SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1888. TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 2

THE BULL'S-EYE.

ts Seem to Think Cleve-Retaliation Message a Masiece of Statesmanship.

lly, Too, It Will Induce a Great y Republicans to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

Braves Hold a Special Meeting and Their Approval-Republicans Have Nothing to Say.

Ont., Aug. 24.-Everywhere President Cleveland's message probability of retaliation become actual fact. The message ex-strong feeling, generally among the business men of the

regarded as a tactic the object of I have been fulfilled when the al campaign is over. There are lent persons, however, who in-ery wild talk, and want the govshut down altogether on the and serve them with their own

eard of trade rooms the message tedly discussed. The move was refled, as, some thought that the much trouble. The grainhe measure, did not restrain their in prices of genractically to ruin Canadian ship-Canadian vessels would be to in-Arthur as a shipping point and ulblast the future of that promising

v Tyler, president of the Grand way, arrived here tonight, ac-by General Manager Hickson. American people seriously the message, ink the who He would whole ve, which would serve its purdoubt very serious." te. Marie canal he said that if it wed by the Americans then the government must open one of

tch from Winnipeg says that Atty. in, when asked what effect the re-ill would have upon Manitoba's uld seriously embarrass, them so operation. He thought however, was made for political capital, e bill might finally be put in force.

ERPIECE OF STATESMANSHIP s Think the President Has Played a Winning Card.

RK, Aug. 24.—Ordinary campaign work ten almost at democratic headquarters e everylady discussed. President Clayco

It is a document of great merit and will be likely wield a great influence.

to wield a great influence."

Walter Watson, of the agency of the bank of Montreal, which is the fiscal agent of the Canadian Pacific road, Said that the message was a masterstroke, and had increased his admiration for Mr. Cleveland. "I do not apprehend that any serious complications will result," lie said, "if the Dominion government will see to it that there is no cause for the exercise of the retaliatory power. It would have very little effect on the Canadian Pacific in any event, for that road rans clear from Vancouver to Halfax and is enfirely independent of American fax and is entirely independent of American roads. The Canadian Southern connects at both-ends with American roads and might suffer

L. M. Schwang, secretary of the Duleth, South shore and Atlantic railway, said: "It is prac-ically the idea the senate bas been trickering on. So far as our relations with the Canadian roads are concerned; they are not of a nature to be at-

and pusiness interests will recognize its wisdom.

E. V. Skimher, general- eastern agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, said: "I do not care to express any opinion regarding the message, bearing allogether, as it does upon a state matter be-(ween two nations. As the representative of the Canadkan Pacific rallroad an opinion from me would be in bad taste." Samuel Barton, nephew of old Commodore Nan-

derbilt and an executor of his estate, said; "In my opinfum Mr. Cleveland's position on this mat-ter is impregnable. The has met the enemy and executed a clever flank movement. It may be aid that he has turned its own guns upon it. said that he has turned its own guns used it, think all American railway men will agree with me in declaring that Mr. Cleveland i sound beyond question, and in predicting that this polecy of ratilation is put into opera-tion it will prove effective as he expects. It is my union that if the Canadian Pacific and Grand opinion that it the, Canadian Facilie and Grand Trunk lines were debarred from American busi-ness they could not pay operating expenses. American railroad interests would be hurt in a small measure, comparatively speaking, but a spe-cial concession might be made exempting rail-roads owned in the United States from the opera-tions of the proposed plan."

TAMMANY REJOICES.

President Cleveland's "Dignified, Firm, and Patriotic Position" Indorsed.

New YOFK, Ang. 24.—A special meeting of the executive committee of Tammany hall was held this afternoon on a count of the president's message, and the following was manimously reopted on motion of Fire Commissioner Croker:

"The democracy of the city of New York, assembled in Tammany ball, cardially approves the views expressed and the measures recommended by the president in his recent message to the congress of the United States urging the adoution of such retaliatory measures toward the British provinces in Canadacas will secure proadoption of such retained places in the British provinces in Canadasa will secure protection for our trade and respect for our national dignity. We strongly urge our representatives in congress to aid in the speedy enactment of such laws as will equip the president with ample power naws as wittening the president was ample power to punish Camadian Agreession and secure for our citizens engaged in trade with Canada the same privileges which our country has extended to the Canadian subjects of the British empire. We commend to the approval of the people of the Power Caraca Challenger Was and periodic the United States the dignified, firm, and patriotic po sition assumed by the president in this contro-trovery and we congratulate them go the posses-session of an administration which has thus shown its capacity to uphold the honor of our flag

and to maintain in its fullest—dignity—the citizen-sinp of the American republic." Sheriff Hugh J. Grant, who presided, said that special meetings of the excentive committee were called on important occasions, and that this certainly was an occasion of great importance to the country. The president of the United States had issued a masterly state paper, in which he had taken grounds which every true American

should indorse.

Bour he Cockran eulogized the president as a man eminently qualified to be the chief magistrate of this great county. "If there has ever been any doors as his respective it is dispelled the grandest majorities were known, suressing even the tremendous majority by which he was elected governor of New York."

On motion of Sheriff Grant the resolutions were transmitted to the committee on organization of Tammany hall for action.

NOTHING TO SAY.

Republicans Do Not Care to Talk About the

Fishery Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—It was mighty hard work to induce any republican to express an opinion

should be compelled to say

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Views of a Member of the Firm of Marshall Field & Co. on Female and Child Labor.

Legislation Can Improve the Surroundings but Supply and Demand Must Regulate Wages.

Henry L. Gay Thinks that False Pride Is at the Bottom of It and He Has No Sympathy for Them.

"I can say in a general way," said a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., that from a mere humanitarian standpoint it pays to treat female employes humanely, show that we respect them and enable them to be self-respecting, and at the same time to pay them the highest market wages. Of course it would be folly for us to pay twice as much as our competitors. That goes without explanation.

"You ask what is the remedy for the present degradation of female labor. Legislation can improve the surroundings, just as you tell me the exposures made by The Times have in numerous instances done, but legislation can't regulate wages. Supply and demand must do that."

"What can society do to ameliorate the

condition of the factory or shop girl?"
"It could do much but it will do nothing, because it will not settle down to hard work. Society will talk, censure, express sympathy, and honestly set to work to reform the abuse, but in a day or two something else attracts its attention. month later its attention may be again called to the demoralization of female labor. It will forget that it has neglected its duty, and in a spasm of virtuous indignation throw the responsibility on somebody else and pjously wash its hands of the whole business."

"In addition to improving the surroundings might not legislation figure in reducing the hours of labor ?"

"In many instances, yes. As to our firm I can truthfully say that the average day's work for women the year around is not more than eight hours. During the busy seasons and in cases of emergency they work more than eight hours, but in dull times less. should most decidedly favor a law prohibiting child labor."

"In your oninion is it well for so many thousands of young women in Chicago, near-Iv every one of whom expects to be a wife and mother and the domestic head of a family, to be employed in stores and manufacto-

"Certainly not. But as our society is constituted at present you can't get American girls to do housework. It is true that in most cases the domestic is better housed, fed, and clothed than the shop or factory girl, but it is also true that to a certain ex tent she is looked down upon. We know it is wrong, but at the same time we must admit it to be true. The girl who has to work for a livelihood is quick to see this. Is it any wonder that she should shun the place of a servant where she is compelled to pose only by her social equals, and from which she can emerge at the close of working hours and appear on the street to as good advantage as though she had just crossed the threshold of competence? You must reform

society before you can reform our girls." "If a girl does a man's work is she not entitled to a man's pay ?"

To answer the question categorically I

"Speaking of how the laws we now have, and others we may and ought to have, may be enforced. It seems to me that organization is absolutely necessary. The work might be taken in hand by organization now formed, or by one or more formed for that express purpose, and I have not a particle of doubt that they would receive the full measure of support. If we could only climinate child labor from the problem we would reduce the supply to this demon of factory work for women, and at the same time prepare the children, through the medium of schools, for something better. This would greatly improve the condition of the masses.

masses.
"But, after ail, the problem is how to draft off from the "overrounded employments into those where the demand is greater than the supply—from the factories and shops into the households. The greatest obstacle to this is the false notion of respectability that exists among young women, and I may say among parents as well. The press can undoubtedly do much toward distilling different ideas; see can the palpit, social reformers, and all who can get the ear of the public. In the various training schools—those for educating nurses, teaching cookers, sewing, etc. girls can be fitted and acquare a taste for home duties, the highest in life, Of course I have no reference to religious duties. "You have doubtless considered the question of iminigration."

ininigration. "I have long been in favor of restricting inurigration, firmly believing that it is not good nelley
to have protection in everything except American
labor. While we are inviting to our shores male
labor to pauperize the home product we are at the
same time creating a competition in female labor
which is responsible for many of the evils exposed
by The Times. I favor restriction most decide."

and factories to organize themselves in trade un-ions with a view to bettering their condition? "So far as raising wages is concerned, no. I doubt if they would be successful, as they might invite a combination of employers. But they might have associations for mutual aid and pre-tection in other respects, which would, be advan-

"Will you speak of the moral phase of the shop

"Will you speak of the moral phase of the shand factory girl question?"
"I prefer not to, further than to say that everyoning woman employed in a well-conducted he is looked after as though she were a member the family—which she is in many respects—a no argument is needed to show the advantages.

HENRY L. GAY.

He Has the Highest Respect for a Good Cook or Housewald, but Can Not Say as Much for the Factory Girl.

"I don't exactly believe in compulsory education," remarked Henry L. Gay, "and yet there is little donbt that onless we have it greed will work the mental, moral, and physical runarion of a large proportion of the children of the present generation. They are in factories and shops when they should be at school, "Rev. Dr. Butler of St. John's church struck the right key when he said most of our yeung women are actuated by a false pride. There is a

IT'S A ROM

And the Noblest

His Welcome by C

Cheltenham Beach

ould seriously embarrass them so operation. He thought, however, was made for political capital; e bill might finally be put in force.

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RK, Aug. 24.—Ordinary campaign work ten almost at democratic headquarters e everylady discussed. President Cleve-

file message. The state of the message was very generally issued by the policielans. In a season of democratic rejoicing, the same since the camhas not been seen since the cam-egan. Local politicians crowded in with the national committee and iselves about the president's bold the favorite expression was: "That be battle is won." The opinion was that the message would be worth

votes for the democracy this fall. Calvin S. Brice said: "The presi-Calvin S. Brice said: the president proposes to protect American citizens and uphold the lignity of America in its interf America in its inter-nations, especially Eu-Unless the republican senate assume the protection of la, which they will hardly dare and Canadian governments wil

lo justice to our American to right all wrongs set

ent's message. The re-y the republicans would more than the Canadians, President's proposed by the president injures no affects only British and Canadian o the point. As to the reception the senate Mr. Edmunds and colleagues were evidently utterly and di l not know how to extricate in the dilemma."

with the message, and the firm the president to protect one of tries of the United States would idd many more to the recruits the zero gaining from the regulation ntral Pennsylvania Senator R. J. Haire of Jackson, Mich.

senator K. J. Bente of Jackson, Mish, ve read thy message with very great looking for a weak point, but I failed In mf judgment it is a masterpiece e and sound statesmanship, without trave of demagogism. President as weaked the guns of the enemy while of duty which imperatively devolved

of Indianapolis, formerly state audi-I think this is the strongest document at ever issued, and there is no doubt it publicans at a tremendous disadvanhave no one-to-blame for it but them-

"I am thoroughly delighted with the message, which I think is an extremeand thoroughly American.

e best political mis man have ever at the height of a presidential campolitical hits that have ever republican senators wanted to pose cancess as opnoments of English and terests in order to obtain the Trish

He shows that he was driven to siggest the senate refused to confirm two countries.

Counsel Beekman said: "It is a straightforward document, an und and crushing refutation of the atti-ed by the republicans in the senate in

e treaty."

James, ex-postmaster general, said:
age is a bold and a brave one. It hits
nare on the head, and consebound to make an impression
was postmaster general 1
sion to make an vestigation
dian mail system, and discovered that United States mail-bags had been as a matter of importance in the ignificant as showing a proper the United States. The sooner opped from subsisting on the United

er, president of the cotton exchange, blucky message, and I fully approve I think it will meet with great ap-e public mind, and that the public

trovery and we congrammed the has thus spession of an administration which has thus shown its capacity to uphold the honor of our flag and to maintain in its fullest dignity the citizen-

and to maintain in its fullest dignity the citizenship of the American republic."
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NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—11 was mighty hard work to induce any republican to express an epinion on the message.

Senator Fassett was the only one out of about a dozen who would say anything at all. He said:
"It is rather late in the day for President Cleve-land to pose as an aggressive American. I am afraid some people will be mean enough to say that he wrote the message for purely campaign purposes."

Senator Quay shrugged his shoulders and de clared he was not in the talking business just now. Many other republicans who were questioned said they had heard nothing of the message. Gen. John M. Knapp, chair-man of the republican state executive committee, was seen at national headquarters. When the message was mentioned to him he looked in-tensely surprised and eyclaimed: "Message? Message? Haven't heard of it or read it, I am sure. I take no account of Cleveland's sensa-tions."

Other republican leaders about headquarters Other reputing an leaders about a readquarters also declared that on this particular day they had failed to glance at the morning papers. It looked as if orders had come from Mr. Quay's sanctuary that his followers should say nothing until he told harmshowers. them what to say.

HOOSIERS ARE HAPPY.

They Are Glad President Cleveland Wrote His Message. JNDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Democrats fee

od tollay, all on account of President Cleve good toffay, all on account of President Cleve-land's message to the senate in relation to the Canadian fisheries treaty. The leaders of the party regard it not only as a do-ument evenicing great statesmanship and the kind of political courage that wins approbation, but they feel that it relieves them from any embargasment that they may have been placed under by the charges that re-publicans have made that there is a strong sympublicans have made that there is a strong sympathy between the British government and democratic party. It brought more than the usual number of visitors to the democratic state headquarters this morning, and was commented on most cheerfully and approvingly by a small group of politicians in the reading-room. Mr. Sherm, secretary of the national democratic committee, and Mr. sewett, national democratic committee, and Mr. Jewett, chairman of the state committee, were particularly happy, the latter expressing himself as greatly gratified over the twist that had been given the tail of the British ion. Both gratified its encode congratulatory, telegrams (10 the pressured), congratulatory, telegrams (10 the pressured) to the pressure to commiss. The people's instances will be a superficient of the pressured of

Secretary Mittenal Committee.

"Secretary Mittenal Committee."

"In Jewett sent the following tassage;

The country is to be congratulated on having

for its chief executive one possessing the courage, patriotism, and states manship exhibited in your

It is believed that the message will be helpful to the democratic campaign, and it will probably be freely circulated as a political deciment.

A Passenger War May Be Aver'ed.

New YORK, Aug. 24. Recent action of the northwest and transcontinental lines may aver northwest and transcontinental lines may avert the threatened war in passenger rates between the eastern trunk lines. Commissioner Pierson has received word that the lines merationed have promised to restore first-class rates god chai the immigrant war by cutting off commissions to east-ers agents upon condition that other was of the western association, which share in the trade, will agree to do likewise.

Microscopists Adjourn.

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Tailroad men in this city these opinious sident's message were obtained:
homas M. Cooley of the interstate commission said: "What should have been to pass the fisheries treaty. By its depresident has been driven to send his occupress. I don't see what other access can now take than to grant him the asks for. The message is unquestions sterpiece of dignity and statesmanship.

"Certainly not. But as our society is constituted at present you can't get American girls to do housework. It is true that in most cases the domestic is better housed, and clothed than the shop or factory girl, but it is also true that to a certain, extent she is looked down upon. We know it mit it to be true. The girl who has to work for a livelihood is quick to see this. Is it any wonder that she should shun th rvant where she is compelled to 1 factory ten hours a day, [where she is se only by her social equals, and from which she can emerge at the close of working hours and appear on the street to as good advantage as though she had just crossed the threshold of competence? You must reform society before you can reform our girls."

"If a girl does a man's work is she not entitled to a man's pay?"

"To answer the question categorically I should be compelled to say 'yes.' But as a matter of fact there are few women who actually do a man's work, In some instances a lack of physical strength lessens the value of the actual work, though to a superficial observer there might be no apparent difference. But the great difference is that, as a matter of fact, girls do not apply themselves as men do. Not one in a hundred expects to work in store or factory more than a few years at most. They are looking forward to marriage as the end of their wage-work. And most of them do marry and become heads of households. There are some strange matches, but my observation has convinced me that the poet was about right when he wrote:

"There swims no goose so gray But soon or late She finds some honest gander For her mate."

"The more I think of what THE TIMES calls the 'city slave-girl' question," said Mr. E. J. Warner of the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., "the broader it seems to be, and I hesitate to say anything about it for publication."

'It would be difficult for you to do otherwise than misrepresent me should I attempt to answer all your questions, because, with the little study I have given the question, I am quite sure to misrepresent myself. But I will state certain conclusions which I have reached. You ask if there is a remedy for the evils complained of. I should answer by saying the remedy was varied and that the exposures made by THE TIMES will to a considerable degree work the remedy. Many employers have read those articles and have in response bettered the condition of their employes, who would never have been moved by a higher power not even the law. We have laws and ordinance requiring that a House made covering decency, cleaning smileare small one severally before a car named and a capacity of the capacity

whole question might be taken in hand by the Woman's Aid society or some kindred organization; or perhaps it might be best to have a society especially organized for the purpose whose sole business it should be to look after the best interests of children and women working in shops and factories, 1 am not prepared to say, without further investigation, which would be preferable, but positive that some plan of this kind must be adopted. As I said before, agitation and exposure will do much to remeat industrial wils and work their cure, but they can not to all Systematic and persistent effort is t

"To my mind the saddest feature of the revelations is that a great number of children, and especially girls, under 15 years of age are employed in shops and factories, and I would be very glad to have something done to curtail such employment. In fact 1 done to curtain such employment. In fact I should favor prohibiting it altogether except in extreme cases. I do not exactly know what has been done along this line in England under the efforts of Lord Shaftsbury and others, but I believe the hours of lator have been reduced and the employment of with the property of the control of the

children very considerably restricted.

Then, too, we have a chaise in our statutes providing for compulsory education, but I understand

we must remember that the immigration of skilled labor is at times the only ieverage that can be used to prevent the arbitrary actions of trade unions run by demagogues. The non-unionists are today the salvation of the country. Take the case of the union bricklayers on the North-side. They went on a strike because non-union menwere employed in some of the yards. And now after weeks of idleness and the expenditure of \$9,000 of the union's resources the strike has been declared off and those few of them who can find work are glad to work side by side with non-union men. In the builders' trades nearly all the best workmen are of foreign birth. The exceptions are either men well advanced in years who enjoyed the facilities afforded the past generation, or are the sons of contractions of the salvage of the sal ed the past generation or are the sous of contra-tors who have been specially favored. Under the arbitrary laws of the trade unions it is next to im-possible for an American youth to learn a trade and the only way we can make mechanics of our young men is to send them to a manual training school.

school.

"Let me illustrate the situation by a short story. An English general in the East Indian service returned home after a long absence and was disgusted to find that his eldest son had married a pretty seamstress employed in his family. He ordered him, as well as his younger brother who took his part, to leave the house and not show their faces there for five years, saying that at the expiration of that time, if they had established themselves in business, they might return and he would take their cases under advisement. Giving each this admonition and \$5,000 he turned them from his door. The young men went up to London and this admonition and \$5,000 he turned them from his door. The young men went up to London and spent most of their money. Finding no congenial employment they came to America, and eventually to thicago, arriving here almost perniless. For weeks they looked for situations, but it was the dull season and stores and offices were full. For two days they walked the streets without a cent or a meal. Then their pride was man bled and they made known their condition to a friend who had known them in the old country, who welcomed them to his home. He advised oneu anutalney made known their condition to a friend who had known them in the old country, who welcomed them to his home. He advised them not to rely upon getting office work, but to learn a trade and in time become independent. They agreed todo so and he obtained work for them with one of the contractors on the Anditorian, building. One runs an elevator, hoisting brick, stone, timber, and mortar to the eighth floor, and the other receives the materials there, shoulders and carries them to their destination. They have discarded their fashiotable clothing and are dressed in overalls like the ordinary roustabout. Recently the younger despited that he would like to learn the bricklayer's trade. To do so he must make application to the linion, His case was carefully investigated and permission refused on the ground that he was too well educated; being a college graduate, and

And what became of the ender of ord sked the interviewer, as match from 1025 by the thattafive as an impre-ivers was had been made from the ti-"On, the old general neghits has to

"Well, to resume. On general prin-should not favor female trade unions, and reason that they are ant to be controlled signing leiders. And still they would be paratively harmless, or useless, as the cas be, because the members wouldn't hold to old-women save in exceptional cases,

only for a short time.

"THE TIMES course in exposing the bither sorting women wall it can be were their success in so doing are amend-were their success in so doing are amend-phile opinion and tear public centure. It was has brought to light a condition of that not one person in a thousand knew which that person would pass introduced be of his familiarity with them.

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"But I want to say most emphatically that, while I regret that the syrroundings of many of our shop and factory girls are so offensive and degrading." have lutle sympathy for mest of them. Their services are acceded in families where such surroundings do not exist. It is next to impossible to get a sonal bases see. to impossible to get a "good hor this shop and factory" craze. I respect for a good cook or a goo

Fair and slightly warmer for Illinois today.

Along the Third

fourth Ward Den service at the son of Billy Peac sonians, presented rank and file of They were mars with J. H. Leande color sergeant, and

Winston rode ahs