

Chicago Times

MORNING, JULY 31, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Owing to the great demand for copies of *THE TIMES* containing the exposure of factory slavery in Chicago a large extra edition will be run off daily.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL DEAD.

the Dramatist After a Year's Confinement in Bloomingdale Asylum.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Bartley Campbell, the famous playwright, died this afternoon at the asylum for the insane. He passed peacefully, and death was so sudden that those who had been hastily sent for were unable to reach his bedside. Mr. Campbell had been in the asylum for almost a year. All arrangements will probably be made tomorrow.

Mr. Campbell was born in Allegheny City, Pa., in 1843. In 1856 he entered a Pittsburgh law office, but soon began to write for the *Pittsburgh Leader*. He made campaign speeches for the democracy in 1863 and 1864. In 1868 he started a paper in Pittsburgh and the following year moved to New Orleans. In 1870 he was the official reporter for the Louisiana representatives. His first play was a comedy called "Through Fire." It was produced in 1871, and ran four weeks. His next play, "Peril," a comedy laid in Long Branch, was produced in 1873. Many other plays from his pen followed. In 1876 Campbell went to England to produce "A Heroine in Rags" and "How Women Suffer." "My Partner," which was his last play, was produced in New York. "The Galley Slave" was produced the same season and was on the boards in that year.

Mr. Campbell was also written in the winter of 1877. He wrote "The White Slave" and "My Geraldine," which met with immediate success. In 1878 he wrote "The White Slave" and "My Geraldine," which met with immediate success. In 1878 he wrote "The White Slave" and "My Geraldine," which met with immediate success. In 1878 he wrote "The White Slave" and "My Geraldine," which met with immediate success.

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BEARS ARE ALARMED.

Much Excitement on the New York Produce-Exchange. Prices Taking a Jump.

Wheat Goes Up Three Cents and the Bulls Manage to Run the Market in Old-Time Style.

Charles Rous One of the Men Who Rush to Cover, He Buying in About One Million Bushels.

NEW YORK, July 30.—There was a regular bear hunt at the produce exchange today, and the bulls cropped genuine clover. The advancing foreign markets and cable reports of a "real calamity" to the crops in France, together with large buying orders from Paris and elsewhere, set the ball rolling and prices jumped up 3 cents a bushel amid great excitement. For a time the market was wild. The wheat pit at the produce exchange was a shouting, struggling, gesticulating mass of perspiring brokers making frantic efforts to cover their shorts as the market bounded upward under the stimulus of local and foreign buying.

Instead of the 125,000,000 bushels exported to Europe last year from this country it looks as though she would require 150,000,000 bushels, whereas it is considered doubtful, in spite of the present favorable outlook for the American spring-wheat crop, whether this country will have as much to spare for exportation as last year, as the winter-wheat crop is undoubtedly smaller than then. Most of the large New York foreign houses had orders to buy. For a considerable period all the foreign houses were short here, but the crop news from Europe of late has so frightened them that they have been getting under cover. Today's developments drove most of them to the bull side, and there was a report from Chicago that a large operator who has been acting with the bears had taken the other tack.

Today's advance in wheat, if it can be held, will add some \$12,000,000 to the wheat crop of this country. For August delivery the price ran up to 94 1/2 cents and for September to 94 1/4 cents, while in Chicago August jumped to 83 1/2 cents, the rise there, however, not being so marked as here. Charles Rous, the well-known operator, is said to have bought a million bushels to cover shorts. The foreign houses were enormous buyers.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Much excitement prevailed on Change today when it became known that there was a flurry in wheat, owing, it was said, to the wet weather in Europe. The prices have been steadily advancing since Friday and today the shorts drew heavily on the banks to cover their margins. The Baltimore market waking up an hour earlier than others, and with a prompt knowledge of activity in ocean freights, the dealer in western wheat watched the samples of southern being swept from the tables and the confident buyer bought September at 1 cent advance. Wet cables stimulated a further cent improvement, and before the official opening of other markets east and west there was much excitement among August shorts. Later there was a disposition to reflect and prices lost their buoyancy here, but still showed great strength and were less feverish, with the bulls still talking valiantly. The business here is on an expert basis. Tonnage has been chartered for 1,500,000 bushels of grain within the next six weeks.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

President Cleveland Expected to Reach Washington This Morning.

NEW YORK, July 31, 3 a. m.—The revenue cutter Chandler, having the president and party on board, ran up to the railroad pier at Jersey City at 11 o'clock last night. There was a small knot of men present, chiefly reporters. The president was first to step ashore, followed by Dan Lamont, Postmaster General Dickinson, Smith M. Weed,

THEY MET MR. CLEVELAND.

Four Well-Known Politicians Conveyed to the Presidential Yacht.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Susquehanna* has been closely watched since she took the president on board for signs of a political conference. The reporters on duty up to Saturday night had discovered nothing, but this morning the *Times* printed the following from Fire Island:

"More significance than was at first apparent has been attached by some to the visit to Fire Island Saturday night of four gentlemen of political fame. William Johnson, editor of the *Albany Argus*, came down on the night boat in company with Tax Commissioner Coleman and Excise Commissioner Andrews of New York. These three gentlemen were in the office of the Surf House at 8 o'clock when Col. Lamont and Mr. Stickney came ashore. Col. Lamont conversed for some time with Mr. Johnson, and then he and Mr. Stickney returned to the *Susquehanna*. An hour later Messrs. Johnson, Andrews, and Coleman walked down to the end of the pier. The *Susquehanna's* launch happened along and they seized the opportunity to inspect Mr. Stickney's yacht. All three got into the launch and went over to her. The fourth gentleman known in politics was even more discreet. Mr. Henry Watterson had been seen on the train to Babylon which connects with the Fire Island boat, and the report was spread that he had missed the steamer and would stay in Babylon all night. Sammis' private yacht, the *Zingara*, made a trip to Babylon shortly after 7 o'clock, and when she came back two hours later she went alongside the *Susquehanna* before coming to her wharf. This was just about the time that Messrs. Johnson, Andrews, and Coleman went on board from the launch. Only one passenger was transferred from the *Zingara* to the *Susquehanna*, and that one was Mr. Watterson. It was after 11 o'clock when Messrs. Johnson, Andrews, and Coleman came ashore. Mr. Watterson remained on board the *Susquehanna* all night and boarded the 4:30 p. m. train for New York yesterday at Patchogue, L. I. Between Fire Island and Patchogue there is a dreary waste of water. On the train a reporter accosted Mr. Watterson. 'I thought I saw you get on the train at Patchogue,' said the reporter. 'Well, well,' Mr. Watterson ejaculated, with an air of genuine astonishment. 'How do you find out everything, don't you?' Not a word would Mr. Watterson say in regard to the subjects discussed on the *Susquehanna* last night, but he admitted having been on board. There is no regular communication between Fire Island and Patchogue, and the only way in which Mr. Watterson could have reached the latter point in time for the New York train was by being dropped there from the *Susquehanna*."

A CUP OF COLD POISON.

Ida Purdue Seeks Succor in a Deadly Draught.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30.—Ida Purdue, the daughter of C. R. Purdue, a well-known merchant and farmer of this place, killed herself by poison last night. Several years ago Mr. Purdue was a prosperous merchant in this city, and at that time his daughter was one of the belles of the town. She became infatuated with a printer, and to preserve her honor as far as possible her parents consented to her marriage with him. He was a wild young man and soon deserted her. The young wife then sought the company of dissolute men. Her parents thought her mind was affected and had her sent to the insane asylum at Indianapolis. At this time she applied for a divorce, and it was granted, although neither party to the suit was present, one being in the asylum and the other out of town. She was sent back from Indianapolis and pronounced sane.

She continued her former reckless course, and was again taken to the asylum; but this time was refused admittance. As the new asylum for the insane at Logansport is now open her father determined to try to secure her admittance there and was to start with her today. This was the immediate cause of the suicide. The girl was but 15 years of age and attractive in appearance.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Miss L. M. Wilkin, a teacher in school 14, Easton, N. J., was found dead in her bed this morning by her mother who went to call her. On a stand near the bed stood a glass with a grain of hydrocyanic acid, and an autopsy revealed a large portion of that poison in her stomach. Miss Wilkin was 20 years of age. She was of a lively disposition but frequently talked about committing suicide. Her friends had no idea that she would ever carry out the threats. On several occasions she invited some of her friends to accompany her and see her jump into the chasm at the falls. She complained at times of harsh treatment from her father, but it was not known that she had any other trouble.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—A distinguished-looking stranger, about 35 years old, evidently a Russian, who declines to give his name, but says he is from Philadelphia, made a desperate attempt to kill himself tonight on the beach

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Further Details of the Factory Investigation Conducted by "The Times" Lady Reporter.

A Cloak Concern Where Nothing but Fear of the Law Seems to Prevent the Use of the Lash.

A Sickly Child of Fifteen Compelled to Work Nine and a Half Hours for Sixteen Cents.

The Unfortunates Insulted and Abused by Their Employer and Humiliated by the Forewoman.

Eighty Cents a Week for Laboring from 7:30 in the Morning Until 5:30 in the Evening.

I did not realize the ignominious position of respectable poverty till I went to Ellinger's cloak factory, 282 Madison street, where labor is bondage, the laborer a slave, and flesh and blood cheaper than needles and thread. Corporations are said to be without heart, but this concern is a commercial inquisition. It puts its help on the plane of slavery and nothing but civil law prevents the use of the lash.

The factory is on the third floor of the large brick building at the east end of Madison street bridge on the south side of the street.

Elevator? Not much.

An elevator is a luxury and luxuries have no place at Ellinger's. You will be short of breath when you reach the top of the fourth flight, but in recovering you have time to take in the surroundings—a great barn of a place, with the single charm of good light. There is plenty of vacant room, but the women are huddled together, elbows touching, along the line of machines. Beneath the west windows flows the river; at the south end of the room, not ten feet from the crowded table, is a tier of closets, and on hot days the combined odor of the two is shocking. Nobody in his employ dare complain about smells, cold, heat, work, wages, or rules. But whoever heard of martyrs complaining?

My experience began at 7:30 a. m. and lasted just three hours. When I climbed the dusty stairs I took a ten-minute rest at the top. Everybody was at work but a hungry-looking man about 27 years old, with skin the color of a Russia turnip and thin, peaked features. He was dressed in a pair of heelless slippers, a white shirt, and a pair of shop pants that Willoughby, Hill & Co. pay 18 cents for making. Neither collar, vest, coat, nor suspenders burdened his emaciated form. He moved among the workers with a cat-like tread, his shoulders drooping and his knees opening and shutting with a sort of accordion movement at every step. He passed me several times as I stood at the desk and eyed me so unpleasantly that I turned my back to him.

After waiting at the desk for three-quarters of an hour I asked the clerk, a sweet little girl of 16 years, with pretty red cheeks and dark eyelashes and hair, for work, and was told to wait till the forelady came round. A dozen girls were waiting, too, some with cloaks, others with check-books and tickets, and a few with hand-made fringe. The

...surpassed by any living dramatist. The unquestioned dramatic instinct, but no capacity. It was this defect that inhibited his business affairs in such irremediable money was squandered in unfortunate investments—carrying more real estate than he had any way for purchasing a theater lease without the money to carry it, and, failing with three new plays under a time when his capacity was wavering. This provoked him so deeply that he had to be appointed and most of his rights, and royalties were disposed of. Campbell had no assets left when his debts are paid. Campbell had a wife and two boys and two girls.

White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

THE ELEVATED ROAD.

...ations for Active Work Being Rapidly Pushed Forward.

South-Side Elevated Railway company is energetically in the matter of getting its way, and the attorneys having the work are pressing themselves yesterday as planned with the progress made. A motion proceedings have been for the south of Congress street, and inside of the city cases will be begun for all property to twelve streets. Some property-holders have advanced the proposition that the company go to the council and get to use the alleyway, and have offered to the consent of the abutting property holders.

...suggestion has not yet been considered. It is on the theory that the road could be built by using the alley, but the company's plan is not contemplated anything of the kind. It is not approved in the matter.

...obert, who is at the head and front of the work, will be here in a few days with a force of men and will complete a survey of the road to be occupied by the road. A survey was made in the proceedings, but it was not sufficient to work on, nor did it extend to the city limits. The road is to reach the city limits, as was originally intended, hence the survey must be laid out and some of the work must be done about securing the right of way. Then, again, the plans for the construction of the road will have to be agreed upon, and they must meet the approval of the city of public works. The selection will take considerable time and labor. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is scarcely probable that the road will be done on the construction of the road before next spring. The contracts for the road, however, the material gotten out, and in the meantime the question of building the road after all of the contracts have been arranged will not be a job.

White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

SUICIDES OF A DAY.

...lgan Man Ends His Life Almost as Did Anarchist Ling.

ET, Mich., July 30.—The body of Michael Ling, a single man 40 years old, was found near the depot today with his head completely cut off. It is supposed he committed suicide by the use of a stick of Hercules powder in his hand, and touching it. The brains and skull were found for a hundred feet around.

...D., July 30.—Fred Brock, a school-keeper, died by suicide this evening by shooting. The cause is unknown.

An Excursion Steamer Sunk.

A. Minn., July 30.—The steamer Belle of Lake Superior, with 130 excursionists on board left for Lake Superior Sunday morning. The boat was wrecked on a large ledge. When about two miles above the La Crosse bridge one of the propellers struck a snag, breaking the shaft and knocking a hole in the stern. The boat drifted through the draw-bridge, safely and drifted to the shore, where it sank in three feet of water. The people were on the shore at the time. There is no panic and no fear.

Organized for the East.

H. Hale was last night elected president of the Polytechnic hall. Ernest Prussing was president, George Jones secretary and the others in the treasury. The society will have a social and evening lectures on Sundays during the month of October, and November.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

...t Ro, July 30.—An 8-year-old daughter of a man named Roland was burned to death by the explosion of a lantern this morning, and the man of the house received fatal injuries. The house was destroyed. The residence of Mrs. McLaughlin was destroyed.

Holders on a Strike.

...H. N. N. O., July 30.—Thirty holders in J. J. machine works struck this morning over the discharge of a foreman. They are at the real reason for his discharge was his being in the hands of labor.

bles stimulated a further cent improvement, and before the official opening of other markets east and west there was much excitement among August shorts. Later there was a disposition to reflect and prices lost their buoyancy here, but still showed great strength and were less feverish, with the bulls still talking valiantly. The business here is on an export basis. Tonnage has been chartered for 1,500,000 bushels of grain within the next six weeks.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

President Cleveland Expected to Reach Washington This Morning.

NEW YORK, July 31, 3 a. m.—The revenue cutter Chandler, having the president and party on board, ran up to the railroad pier at Jersey City at 11 o'clock last night. There was a small knot of men present, chiefly reporters. The president was first to step ashore, followed by Dan Lamont, Postmaster General Dickinson, Smith M. Weed, Collector Magone, and Surveyor Bantam. Of the original fishing party two were missing.

Dan Lamont gave the following account of the trip after leaving Fire Island on Sunday:

"We sailed off the Sound, rounded Block Island, and anchored off Whitestone, L. I., Friday and Saturday. We averaged about sixty-five sea bass a day. The president got a fair share of them. We got up early this morning and went down and cruised off Long Branch and Seabright. We fished a little from the yacht, but the catch was not large. We came up the bay about dark this evening, and called about the bay for a time until the revenue cutter came down for us."

At the depot the president at once went into a palace car and returned. Only Dan Lamont and Don Dickinson returned with him to Washington on the "owl train" that left the depot at 12:30 this morning. It will reach Washington at 7 a. m.

MR. GLADSTONE ON COPYRIGHT.

He Corrects an Error Made in a Dispatch from London.

BUFFALO, July 30.—A dispatch of July 1 from London said: "Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Edinburgh Printing and Allied Trades, says he supports their agitation against the American copyright bill, but his public modeling as a politician at the present stage might tend to stimulate the jealousy and susceptibilities of American protectionists, thus ignoring those who fight the battle of justice and good sense." "Let us," he said, "as politicians, leave the case in the hands of the great American people. Agitation can make the case fully known, and possibly they will find the government disposed to moderate."

On seeing this dispatch Anna Katherine Green, the novelist, wrote to Mr. Gladstone and today she received the following letter under date of July 30:

"The paragraph does not quote my words. I strongly support international copyright, but I told the Edinburgh printers they were right in objecting to restrictions which I believe would prevent the use of the same type-forms in both countries, while I advised them of the danger of any presumptuous interference."

A Town Nearly Destroyed.

CARMEL, Ill., July 30.—The town of Eldorado, Saline county, was almost wiped out of existence by a fire that broke out at 1 o'clock this morning. The fire started in the rear of the Westbrook building, a large two-story frame. The building was destroyed. It contained the Harzware harness store, the large grocery and agricultural stores of Shelton & Westbrook, Hardesty's barber shop, Masonic, Grand Army of the Republic, and Oriental Order of Humanity halls, and the police-magistrate's office. Nothing saved except the Masonic charter. The flames spread to the west, consuming Bowler's produce house and contents, Parish Brothers' saloon, and part of the contents of the empty Tetrak building. The fire was of incendiary origin. This is the second serious fire the town has suffered within two weeks.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 30.—The Ackley house, one of the leading hotels at Ackley, was burned this afternoon. Loss \$7,000.

Two Officers Fatally Wounded.

CONWAY, Ark., July 30.—Particulars have been received of the fatal wounding of two deputy sheriffs while attempting to arrest Fred Conway, a farmer residing eighteen miles from here. While Deputy Sheriff Witt was reading the warrant to Conway the latter drew a knife and stabbed the officer in the left side. Conway's wife and two sons then attacked Witt, who drew his pistol and fired at Conway, but the ball struck the other officer, Deputy Sheriff Loyd, in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Neither of the officers can recover. Sheriff Dawson has sent a posse after Conway, but he will not be taken alive.

Both Are Anxious to Marry.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Steve Brodie, the bridge-jumper, from whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rescued Gertrude Lord, 16 years old of Albany, to be taken and sent to the Institution of Mercy until 21 years of age, procured a writ of certiorari today, returnable tomorrow, for the purpose of securing her release. Brodie and Gertrude still declare themselves anxious to marry.

...inmate at Logansport is now open her father do-termined to try to secure her admittance there and was to start with her today. This was the immediate cause of the suicide. The girl was but 15 years of age and attractive in appearance.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Miss L. M. Wilkin, a teacher in school 14, Paterson, N. J., was found dead in her bed this morning by her mother who went to call her. On a stand near the bed stood a glass with a grain of hydrocyanic acid, and an autopsy revealed a large portion of that poison in her stomach. Miss Wilkin was 20 years of age. She was of a lively disposition but frequently talked about committing suicide. Her friends had no idea that she would ever carry out the threats. On several occasions she invited some of her friends to accompany her and see her jump into the chasm at the falls. She complained at times of harsh treatment from her father, but it was not known that she had any other trouble.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—A distinguished-looking stranger, about 35 years old, evidently a Russian, who declines to give his name, but says he is from Philadelphia, made a desperate attempt to kill himself tonight on the beach near the excursion house, first by drowning and then by firing two shots with a revolver, one of which took effect in the region of the heart and the other penetrated his lung. He is in a critical condition. The man admits it was a love affair that prompted the deed.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

LYNCHERS IN PURSUIT.

An Officer in Indiana Shot Down by a Desperate Man—A Lively Hunt.

TIPTON, Ind., July 30.—George Crutchfield, a constable of Madison township, came to Tipton today and swore out a warrant for John Hadley, charged with stealing a horse, saddle, and other articles. Hadley is a desperate character. Sheriff Bates and Crutchfield started in pursuit of Hadley and when near Curtisville, ten miles north-east of here, the two officers separated. Crutchfield met Hadley coming down the road in a wagon and informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest. A few words passed, when the two men pulled their revolvers. Crutchfield's weapon missed him and Hadley shot him three times. He then escaped. Telegrams were sent to Tipton for more officers, and men are searching for the murderer. Crutchfield is dead and Hadley will be lynched if captured. Telegrams have been sent to the surrounding towns in order to prevent his escape.

Iowa's Freight Rates.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—Commissioner Campbell was again on the stand today. Solicitor Withrow propounded a series of questions as to whether the Union Pacific earning \$18.00 a mile and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific earning over \$8.00 a mile should be required to work under the same schedule. He believed the people of Iowa would be the losers by \$50.00 a day if the present injunction were to be made perpetual and the May 10 tariff continued. Witness produced some correspondence showing an increase of from 50 to over 50 per cent. in rates under the May 10 tariff, and especially heavy discriminations against Iowa in favor of Minneapolis on flour and in favor of Chicago on lumber.

The Fire Record.

The following is a record of yesterday's fires as kept in the fire-alarm office:

At 10:25 a. m., from box 358, in two-story frame building occupied by George Ledier; damage nominal.

At 2:21 p. m., box 385, in shed rear of 160 North Carpenter street, occupied by Mrs. C. H. McCoy; damage nominal. Communicated to Felix Andrews, dwelling at 158 North Carpenter street; damage \$10.

At 6:21 p. m., false still to engine 13.

At 7:21 p. m., from box 825, in two-story frame dwelling at 714 Wells street; damage \$20. Explosion of oil lamp.

A Vessel Sinks Near Alton.

ALTON, Ill., July 30.—The Judith, a freight and passenger steamer which ran between St. Louis and Rochester, Mo., struck a snag about twelve miles above the mouth of the Missouri river yesterday and sank in five minutes. The boat broke in two and became a total wreck. She had ten passengers on board who were safely landed with most of their personal effects. The Judith had four thousand sacks of wheat and a lot of live stock aboard. The animals swam ashore, but the wheat is a total loss.

Broker Johnes Declared Insane.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A sheriff's jury today decided Broker Charles A. Johnes to be insane. Johnes was one of the most daring operators that ever appeared on the floor of the stock exchange. He had led a double life, being known on West Forty-fifth street as Mr. Marvin. He maintained two elegant establishments, including liveries with separate coachmen.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

Cooler Weather for Illinois. Fair and slightly cooler weather, with north-westerly winds, is predicted for Illinois today.

...thin, peaked features. He was dressed in a pair of heelless slippers, a white shirt, and a pair of shop pants that Willoughby, Hill & Co. pay 12 cents for making. Neither collar, vest, coat, nor suspenders burdened his emaciated form. He moved among the workers with a cat-like tread, his shoulders drooping and his knees opening and shutting with a sort of automatic movement at every step. He passed me several times as I stood at the desk and eyed me so unpleasantly that I turned my back to him.

After waiting at the desk for three-quarters of an hour I asked the clerk, a sweet little girl of 16 years, with pretty red cheeks and dark eyelashes and hair, for work, and was told to wait till the forelady came round. A dozen girls were waiting, too, some with cloaks, others with check-books and tickets, and a few with hand-made fringe. The fringe-girl I spoke to. She told me she received 5 cents a yard for making an imitation of seal-ball fringe, such as winter cloaks are trimmed with. She had a piece three yards and a quarter long that had taken her all the previous day to make. Here was a child of 15 working nine and a half hours a day for a competence of 16 1/2 cents. Will the Prairie avenue woman who, at the suggestion of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, is trying to find one hundred girls who are earning less than 23 cents a day please enter Maggie W— on the list, and will the women of the Protective agency, who want a new field of inquiry, call and see this slim, snake-gaited, jaundice-faced creature who has gained of this human mill.

Maggie's fringe being measured and her book checked she was given another box of material and went off to weave it into tassel-trimming. The girl who took her place would not be interviewed. She didn't know how much stitchers earned and wouldn't tell nobody how much a week she could make. She was, possibly, 25 years old, with a deathly pale face, and looked as though she hadn't eaten any breakfast. Her successor was less reticent. "I'm here since May, but I don't like it; the boss is a horrid thing. Him and the forelady watch us all the time, and they don't give us hardly any work. I can only make one cloak a day; some pays 30 cents, some 40 cents, and some 50 cents. Yesterday I had only 60 cents coming to me for two days. Are you long here? Oh, you won't stay. They search your bag and your pocket when you go home nights to see if you have any thread or pieces about you."

Before I had a chance to talk with another unfortunate the little rosy-cheeked clerk told me "It's against the rules for new hands to stand here. You must go over by the stairs and wait till the forelady comes." I smiled at the pretty child and she rewarded me by bringing a chair to me a few minutes later. All means of communication being cut off I amused myself making sketches of the shirted, slippered, sleuth-like creature as he passed.

"This pastime was interrupted by the appearance of a fat woman. She had on a black sateen suit that fitted her puffy figure like the raiment of a well-boiled suet pudding. She carried herself like a drum-major on dress parade and by way of ornaments wore a gold watch with a double coil of gold chain at her belt, gold earrings, a gold breast-pin, gold cuff-buttons, and two gold rings. Bigger than bust or bustle was the woman's head I discovered when I asked:

"Are you the forewoman?"

"Forelady, yes. What do you want?"

"Work."

"What can you do?"

"Sew."

"Where have you been working?"

"Never! Rip company!"

"Want to stitch?"

"No, I would rather finish."

"Give your name to the clerk."

I complied and was entered on his book as the resident of a vacant lot on Monroe street. The forewoman selected a bundle as

big as a Kaimochatka baby from a mountain of bangles and said:

"Here, go over there and wait till I come."
"How much do you pay for this class of work?"

"I don't know. It seems to me you're mighty particular."

"If you don't know who does?" I asked.
"You make me dizzy," she said, dropping the bundle and giving me a look of intense disgust. She took a small book from her pocket containing the price-list and asked me what number.

"I don't know."

"Look."

"Where?"

"You'll come down a peg or two—before long," and with a groan she bent over the bundle at her feet, flushed apologetically, and said: "300." Referring again to her price-list: "Them's 65 cents," and left me.

I raised that 65-cent ulster and with my arms folded about the fuzzy, ill-smelling thing, moved "down there," as directed, and halted at the edge of a huge rag-box. Here I stood for twenty minutes, when the forewoman came aft and bade me "this way." I pursued. There was a halt about the middle of the shop and I seized it for a "scoop."

"How many girls have you here?"

"Never counted them."

"What can experienced cloak hands earn in a day?"

"Never asked them."

"How much of your salary is for politeness?"

"You can sit here," pointing to a cane chair with half the seat gone. "That girl with the black dress will do 'your stitching; the one at the end of the second table will bind the seams, and Annie down there in the brown calico—she's fixing the machine now—will give you any help," and she was off.

"I beg your pardon, did I understand you to say I would get 65 cents for making this cloak?" following her.

"Now you're just a little bit too fresh. If you don't want the work, say so."

"I do want the work, but I want to know what it will pay first."

"This is a 65-cent cloak. Do you get that through your head? The stitcher gets 20 cents, the binder gets 15 cents, and you get 30 cents for finishing if the work is right. If it isn't, you get out."

I thanked her and was alone. Here I thought lay my fortune. Thirty cents for making a long cloth cloak; after the seams were stitched. It had to be trimmed down the back goes, around the collar, cuffs, and pockets with mohair plush; the sleeves had to go in, eighteen buttons sewed on, eighteen holes worked, and all the seams and edges faced with black muslin. Thirty cents! To save my life I couldn't have finished the garment in ten hours. I was just reaching that conclusion when the forewoman appeared with a small book, two checks, and a piece of tailor's chalk as big as a dime.

"Your number is 190; chalk it on all these pieces and if you lose any you will be fined."

"How much?"

"How much? You cheeky thing! The cost of the cloth and the cutter's time. That's how much. Give this check to the binder and that one to the stitcher."

"Will you please tell me how this side gore goes?"

"Go to Annie. I ain't here to learn you how to sew."

"May I have a needle?"

"Furnish your own needles."

"May I have basting cotton?"

"There ain't any. You have to wait till it gets here."

I gave a girl a penny for a needle and stole some thread from an absentee's stock. Then I waited fifteen minutes while the binder got through and basted up the seams for the stitcher. That much done I got to work on the plush. The forewoman passed by and told me I was not "showing enough fur. Go over to the sample and look at the work." She sneered when I asked where the samples were, but a neighbor volunteered the information. There was no sample on the rack and I stepped over to inform the forewoman, who curtly told me it was none of her affair.

"Will you please tell me how wide to make this trimming?"

"Go to Annie."

Poor Annie was doctored a machine and said "in a minute." On her way to me three stitchers implored her to look at their miserable implements and I waited patiently till I caught sight of the forewoman looking at her bangs in a hand-glass. Apologizing for the intrusion I asked her

time she worked in a box factory and made good wages, but the work was not steady, and last January she came to Wetherells.

"And what do you think she did?"

She earned 20 cents a week cutting dress reeds from 7:30 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the evening. Annie will be 17 years old in September. Here's her account of the work:

"Oh, yes, I like it. They don't pay much, but the forelady's good to me, and Mr. Salsbery is awful kin. The girls is nice, too. The only thing I don't like is they're always cuttin' me down. I can't make hardly nothing."

"Last week? Oh, last week I wasn't here. I staid home. It was so hot I didn't want to take the trouble to come down for 13 cents a day and walk and put up my lunch."

Thinking the girl's calculations were amiss I turned to her mother, who confirmed the statement, adding: "It don't pay to feed the kid to work on the pay she's getting."

"It's what all the girls gets," added Annie, beginning to cry. I played mother for a little while, told her she was a good girl to help her parents and not to mind, for there was plenty of work, and if she comes to THE TIMES I'll help her get it.

After the Irish gray eyes had been dried with both corners of her little black shawl she gave me the prices at which she had been working. Here they are:

One cent a gross for cutting steels in eleven, fifteen, and eighteen inch lengths. The work is done by machine, the operator using one foot and both hands constantly.

Four cents a gross for sewing buckles on bustles. Three cents a dozen for lasting bustles.

Four cents a dozen for springing bustles. Twenty cents a dozen for putting elastic on reeds and boxing the same.

Wages in this department vary from 30 cents to \$3 a week, \$1.50 being a very fair average, and this, too, for girls of 19 years and less.

When the manager had dismissed his guest he waited on Annie's mother, who turned traitress, betraying her own child to the enemy in this style: "Can Annie come back, sir?" she asked.

"Why, I guess so. What's been the matter?" Annie rolled her finger up in black fringe, hung her head, and allowed the tears to stream down her cheeks.

"Oh she's so sassy," kindly volunteered the mother, "and she comes home to me with a batch of stories every night about your cuttin' down the prices. Sure I can't believe a word she says."

"Well, you come back in the morning, Annie, and I'll see what we can do for you." With this dismissal, poor Annie followed her mother, who doubtless felt that she had done her duty by the child.

I recited my piece to the low-voiced gentleman, who said there was plenty of work in the bustle department, but he guessed it wouldn't be pleasant for me, as the girls were only 16 or so. I tried to assure him that I didn't care about the company, that I only wanted a chance to make a living for myself.

"Well, I don't think you could earn enough to support yourself at machine work. Come in about Monday and I think we can give you something at \$3 or so."

"Three dollars a week?"

"Yes."

"God have mercy on the girls," I said reverently and departed.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Weekly Report of the Illinois Agricultural Department—Other Sections.

SPRINGFIELD, July 25.—The crop correspondents of the State department of agriculture have made the following report for the week ending July 25:

The crop conditions in the main are as favorable as on the 21st of July in the central and northern divisions of the state, and in the few southern counties visited by the late rains. The weather has been favorable during the past week for saving the hay and grain crops, and the growing crops have had the benefit of seasonable temperature.

The condition of corn is good, and in nearly all portions of the state the prospects are more favorable for this crop than last week. In some localities in southern Illinois there are complaints of lack of sufficient moisture for the corn. This is especially the case in the chinch-bug region. The late corn in many localities stands much in need of cultivation.

Oats—The harvest of this crop is nearly completed in the northern counties. Some threshing has been done in central and southern Illinois, and the yield and quality are good except in sections where the crop was badly lodged by the storms.

Wheat—Threshing is well advanced in the central and southern counties. The quality of wheat is not up to an average, and in the chinch-bug region the yield per acre is unsatisfactory. The yield and quality of spring wheat are nearly up to an average. The area devoted to spring wheat in this state is very limited, and confined to a few northern counties. In some of the southern and northern counties pastures are reported as needing rain.

The complaints of the injury to crops from chinch-bugs and other insects have not for many years been so numerous or so generally distributed as during the present season. Farmers in many of the southern counties are holding mass-meetings for the purpose of determining upon the

A JURY TO CONVICT.

The Commission to Investigate the Charges Against Parnell Unfair and Partisan.

Two of the Members Are Tories and the Other Is a Seventeenth Century Anti-Irish Bigot.

Absolutely No Limit to the Charges and Allegations That the Extraordinary Tribunal May Consider.

LONDON, July 30.—The house of commons went into committee tonight on the bill to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of judges in the commission to five. If it was to inquire into the whole history of the National league extending over nine years, if the league embraced members in every part of the world, it would take several years before the inquiry could be finished. Much evidence might have to be sought abroad. Three judges were not sufficient unless the inquiry were limited.

Mr. Matthews said the government could not accept the amendment, and that Mr. Sexton had exaggerated the task before the commission. Doubtless the course of the inquiry would lead to investigations abroad, but there would be no difficulty in taking such evidence.

Mr. Sexton then reminded Mr. Matthews that the commission dealt with charges for murder and outrage, and that everything might turn upon examination of witnesses in New York and Australia. He was surprised at the nomination of Justice Day after his conduct during the inquiry into the Belfast riots.

Mr. Anderson was astonished that the government dared to propose a tribunal to have power to appoint other commissioners to take evidence abroad.

Mr. Parnell urged the house to recollect that they were discussing a proposal to provide a substitute for the jury. While in England a jury of twelve was always provided it was proposed that the settlement of important, far-reaching Irish issues be involved in an inquiry to depend upon the verdict of two men. ("Hear.")

"Hear." There was no precedent for the commission. He denied that it was any favor to the Irish members. On the contrary, it was waiving their ordinary position as citizens in accepting the commission. They put the public under an obligation. While the inquiry was pending he ought to be protected from press attacks. The leading London conservative paper of today had declared that the question was no longer as to his innocence or guilt, but as to the best means to prove him guilty. ("Hear.") "Hear." Was he to be held responsible for everything Patrick Ford said or did in America, while the government were not responsible for what their organs did? ("Irish cheers.")

Mr. Labouchere called in question Justice Day's fitness to serve in the commission, because in a recent trial of three Irishmen for assault held in Liverpool Justice Day said such a dastardly, cowardly, and brutal crime could not have happened in England except among the Irish.

The speaker reminded Mr. Labouchere that the house was not discussing the qualifications of the members of the commission.

Mr. Labouchere explained that he desired to show the necessity of neutralizing the influence of Justice Day by increasing the number of judges.

The amendment was then voted down—190 yeas and 233 nays.

In replying to a number of questions from the Parnellites Mr. Balfour defended the fitness of Dr. Barr to inspect Irish political prisoners. He would not suspend him. An English doctor was selected to visit the Irish prisoners because Irish doctors would be subjected to the severest intimidation. The verdict of the Mitchellstown jury was unwarranted. Every effort would be made to bring the real truth about the Mandeville case before the country. ("Cheers.")

Replying to the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, the solicitor general for Ireland agreed to adjourn the trial of Mr. O'Kelly to enable him to vote on the commission bill.

Mr. Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day,

of fairness was that the nationals should be by a jury of three English political opponents.

Upon division the vote stood: For Justice 233; against him, 190. The names of Justices Hannen and Justice Day were agreed to with division.

Mr. Anderson moved to omit the word "tions" in the clause empowering the commission to "inquire into the charges and allegations against certain members of the house of commons."

Mr. Sexton intended that the word was and useless, giving an indefinite scope to the inquiry.

Sir William Harcourt challenged the government to explain the meaning of the word "tions."

Solicitor General Clarke declined to whereupon Sir William said: "The object of retention of the word appears to be to every kind of calumny, unrestrained by any judicial principles lying at the foundation of justice."

Mr. Sexton said the government was going ther in behalf of the Times than the Times desired to go.

After nearly three hours' discussion the amendment was rejected—235 to 230.

Mr. R. T. Reid, liberal, proposed an amendment restricting the inquiry to accusations of crime in murder or violence.

Mr. Matthews said the object of every amendment on the paper was to limit and control the scope of the inquiry. If Mr. Reid's amendment were adopted it would exclude arson and sedition. He reminded the house that the commission were not confined to complicity in crime, it tended to conditional and continuance.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor thought it hardly decent the bill should be defended by Mr. Matthews owed his introduction into political life to a woman Rossa. [Laughter.] He supported amendment, but was willing to have it altered as to include condemnation of crime.

Mr. Matthews denied Mr. O'Connor's assertion with reference to the former's entry into politics.

Mr. O'Connor repeated his statement, that Mr. Matthews owed his first election to unpopularity of Sergeant Parry, which secured Mr. Matthews the Fenian vote.

Mr. Matthews admitted that he owed his election to the demerits of Sergeant Parry, but that he had never seen or communicated with O'Donovan Rossa.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan said it was an important amendment. If the opposition had thought bill was wanted for any other purpose than to inquire into complicity in crimes the bill never have been read the second time.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the amendment. He said, was not to inquire into the crime of campaign or boycotting, except so far as necessary to show complicity in crime. Although was no lawyer, he ventured to say that amendment was carried it would be impossible to inquire into the first letter which the Times attributed to Mr. Parnell, and it would show many of the Times' charges.

Mr. Parnell said he had not before had opportunity to acknowledge the compliment. Chamberlain paid him on a recent occasion recollection of Mr. Chamberlain was that he was a minister he was always anxious the Irish party forward to do work which he felt was afraid to do. After he became a minister he was always most anxious to betray to the party the secrets of the cabinet and to encourage while in the cabinet, to undermine their plans in the interests of the Irish party. The inquiry was extended to these matters would be able to make good his words in monetary and other evidence that had no force.

At this point the debate was adjourned.

During the absence of the speaker for chair Mr. O'Connor referred to Mr. Chamberlain as "Judas" Chamberlain. When the speaker returned Mr. Chamberlain complained of the Mr. O'Connor's expression, withdrew the objection and expressed regret.

The Standard says it is believed that Justice Day will now refuse to serve on the Parnell mission. Several Christiansians support amendment in favor of his retention.

Mr. O'Donnell has sent a letter to the protesting against the proposed Parnell mission as an interference with his right of suffrage in a motion for a new trial.

The action of William O'Brien against the Constitution has resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. O'Brien for £200 damages. Mr. O'Brien took for Dublin tonight. A great crowd gathered at the railway station to see him, and much enthusiasm was displayed. Mr. O'Brien speaking from the train, said he considered verdict in his libel suit a death-blow to "Irishism and Crime."

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN DENMARK.
A Hearty Welcome to Copenhagen Expressed by King Christian.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The German and Danish squadrons met at 9 o'clock this morning short distance south of Dragor. King Christian and Crown Prince Frederick boarded the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was the Danish colors, and extended a cordial greeting to Emperor William. The sailors of the Danish vessel named the yards and cheered Danish squadron. Emperor William accompanied King Christian and the crown prince aboard Danish yacht, which displayed the German

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Poor Annie was doctoring a machine and said "in a minute." On her way to me three stitchers implored her to look at their miserable implements and I waited patiently till I caught sight of the forewoman looking at her bangs in a hand-glass. Apologizing for the intrusion I asked her if the sample had come yet.

"No."

"I wish you would kindly show me how wide to make this trimming."

"Go to Annie, I told you."

"Annie is too busy. She's mending machines."

"Well, I won't be bothered with you?"

"What's the reason you won't?"

"Cause I won't."

"Well, you will. Tell me how wide you want this plush or I will see Mr. Ellinger."

"See him. I don't care. There he is," pointing to the snaky, half-starved creature whose shanks I had been sketching and on whom I had scornfully turned my back. It was too much to ask of a free-born American woman to recognize the superiority of such a person. He came up to us in an instant. The forewoman was livid with rage and she began to talk as fast as her tongue could move. Some fifty or more girls heard the tirade breathlessly. Before the half-dressed proprietor had a chance to get over his astonishment I threw the front of the cloak in his face, the side body at the forewoman, and walked off to my disabled chair with Mr. Ellinger for a body-guard. He was the color of a sanitarium babe when we reached my work table. He had the two pieces of cloak in his hand, and when he raised his fist to strike me I worked up an Italian, club attitude and dared him.

He escorted me to the toilet-room, where I went for my hat and jacket, and before slamming the door in his face by way of a hint as to the privacy of the place I threw my needle and thread at him. Mr. Ellinger saw me across the shop and down the first flight of stairs. And there ended my first experience in a cloak factory.

SIXTY CENTS A WEEK.

For Working from 7:30 in the Morning Until 5:30 in the Evening—And Still the Poor Girls Complain that Prices Are Being Continually Cut Down.

I next made application for work at Wetherell's on Washburn avenue, where hundreds of girls are employed on corsets, bustles, skirts, dresses and cloaks. Boarding the freight elevator I was drawn up to the top floor, where a pretty little Jewess informed me that Mr. Samsbury was engaged but would see me in a little while. She showed me to a seat at the rear end of the store at the entrance to the shop-room, and for a single hour I listened to the dropping of the heavy machinery and the snatches of song and merriment between the iron rods. Presently Mr. Wetherell came and sat by me.

"Did you want work?" he asked.

"Very much."

"What kind of work have you been doing?" I admitted I had never worked in a factory, but told him I could sew and was willing to do anything that would give me a living.

"Well, you ought to have a chance to get a chance if you are willing to work, but as I said just now, I don't see where we can put you. You've got to wait. But the manager, Mr. Wetherell, will start our suit of cloaks, and in a couple of weeks and then we can try you."

"But I must have work," I persisted, but once I can't wait two weeks.

Mr. Wetherell took a little and left me to see a customer who had just been entered. When I was fixing up a corset in case any inquiry was made as to my age, name, residence and position in life a stockaded Irish woman came up the four stories with a pair of children. They were as poorly dressed as myself, but considerably less happy. The mother's hands were hard, thin, and work worn and her face seemed with care. She wore an old bonnet, a coarse black dress, poor shoes, an old shawl, and an expression of injury, despondency, and severity. Annie was a well-developed girl with a good, wholesome face, red cheeks, bright, twinkling eyes, big hands and feet, a most unbecomingly plump, and a nice figure. She had been crying for her lashes were wet, and she seemed expectant that a crisis of some sort was near at hand. I soon learned that the mother missed her calling when she adopted maternal duties. The family lived in the region of Blue Island avenue and consisted of the parents and growing children, two or three having married. Annie was the youngest and "had to do something for her grub," as the mother said. For a long

The condition of corn is good, and in nearly all portions of the state the prospects are more favorable for this crop than last week. In some localities in southern Illinois there are complaints of lack of sufficient moisture for the corn. This is especially the case in the chinch-bug region. The late corn in many localities stands much in need of cultivation.

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The complaints of the injury to crops from chinch-bugs and other insects have not for many years been so numerous, or so generally distributed as during the present season. Farmers in many of the southern counties are holding mass meetings for the purpose of determining upon the most practical methods of destroying chinch-bugs.

Farmers around Vandalia are in the best of cheer over the crop prospects. The yield of wheat is far above expectations, and the oat crop is the largest for many years. In Fayette county the average of corn is the largest ever known. The fruit crop generally is excellent.

MILITARY MARKSMEN.

Sergt. Mitchell of the 3d Infantry Captures a Medal at Fort Snelling.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., July 30.—Preliminary practice of competitors for places on the department of Dakota rifle team was continued here this morning. Only twenty-four out of ninety-two competitors were able to fire, owing to a violent wind squall and thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, which upset tents and forced a discontinuance of the firing for the day. Following are the totals for three days' preliminary practice, two days fixed distance and one day skirmish firing, out of a possible aggregate of 600. Sergt. Mitchell, 3d infantry, 422; Lieut. Bruce, 2d infantry, 379; Lieut. Clark, 12th infantry, 379; Capt. Boutelle, 1st cavalry, 379; Sergt. Farrell, 5th infantry, 378; Lieut. Gerhardt, 24th infantry, 377; Sergt. Drake, 3d infantry, 370; Private Scatter, 3d cavalry, 354; Corporal Lutzow, 2d infantry, 351; Sergt. Grimes, 28th infantry, 351; Corporal Fegan, 3d infantry, 348; Sergt. McHenry, 1st cavalry, 347; Corporal Guthrie, 2d infantry, 340; Private McLaughlin, 4th infantry, 341; Corporal Munsie, 3d cavalry, 341; Private Lokeley, 22d infantry, 338; Sergt. Doyle, 13th infantry, 337; Private Stoltz, 3d cavalry, 336; Sergt. Hiltnerbraun, 15th infantry, 329; Private Smith, 25th infantry, 315; Corporal Vogel, 22d infantry, 313; Corporal Miller, 12th infantry, 307; Sergt. Kotrla, 12th infantry, 300; Private Casey, 8th cavalry, 28. Sergt. Mitchell was awarded the division skirmish medal of last year.

The White Factory Slaves—

Read THE TIMES.

BICAMIST AND MURDERER.

A Man with Thirteen Wives Kills No. 4 and Then Shoots Himself.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 30.—The village of Westbury, Pa., was aroused this morning by the arrival of a party of an officer having in charge George S. Bailey for shooting his wife. Bailey has not less than thirteen wives. Wife No. 4 came satisfied of Bailey's untidiness and professed having him arrested, but she agreed to defend the other women and five with her. She had an appointment near the Erie house of John H. Weeks, in the town of Farmington, where he often arrested him. Bailey and the woman came together in a large, the officer walking behind. The constable was startled by a shot from a revolver, and the woman fell mortally wounded. The husband then turned the weapon on himself and shot. Bailey's wounds were not considered fatal.

A Big Railroad Mortgage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—The largest mortgage ever reported here was filed today, the result of a preliminary meeting of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway company. The document sets forth that all the property of the company, and all the privileges and franchises belonging to it, are made security for the payment of first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, purchased by the Central Trust company of New York. This mortgage is levied for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the company growing out of its acquisition of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western railway, and for the repairing, improving, and equipment of the same.

An Escaped Prisoner Shot.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 30.—Engery Bozman escaped from jail last night by crawling under the table in the jail and then making his way out while the turnkey was looking up the other prisoners. He went to the home of his sister in Abundon. Sheriff James Richey anticipated this, and when Bozman entered the yard was on hand to capture him. Bozman started to run. The sheriff called on him three times to stop and then fired one shot. The ball passed through Bozman's spine, severing the cord. The physicians say that recovery is impossible.

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Replying to the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, the solicitor general for Ireland agreed to adjourn the trial of Mr. O'Kelly to enable him to vote on the commission bill.

Mr. Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day, and Smith, Mr. Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day.

P. O'Connor suggested that the government substitute another English judge. He said there was not a single judge known as having sympathy with those they were to try.

Mr. Smith said he believed that the judges named had the complete approval of the English bar and everybody of judicial knowledge.

Mr. Goschen explained that the government had selected these judges as non-political parties who had never been in parliament. He trusted the house would endorse this view. They were good judges and thoroughly reliable for impartiality.

Mr. John Morley said that he quite understood the government's difficulty in altering the composition of the commission. But that made no difference. The fact was that it had been indiscreetly selected. The inquirer was not expected to act as if he were on the bench. Nothing had been said against Justices Hannen and Smith. Their impartiality was unquestioned. Regarding Justice Day he said he had received a letter from an absolutely reliable source, a gentleman having peculiar means of knowing Justice Day's mind upon Irish affairs—and he had told Mr. Smith the name of his informant, who wrote that Justice Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his views concerning Catholics. "Like Torquemada," said Mr. Morley, "he is a sort of the high-flyer, non-juror type. He nightly rails against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels and rebels, and as led astray by a Catholic nation. He believes them guilty of any crimes." [Cries of "Name."] Mr. Morley said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Mr. Smith. Surely in a feeling of that kind toward Justice Day the government would not retain him on the commission, against which there ought to be no whisper raised. He must vote against the nomination. [Cheers.]

Mr. Balfour held that Mr. Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. [Cheers.] Justice Day was a man of honor and showed in accepting the post that he was not rendered incapable by any previous action or statement approaching the questions with which the commission had to deal. [Cheers.]

Viscount Wolmer (liberal-unionist) protested against the conduct of Mr. Morley in reading an anonymous letter maligning a member of the commission.

Mr. Morley assured the house that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his correspondent. The person in question was a colleague of Justice Day's upon the Belfast riot commission and was a barrister named Adams. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone said he felt that it was his duty to support Mr. Morley. After informing the government regarding Justice Day's bias and giving them a chance to alter the commission it was right, when they refused to make a change, to communicate the facts to parliament also. The government might readily have selected another judge to whom there could have been no objection.

Mr. Goschen said that Mr. Morley had not shown the letter to any minister until today. If the letter was intended to have any effect upon the government's selection it ought to have been shown earlier.

Mr. Morley declared that he only got the letter on Saturday. Mr. Goschen said nothing was known by the government regarding Justice Day's bias and giving them a chance to alter the commission it was right, when they refused to make a change, to communicate the facts to parliament also. The government might readily have selected another judge to whom there could have been no objection.

Mr. Parnell said he had heard every official accused of jury-packing declare that he knew nothing about the politics or religion of the jurors. But somehow it always happened that Orangemen were the jurors put on juries to try nationalists and Catholics. The government could no longer plead ignorance in regard to a commission composed of two conservatives and one unionist. The world would know tomorrow that the government's idea

amendment in favor of his retention. Mr. O'Donnell has sent a letter to the speaker protesting against the proposed Parnell commission as an interference with his right of suing Times in a motion for a new trial.

The action of William O'Brien against the O'Donnell Commission has resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. O'Brien for \$500 damages. Mr. O'Brien, Cork for Dublin tonight. A great crowd assembled at the railway station to see him depart and much enthusiasm was displayed. Mr. O'Brien speaking from the train, said he considered the verdict in his libel suit a death-blow to "Parnellism and Crime."

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN DENMARK.

A Hearty Welcome to Copenhagen Extended by King Christian.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The German and Danish squadrons met at 9 o'clock this morning short distance south of Dragor. King Christian and Crown Prince Frederik boarded the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was the Danish colors, and extended a cordial greeting to Emperor William. The sailors of the Danish vessel manned the yards and cheered the Danish squadron. Emperor William accompanied King Christian and the crown prince back to the Danish yacht, which displayed the German colors and was brought to this city. The royal party landed at 11:30 and were received by a guard of honor. A band played the Prussian anthem as Emperor William stepped ashore, and the batteries fired salute. The emperor, on mounting the steps, greeted by Queen Louise, whose hand he kissed. He then saluted the crown prince and Prince Marie, a niece of the king. King Christian presented to the emperor all the ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and the presidents of the Danish-German exhibition. When these formalities were concluded the king, emperor inspected the guard of honor and drove to Amalienborg castle, over which the German flag was flying. After luncheon the emperor visited the exhibition. The route was crowded with people.

One hundred and twenty-five guests were present at the ball. King Christian thanked the emperor for the honor conferred by his visit, which he said the whole country shared. He added: "I drink most heartily to the health of the emperor and empress, and the whole empire. Long live the emperor." The emperor cordially thanked the king, and expressed hope that he might often be permitted to visit majesty at Copenhagen under circumstances favorable as on the present occasion. He posed the health of the king and queen and royal house of Denmark. Both the emperor and the king spoke in German.

After the banquet the king and the prince bade farewell to Emperor William at the pier and the emperor then boarded the Hohenzollern. All the vessels in the harbor were illuminated. In the evening Emperor William received the minister Estrup. At 7:30 p. m. a banquet was held at the palace. Emperor William will embark at 10 o'clock tomorrow. He will go directly to Berlin. The Dayblad says that Emperor William not be allowed to believe that the Danes had noticed the hope of obtaining the restoration of Schleswig-Holstein.

Emperor William has telegraphed to Franzos that he considers it to be his sacred duty to protect and further the performances of Weg works at Bayreuth.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Emperor William will stay at the Quirinal during his sojourn and will hold receptions at the German court. Prince Bismarck has sent a long dispatch explaining why the meeting between Emperor William and King Humbert was arranged to be held in Rome." The emperor will visit Rome immediately upon his arrival in Rome, going to the Quirinal, in order not to go to the pope.

Emperor William intends to see Queen Victoria at the earliest opportunity, probably at Bad

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Expedition to Search for Stanley—Zanzibar.

LONDON, July 30.—Governors from Zanzibar that the Italian envoy who lowered his flag there ago on account of the differences with Zanzibar government returned to Zanzibar days ago but has not yet rejoined his flag. German squadron arrived for a pilot stay.

Prof. James M. McMillan, writes from Zanzibar, on the 29th inst., that he is in preparations to leave with Maj. Baretto, 1st Lt. and nine hundred men to search for Stanley.

It is reported that the prince of Wales will visit Dublin before long.

Mayor McHugh of Sligo has been tried convicted of the charge of publishing boy notices in his newspaper, the Sligo Echo. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The tenants on the Vandenberg estates in Clare, Ireland, have resolved to abandon the estate to the payment of rents, and in respect that they will settle with the age of the estate. In that case there will be no evictions.

Prince Bismarck has been appointed minister of the Berlin guild of tailors as a recognition for his services in behalf of Germany and his efforts to improve the condition of the artisan classes.

It is reported that the emperor will meet Queen Victoria at Rome in September.

King Milan has asked the consistory to him a legal separation from Queen Natalie.

RAILWAY WORLD.

Progress Toward the
Establishment of Uniform
Classification.

Reached on Through Rates
the Atlantic Seaboard to Mis-
souri River Points.

of the Report that the Louis-
ville, New Albany and Chicago is to
Be Absorbed.

to establish a uniform classification
freight traffic on all the railroads. Irre-
concilable of location have met with a degree of
The action of the transcontinental lines
what is known as the western classi-
the revision of their tariffs was regard-
important step in the right direction, and
appears that the Texas Traffic asso-
its New York session has adopted a
declaring in favor of the western clas-

Heretofore there have been five dis-
cussions of general classification in the
states, known as the "Official" or eastern,
tern," the "Pacific Coast," the "Texas,"
Southern Steamship and Railway." If
in the Texas Traffic association finally
western classification, as they presum-
the railroad traffic west of Chicago

Mississippi river will all be sub-
the Western classification. The great-
difficulty will be found in inducing
trunk lines to adopt any other classi-
fication than the "official," under which they now

This was demonstrated at the joint con-
ference held in New York by committees
western and eastern lines. The proposition
consideration was the merging of the
western classifications into one. After
lasting several days it was decided
merging of the two classifications was im-
possible and a unanimous report was
made to that effect. The interests of
western and eastern sections are
such that it was decided to be impossible
to have a classification that would be equally
advantageous to both sections, and hence lies the most
obstacle to the establishment of a uni-
fied classification. It is generally believed
that the number of classifications will at
least be reduced to two within the next twelve

NO MORE CUTTING.

days have elapsed since there were any
cuttings in west-bound freight rates, and it
is expected that the next change will be a
cut in every rate. There is reason to believe that
cuts will be made by the western roads
at the meeting of managers next Thurs-
day. It is hoped that the impending war will
be settled by an agreement under which they
will have an opportunity, during the remain-
ing months of the year, to make up their
losses. The Watash Western's latest
through traffic from New York and Boston
as City has not been supplemented by any
reductions and these rates now stand as

the following rates from New York and

the following rates from New York and

last-mentioned line is mostly rail, the
route from Buffalo to Toledo, a dis-
tance of 100 miles. The all-rail routes are now
such that the lake and rail rates are so low
they stand no chance of getting business,
by their own rates, and they are about ready
to. In fact, there was not so much as a
reduction in rates on east or
west-bound business.

A BASELESS REPORT.

has been in circulation for several days
that the Louisville, New Albany and
road is about to be leased by one of the
systems operating between Chicago and
the south. The Illinois Central was the
first mentioned as the one negotiating for
the lease of the line, but other companies have
been referred to in this connection, notably
the Erie and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Mr. R. Carson, vice president and general
manager of the Louisville, New Albany and Chi-
cago line yesterday that he knew nothing of any
proposed transfer of the property, by lease or
otherwise. He had heard the rumor, but had
paid no attention to it. Being the vice president
company and a member of the executive
committee he was quite sure that if any such
negotiations were being made he would know it, and
therefore felt warranted in saying there was no
thing in the report. The story originated in Bos-
ton and was presumably started for speculative
purposes. The Louisville, New Albany and Chi-
cago line is never in a better physical condition than
at the present time, and its monthly statements
show that its earnings are steadily increasing.

The White Slaves.

Continuation of the Exposures now
being made by

The Chicago Times

Another chapter printed this
morning, and still another ready
for tomorrow morning.

The lead is being followed up.
The deeper we go the more abom-
inable are the outrages revealed.

Have girls and women any
rights that overbearing, ignorant,
and brutal employers are bound to
respect?

The men who are pauperizing
and degrading female labor. How
they do it, where they do it, what
they make by doing it.

Read the second chapter today,
the third chapter tomorrow, and
every chapter till the story is told.

Read The Times.

CUT UP HIS OWN FOOT.

A Singular Bit of Cradiness Leads a Farmer
to Maim Himself.

MILTON, Del., July 30.—James Shockley, a
small farmer living near New Market, about three
miles from this place, is laid up with a wounded
foot, which may have to be amputated. Shockley
tells a wonderful story of hallucination. He says:
"Last Thursday afternoon I remember distinctly
looking at my horse and then starting into the
forest near by with the idea of chopping down a
tree. I am unable to remember what else I did,
as to movements, or thoughts, until I was over-
come with a feeling that I must cut my foot.

By Richard M. Montgomery & Co.,
Auctioneers, Chicago and New York.
Chicago Office, 59 Wabash av.

Auction Sales of Fruits

THE VERY CHOICEST

CLIFORNIA

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Nec-
tarines and Grapes.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT
of a LETTER from
A MEDICAL GEN-
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
ST. M.

CITY OF BOSTON

Pumping

Bids will be received
at their office at the City
following described
o'clock, noon, of Wed-
nesday of August, 1888, and
publicly opened and

DESCRIPTION

One Worthington
tern, high pressure;
low pressure cylin-
dric plungers, 17 1/2 inches
operation since March
Guaranteed capacity
hours.

Daily average amount
4,034,500 gallons, 1887
February, 1888, 3,107,
from total cost yielded
was \$3,830,700 feet.

Two Non-Condens-
ing pumps, each 1,800
double-acting pump
pany, of capacity of
cylinders, 20-inch
plungers, 14-inch
wheel, 15 feet diam-
eter, fly-wheel shaft to cen-
ter 2 1/2 inches; from cen-
ter to pump, 8 feet 8 inches
to 1878 on alternate
used as relief engine.

For particulars in-
quire, City Hall, Bos-
ton. The Water Board
accept any or all of the
interests of the City

Office of Boston
Mass., July 19, 1888.

SPECIAL STEEL

Are
IN THE
Durability
Point, and
Samples for trial
receipt of 10 cent
WILSON, BLAKE

FISHER

75,000

Lyon

STATE &

French

The following
for their regular
ing the trip to the
matched from G.
Havre-Paris as for
LA BOURGOGNE
July 31
LA BRETAGNE
July 31
LA GASCONE
July 31
LA NORMANDIE
Aug. 1
LA CHAMPAGNE
Aug. 2

Passengers and
own train leaving
and other contin-

MAURICE W.

170 W

ST. M.