

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

R STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

The Surface Roads Quit Work
the Early Morning.

Aug. 5.—The drivers, constablen on the Brooklyn face roads to the number of day because the conductor and if the cars had been discharged the end of a trip four minutes The strike was first announced morning, and the 450 horses were left uncared for. An made to run cars on the lines, even up at noon, so much inmet with from the strikers, Knights of Labor. A half were arrested. One of the st car drove out was cut by a

The three lines involved in one from Hunter's Point and ther from Hunter's Point to the third from Greenpoint to

as the employes came into t with the police. For ucers of the law were kept riots that broke out in of Green Point in the company's stables and on the tes. Cars were lifted off the s of the horses were cut and rned loose; passengers were the cars and the drivers s beaten and pulled off the ons were turned over and ks along with rocks, logs, actions. Many of the rioters cracked and received other e police.

Y MILES AN HOUR.

etition in England Resulting enantly High Speed.

2. 5.—Railway competition in a peculiar direction. They s but speed. For years the man, the great northern ion to Edinburgh, has been in England and the fastest t used to cover the 384 miles The London and North-west hose route is six miles longer, gator for Edinburgh travel, the competition the great ly cut its time down to eight

2. The Northwestern at rse n to this, content with its su- for comfort and safety. Great exodus from London this season of the eat Northern commenced on s express through in eight he Northwestern has waked ay will begin the trip in the Great Northern runs from Peterborough, 124 miles, g, but the Northwestern will n to Crew, 153 miles, without hours and five minutes. The to run 101 miles in 98 minutes between Carlisle h of 1,015 and 870 feet eleva- It is announced on pretty that the Great Northern will a hours and a half, allowing This will exceed a running miles an hour.

WORLD NOTES.

Dear White Addressing a Meeting.

5.—Gen. Eades, an ex-com- dressing a meeting of strik- dropped dead of apoplexy. *Man (Luz) says it is an- that the alleged report in the Gazette of Prince Bismarck derick, with reference to the age of Princess Victoria to r of Battenberg, is a pure*

has nearly finished a mag- called "Interrupted Gossip." inner waiting-room in the

A BATTLE WITH A BOY.

Ulysses Nelson, a 15-Year-Old Rob-ber, Holds a Posse of Police and Sheriffs at Bay.

He Fatally Shoots an Officer Who Tries to Arrest Him and Steals a Horse from One of His Pursuers.

Finally He Is Surrounded in a Corn-Field, and After a Desperate Resistance Surrenders.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—When the east-bound Burlington train reached Hastings this morning at 1 o'clock Depot Policeman Balcombe inquired of the conductor for a passenger named Ulysses Nelson, alias George Williams, aged only 15, who was wanted for robbery at Holdrege. The conductor pointed the boy out and told Balcombe that the little fellow was armed with a big revolver and that it would be best to be careful. Policeman Balcombe approached the boy on the depot platform and asked him what he was doing.

"Nothing much," was the response. Thereupon the officer flashed a dark lantern upon the youth, who, without warning, fired at him. The bullet struck Balcombe two inches below the heart. Balcombe, nevertheless, followed the young desperado for two blocks and then fell exhausted.

Meanwhile the police department was notified and the members, with Sheriff Barloss, mounted horses and started in pursuit. No clew of Nelson was found until 6 o'clock this morning, when he was found hiding in some weeds in the southern outskirts. He was ordered to throw up his hands by Sheriff Barloss, but showing no disposition to surrender the sheriff ordered the party to open fire on him.

Twenty shots were fired without effect. Officer Mitchell then crawled through the grass to within a few feet of Nelson when both opened fire at each other. Nelson received a bullet in the left cheek. Mitchell's ammunition failing, as well as that of the other officers, he withdrew.

Nelson slyly crawled to the fence and mounting one of the officers' horses which had been tied there he rode off, closely followed by one of the posse named Clark, who was unarmed. Clark kept at a safe distance, but kept track of Nelson.

The other officers obtained a fresh supply of ammunition and resumed the pursuit. When within one mile of Ayr, eleven miles south of Hastings, Nelson went into a corn-field and hid. Men from Ayr who had been notified started out with shotguns and met Clark, who gave them a clew to Nelson's hiding place. Clark took a shotgun and entered the field, the corn being between ten and twelve feet high. Getting within range Clark fired a load of buck-shot at Nelson who, in Indian fashion, leaned over on the side of the horse and avoided the charge of shot. Nelson then fired at Clark, slightly wounding him in the right hand. Nelson's pursuers now closed in on him, and he finally surrendered and was taken back to Hastings.

Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Policeman Balcombe. Nelson's father resides at Indianapolis, and his mother lives at Topeka, where the boy was raised. He has been serving as cook on the Atlantic and Pacific for the past year. Nelson takes the situation very coolly. His desperate courage is greatly wondered at. Should Balcombe die tonight Nelson will be lynched. The jail is surrounded by a special guard and great excitement prevails.

The honest reporter's story.

SUMMER DULLNESS IN TRADE.

A Slight Decrease in Transactions Shown by the Clearing-House Statement.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Parnell Invites Chamberlain to Publish the Former's Local Government Scheme.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. O'Shea today said: "I do not hesitate to characterize as insincere the Parnellite lamentations, over my writing to the Times as a gratuitous act, and so forth. It was a straight blow in return for the wild one aimed at me by Mr. Parnell in parliament on Tuesday last."

Mr. Parnell writes to the Times challenging Mr. Chamberlain to publish the local government scheme alleged to be in Parnell's handwriting. Mr. Parnell says: "The publication of the scheme will fully establish the entire consistency of my public and private declarations on the subject. Let him print the alleged coercion act, with the alterations in my hand in brackets." Mr. Parnell then argues that it was only Chamberlain's illegitimate extension of the Dublin council scheme for merely administrative purposes which he favored in 1882, and that he has since denounced it. He says: "Such a scheme would have been a suitable achievement for our small party of thirty-five, but the return of eighty-six Irish members and Lord Carnarvon's declaration to me in favor of an Irish parliament rendered the consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable, and I laid down this position at the Imperial hotel dinner in the autumn of 1885. Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed council should be purely administrative, and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the parliament which Mr. Chamberlain proposed. If Mr. Chamberlain publishes my letters it will be seen that he must early in 1885 have been fully acquainted with our views."

Mr. Lane, M. P. for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food, although he was starving. Ridley begged him to go into the hospital "because," he said, "if you do not they will starve you to death here." Ridley then brought him better food and finally said: "I must either defy the prison's board or have an inquest upon you, and as I don't want a verdict of murder against me I will give you exercise despatch them." A few days afterward Mr. Ridley came to Mr. Lane's cell in an excited state and said that he had received a terrible reprimand from Dublin for allowing Mr. Lane to take exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate authorizing the infliction of punishment which would certainly kill Mr. Lane. He again begged Mr. Lane to go into the hospital and he acceded.

Read the slave-girl reports every day.

COL. ROBERTSON IS HAPPY.

He Opens His Headquarters in Indianapolis and Congressman Steele Does Likewise.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Col. Robertson arrived from Fort Wayne today and opened headquarters at the Denison. With Porter's assurances made last night that he was positively not a candidate Robertson feels satisfied. "I have always had," he said, "a very high esteem and friendship for Gov. Porter, but I have assumed from the first that he was in earnest when he repeatedly avowed his determination neither to become a candidate nor to accept a nomination if tendered. If Porter enters the lists I shall contend with him."

Congressman Steele has also recovered his equanimity and good spirits and has opened up his canvass. Last night, without exactly pulling out of the race, he told his friends that he would not open any headquarters. This was after a conversation with Porter and before the latter had reiterated his withdrawal. After midnight the republican state central committee insisted that he should go back to Porter and force from him an unequivocal statement regarding his position. There was danger of a serious misunderstanding, and a rumpus might be precipitated upon the convention that meets Wednesday. Mr. Steele performed the mission and returned in excellent spirits, but refused to make public his interview with Porter. The result was evidently satisfactory, as his wide-open headquarters tonight testify.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

W. S. Hickman, the Boston Swindler, Forced to Flee from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—William S. Hickman, who two years ago ran away from Boston to Canada after swindling people in that city out of \$140,000 is again a fugitive from justice. This time the Canadian officers are after him and his stealings and spoils amount to \$66,000. A shower of warrants has been issued for his arrest, during the past few days, and half a dozen bailiffs have done nothing else but watch for him. His

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

A Second Investigation "By Request" of Some of the Places Already Visited.

One of the "Never-Rip" Slave Drivers Waiting for a Chance to Insult Miss Nelson.

He Says He Will "Slap Her Face" and Possibly He Will Have Her Indicted.

And Exhibits Part of His Pay-Roll and the Rules and Regulations "He Enforces."

A Second Look at Ellinger's, Wetherell's, and Julius Stein's Hives of Industry.

Nothing ever heretofore printed in THE TIMES has provoked more comment or attracted more widespread attention than the exposures made during the last six days of the condition of the girls who work in some of the sewing shops of the city. The entire public seems to be watching the progress of the revelations made by Miss Nelson not only with interest but with constantly increasing indignation at the slave-drivers who are responsible for the state of affairs. Hundreds of letters are received at this office daily commending the work and urging that it be prosecuted until the public is so thoroughly aroused that the evil shall be speedily and permanently corrected. Several of the writers have sent sums of money varying from \$1 to \$25 requesting that Miss Nelson distribute it among the poor girls who are so bitterly and shamefully oppressed, or make such use of it as her good judgment and experience may suggest. Coming unsolicited, as these contributions do, they show that the public is getting to be not only in earnest but thoroughly in earnest about the matter.

There are indications, too, that the employers of these girls are beginning to cast about them for means to save themselves from the very general indignation which is so openly manifested. Nearly every one of those whose places have been described have called at THE TIMES office either in person or by representative. They have invariably protested that the stories have been overdrawn and asked that an "honest reporter" be sent to find out the real condition of things. All have offered to throw open their books to the inspection of such a reporter and to give him the fullest opportunity to learn what they claim to be the real state of affairs. The expectations of the "honest reporter" who has been sent in all cases where his services have been asked have not always been realized. Julius Stein, for example, is the only one who has made good his promise to submit his books to an inspector. The Never-Rip Jersey company, through its attorney, prondred not only that its books but its price-lists might be examined, and that the reporter should have an opportunity to talk with any of its employes. It complained also that its greatest grievance in the matter was that its employes felt outraged by the article and that several of them had left on that account. Strange to say, however, none of them called at THE TIMES office, nor has a single one raised her voice in protest against Miss Nelson's story.

The Never-Rip company has begun action for libel against THE TIMES and it is possible in case the suit is ever prosecuted, as THE