

arrested. I never opened any of these letters myself. Now I could point out where there are more checks if the officials would only let me."

There were no postal cards written in bad French or any other. French in the basket of mail matter recovered by the officers. Acting upon the now accepted theory that Mack is Edwards, the reporter hastened to the jail and bluntly addressed Mack in French:

"Parlez-vous Francaise?"

"I don't talk French."

"Point du tout?"

"Not a bit, I told you."

"Yet you know that I addressed you in French?"

"Everybody knows that much. I know your game. You're after the postal cards written in French of which Oberkamp told Kiddy, but you can not catch me that way. I'm no chump."

In an old directory the address of "F. F. Mack, insurance agent," is given at 149 Halsted street. The number indicated is one of those houses for "roomers," typical of that locality. The people running the "Alhambra" at present have been there since May 15 and profess to know nothing of their predecessors nor Mack. The latter admitted that he used to live on Halsted street, but not at the number indicated.

While the conversation was carried on in front of cell 101 Oberkamp returned from the marshal's office. He carried a paper in his hand and slapped Mack familiarly on the shoulder.

"I told them that you are Edwards," he exclaimed, laughingly.

"The devil you did," responded Mack, with a grin. "But if you did I can prove that I am not."

"Don't be afraid," said Oberkamp, "not that much did they get out of me," and he indicated the extent of his "squeal" by marking an infinitesimal part on his thumb nail.

"You're right," remarked Mack, "you are working your own case, with which I have nothing to do."

Mack claims that he never saw Edwards and never heard of him until he talked with Oberkamp since their arrest.

ROBBERS OF THE PAST.

How Carl August Namuth Raised the Wind in 1878.

The present case is not the only instance where the mail-boxes in the city have been systematically robbed. In 1878, when Inspector Stuart was in charge, Carl August Namuth was arrested for an offense of the kind, tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. His peculations covered a period of four months. Attention was first called to his robberies by merchants who were missing their mail matter. The complaints grew more and more numerous, and among the missing matter were checks and statements of accounts from wholesale merchants to local dealers. An investigation showed that the stolen accounts had been presented for collection, and a description was obtained of the collectors. Men were assigned to watch the letter-boxes night and day, but without avail. The complaints continued to multiply. Later information was obtained from a daughter of Mr. Glauz of the purchase of some furs on a forged check. She was employed to watch at one of the bridges to identify the forger, and after some days reported she had traced a person answering the description of the person wanted.

The search for the man with the three-paw was kept up for two weeks, when, on Jan. 22, he was located and the detectives dined with him. The next day he was notified by a carrier that there was a registered letter for him at the North-side postoffice, and Miss Glauz was stationed to wait for him at the door. She identified him at once as having passed the forged check, whereupon he was arrested. He denied his guilt, but the evidence against him was cumulative. In his room a bushel of rifled letters was found—at least three thousand—and he finally acknowledged his guilt and in default of \$10,000 bail was sent to jail. His subsequent story

THURMAN IS COMING.

The Old Roman Will Address the Great Meeting of Democrats at Cheltenham Beach.

Republican Managers Want to Muzzle Blaine, but the Democrats Will Circulate His "Trust" Speech.

Many Thousand People Call on Gen. Harrison—Candidate Hart Greatly Offends the Germans.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 17.—The committee appointed by the Illinois democratic state committee and the Cook County Democratic club to wait upon Judge Thurman arrived in this city at an early hour this morning and at 1 p. m. proceeded to discharge their duty. They met with unusual success considering the disappointments with which other committees have met who came here to invite Judge Thurman to visit their respective localities, and the members left for home tonight feeling that the trip was not in vain. The committee consists of William Fitzgerald, John A. King, S. P. Cady, and Thomas Gaban. There was nothing of a formal nature in the call, which was made at the residence of Judge Thurman on Rich street. The request, which was made by the state committee, was explained to him and supplemented by a statement from Mr. Fitzgerald setting forth the importance of a visit from the distinguished gentleman. They assured him that the trip from Port Huron, where he will speak next Wednesday, could be made to Chicago so easily that it would not be tiresome to him. They informed him that they would send a reception committee to meet him at Port Huron, and they could make the trip by a special car Thursday, which would give him one day for rest before the mass-meeting and barbecue, which is to be held the 25th at Cheltenham Beach.

Judge Thurman was so thoroughly impressed with the enthusiasm of the members of the committee that he did not keep them waiting long, but assured them that he would go. The committee promise a meeting reaching in numbers to thirty or forty thousand, and state that excursions have been arranged so that delegations will come from a great distance to see the Old Roman. The speeches of Judge Thurman are looked forward to with a great deal of interest, both at the opening of the campaign in Michigan on the 22d and at the opening in Illinois on the 25th. He told the committee, however, that they must not expect much of a speech from him at Chicago, as he might not feel like talking. He was informed that it made no special difference whether he talked or not—all the people wanted was to see him.

In addition to Judge Thurman at the Chicago meeting will be Gov. Palmer, Congressman Mills of Texas, Wilson of Virginia, and Gen. Black.

It is generally understood here that the letters of acceptance of both the president and Judge Thurman will be given out before Wednesday, as this would be the proper thing in view of the fact that the campaign will practically be open after those dates. Judge Thurman will go to Toledo Monday evening and on Tuesday will make the trip to Port Huron. He hopes the Port Huron committee has abandoned the yacht enterprise from Toledo which they proposed and that they will make it in by rail.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

A General Feeling that Blaine's Speeches Will Not Help Harrison.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The managers at republican headquarters looked gloomy when Blaine's speech was referred to today—that is, all except Chairman Quay, who had been in favor of muzzling Blaine from the first. None of the committee would express an opinion on the speech, but it is evident they wished Mr. Blaine had continued his wanderings in Europe a while longer. The executive committee of the national republic

tion by Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Blaine. It is proposed to challenge Mr. Blaine to meet Mr. Carlisle and dispute the question in alternate speeches in twelve principal cities of the union, six to be named by Mr. Blaine and six by the speaker. The opinions of a number of prominent democratic congressmen as to the advisability of such a course have been asked and there is a very general concurrence of approval. The proposition has created great interest here and it is believed if it can be carried out it will prove the great feature of the campaign.

HARRISON'S VISITORS.

There Was a Great Crowd, Including Some Notable Features.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Delegations from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, aggregating between nine and ten thousand people, paid their respects to the republican presidential nominee today. Gen. Harrison this afternoon shook hands with fully seven thousand people without intermission.

The first delegation arrived at noon from Paxton, Ill., and until 4 o'clock the excursion trains continued to pour their thousands into the city until Meridian, Washington, and Pennsylvania streets became almost impassable.

In the Paxton delegation was a banner reading, "We Are Not Members of the Cobden Club," and another pointing forty thousand majority in Illinois for Harrison and Morton. With the Kankakee delegation came a uniformed club of 250 members, wearing white plug hats, carrying "federal umbrellas."

The most pretentious demonstrations were made by the large delegations from Johnson county, Indiana, and Jacksonville, Ill., and by far the most attractive feature was a glee club of twenty handsome young ladies, who led the Jacksonville column. They were uniformed in navy-blue dresses, with encircling broad, gold band, light felt hats, and carried gatty black walking-sticks. At the park they were given the place of honor and stood in a semi-circle facing the speakers' stand.

Another feature of the parade was the Jacksonville juvenile drum corps, thirty-six members, commanded by Thomas Barbour, aged 80, a veteran of the Tippecanoe campaign of 1836.

It was half past 4 o'clock when the last delegation reached University park and the crowd of ten thousand people stood densely packed about the speakers' stand. Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, O., was the first speaker on behalf of the Ohio delegation. The other speakers were Judge C. R. Starr of Kankakee, Ill.; Hon. Frank Cook of Paxton, Ill.; H. C. Connelly of Newport, Ind.; Col. Samuel F. Oyster of Franklin, Ind.; Maj. W. T. Strickland of Columbus, Ind.; and Prof. W. D. Saunders of Jacksonville, Ill.

To these addresses Gen. Harrison responded as follows: "The republican party has always been hospitable to the truth. There is not a republican voting precinct where any man, whatever may have been his relation to the flag during the war, may not freely exercise his right to vote. There is not one such precinct where the right of a confederate soldier freely to cast the ballot of his choice would not be defended by the union veterans of the war. What I say here must necessarily be very general. It would not be in good taste for me to make too close or too personal an application of republican principles. I did not know what to say further, I have up to this time greeted personally all those who come. My courage is a little shaken as I look upon this vast multitude, but for a time at least—so long as I can—and to those who especially desire it I will give personal greeting."

For about two hours Gen. Harrison was the busiest man in Indiana, but he shook hands with very great rapidity.

For a brief spell the twenty pretty Illinois girls acted as an Amazonian guard to the general and prevented the crowd surging sidewise against the moving column. But the pressure soon became too great and the ladies were swept down the column, leaving the general to perspiringly battle alone with the surging throng. It was nearly sundown when the last band emerged from the grove and Gen. Harrison drove hastily homeward.

Tonight the Jacksonville Juvenile Zouave Drum corps marched out to the Harrison residence, and a large number of the city were followed by the drum corps.

The traveling men's club of Peoria arrived in the city tonight as an advance guard and will call on the general tomorrow.

Israel Taylor, president of the Marion county Tippecanoe club, comprising veterans of the campaigns of 1836 and 1840, has undertaken the project of holding a reunion of all Indiana veterans of those campaigns at Tippecanoe battle ground Nov. 1, commemorating the battle of Tippecanoe. La Fayette, Mr. Taylor says, will tender the veterans such a reception as will render the event memorable.

Gen. Harrison and wife will arrive at Toledo on Monday next and will be met there by Gov. Fos

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

"Neil Nelson" Spends a Half-Day in the Princess Knitting Company's Unwholesome Factory.

She Finds Children Working Ten Hours a Day in a Dingy, Dark, Hot Room for Five-Cents an Hour.

Many of Them Forced to Be on Their Feet the Livelong Day, Ceaselessly Feeding the Machines.

Pathetic Stories of the Little Ones Who Are Sacrificing Youth, Beauty, and Life Itself to Mammon.

How the Question of Marriage Is Affected by Years of Close Application to Shop Drudgery.

Princess Knitting company! Pretty name, isn't it? Done in gens d'arm blue letters on a navy-blue ground it makes an exceedingly effective sign. The very colors suggest the claims of long descent and blue blood.

But the Princess company on West Washington street has nothing to do with blue blood or gentle women, and there is nothing pretty about it but the sweet young girls of 15 and 16 and the frail children of 9 and 10 whose lives are being wound about the great wooden bobbins and from whose cheeks the roses of health and beauty are slowly absorbed by the flying threads in shuttle, needle, and spindle.

Princess Knitting company is only another name for the women's shirt factory at 155 West Washington street. Up one flight of stairs I pass into a tidy little office where a fine looking gentleman gives me greeting and calls the forewoman, Mrs. McWilliams. She is young and pretty. Her voice is sweet and she has a good face.

"Yes, I have work but it won't pay you. You can't live on the salary. I wouldn't advise you to take it. The table girls only get \$3 a week. Their work consists in sewing on buttons and finishing the arm-holes of the shirts. We have generally employed little girls of 12 and 13 to do it. Better work pays by the piece, 5 cents and 10 cents a dozen for knitting a finish about the neck and arm-holes and bottom of the shirts. But you would have to be experienced; we couldn't take the time to teach you."

I told her I would try the table work until I could get something that paid better, as I was wholly dependent on my own resources.

"That's it, you see. I don't like to take you and have you leave as soon as you begin to be useful."

"But I can't live on \$3 a week to save my soul unless I subsist on cold water and wind and sleep with the birds."

In as mild a manner as possible she told me the Princess Knitting company never meddled with the private affairs of its employees, and agreeing to promise me never a vacancy occurred that I was able to fill I started to fasten the tail ends of knitted shirts at the munificent sum of 50 cents a day or 5 cents an hour, work beginning at 7 a. m. and closing at 5:45 p. m., with thirty minutes for lunch. I paid 5 cents for a paper of sewing needles and 5 cents for a set of crochet needles before doing a stitch of work, so that at noon I had but 15 cents to my credit.

When the forewoman took me to the finishing table I failed to see where she could

men was obtained from the collectors. Men were assigned to watch the letter-boxes night and day, but without avail. The complaints continued to multiply. Later information was obtained from a daughter of Mr. Glauz of the purchase of some furs on a forged check. She was employed to watch at one of the bridges to identify the forger, and after some days reported she had traced a person answering the description of the person wanted.

The search for the man with the fur cap was kept up for two weeks, when, on Jan. 22, he was located and the detectives dined with him. The next day he was notified by a carrier that there was a registered letter for him at the North-side postoffice, and Miss Glauz was stationed to wait for him at the door. She identified him at once as having passed the forged check, whereupon he was arrested. He denied his guilt, but the evidence against him was cumulative. In his room a bushel of rifled letters was found—at least three thousand—and he finally acknowledged his guilt and in default of \$10,000 bail was sent to jail. His subsequent story was that he worked the letter-boxes between 6 and 9 o'clock evenings, when filled to the top, and that he had no keys, but simply took the letters from the overcrowded boxes with his fingers. He was from Hannover, Germany, 29 years of age, had been previously employed as book-keeper by Stentz & Co. of this city. When the case was reported it was recommended to the department that something be done to make it impossible to rob the boxes in the manner indicated. All that was done, however, was to appoint an early evening collection, which was futile, and still later larger boxes were put up in the business district.

Look out for THE SUNDAY TIMES.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Interesting Topics Discussed at the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, Stockholm, Aug. 17.—The third day's meeting of the Young Men's Christian association convention opened at 9 this morning with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Mr. Johnson of Stockholm.

After the transaction of some informal business the first topic of the day was taken up. This was: "What Means Are Employed by the Young Men's Christian Association for the Moral Development of Young Men?" It was opened by Mr. Oatts of Glasgow and Prof. Nils Lorgren of Germany. In the discussion the work done by the association for temperance, moral purity, the suppression of immoral literature, etc., was brought out.

Following this discussion was the report of the committee on the world's committee report. It commended the efficient work done during the last four years and recommended the extension of the work on the continent and in missionary fields. It emphasized the importance of securing secretaries and buildings in the larger cities.

One of the most interesting topics discussed by the convention was the means employed by the association for the physical development of young men. A paper prepared by Mr. Luther Gulick of the association training school at Springfield, Mass., on the question excited much interest. Papers on the same topic were presented by Dr. Watkins of Sweden and Mr. J. Paton of London.

The convention received a telegram from King Oscar, who is in Berlin, saying that he regretted his absence from Stockholm, and asking that the benediction of the holy spirit be upon the convention.

The delegates were then invited to take lunch at the royal palace at Drottningham on Monday.

When King Oscar was in London a few weeks ago he was accompanied by the prince of Wales and his son, attended the opening of the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium and delivered an address. He afterward made a contribution to the work of the association, as also did the prince of Wales, both being unsolicited. Both the king and his son, the crown prince, have taken much interest in the prospective coming of the convention to Stockholm and opened the subscriptions for its expenses.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Order it.

A Wife-Murderer Hanged.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 17.—Alex. Wood was hanged today at Blackfoot, Idaho, for the murder of his wife in March, 1887. He was sentenced to be hanged July 31, but, with Williams, who was hanged that day, broke jail and was not recaptured until the day had gone by.

and Gen. Black. It is generally understood here that the letters of acceptance of both the president and Judge Thurman will be given out before Wednesday, as this would be the proper thing in view of the fact that the campaign will practically be open after those dates. Judge Thurman will go to Toledo Monday evening and on Tuesday will make the trip to Port Huron. He hopes the Port Huron committee has abandoned the yacht enterprise from Toledo which they proposed and that they will make it all by rail.

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The executive committee of the national republican committee held a session this afternoon to hear statements by Virginia republicans and to try and restore harmony between the Mahone and Wise factions in that state. All the members were present. Among those who met the committee were John S. Wise, Col. James D. Brady, Col. D. F. Houston, Congressman McKenzie, and Gen. Grover. Mr. Wise believes that Virginia will go republican this year with the tariff and Blair educational bills as the issues, and is anxious to have peace patched up.

Pease Fassett was made happy today by the receipt of a small but lively coon, which, the donor writes, is a lineal descendant of the famous coon of 1810. The animal has been claimed to the register in the hall at headquarters. Several encouraging letters from the west were also received.

The executive committee of the national republican committee met today to adjust the differences in Virginia caused by the bolt of ex-Congressman John S. Wise, Hon. James D. Brady, and others from the Mahone faction some time ago. Gen. V. D. Grover and D. F. Houston, the two gentlemen above named, represented the bolted faction. After a deliberation of nearly two hours the committee decided that the proposal made by the republican committees of Virginia, presided over by Gen. Mahone, to submit the question as to electors in the six contested districts of Virginia to the district conventions to be convened for nominating congressmen ought to be accepted by that wing of the republican party presided over by Col. Houston, but the committee held that in the interest of harmony the persons calling the meeting to order should not designate the temporary chairman, but that the selection of said chairman should be left entirely to the meetings and conventions themselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS.

Active Work in Maine—Blaine's "Trust" Speech as a Campaign Document.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The principal subject which engaged the attention of the campaign committee today at national democratic headquarters is the state election in Maine, which will take place Sept. 13. A thorough canvass will be made. Several of the most eminent democratic orators are to be turned loose on Maine. John R. Doolittle of Illinois will speak at Cape Elizabeth, Fashion Eds. Saers, and Burgesswick, of District Attorney Fellows, L. M. Patterson, of Colorado, John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, Everett P. Wheeler of New York, Frank H. Foster of Massachusetts, M. V. Cannon of Nebraska, and J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska will also address democratic meetings in Blaine's state.

Chairman William B. Murtha was at national democratic headquarters today, while most of the leading democrats of the state are up in Saratoga. Mr. Murtha proposes to do some vigorous work from now until November.

At noon today the members of the campaign committee present were called together by Chairman Bruce. The purpose was to consider Blaine's great blunder at Portland yesterday in denouncing trusts as "private affairs" with which the president or congress or state legislatures "have no right to interfere." Prominent democrats at headquarters said that Blaine's speech would be at once distributed all over the country and would be worth thousands of votes for the democracy. A common expression among politicians, democrats, and republicans today was "Blaine is Harrison's Burehard."

The campaign committee has ordered to be disseminated throughout the country to educate the voters on economic questions, were forwarded today.

R. F. Tucker of J. B. Brewster & Co., who voted for every republican candidate for the presidency from Lincoln to Blaine, now renounces his allegiance to that party on account of its tariff policy and declares his intention to vote for Cleveland and Thurman and a reduction of the tariff on materials necessary to the carrying on of his business that are not produced in this country.

WILL THE GIANTS MEET?

A Possibility that Carlisle and Blaine May Discuss the Tariff Jointly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Star this evening has the following: "A proposition is under consideration by the democratic campaign managers to arrange for a joint discussion of the tariff ques-

very great rapidity. For a brief spell the twenty pretty girls acted as an Amazonian guard to the general and prevented the crowd surging sidewise against the moving column. But the pressure soon became too great and the ladies were swept down the column, leaving the general to perspiringly battle alone with the surging throng. It was nearly sundown when the last band emerged from the grove and Gen. Harrison drove hastily homeward.

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Israel Taylor, president of the Marion county Tippecanoe club, comprising veterans of the campaigns of 1836 and 1840, has undertaken the project of holding a reunion of all Indiana veterans of those campaigns at Tippecanoe battle-ground Nov. 1, commemorating the battle of Tippecanoe. La Fayette, Mr. Taylor says, will tender the veterans such a reception as will render the event memorable.

Gen. Harrison and wife will arrive at Toledo on Monday next and will be met there by Gov. Foster and daughter. The party will then go from Toledo to Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie. At Middle Bass Gen. Harrison and wife will occupy the Chocobon cottage. The island is controlled by the Toledo club, and in consequence it will not be crowded by curiously seekers to the annoyance of the distinguished guests.

BRICE IS ALL RIGHT.

The Story Set Afloat by Deacon Shepard Has No Foundation in Fact.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—With the hope probably of diverting public attention if possible from the dissensions among the republican leaders over Blaine's speeches and other irreconcilable difficulties Col. Elliott F. Shepard's religious daily, the Mail and Express, this afternoon published a story that Col. Brice had been removed from the chairmanship of the national democratic campaign committee after he had been sharply reproved by the president. The story was false. The correspondent of THE CHICAGO TIMES had a talk with ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national committee, about the work of the committee and about Col. Brice. Mr. Barnum has been sick for some days at his residence at Lime Rock, Conn., and came to New York on his way to Washington. Said he: "There never has been any trouble between the members of the campaign committee or between any member of the campaign committee and the president. Col. Brice's management of the campaign has been eminently satisfactory to the president, to Mr. Thurman, and to his fellow-members of the committee. He is a gentleman of remarkable respectability and judgment, a great worker who accomplishes his ends quietly. As to the condition of the committee's labor I want to call your attention to the fact that we are three weeks ahead of 1856. I have never known things to be so far forward a state or the machinery to be so perfectly adjusted for effective execution. We are not doing much talking and are sounding no blasts in the trumpet, but everything's going right on as it should in the most satisfactory manner.

"While I was at home I received information from all sections of Connecticut. Talk about the Connecticut manufacturers going over to Harrison and Morton is all bunk. Most of them are convinced that the Mills bill will help them by making raw materials cheaper and widening their markets. The workmen, too, are satisfied that a high protective tariff is detrimental to their interests."

Col. Bruce was laughing with Mr. Murtha, Amos J. Conroy, and other friends at headquarters about the shifts to which their desperation had forced the republicans to resort. He said: "Of course there is absolutely nothing in the story. It is absolutely false."

Senator Gorman arrived this evening from Washington. He said that he hardly blamed the republicans for circulating falsehoods about the democracy; there was but little else for them to do. "Why," he continued, "they had a similar story about me four years ago, when I occupied the position Col. Brice does now. You know the result—President Cleveland was elected." Senator Gorman hopes to be able to stay here for some days.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH.

How the Maccanette Statesman Expected to Influence the Democratic Votes in 1888.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Daily News devotes nearly three columns to what it terms an exposé of how efforts were made by Patrick Ford of the Irish World and John Devoy of the Irish Nation (now defunct) to control the Irish vote in this city for Blaine in the election four years ago. It asserts that the charge then made by the democratic press that the leaders of the so-called Blaine-Irish movement were in the pay of the republican party is now known to be true. In support of this the News publishes a letter said to have been written in Boston Aug. 22, 1884, by John Devoy, in which he threatened to lend the support of his paper to the labor candidate, Butler, unless he were placed on an equal footing financially with Ford of the Irish World as regards republican "patronage." The Irish World, Devoy alleged in the letter, was being taken in large quantities at a profitable price by the republican leaders at Blaine's suggestion.

was wholly dependent on my own resources. "That's it, you see. I don't like to take you and have you leave as soon as you begin to be useful."

"But I can't live on \$3 a week to save my soul unless I subsist on cold water and wind and sleep with the birds."

In as mild a manner as possible she told me the Princess Knitting company were meddling with the private affairs of my clothes, and agreeing to promote a vacation over a vacancy occurred that I was able to fill I started to fasten the tail ends of knitted shifts at the munificent sum of 50 cents a day or 5 cents an hour, work beginning at 7 a. m. and closing at 5:40 p. m., with thirty minutes for lunch. I paid 5 cents for a paper of sewing needles and 5 cents for a set of crochet needles before doing a stitch of work, so that at noon I had but 15 cents to my credit.

When the forewoman took me to the finishing table I failed to see where she could put me. Down the long sides and across the ends were the girls, thirty or more, unpleasantly crowded, for the weather was hot, the room close, and the double row of shirts piled two and three feet deep intercepted any breeze that came in through the side windows. Beginning at one end she made the girls "shove up a little," and with this allowance from fifteen room enough was made for another chair, to which I was assigned.

The work was light, requiring but a few stitches at five or more places. Where the pattern was imperfect I had to crochet a couple of scallops, otherwise a few stitches with a zephyr needle sufficed. The slowest girl finished five dozen shirts a day, and some twice that number. A few at the board sowed on buttons, and a regiment filed past with armfuls of shirts, in or ready to be put in boxes. We were so crowded that nearly every passer-by knocked me in the head with her elbow or load, and while the girl at my left drew her needle under my very nose at each stitch, I could neither take up nor lay down my scissors without annoyance to the little girl at my right.

I marveled as I looked at these girls that they should be permitted to labor, as they did, ten hours a day in a dark, hot room, exposed, as they were, to all manner of disease and the dangers of fire for scarcely more wages than sufficed for food and care. There was not a single attractive feature about their surroundings. The smoke from the engine had blackened the walls and ceiling so that in the rear of the shop no calcimine was visible. At either end were two windows, and two more had been cut in the west wall, without supplying the needs of the round-shouldered workers, not a few of whom had defective sight.

The distribution of a pair of closets and a brace of zinc bins no way enhanced their value, for at noon-time the girls stood in line and waited for their turn to get near them.

The zinc at which I tried to fix my toilet was filled with dirty water in which the little girls washed, drying in their own or a neighbor's apron. There was a towel, but it had exhausted its usefulness.

The shirts were knitted by machines—thirteen or more little girls standing before the conical bobbins simply to keep the threads from getting tangled. These children were on their feet all day and at noon they sat on the floor and ate their lunches, leaning against the straps and leas of the

little wools, glove fitting shirts were made by the most of them earning 75 cents a day and a few 80. So far as I could learn all the hands lived at home and each was one of a large family. They were mostly of foreign extraction, but not a few

American families were represented by little sisters or daughters who were working for 5 and 10 cents an hour to buy ribbons and theater tickets. To be just, they were in the minority; the vast army of youthful martyrs worked that younger brothers and sisters might have bread and shoes and a shelter.

Here is some of the talk I overheard: "How are you feeling, Maggie?" "I'm terribly sick, I can tell you. I slept with plasters on my feet and I haven't sat down all morning. My mother told me to come home this noon if they kept me running and I didn't feel well. No, I guess I'll try and stay. I'm saving up for a cloak and have only \$4 so far."

Another child didn't have hardly no lunch 'cause it was when mother called me, and I eat my breakfast with her butter, my clothes and shined what I could in my box. There's no butter on this and I didn't get no meat, but I don't care, mother's goin' to make me pancakes tonight."

Still another wished "they'd permute" her because she had had nothing to wear since the boy was raised. The evening before they went for clips and got loads of blocks from the pavement."

Haunting about wore the usual rules and regulations relative to punctuality and property. One requiring that a three-days' notice preparatory to leaving, under penalty of forfeiting a week's salary, had greater prominence than the rest.

If the princess chafes to find a pair of scissors and a blue box containing a set of crochet needles, kindly present them to the successor of

NELL NELSON.

THEY WANT TO GET MARRIED.

But Their Knowledge of Household Work is Very Limited Owing to Their Close Application for Years to Factory Work.

"Do you mind ever to get married?" a female operator in one of Chicago's largest factories was asked. She was about 23 and prepossessing.

"Most girls do, and I am not an exception," she replied.

"How long have you worked here?" "Ten years."

"Do you live with your parents?" "No, with my brother. He is foreman in a South side factory."

"Do you do any housework?" "Nothing but taking care of my room and now and then helping my sister-in-law prepare a meal when the children are troublesome."

"Can you cook a 'square meal'—an ordinary dinner?"

"Well, no; not if there was anything to be done beyond roasting beef, boiling vegetables, and making tea."

"Could you prepare a wholesome and appetizing breakfast next morning from what was left of the dinner?"

"Scarcely. You see I have been at work in the shop since I was 13 and have had little time to devote to household matters. I make \$7 a week, pay \$3 for my board and do cents car-fare a week regularly, and in order to dress decently on what is left I have to make my own clothes. This I do after working ten hours in the shop, so you see I have little time for studying housekeeping."

"And yet you want to get married. You have worked ten years to become an expert in this business and receive \$7 a week. What would you be worth as a house-keeper. Knowing scarcely anything about that line of business?"

"Why, I could love my husband and keep a hired girl."

"Hadin' your prospective husband's her marry the hired girl to start with?"

As she was thoroughly womanly the logic was lost; she saw nothing but impertinence in the question and refused behind her woman's shield. Seriously, what do these shop and factory girls learn in their respective lines that fits them to become wives and mothers as all expect of them?

There can be no domestic happiness in a household when the wife is ignorant of the details of household work. Stuff the basement and garret with domestics and still all is chaos unless there is an intelligent mistress to plan and direct. What is to be the outcome of this enormous increase of "white slave" labor?

Take the establishment of Harry Weil & Co., 38 Fifth avenue, where a hundred girls and women work nine and one-half hours a day making an average of women's dress and cloak trappings. Nearly one-half of them are from 12 to 15 years old, mere children who, if not at school, should at least be at home learning something that will be of use to them in the profession nearly all will eventually follow—housekeeping and caring for children. Girls of 12 can do there and in a day or two learn enough of the details to insure them \$2 a week. When they are 15 they may double that sum, and a few years later, if they are experts, they may make from \$6 to \$8 a week.

"Nobody allowed to see employees during working hours" is on the door of the barren but well-lighted airy room where these girls work. There is no crowding, there being ample space for triple the number, and all is well regulated and cleanly.

"My pa works steadily" remarked a young girl in answer to a question.

"Then why do you work here when you should be at home?"

What the answer would have been, had not the fat and lussy forewoman suddenly remembered that she had special business with that particular girl may never be known. Inside the work-room is posted a notice to the effect that no employee will be paid at the beginning for anything less than a week's work, and another providing for

ward women at the presses," said Mr. Norton, "they frequently insisted on running their fingers under the dies and making mashes when they should have been making blanks. Our foreman invented a guard, which we have now applied to every machine, effectually preventing diversions of that kind. Some of them objected to it at first as a restriction upon their liberty or their inalienable right to mangle themselves at will, but flow all are reconciled and wouldn't do without it. It is, as you see, simply a band of iron around the die."

In the suburb of Maywood the firm has its principal factory, employing 250 men and no women. The River street manufactory is not a bad place for girls and boys to work, provided they must or will work. Everything is cleanly and the wages range from \$3 a week for beginners to \$5, \$6, and \$8 for female experts, who work by the piece. The men make from \$12 to \$20 a week.

A peculiar feature incident to work of this kind is that all the women handling soldering irons and many who are employed at the presses have one or both hands swathed in flax bound with twine so that only the tips of the thumb and forefinger are visible. The object is to prevent faults and consequent disengagement, pride buying as much to do with it as pain. For pride permeates every department of any well-regulated manufactory where self-respecting girls are employed. Sometimes it verges on the ridiculous, as was the case with one conceited girl at Norton Brothers, who persisted in wearing throughout the day's toil a bracelet of such ample dimensions that it not knocked out of plumb every time she turned around, and a third of her time was spent in adjusting it. She was working by the piece, hence the loss was her own. Had she been working by the week the firm would have been justified in applying for an injunction.

Baltimore, where the oyster is on his native hearth and the peach is at his best, has hitherto been the largest cap-manufacturing city. As an evidence that the peach has got the best of the manufacturer there it may be said that an order was received in Chicago yesterday from the Monumental city for 250,000 caps.

TO HELP THE SLAVE GIRLS.

A Number of Women Meet and Formulate a Plan of Procedure.

"It is not at all necessary for us to take measures to find out the truth of THE TIMES' statements about the work and wages of the shop and factory girls, for we know them to be true. We are in a position to know, and the exposures of these truths touch us, members of women's organizations as we are, much closer than any others." These were the words of Mrs. C. S. Brown, presiding at an influential meeting of Woman's Federal Labor union, No. 2703, last evening.

Mrs. T. J. Morgan had brought up the matter of THE TIMES' article upon the city slave girls in the following manner:

"I respectfully present to the union for its consideration and action the following in reference to the condition of the working girls of this city as set forth for the last three weeks in the daily issues of THE CHICAGO TIMES. From these reports I wish to raise three points as being worthy of the consideration of this union:

1. "Are these reports published in THE TIMES true?"

2. "The rate of wages."

3. "The sanitary conditions of the places of employment."

"For the purpose of discussing and acting upon these points I present the following: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this union:

"That such committee be instructed to secure the cooperation of the trades assembly, the Women's Protective agency, bureau of justice, the Ethical and all other societies that may be found willing to help to improve the conditions of these factory girls and children:

"That the joint committee from these organizations shall first, so far as possible, ascertain the truth of THE TIMES' reports, for they are of such a startling nature as to require further support.

"That in case the reports are found to be true they shall endeavor to secure such increase in rates of wages as will at least cover the cost of living.

"The committee shall wait upon Mayor Roche and request the full enforcement of the factory and workshop inspection laws. They shall also ascertain in what respects the existing law is defective, and endeavor to secure such additional city and state legislation as may be necessary to restrict the employment of children and secure proper sanitary conditions in all places of employment."

In the course of discussion upon the resolution Mrs. T. J. Morgan said: "This is all true, and it is no new thing either. Nearly fifteen years ago a sister of mine tried to exist on making gentlemen's ties at \$2 a week. Afterward she worked in tailor-shops, and even working long hours and amid filthy surroundings she was cheated out of her wages in five places. Until THE TIMES took up the cause of these working girls not a voice or a hand was raised in their defense. Take the articles about the mattress and feather pillow shops. Every word stated is true for I have been in them and I recognized the picture at once."

Mrs. E. Holmes said: "It is a hard matter to get the girls to admit the exact condition they are in."

should publish this letter in full over our signatures. Yours respectfully,

EMMA BERRER, FANNIE SPEDER, REBECCA MCCLIMAN, MAY JONES, LUCY D. COFFEY.

Committee on Behalf of Sixty-five Girls in the Shoe Factory.

The "Single Tax" as a Remedy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—To THE EDITOR: If public spirit is not dead your exposures of the slavery existing in Chicago will result in public action of some kind and a combined attempt to abolish the evil. I expect to see societies formed for that object. What strikes the reader is the lack of remedies. I have seen but one proposition, the "single tax," which is worthy to be called a remedy. As THE TIMES says, housework offers no new field, and what little demand now exists would soon be supplied without showing the slightest effect on the great evil. The "single tax" would be a blow to monopoly and a stimulant to production. It would force landholders to work and in order to hold it, thus creating a demand for labor, drawing it away from the cities.

The future of our country is not bright. Other continents are sending us their paupers, cripples, and fools, while our own race is being reduced to slavery, and the mothers of the next generation are the most oppressed slaves of any. Marriages are decreasing because the men, too, are slaves and can hardly support themselves. While we can not wholly prevent immigration of poor people we must rear healthy and free men and women if we would remain the dominant race. As it looks now freedom will be sapped in slavery.

It appears to me that a reduction of tariff would prevent immigration and promote contentment. Foreign peasant labor will be less harmful to us by its remaining at home and these producing cheap goods for us, while buying our products, than by coming here to be supported as paupers or lowering wages by competition. The democratic party goes toward this policy and should be supported. C. E. H.

Unions for Workingwomen.

WOODLAWN PARK, Aug. 17.—To THE EDITOR: The spirit which has prompted the endeavors of some Chicago ladies are making to secure to the working girls free vacations is a commendable one. But it is most disheartening to the thoughtful that women of means and education can devise no better plan of relieving these downtrodden of our sex. To secure vacations to a few of a class that number thousands is like trying to bail out a leaking boat with a teaspoon. And what will you have accomplished for those favored few? Simply, you have given them a glimpse of the heaven, a taste of the freedom which is theirs by right, only to send them back to the hell from which they came, thereby creating discontent which can easily be communicated to your associates, thus making of your philanthropic movement a disturbing element of the society in which we live. Also, to be of any value, this charitable program must be a constant one and must be carried out every summer. It is easy to see that the result of this will be to create a class of women that will be the regular recipients of a definite charity. Thus the scheme, itself the result of a generous sympathy, will have a tendency to pauperize a part of our working girls, and is therefore a menace to the American spirit of independence which we fondly believe still exists among us.

The cause of the fearful condition of our workingwomen, as of our workmen, lies deeper than most of our people have fathomed, and the cure lies in following out the line of industrial development, and we may see in what way that lies by examining the past and present condition of our workmen in many of the trades. There will recall the condition of the bakers or organ makers, it will be found that some years ago they were in as bad a condition as our working girls are now—worse in many instances, for a large number of them worked for sixteen and eighteen hours a day. Their salvation is due to the fact that they recognized the necessity of standing together, of co-operating instead of competing, and the various trades as they became educated sufficiently formed unions, which by their strength resisted the lowering of wages being forced upon them by their employers.

There is no doubt but that if the white slave girls were united in a sufficiently strong organization they could tame their own wags. When Mrs. Grant was here she frequently spoke of the great help these industrial organizations were to the workmen of England. The workmen who understand the power of union stand ready to help them organize. There is a Woman's Federal union, organized under the State Federation of Trades, which will gladly welcome them as members.

And now, ladies, you who know the power of social prestige, of leisure, of means, can you not use these for the benefit of your sisters in misery? Encourage them to join together for the welfare of each. Join with them in the work. Teach them what those of you in the Woman's Christian Temperance union so well know, the strength and effectiveness of organization. You may have a difficult task at first, but you can not fail, for it is in the line of development and must come by other means, if not by yours, sooner or later.

COLLEEN S. BROWN.

The Girl Who Had a Caller.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—To THE EDITOR: When...

work... of women's dress and cloak trimmings. Nearly one-half of them are from 12 to 15 years old, mere children who, if not at school, should at least be at home learning something that will be of use to them in the profession nearly all will eventually follow—housekeeping and caring for children. Girls of 12 can go there and in a day or two learn enough of the details to insure them \$2 a week. When they are 15 they may double that sum, and a few years later, if they are experts, they may make from \$6 to \$8 a week.

"Nobody allowed to see employes during working hours" is on the door of the barren but well-lighted and airy room where these girls work. There is no crowding, there being ample space for triple the number, and all is well regulated and cleanly.

"My pa works steadily" remarked a young girl in answer to a question.

"Then why do you work here when you should be at home?"

What the answer would have been had not the fat and fussy forewoman suddenly remembered that she had special business with that particular girl may never be known. Inside the work-room is posted a notice to the effect that no employe will be paid at the beginning for anything less than a week's work, and another providing for the usual fines in case of tardiness, etc.

"We can't afford to teach a girl the business," said Mr. Well, "spending several days' time with her and then have her get up and leave. The rules are seldom enforced, but we find it necessary to have them ready for use in case of emergency."

On the fifth and sixth floors of the same building 150 operatives work ten hours a day making seamless mittens, stockings, and other kinds of knit goods for Friedlander, Brady & Co. A few of them are mere girls, but most of them have arrived at woman's estate. The girls start in at winding the yarn or thread in cone-shaped form on spools for the machines, for which they are paid \$3 a week. Gradually they advance to \$4, and having graduated from girlhood they do machine work or finishing and are paid from \$5 to \$8 a week, generally working by the piece.

"What does this young woman receive for making this pair of silk mittens?" the proprietor was asked as a demure maiden approached him and laid a handsomely embroidered specimen in his hand, with some explanations.

"Twenty-five cents a pair, or \$24 a dozen. That is for the knitting. Then the finisher in the room below takes them and is paid 15 cents a dozen for her part of the work."

"The entire cost of manufacture, then, is 29 cents a pair?"

"Exactly."

"And what is the wholesale price?"

"Seventeen dollars a dozen for 100 pairs. I suppose the retail price is about \$25 a pair."

The rooms are large, light and airy, and there are separate closets for the girls. There are automatic bathes and lavatories. Most of the girls bring their lunches with them, and after their leisure during the noon-hour, throw the fragments into a box that is emptied daily, which themselves, and after a short chat, are ready for the same work when the day starts.

"Do you see that girl with the red hair?" she has spent just fifteen minutes at lunch and is again at work in her machine. She does that every day to get things away as soon as possible. The result is that, being skillful as well as industrious, she receives about the highest wages paid. There is just about as much difference in wages as any other department in the factory. One will earn \$3 a day with \$100 a week, and with the same experience could make more than that amount.

The shop closes on Saturday at noon, and the girls pay 8 cents a week for their board, and 10 cents for their laundry. The girls are paid for their board and laundry in the factory.

This was a pleasant surprise, and the girls had been permitted to see the factory. The girls are paid for their board and laundry in the factory.

"I shall speak of it as I find it, and shall not censor at all where they are at."

"Are you the writer of the 'Nell' item article?"

"No, I am sorry to say I am not. I am not asking for work and I want no permission to examine it."

The committee shall wait upon Mayor Roche and request the full enforcement of the factory and workshop inspection laws. They shall also ascertain in what respects the existing law is defective, and endeavor to secure such additional city and state legislation as may be necessary to restrict the employment of children and secure proper sanitary conditions in all places of employment.

In the course of discussion upon the resolution Mrs. T. J. Morgan said: "This is all true, and it is no new thing either. Nearly fifteen years ago a sister of mine tried to exist on making gentlemen's ties at \$2 a week. Afterward she worked in tailorships, and even working long hours and amid filthy surroundings she was cheated out of her wages in five places. Until THE TIMES took up the cause of these working girls not a voice of a hand was raised in their defense. Take the articles about the mattress and feather pillow shops. Every word stated is true for I have been in them and I recognized the picture at once."

Mrs. E. Holmes said: "It is a hard matter to get the girls to admit the exact condition they are in, as they are proud and sensitive about letting anyone know how little they really earn and how wretched their lives are. They struggle on to the fainting point to keep up appearances. I not only know that all these statements are true, but I think THE TIMES has plunged into a deeper chasm than was ever dreamed of by the people generally."

"Mrs. Brown said: 'We all know that other people should know what we know.'"

The resolution was unanimously passed, and a committee consisting of Mrs. C. S. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Morgan, Mrs. Dr. Randall, Mrs. J. Z. Glasscock, and Mrs. S. A. Surrall was appointed to carry the resolution and action of the meeting before the Trades assembly and the various branch organizations of the city in pursuance of a plan of concerted and decisive action for reform.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—TO THE EDITOR: We, the undersigned employees of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer company's knit-factory, desire you to publish the following over our signatures as a denial to the unwarranted statements made in regard to us in your paper this morning.

The charges in full are absolutely false (with the exception of our having to work for \$2 per week when commencing) and have no faults or complaints to find whatever, as we consider ourselves treated in a fair and honorable manner in every respect. Several of us who subscribe our names have earned from \$12 to \$17 per week all during the season, and there is but one of our number who is today receiving the salary of \$2 per week, which you lay so much stress upon. We have the use of the elevator whenever we so desire, either in coming to or leaving our work. We trust in justice to ourselves you will publish the foregoing facts, and we have our own work books, which will show the weekly amounts of our wages, and which can be inspected by any responsible party from your office. We make the above statement without the instigation or knowledge of the firm. Yours, etc.,

- SARAH LINDSEY,
- LOU PORTMAN,
- LIZZIE ANDERSON,
- LIZZIE MURPHY,
- MARY LARRISS,
- NELLIE LARK,
- NELLIE JONES,

Committee on Behalf of the Sixty Girls.

TO THE EDITOR: I have been a member of the committee on behalf of the sixty girls of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's knit-factory, and I have been published in your issue of THE CHICAGO TIMES under the heading of 'Sixty Girls.' We, the employees of this factory, wish to protest against the misrepresentations made regarding our condition. Your reporter says that we are 'crowded to the floor in a dark and damp' room. In contradiction we can only give facts. The floor is 150 feet long and 10 feet wide, with windows on four sides, and is light, clean, and ventilated both in winter and summer. There are 60 men and 60 boys work on this floor. The machines are three feet apart. In regard to being 'crowded' and 'damp' the tools are the same as have always been used in shoe-factories and are in use in every factory in the country. The gross profit of the factory is made about wages we receive. The average wages paid in this shop are sufficient to support honorably and comfortably any girl, while the profit of our shop is made \$10 and \$15 a week.

There is only one girl who made this last week, and another, who has been in the shop three years, earned \$10.25 finishing button-holes. We most indignantly resent the statement that we are 'hollow-eyed, stoop-shouldered, and miserable clad.' Of course when at work we don't wear as good clothes as when at home; but out of the shop we are dressed as well and comfortably as any girls in the city; and as to our homes we should be glad to have your lady reporter call on us there and see if she finds us in the hovels described.

As to the 'four flights of steps to climb, deafening machinery, overhead, impure air, and dirty floors and stairs,' all that is false. We are always allowed to use the elevator, the machines overhead are light sewing-machines, and the ventilation here is exceptionally good. We consider it but simple justice to honorable working girls of Chicago and to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer that you

the lowering of wages being forced upon them by their employers.

There is no doubt but that if the white slave girls were united in a sufficiently strong organization they could make their own wages. When Mrs. Grant was here she frequently spoke of the great help these industrial organizations were to the work-woman of England. The work-woman who understands the power of union stands ready to help them organize. There is a Woman's Federal union, organized under the State Federation of Trades, which will gladly welcome them as members.

And now, ladies, you who know the power of social justice, of justice of means, can you not use these for the benefit of your sisters in misery? Encourage them to join together for the welfare of each. Join with them in the work. Teach them what those of you in the Woman's Christian Temperance union so well know, the strength and effectiveness of organization. You may have a difficult task at first, but you can not fail, for it is in the line of development and must come by other means, if not by yours, sooner or later.

GIRLS' S. BROWN.

The Girl Who Had a Caller.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—TO THE EDITOR: When people say they have no sympathy for 'shop girls,' they might do better to say, 'I am moved to tell this story.' My sister, in coming at a fashionable residence on Madison avenue, found there a bright, intelligent girl, of neat and modest appearance, and knowing how different the mistress was to what she was supposed to hear her say, 'She is the best girl I ever had. I don't have to tell her anything, and she is so shy and amiable.' What, then, was my sister's surprise when coming there on a later day she found a new girl in the kitchen. On inquiring the cause for the change the lady of the house assumed an air of righteous indignation and said, 'One evening she unlocked the door herself, and finding there a young gentleman who inquired for Mrs. — told him he would wait that night around in the rear. After the caller left the girl gave prompt notice that she would quit in the morning. It was afterward learned that the caller was a young physician who had met lady at a friend's and asked her permission to call.'

I regret that Nell Nelson was not allowed to clerk in the dry-goods stores, especially a retail one on State where Ike takes the robes. Nell and plays his part well. I saw him once play it and afterward regretted I did not then and there take the girl's part and threaten him with exposure.

HUMANER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Fearless Champion of Truth.

THE CHICAGO TIMES, that able and fearless champion of truth, is making an unceasing campaign in favor of the 'slave girls' of Chicago. THE TIMES deserves great credit for this noble work. The girls will be greatly benefited, and those who are making a constant howl about 'protection to American labor' will have the lie given to their assertions. Fullerton (Neb.) Post.

Not Pleasant to Contemplate.

The fact that factory-girls and others are working by the thousands in our great cities at from 10 cents to \$3 or \$4 a week, six days in the week, eight or ten hours a day, isn't a very pleasant thing to contemplate, is it? How do our protectionist friends like it? Is there anything in all Europe's degraded pauper labor that can compare with this?—St. Paul News.

Assumes a Painful Significance.

When the women reformers in their efforts to arouse the public to see things as they do assert that 'woman-slavery' it is considered one of the extreme expressions made, used only to attract attention, but the phrase assumes a painful significance when it is applied to the condition of the girls of the CHICAGO TIMES. (Class.) Republican.

Sickening Exposures of Cruelty.

The articles from one of the most sensitive exposures of cruelty and wrong it has ever been the faculty of the public to pursue. In connection to the condition of many of the female inmates of these establishments that of the blacks before the war was most enviable. (Nashua (N.H.) Times.)

A Brave and Manly Undertaking.

The exposure by THE CHICAGO TIMES of the female slavery that exists in Chicago was a brave and manly undertaking. It was an enterprise that required a display of nerve that is not characteristic of the average Chicago daily and that is extremely rare in any newspaper. (Chicago Herald.)

Doing a Great and Good Work.

THE CHICAGO TIMES is doing a great and good work in exposing the methods employed in the factories, shops, and stores of that city to secure cheap labor at the expense of the poor girls who are compelled to seek a scant livelihood therein. (Huge (Kan.) Herald.)

To Amaze and Startle the Reader.

THE CHICAGO TIMES has shown up and is still showing up a condition of affairs that is appalling. It required time to gather the facts, but when brought to the public gaze they amaze and startle the reader. (Lafayette (Ind.) Sunday Leader.)

What Shall Be Thought of the Men?

The experience of Nell Nelson, as published in THE CHICAGO TIMES, is not calculated to make one think very well of the men who employ large numbers of sewing girls to make up clothing for the wholesale trade. (Troy (Kan.) Times.)