gave relief. In half an hour the temperature had fallen about 10 degrees.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—News was brought here this evening of a heavy storm at Riverview and Ashby. Four miles northwest of Riverview the storm took the form of a small cyclone and demolished Daniel Eastman's barn, killing two horses and injuring his son.

AXMINSTER, Ill., Aug. 1.—Today has been the hottest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 100 in the shade. In many places outdoor work was suspended.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 1.—This section was visited by a severe electric storm Tuesday night, and farmers through the country report that it has killed all the church-bells.

Tipton, Ind., Aug. 2.—In the heavy storm which swept over this county last night the barn of Emory Seash, seven miles west, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, \$1,000. Considerable damage was done to growing corn.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—During the storm tonight Julia Whalen, aged 15, was killed instantly by lightning and Alice Fleming, aged 19, was badly scorched as she ran for shelter. Curiously enough both were out in the throat as if by a knife. Julia Whalen is a sister of Richard Whalen of English's opera-house, Indianapolis.

Aaron Applegate and S. W. Cox, guards at the southern penitentiary, were knocked off the prison walls and the roof of the prison foundry was torn off. Mrs. Ed Cummings and George Aldridge were struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. Numerous houses were damaged.

WARREN, Ind., Aug. 1.—The barn of John Driscoll in Lagro township was struck by lightning and burned at midnight. Loss, \$3,000.

Henry O. Johnson Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—James O. Johnson, the life-long friend of Henry Clay and executor under his will, died at Lexington, Ky., today at the age of 81.

"Herbrand" fifth wheel for buggies.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A Large Number of Bills Rushed Through Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The senate today passed the following measures:

House bill to authorize the Winona and Southwestern Railway company to build a bridge across the Mississippi at Winona, Minn.

House bill for improving the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas.

House bill to protect purchasers of land in the vicinity of Denver heretofore withdrawn as lying within the limits of certain railroad grants and afterward held to lie without such limits.

House bill for a public building at Jackson, Mich., with an amendment increasing the appropriation to \$75,000.

House bill to authorize the Kentucky Rock Gas company to lay conduit pipes across the Ohio and Salt rivers.

Senate bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Wilkesburg, Pa.

House bill to provide for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas.

House bill to extend for five years the provisions of an act for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces.

Senate bill to grant to the city of Chadron, Neb., the right to lay pipe lines across certain tracts of land.

All these bills having been acted upon under unanimous consent, Mr. Begg gave notice that hereafter he would object to bills being taken up in that way if the senate would not proceed to the regular call of the calendar.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Representatives Refuse to Concur in the Senate Fortification Clause.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The house today went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, the pending motion being that made by Mr. Townsend of Illinois to non-concur in the amendment appropriating \$2,500 for repairs to the sea-wall at Wilt's Point, N. Y.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri addressed himself to the policy which the house should follow in acting upon senate amendments which if offered in the house would be out of order. He desired to lift the house from its knees before the sanhedrin and place it on its feet asking for its rights. Mr. Burnes then opposed the establishment of a gun factory at the Watervliet arsenal.

Mr. Butterworth did not insist that the senate desired to disregard the rights of the house, but thought that it acted under the apprehension that a fortifications bill would not be reported, and deemed it wise to provide for the public defense on the army bill. He then advocated the fortifications bill as reported from the committee on appropriations as against the plan provided in the senate amendments in that the forms invited competition in the building of guns and provided for a board to pass upon their merits. In doing so he had one or two heated colloquies with Mr. Reed of Maine which were relished by the democratic side.

The pending amendment was then non-concurred in without division, as were also the amendments appropriating \$1,000 for repairs to the works on old Fort Barranca, Pensacola Bay, Fla., and appropriating \$600,000 for the manufacture or purchase of cannon and carriages.

Mr. Townsend moved to non-concur in the amendment providing for the establishment of the gun factory and for the purchase of steel. Agreed to, and the committee rose and reported its action to the house.

The recommendation of the committee as to the minor amendments was carried out, and the amendments were non-concurred in.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered a resolution declaring that the house will insist upon its disagreement to senate amendments relating to fortification and ordnance, and that the house requests a conference thereon.

Mr. Townsend raised a point of order against the resolution, and pending a decision the house adjourned.

OVERLY BLANDERED.

The Commissioner Unjustly Accused of Feeding Relatives at the Public Crib.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A German paper published occasionally here by a Teutonic gentleman who has been an active but unsuccessful candidate for every office in the District of Columbia since the present administration came in has started the story that Commissioner Overly has devoted his energies mainly to getting his relatives into office. Mr. Overly said today: "I know a number of officials who have got every remote connection of theirs into office, but this charge of nepotism, as we used to call it when Grant was president, is made against me, when I reckon that I am the most innocent man in the whole

meeting. The third step will be twenty-one strict meetings to be like the other two on the same evening. These will be the ablest speakers in each of the districts, and will have special reform gressional issues.

The fourth and last step in the series of state meetings at which able speakers of a national reputation heard at the great centers of population. These meetings will discuss national issues.

The state central committee has a will at once issue, over the signature of George M. Haynes, chairman of the committee, an open letter to Hon. Fifer, republican candidate for governor to his Springfield speech. Hundreds of copies of this address will be sent over the state.

Capt. James H. Farrell, grand master Democratic State Club League of Illinois at work for some time collecting a list organized in the state. He reports in to him to date, and says that the number will exceed seven hundred. Campaign is fully opened.

GEN. BLACK HASN'T R.

The Pension Office Isn't What It Was When Lamar Was Sec.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Black's stories of his resignation and saying that he was tired without foundation. These stories grew out of the somewhat relations between the secretary interior and the commissioner. When Mr. Vilas became secretary the pension and Indian offices were temporary rolls of employees appointed law, generally the friends of the paid out of the contingent some other resources than appropriations for salaries. Vilas abolished the temporary. The commissioner of pensions has been made in fact as well as in name to the secretary of the interior, contrast with the independence given to enjoy is marked, and not the commissioner. At the same time at the secretary's office and at the that there has ever been an intimacy in the commissioner's office, and Gen. the stories of his resignation have to injure him or at least to give him a

THE COTTON-OIL CO.

Annual Meeting Report of Election of Officers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The American trust held its annual meeting today. Flagler announced that from companies forming the trust he had most satisfactory reports. The certificates of the trust represented \$42,183,263. The net earnings for were \$2,371,376.34, expended for improvements, \$330,351.74; balance, \$2,041,024.60. No dividend was surplus earnings being reserved in furtherance of the purposes of following trustees were elected: J. H. Flagler, J. A. O. Moss, Samuel two years, Jules Aldridge, for one year, bank, W. P. Anderson, J. H. I. elected the following officers: P. Flagler; treasurer, J. A. O. Moss; J. Anderson; first vice president, J.

FLED WITH THE DIA.

A New York Man Disappeared Worth \$50,000 Are M.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Several porters of and dealers in precious like to have information of the Radcliffe, a well-known mounter ofmonds. He has vanished from haunts, and with him have gone at \$50,000. It is surmised that England—Radcliffe got most of from the importers for the purposes; but he evidently selected have been returned and he has also obtained a few stones by which have proved worthless.

Letter-Carriers Indig.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The new eight-hour law went into effect in 213 substitutes were placed on. Many of the carriers are very much what they claim is an evasion of they work only eight hours these attributed that they begin work and do not get through until They talk of holding an indignation

LITTLE "BUT ENO

as Morcillo said of his wound. W. Price's Little Pellets, which are sure, in cases of sick-headache, stipitation, and indigestion.

THE BLOOD-SUCKERS.

THE TIMES

This morning prints additional facts concerning female slavery in Chicago. It has only just begun its crusade against the rascally manufacturers who are driving the poor girls and women to death and worse. In this fight it has taken upon its shoulders the cause of the weak, the poor, and the defenseless, and it means to continue it to the bitter end. Read The Times today and tomorrow and every day. It

THE TIMES

This morning prints additional facts concerning female slavery in Chicago. It has only just begun its crusade against the rascally manufacturers who are driving the poor girls and women to death and worse. In this fight it has taken upon its shoulders the cause of the weak, the poor, and the defenseless, and it means to continue it to the bitter end. Read The Times today and tomorrow and every day. It will tell you the truth regardless of consequences.