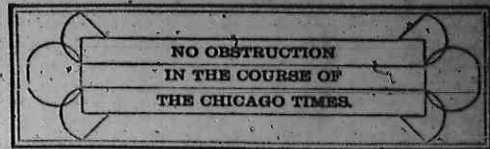


Chicago Times

DAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1888.



PRICE 2 CENTS.

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

Great Preparations at Notre Dame to Celebrate Father Sorin's Golden Jubilee.

Cardinal Gibbons and the Bishops Welcomed with a Grand Procession and Illuminations.

The Statue of the Blessed Virgin Surmounting the University Sheds Light for Miles Around.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 14. The golden jubilee celebration at Notre Dame university in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the venerable and very reverend Father Sorin, founder of the college, was inaugurated this evening. The event is being observed as a high festival, and elaborate preparations have been perfected to make the ceremonial of Wednesday signally imposing.

His eminence Cardinal Gibbons, primate of the catholic church in America, arrived this evening on a special train from Cleveland, accompanied by a number of church dignitaries, among whom were Bishop Gilmour, Bishop Kieher, Rev. Dr. J. M. Cary, and a large number of prominent Catholic laymen. He was received at the depot by a committee of the clergy and laity of Notre Dame and South Bend. A great crowd surrounded the depot for fully an hour before the arrival of the special. The various Catholic societies in regalia, and with banners, torches, and music escorted Cardinal Gibbons and the archbishops and bishops in attendance to Notre Dame, the people all along the route extending to the distinguished visitors a hearty welcome to South Bend. Many houses were generally illuminated and festoons of gayly-colored Chinese lanterns suspended from the shades trees created a very pretty effect. The electric illumination of the statue of the Blessed Virgin which surmounts the cupola of the university could be seen for miles, and the college buildings were ablaze with light. A triumphal arch, handsomely decorated with colored lanterns, and bearing an illuminated scroll of "Welcome" to the prince of the church marked the entrance to the university grounds, and a throng of dignitaries, ecclesiastics, professors, and visitors, among whom were a great many ladies, awaited upon the steps of the main building the arrival of the cardinal and his party. Prominent among these was the venerable Father Edward Sorin, in whose honor the festival is given, and who, since he founded the college in 1812, has been its persistent advocate and guide.

Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne and Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati in Episcopal robes awaited the arrival of the procession. They were supported by Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota, Bishops Kane of Richmond, Ryan of Buffalo, Spaulding of Peoria, Waterson of Columbus, Ryan of Alton, Jansens of Belleville, Burke of Cheyenne, Gilmour of Cleveland, and Cosgrove of Davenport.

Cardinal Gibbons upon his arrival was fraternally greeted by the prelates, and in return saluted them with the kiss of peace. Very Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Walsh, president of Notre Dame, was cordially greeted by his eminence, and read a brief address of welcome in Latin. It referred to the remarkable growth of the Catholic religion in America, and particularly in the west, as shown in the prosperity and work of Notre Dame. Cardinal Gibbons, the archbishops, and bishops were then entertained by Father Walsh and the faculty of the college. Tomorrow morning between 6 and 9 o'clock will take place the formal consecration of the Church of the Sacred Heart, adjacent to the college. Its interior, which has been decorated and illuminated by Gregor, is said to

WISH FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" intimates that Judge Gary is a Wreck.

Giving as its source of information a description in the Omaha Herald of Judge Gary on an alleged trip to California, the Arbeiter Zeitung of yesterday prints a story to the effect that Judge Gary is mentally and physically a wreck and has the following editorial:

"Judge Gary, according to the reports of capitalistic papers, is a mental and physical wreck—a ruin. The once strong and sophistically sagacious man is broken down so far that he can not go out alone and must be constantly watched by a physician like an insane man.

"At this information who does not recall the conviction of Frankfort who caused the conviction of Liesk? This model of legal shrewdness had succeeded in the Rumpf trial in a way similar to that of Judge Gary in the proceedings against our eight with this distinction, that the one not only did not know whether Liesk was guilty or not, while Judge Gary must have been convinced of the innocence of his victims. The Frankfort state's attorney, after the sentencing, but before the execution of Liesk, received incontrovertible proof that another had killed Rumpf, but nevertheless he did not intercede for a new trial, but allowed the innocent one to be murdered in cold blood. And it was this crime, that threw him into the darkness of insanity, that brought him to the insane asylum, that compels him to speak constantly of the murdered one, constantly to repeat his last words: 'Mr. State's Attorney, you will not convict any more people.'

"Mr. Gary, by his legal tricks and his brutal passing over all the demands of justice, lent a hand in the murder of seven people whom he knew to be innocent. That, under these circumstances, he should suffer the same fate as the Frankfort state's attorney can not surprise anybody. The shades of the murdered ones must have hovered around him in his dreams and the fear of vengeance has paralyzed every step. His friends and other people who met him in court say that since the execution, according to his own confession, he has not rested quietly a single night, that he always imagined he was surrounded by avengers, that among his best friends, even among members of his own family, he thought to discover conspirators who intended to avenge the atrocious murder. Every evening a search for dynamite bombs has to be made under his bed before he ventures to lie down; every morning before he goes out on the street, the space in front of the house has to be searched for dynamite and avengers. He is constantly accompanied by detectives, and if he sees on the street an apple, a potato, or some other object that in an excited imagination has a remote resemblance to a dynamite bomb he runs around it in a big curve, trembling to every member. So we were recently told by a thoroughly reliable man, an opponent of our principles, who is engaged around the courts every day.

"Now the insanity has broken out completely and the physicians have to transport the sick man to California hoping that there the insane man will not see the avengers around him constantly and that there may be some rest for his nerves. Might he! If one could but escape from the insanity and the dreams that make sleep a torment; if one could escape the consciousness of guilt, that gnaws and tortures, that burns and stings, until the tortured brain refuses its service even to the imagination. But such an escape is impossible. (Here follows a quotation from Schiller.)

"But the affair has a still more profound significance. The same ailment which has struck Gary seems also to have settled on Bonfield. He, too, suffers from the curse of a bad conscience; he, too, dare not go out without detectives; he, too, sees avengers of our eight in every corner. Especially during the last months he has made utterances to friends that prove either that he tells big lies in order to give his person as much importance as possible or that he is on the road to insanity. Under these circumstances it is manifestly very dangerous to leave the man in his place. An inspector of police who sees him everywhere not only takes the risk of imprisoning innocent people, but also of keeping the public in constant fear by his fanciful stories. How far these diseased inclinations have already developed in Bonfield is sufficiently evident from the recent 'discovery' of a dynamite plot among the Bohemians, and it is quite significant that the mentally disordered ghost-seer Gary had to testify on this occasion that he had seen the accused make observations in front of his house and that they conducted themselves very suspiciously.

"That in view of the present condition of Gary no importance can be attached to such testimony may be considered as settled, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when not only Mr. Gary, but also his companion in misery, Bonfield, will be taken to the place where they should be in the interest of the citizens."

YELLOW FEVER STILL RAGING.

New Cases at Tampa, Manatee, and Plant City—Alarm in St. Augustine.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14.—The latest news from Tampa is to the effect that there are four suspicious cases of sickness there and three cases of yellow fever, being in the house in which Waterman died a month ago. Manatee has two cases and Plant City one. St. Augustine is still widely alarmed for some reason or other, and two thousand persons have left there in the last day or two.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Three persons supposed to have yellow fever passed through Louisville this morning en route from Jacksonville, Fla., to their homes in Ohio. They went to Jacksonville last spring for their health, and when yellow fever became epidemic by energetic measures and robust misrepresentation made to quarantine officials, made their escape. They were accompanied by an official of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, who had also been in the infected district and was making his escape. He has not yet shown any symptoms of fever, although he was for a time with Lon Tuttle, passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville for Florida, who died at Jacksonville Friday. The official's wife and others supposed to have been less dangerously exposed were also in the party.

When they left Jacksonville Saturday none of them was ill, and they only feared that they would not be able to get through the lines. Before they reached Waycross, Ga., however, one case of fever had developed and the victim was put off at a farm three miles south of Waycross. The party was stopped at several quarantine stations, but everywhere denied that they had been exposed to the fever. They report that such measures as are possible are being taken to relieve the situation at Jacksonville, but the board of health is partially demoralized and lacks money and material to fight the epidemic. The sanitary condition of Jacksonville and Florida generally is not so bad as supposed, but with the epidemic fairly staged and the heat ranging from 95 to 100, it is said nothing can check the ravages before the frost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—The city council this morning unanimously ordered a rigid enforcement of quarantine against all Florida.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14.—The Pullman Sleeping-Car company has taken off all cars running south of Savannah, and no passengers from infected districts are allowed to enter the cars here except those having certificates of health. All sleepers which have been in Florida for the past twenty days have been sent to the shops for fumigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says: "The Mississippi state board of health has decided to establish quarantine stations at the Mississippi state line on the following railroads: Louisville and Nashville, Alabama, Virginia and Georgia, and the Georgia Pacific.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—Advices from Matamoros say that the Texas authorities lately established a quarantine against that place, and that the Matamoros authorities at once retaliated. The Mexican gumbat Independencia is at the mouth of the river to sustain the retaliatory quarantine. Trains from Reynosa are not allowed to enter Matamoros.

WILL NOT SIGN THE TREATY.

Indians on the Lower Reservations Will Remain Firm.

BREXACK, Dakota, Aug. 14.—Marion V. White, a young Indian from Standing Rock, arrived this evening, on route to the Crow creek agency, near Pierre. He is going in haste and it looks as though he is a messenger with important information for the Indians on the lower reservations. He says that the intentions of the Indians at Standing Rock are unchanged, and that the report sent out by the commission to the effect that the Indians are signing is misleading. White says that the Indians held another council Sunday evening and agreed by a unanimous vote to stand firm by their decision. The council was held at Running Antelope's camp, and was addressed by Sitting Bull, Gall, and Antelope. John Grass, the popular chief justice of the tribes, was absent, but one chief—Black Bull—was said to be in favor of the treaty. The Indians know that Black Bull is inclined to sign, and they declare that if he does they will run him off the reservation.

Letters continue to come from the lower agencies, and they all bring word to the Indians at Standing Rock that the lower Indians will not sign. White, who gives this information, is one of the young Indian reporters who took notes during the conference, and he is bright and intelligent. He feels positive that none of the Indians on the reservation will sign at the council held at Running Antelope's camp. The Indians said they would not sign the red paper, which means "No," because it might turn black before it reached Wash-

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Their Condition in the Shoe Shops Described by "The Times" Lady Reporter.

Little Heroines Who Work for Three Meals, a Roof at Night, and Their Carefare.

They Do Not Have Time Either to Read Daily Papers or Attend Divine Worship.

Girls at Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's Who Earn \$2 per Week, the Limit Being Four Times That Amount.

Some of the Discomforts Encountered at the Union Shipper Company's Shop—Dirt and Work.

In all this wide, weary, work-a-day world there is not a better, brighter, nobler girl than the one who stitches, lines, binds, and vamps your slippers and shoes.

She is a heroine if there ever was one outside of a civil or religious war. She knows nothing of self-love, nothing of fear, and nothing of her own just rights. Her life is made up of years of toil, months of privation, and weeks of struggling and striving to keep up with the rushing throng, ravenous for her bread and envious of her miserable position. She works from dawn almost to dusk, carrying every dollar of her earnings to some wretched home in which abide parents, brothers, and sisters—often, too, relatives having absolutely no claim on her, none of whom love her and none of whom show by word, act, or deed that her gentleness, goodness, and real nobility of soul is appreciated.

She goes without shoes the best part of the year albeit in the employ of a shoe manufacturer; she goes without pretty dresses that younger sisters may be clad and the money that should go to the purchase of the hundred little niceties that add so much to the beauty and charm, and daintiness of budding womanhood is withheld for the purchase of family flour or text-books for the young children who are at school. What does she get?

Three meals a day, a roof at night, and car-fare.

Perhaps you think she doesn't know any better, hence the bliss of ignorance.

Well, now, don't be too sure about that. I had just been to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's shoe factory, on the top floor of the Never-Kip Jersey building, looking for work. The girls were crowded together like sheep in a stock-yard pen. All were at machines. Some stitched shoe-linings; others lined the vamps and uppers; others "taped," a few worked button-holes, and all the experienced hands turned the shoes. This consisted in hammering down the seams till the crash lining could be turned in and made "to lay smooth." To accomplish this each girl had to wield, not a wooden mallet but a heavy iron hammer, from three to ten strokes being necessary to flatten out the leather seam. This done there was the top facing to put in, the holes to be made; and the buttons to be marked, and the same process repeated again and again until 5:30 o'clock. The wages vary.

In order to get work I was told to begin

They were supported by Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota, Bishops Kane of Richmond, Ryan of Buffalo, Spaulding of Peoria, Waterson of Columbus, Ryan of Alton, Jansens of Belleville, Burke of Cheyenne, Gilmour of Cleveland, and Cosgrove of Davenport.

Cardinal Gibbons upon his arrival was fraternally greeted by the prelates, and in return saluted them with the kiss of peace. Very Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Walsh, president of Notre Dame, was cordially greeted by his eminence, and read a brief address of welcome in Latin. It referred to the remarkable growth of the Catholic religion in America, and particularly in the west, as shown in the prosperity and work of Notre Dame. Cardinal Gibbons, the archbishops, and bishops were then entertained by Father Walsh and the faculty of the college. Tomorrow morning between 6 and 9 o'clock will take place the formal consecration of the Church of the Sacred Heart, adjacent to the college. Its interior, which has been decorated and illuminated by Gregor, is said to be the richest and most artistic interior in the country. Bishop Dwenger will be the consecrator. The venerable Father Sorin will celebrate mass at 9 o'clock, and Cardinal Gibbons will celebrate pontifical high mass. Later Archbishop Ireland will preach at this service.

The ceremony of blessing and dedicating the university buildings will take place in the afternoon, followed by the solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament.

In the evening a general illumination and display of fire-works will close the celebration.

Careful and elaborate preparations have been made to make the celebration tomorrow most imposing, and all who may be so fortunate as to be present will be rewarded by witnessing a singularly impressive ceremony.

In the early part of the present century Edward Sorin was born in France. He was educated for the priesthood in the Congregation of the Holy Cross and upon being ordained was sent to establish a branch of his order in America. He landed in New York in the fall of 1840, bent his steps toward the west, and fixed upon a wild but beautiful spot in Indiana as a site for the future residence of himself and his religious colleagues. The site is now known as Notre Dame.

When Father Sorin first viewed the snow-covered ground of Notre Dame du Lac, Nov. 26, 1842, he had just arrived from Vincennes, near which he had one year before founded a religious establishment of brothers, who had accompanied him from the city of Mans and whose numbers had been increased by several postulants. Leaving this establishment—St. Peter's it was called—in the care of Brother Vincent, Father Sorin took seven brothers with him and started for his new mission. His companions were Brothers Francis Xavier, Gaten, Patrick, William Basil, Pierre, and Francis, all of whom have gone to their last long rest except Brother Francis Xavier, who has made the coffins of all who have died at Notre Dame, and most likely will do the same kind of duty for many others before a similar service is done for him.

Father Sorin was gifted with that rare energy which can transform a log cabin into a university and a wilderness into a school scene where learning, religion, and civilization dwell together.

When it was known that Father Sorin and the seven brothers had arrived at Notre Dame and that he intended putting up a Catholic college, Father Sorin was at once multiplied by twelve, and was made to stand for a dozen popish priests, and it was considered a fair valuation, rather a better than over the mark, to count the seven brothers twenty. And it was said that the pope of Rome had sent him \$20,000 and would shortly send another sum which would amount to \$3000. At Notre Dame Father Sorin, firmly established his congregation, founded the university of Notre Dame and the manual labor school, built a beautiful church with its chimes of twenty three bells, and began the Ave Maria, a religious monthly.

One little incident will illustrate the religious and practical spirit of this famous priest. In the fall of 1843 he made his annual retreat on the mound between the two small lakes at Notre-Dame. Between his various spiritual exercises he did not think it a waste of time to graze his sharp ax, fell large trees, and clear off the ground on which to build a chapel.

Some years ago this venerable man was elected superior general of his order. In that capacity he has fulfilled all requirements. He visits Rome once a year in order to receive his instructions from the head of the church. Father Sorin is fond of teaching the young. While he has grown old and his hair has turned snow white, he is yet hale and hearty. Father Sorin has been in the highest sense what is termed a tragicomic man. All who have come in contact with him have felt this more or less. An incident of this kind occurred when the university was burned in the year 1873. The old students gathered around him and helped him rebuild the college. At that time Maurice Egan wrote a book and Eleanor C. Donnelly of St. Mary's convent a poem, which helped to increase the fund for the foundation of the university.

Without Sealing.
Chief Justice Fuller is a small man, but he can fill a big office.—Boston Herald.

too, suffers from the curse of a bad conscience; he, too, dare not go out without detectives; he, too, sees avengers of our eight in every corner. Especially during the last months he has made utterances to friends that prove either that he tells big fibs in order to give his person as much importance as possible, or that he is on the way to madness. One of these latter theories it is manifestly very dangerous to leave the man in his place. An inspector of police who sees ghosts everywhere not only takes the risk of imprisoning innocent people, but also of keeping the public in constant fear by his fanciful stories. How far these diseased inclinations have already developed in Bonfield is sufficiently evident from the recent "discovery" of a dynamite plot among the Bohemians, and it is quite significant that the mentally disordered ghost-seer Gary had to testify on this occasion that he had seen the accused make observations in front of his house and that they conducted themselves very suspiciously.

"That in view of the present condition of Gary no importance can be attached to such testimony may be considered, as settled, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when not only Mr. Gary, but also his companion in misery, Bonfield, will be taken to the place where they should be in the interest of the citizens."

Judge Gary last evening was seated with members of his family on his front steps, enjoying the pleasant evening. The substance of the editorial was imparted to him and he was asked what he thought of it. "Oh! It's a fiction, manufactured out of whole cloth," he replied, "to please the tastes of the classes for whom that paper is published. The publishers would like to believe any calamity had overtaken me, and publish such stuff as that, knowing that many of their readers, having no other sources of information than their cousins, will believe it. Physically I never felt better in my life, nor did I ever sleep better. As to my mental condition, I don't know as any man is a qualified judge of his own mental condition, but I've been holding court every morning since Aug. 6, and expect to be on hand whenever necessary until the regular routine begins Sept. 17. I've been up in Wisconsin, in Oshkosh, and other places where both I and Mrs. Gary have brothers. Next Saturday I expect to go to Lake Geneva, but for the rest of the vacation I haven't any very definite plans, only I shan't go to California. So, these stories are published for effect on their readers. It's doubtful if anything published in the English-speaking papers would ever reach any of those to whom these fictions are addressed. I repeat it, everything of the kind like this editorial has shown me is a fiction created out of whole cloth."

Judge Gary looks like a man in the enjoyment of perfect health and contentment, with nothing weightier to disturb his peace of mind than the injunction of his wife, who, as the judge started to walk a few steps with the reporter, followed by a little Scotch terrier, evidently a pet in the family, exclaimed: "Look out for Bones, Joseph, he's following you."

CLUB-HOUSES MUST GO.

Revocation of Ed Smith's Dram-Shop License by the Hyde Park Trustees.

At a meeting of the Hyde Park trustees last night the Sunday saloon closing advocates handed in a monster petition requesting the strict enforcement of the law. The petition was said to have 10,000 signatures. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

Attorney Mann submitted the following communication: "It is common knowledge and current report that a saloonkeeper named Ed Smith has organized a club for the purpose of defeating the execution of the law requiring saloons to close on Sunday. Such clubs can not and will not be allowed to prevail against the law, but it may be very hard to obtain the evidence necessary to convict in such cases, although the violation is punishable. It is due to these saloonkeepers who have honestly accepted the determination to enforce this law that it should be enforced as vigorously against those who are able to form clubs, so-called, and open 'club houses' on Sunday as against those who are not. The easiest and most efficacious method of meeting and stopping such illegal violation of the Sunday law is by a revocation of the dram-shop license and a strict enforcement every day in the week of the law against selling liquor without a license. I therefore suggest that Mr. Smith's license be revoked."

The suggestion was discussed by the board and Mr. Smith's license was revoked by a vote of 3 to 1, Trustee Swan voting no.

The Brooklyn Disabled at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Whitney received a cable from Rear Admiral Chandler today, commanding U. S. of the Asiatic station, dated at Nagasaki, as follows: "Brooklyn towed into Nagasaki by Russian corvette, with after crank shaft broken beyond repair and forward shaft cracked. Reexamined Brooklyn proved to have French-made outfit, with propeller on deck. Please cable instructions." The Brooklyn recently sailed from Yokohama for New York.

A Big Cargo of Tea Arrives.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The British steamer Gleneshel arrived from China yesterday, bringing one of the biggest cargoes of tea that has ever come to this port. In all there were 73,000 packages, or about 5,300 tons in weight. The vessel made a fairly good trip from Yokohama, sixty-four days being consumed in the passage.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

At Moville, Furrossia from New York is Glasgow.
At New York, Bohemia from Hamburg.

entire information as to the plans of the lower reservations. He says that the intentions of the Indians at Standing Rock are unchanged, and that the report sent out by the commission to the effect that the Indians are signing is misleading. White says that the Indians held another council Sunday evening and agreed by a unanimous vote to stand firm by their decision. The council was held at Running Antelope's camp, and was addressed by Sitting Bull, Gull, and Antelope. John Grass, the popular chief justice of the tribes, was absent. But one chief—Black Bull—is said to be in favor of the treaty. The Indians know that Black Bull is inclined to sign, and they declare that if he does they will run him off the reservation.

Leaders continue to come from the lower agencies, and they all bring word to the Indians at Standing Rock that the lower Indians will not sign. White, who gives this information, is one of the young Indian reporters who took notes during the conference, and he is bright and intelligent. He feels positive that none of the Indians on the reservation will sign at the council held at Running Antelope's camp. The Indians said they would not sign the red paper, which means "No," because it might turn black before it reached Washington.

The Indians at the lower agency, under Red Cloud's leadership, promise to remain as steadfast as those at Standing Rock. The commissioners will remain until next Monday, which will be ration day, and will then hold their last conference with the Indians. They hope to worry the Indians into signing by persistence, but they will probably fail.

FIVE PERSONS IN TROUBLE.

A Woman and Four Men in Georgia Charged with Murder.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—James Thomas was found dead on the front porch of the house of John Schley, in Burke county, a week ago, he having been shot. John Schley confessed that he did the deed, alleging that his house was attacked by a burglar during the night and that he was the benefit of the buckshot. The brother of the murdered man, however, was not satisfied with the explanation and caused Schley's arrest. At the trial yesterday it was shown that John Schley was aided in the commission of the crime by Mrs. William Rawlins, Joe McKinn, Sam Cross, and Peter Thomas. All were committed for trial on the charge of murder. The cause of the deed is unknown. Schley's wife was away from home and these men gathered in Schley's house to play cards. Several of the men are well connected.

JOHN WATERS RELEASED.

The Man Charged with Bigamy Set Free by Judge Snyder's Instruction.

SALEM, Ill., Aug. 14.—The trial of James Waters for bigamy, which was begun here in the circuit court today, terminated abruptly after a jury had been impeached by the state's attorney entering a nolle prosequere. This was the result of Judge Snyder's construction of the statute in relation to bigamy under the provision where five or more years intervene in which a married person has no knowledge of the whereabouts of the husband or wife prior to his or her next marriage. Waters' wife left him in 1889, and for more than six years he had no knowledge of her existence, but subsequent to his again marrying, he learned that she was living with another man as his wife, and Waters, believing that she had obtained a divorce from him, then married, for which he was indicted for bigamy.

ROMANCE ENDS IN COURT.

A Double Marriage in Georgia Now Sought to Be Annulled by a Double Divorce.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Four years ago Miss Mattie Eidsen and Miss Lucinda Wilson, were inseparable companions. Each had a brother, and it did not take long for the other fellow's sister to make up with the other sister's brother. On Jan. 1, 1884, Wiley J. Eidsen married Miss Lucinda Wilson, and Alfred Wilson married Miss Mattie Eidsen. The marriage was one of great social prominence. Today both couples appeared before Judge Clark and pleaded for a divorce. The Wilson brother and sister allege adultery and various other shortcomings against the Eidsen brother and sister, and the paternity of a couple of children is denied with a good deal of warmth. As two verdicts are necessary to compel a divorce in this state the couples will have to wait a year before they will be at liberty to part-take in another romantic marriage.

Fast Work on the Typewriter.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—At midnight last night the typewriting speed committee at the examination of the single-sentence competition found that the four leading contestants had written as follows: Osborne of Rochester, N. Y., on the caligraph, 646 words gross, 577 net; McGerin of Salt Lake City, on the Remington, 633 words gross, 608 net; Mrs. Henderson of Toronto, on the caligraph, 621 words gross, 593 net; Miss M. E. Orr of New York, on the Remington, 588 words gross, 574 net. Osborne gets a silver medal for the highest rate of speed yet recorded. McGerin this morning issued a challenge to all comers to contest for the championship in typewriting.

Local Storms in Illinois.

Rain, local storms, variable winds and slightly cooler, except slightly warmer in extreme southern portions, in the weather predicted for Illinois today.

Well, now, don't be too sure about that. I had just been to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's shoe factory, on the top floor of the Never-Rip Jersey building, looking for work. The girls were crowded together like sheep in a stock-yard pen. All were at machines. Some stitched shoe-linings; others lined the vamps and uppers; others "taped," a few worked button-holes, and all the experienced hands turned the shoe. This consisted in hammering down the seams till the casing lining could be turned in and "to lay smooth." To accomplish each girl had to whip, not with a whip, but a heavy iron hammer, from three to six strokes being necessary to flatten out the leather seam. This done there was the top facing to put in, the holes to be made; and the buttons to be marked, and the same process repeated again and again until 5:30 o'clock. The wages vary.

In order to get work I was told to begin at table work. That means sewing on buttons—two stitches for each button, finishing button-holes, and pasting sock-lining in the sole of the shoe.

How much? Two dollars a week. At the end of a year I would get a raise of \$1. At the end of four I would be given a machine and a yearly raise till I had reached \$8, the maximum wages for female help. But Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer didn't need any help, and I left the big barn-like shop with its naked timber roof and brick walls, glad to leave the leathery atmosphere and the hollow-eyed, stoop-shouldered, miserably clad men, youths, and girls. Like their neighbors across the court, the firm disregards the necessity for modern conveniences. There are a few closets and a sink, and there all obligation ceases. Nothing is thought of the four flights of steps to climb, of the deafening machinery overhead, of the impure air and the dirty floors and stairs.

As I was leaving the building I met two girls on the landing who asked, "What luck?" I told them there was no show for inexperienced girls.

"Oh, we're broke in long ago. Worked for the Union Slipper company four years. It's a good enough place, but I got a lame wrist turning shoes. The hammering is too hard. I'll make a machine but I won't turn any more."

"Oh, I make \$6 a week. Began at table work for \$2.25. They raised me to \$3 in six months; after that I got \$3.50, then \$4, then \$4.50, then \$5, and last January they gave me \$6."

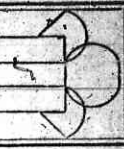
"We have six children and I give all my money to my mother. My father is a builder. He doesn't have much work in the year, and winter times when he's laid off I don't have a cent to myself. Only car-fare, that's all. Sometimes I don't have any new dress the whole year. My sister's younger than me. She works at neckties and makes \$9. We two keep the family."

"Fam? Any fam-I have is walking once in awhile. We don't go out nights. Mother won't let us. She makes us go to bed so we can get up early. We're always up at 6."

"I'd a good deal rather be a boy, because boys have a better time. They can keep their money if they want to, but girls have to give up all they make."

"No. I don't read the papers and I don't go to church either. Haven't any thing to wear. Most of the time I stay home and sew. My mother goes to church."

"At the factory of the Union Slipper company, 66 West Lake street, I took a machine and tried to stitch shoe linings by steam power. I didn't get on well. The girls were very good to me. One put my machine in order and the way she handled it amazed me. She could not have been a day over 16, but she pulled off the belt, took out the shuttle, threw the whole top over on its side, and examined just the very bowels of the little engine, using first a screw-driver, then the tension gear, and after tightening and loosening alternately, she oiled the whole thing, cleaned it, and set it up again. For more than thirty minutes she worked on a piece of morocco before getting the right tension, bravely persisting, however, till all was right, when she gave me a lesson and was



PRICE 2 CENTS.

TY SLAVE GIRLS.

Condition in the Shoe Shops as described by "The Times" Lady Reporter.

Heroines Who Work for Three Meals, a Roof at Night, and Their Carfare.

Do Not Have Time Either to Read Daily Papers or Attend Divine Worship.

at Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's Who Earn \$2 per Week, the Limit Being Four Times That Amount.

of the Discomforts Encountered at the Women Slipper Company's Shop--Hurt and Work.

all this wide, weary, work-a-day world is not a better, brighter, nobler girl than the one who stitches, limes, binds, and mends your slippers and shoes.

is a heroine if there ever was one out of a civil or religious war. She knows nothing of self-love, nothing of fear, and nothing of her own just rights. Her life is a long, weary, unending struggle.

up of years of toil, months of privation, weeks of struggling and striving to get up with the rushing throng, to earn her bread and anxious of her misfortune. She works from dawn to dusk, carrying every dollar of her earnings to some wretched home in which abide parents, brothers, and sisters often, too, relatives having absolutely no claim on her, none of whom ever and none of whom show by word or deed that her generosity, goodness, and real nobility of soul is appreciated.

She goes without shoes the best part of the year, albeit in the employ of a shoe manufacturer, she goes without pretty dresses and younger sisters may be clad and they may that should go to the purchase of a hundred little necessities that add so much beauty and charm, and daintiness of living womanhood is withheld for the purchase of family flour or text-books for the young children who are at school. What does she get?

three meals a day, a roof at night, and a bare floor.

perhaps you think she doesn't know any better, hence the bliss of ignorance. Well, now, don't be too sure about that.

and just been to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's shoe factory, on the top floor of the corner Rip-Jersey building, looking for work.

girls were crowded together like sheep in a stock-yard pen. All were at machines, stitching shoe-linings; others lined the uppers and uppers; others "taped," a few mended button-holes, and all the experienced girls turned the shoe. This consisted in hammering down the seams till the crash could be turned in and made lay smooth.

To accomplish this a girl had to wield, not a wooden mallet, but a heavy iron hammer, from three to ten pounds being necessary to flatten out the top seam. This done there was the top seam to put in, the holes to be made; and buttons to be marked, and the same process repeated again and again until 5:30 o'clock. The wages vary.

in order to get work I was told to begin with simple work. That means sewing on buttons, two stitches for each button, finishing

back to her own work. The steam was too much for me. I couldn't manage it. It kept running off the seam, and I pressed my knee against the starting wheel to make it go slow till the buckle on my garter got red hot. Kate's sister sat across the aisle making button-holes, and, seeing my helplessness, came over and gave me another lesson.

"Take it slow," she said, "like this," lying down the heel seam like a flash of lightning. "Don't worry, you'll learn. I learned myself. You must press the wheel real hard with your leg and they it will go slow."

I thanked her, and for an hour pressed the wheels on the outer side of my right fore-leg, which will suffer for at least a week. To add to my confusion the foreman gave me his undivided attention. He was a slender man, 35 or so, with a face like Siegel and a pipe in his mouth.

The thread kept breaking and at every attempt I ran off the cloth, raveling the edge, and getting very much disgusted with my clumsiness. Just as I was beginning to admire the grateful taciturnity and generous forbearance of Foreman, Schaffer he told me I had "better get out," but I begged for tolerance and sawed away on a pair of rags for another hour. A second time I was told to quit and again I begged for mercy, but when the wheel in the region of my knee began to burn I threw down the few pairs of lining I had succeeded in stitching and retired.

The shop where I had my struggle with the steam-power was cut off from the rest of the factory by a partition. Along the windows looking south were the machines, making two rows or aisles, and set so closely together that they almost touched. At each was a girl whose powers of endurance were seemingly no different from the machine operated. Some young girls sat at a cross table finishing button-holes, for which they were paid \$3 and \$4 a week. Men stood at side tables cutting out shoe and slipper uppers, and behind the machines were young boys of 12, 13, and 14 years cutting linings. Younger boys were employed in an adjoining department pasting sole-lining in the newly-made shoes, and scores of men were engaged soiling, heeling, shaping, and polishing. The walls and ceilings were paneled with soot; oil dripped from the rumbling machinery overhead and the floors were as black as ink. Although I saw no evidence of rigid discipline every man, boy, and girl labored with more than conscientious zeal. The labor was servile. Convicts could not have been more industrious with the prison lash curling about them. Work began at 7 o'clock, and while I was wrestling with the steam I saw a number of girls stop work and eat part of their lunch.

Notwithstanding the patient fidelity and untiring industry of these people their neglect is a disgrace to the manufacturers of Chicago. The closest I found my hat was so dark that I had to find a nail with my hands. Thinking my eyes had been tardy in adjusting themselves to a low light I remained in the hole long enough to know that nothing but felix optics would suffice to scan it. At the entrance was a triangular piece of looking-glass that some good soul had bolstered up between nail heads as a tribute to beauty. Neither the stairs nor hall ways gave evidence of recent sweeping, and I would question the judgment of anyone venturing to assert that they had been scrubbed this year. The closets were in a shocking condition—unflushed, unswep, and abominating to the senses. Not only the outer door but the three inner doors were unlined and lay in the filthy inclosure obstructing the unfortunate girls who enter the place. I saw with my own eyes that the girls visited this model toilet-room in groups of not less than two, one acting as guardian for the others. At the very entrance to this filthy inclosure is the sink, a small iron affair of the cheapest character, supplied with a single faucet.

Towels? No, nor soap, either! But who wants them? You can't wash in the dark, and although there is a window on the landing the dust and dirt that cover it is as good a shade as a curtain of brown Holland would be.

One of the girls told me she had been in the shop three years and was getting \$4 a week. "Lots of the girls earn \$3 and less, but some I know get \$7 and \$8. They are old hands and work on fine shoes."

"Get? We get jawed." "Big we ain't late, we're all here at 7 o'clock."

There is but a thirty-minute rest at noon, as the factory closes at 5:30. Work is good the year round.

At Sautter & Apking's, on the floor below, where I inquired for work, I received this edifying piece of information from the foreman:

"No, I guess I can't take you. If you were an experienced operator I could give you a job, but it won't pay me to teach you. I can get little girls of 12 for \$2.50 and all I want for a week to finish. When table work is dull I put them at the machine and show them how to work it. The novelty attracts them, and I find they spend their noon and every spare minute rapping up seams. In that way they soon pick up the work, and when I am satisfied that they can run a machine I give them one, raise their salary 50 cents or \$1, and get raw girls again to do the table work."

Both firms might be reminded that there is some law relative to the hiring of child labor and the necessity for fire-escapes.

I found the physical condition of the girls much better than among the cloak makers, tailors, and seamstresses, but in point of poverty all seem

SCHEMERS LAY PLANS.

The New York Delegation to the American Party Convention Ready to Run Things.

Belief that it Intends to So Direct the Work as to Injure the Chances of Republican Success.

Three Thousand Illinois Admirers Visit Gen. Harrison--Notes from Party Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The American party convention has fallen into the hands of some of Calvin Brice's young men, and whether it will be able to extricate itself can not be told till tomorrow. The New York delegation of seventy-two, besides four alternates, contains few earnest advocates of the ideas of the American party, and a few republicans worked into the delegation by the New York Tribune in an effort to offset the schemes of Brice, but the bulk of the delegation consists of democrats, or ward politicians without too many political principles, sent down here to control the convention and see that it does as much harm to the republican party as possible.

The delegation purports to represent every congressional district in the state, but it is almost exclusively made up from New York city. At its head is a rather sharp fellow of the ward political style whose name is Lippard and who purports to be a New Yorker, but is employed in the Washington postoffice. The whole number of delegates is between 150 and 160, so that the New York men are a majority of it, but they were defeated on one vote taken this afternoon. Fearing that their majority was not quite large enough to make them entirely secure, some of the New York men offered a resolution that after the committee on credentials had reported delegates properly accredited might be admitted at any further stage in the proceedings. This was intended to open the door for the additional packing of the convention, if it should prove necessary, by means of proxies. Some of the New York men were napping, or else the republicans among them were awake to the purpose of the resolution. In spite of its warm support by New York delegates it was voted down.

This afternoon a young man who lives in Washington was offered by the chairman of the Jackson Democratic association a proxy to the American convention, and the chairman, Mr. Emmure, has a list of members of his association who are ready for that sort of thing. To whom he would give proxies to the convention if the New York delegation should need reinforcements, but this movement is headed off by the action of the convention. Gen. Hawley of Chicago offered a resolution allowing every state regularly represented in the convention to cast as many votes as it would be entitled to were its delegation full. This would enable the ten or twelve Illinois delegates to cast 22 votes to New York's 35. The New York delegation opposed this, and the resolution was finally referred to the committee on organization.

This committee met this evening, and, against the protests of the New York member, the committee agreed to this resolution. If the convention adopts the resolution of the committee New York can be easily outvoted. The program of the New York delegation is to put a national ticket in nomination, with the idea that it could draw votes away from the republican ticket, especially in the close state of California, where the American party has considerable strength. The nine thousand votes the party cast for Wigginton defeated Swift, the republican candidate for governor. It is said by Californians that the American party in their state is recruited in about equal portions from the republicans and the democrats, but the general idea cast is that it is made up of republicans, and that running a national ticket would therefore divide the opposition to the democratic ticket.

If the convention refuses to nominate a ticket the project of the New York men is to adopt a resolution endorsing Harrison and Morton, on the theory that such an endorsement would make the foreign-born voters hostile to the republican candidates. If this motion shall be made it will be met with a motion to amend by endorsing Cleveland and Thurman, and then the American idea will drop out and the republicans and democrats will fight it out among themselves. If the convention decides to nominate a national ticket or to endorse any ticket already nominated, the Illinois delegates and the delegates from other states will withdraw.

The Illinois delegates came down here in perfect good faith to advocate the principles of the American party, but they find a convention small, not representative, and dominated by a New York delegation obviously sent down here to capture the convention in the interest of a political party. They will urge that the convention be adjourned to a platform and reorganized the organization of the party in all states and in all districts, and if anything more than this is attempted they will pull out.

The chairman of the convention today announced the following committees:

Permanent Organization—Hobart C. Taylor, Illinois; C. D. Alderson, Maryland; A. J. Simmons, Maine; J. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania; George W.

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...the bliss of ignorance.
...ell, now, don't be too sure about that.
...ad just been to Phelps, Dodge & Pal-
...s shoe factory, on the top floor of the
...er-Rip Jersey building, looking for work.
...girls were crowded together like sheep
...stock-yard pen. All were at machines,
...e stitched shoe-linings; others lined the
...ps and uppers; others "taped" a few
...ed button-holes, and all the experienced
...is turned the shoe. This consisted in
...merging down the seams till the crash
...g could be turned in and made
...lay smooth." To accomplish this
... girl had to wield, not a wooden mallet
... a heavy iron hammer, from three to ten
...kes being necessary to flatten out the
...her seam. This done there was the top
...g to put in, the holes to be made; and
... buttons to be marked, and the same
...ess repeated again and again until 5:30
...ck. The wages vary.

In order to get work I was told to begin
...ible work. That means sewing on but-
...two stitches for each button, finishing
...on-holes, and pasting sock-lining in the
...of the shoe.
...ow much? Two dollars a week.
...t the end of a year I would get a raise of
...line and a yearly raise till I had reached
...the maximum wages for female help.
...Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer didn't
...d any help, and I left the big barrel
...p with its naked timber roof and brick
...s, glad to leave the leathery atmosphere
...the hollow-eyed, stoop-shouldered, mis-
...ly children, youths, and girls. Like
...ur neighbors across the court, the firm dis-
...ards the necessity for modern conven-
...s. There are a few closets and a sink,
...there all obligation ceases. Nothing is
...ught of the four flights of steps to climb,
...the deafening machinery overhead, of the
...ure air and the dirty floors and stairs.
...s I was leaving the building I met two
...s on the landing who asked, "What
...k?" I told them there was no show for
...xperienced girls.

Oh, we're broke in long ago. Worked
...the Union Slipper company four years,
...a good enough place, but I got a lano
...st turning shoes. The hammering is too
...d, I make a machine but I won't turn
... more.

Oh, I make \$6 a week. Began at table
... for \$2.25. They raised me to \$3 in
... months; after that I got \$3.50, then \$4,
... \$4.50, then \$5, and last January they
... me \$6.

We have six children and I give all my
...y to my mother. My father is a builder,
... doesn't have much work in the year, and
...ater times when he's laid off I don't have
...ent to myself. Only, earlier, that's all.
...ometimes I don't have any new dress the
...ole year. My sister's younger than me,
...e works at bookies and makes \$9. We
...o keep the family.
...Fun? Any fun I have is walking once
...white. We don't go out nights. Mother
...n't let us. She makes us go to bed so we
...n get up early. We're always up at 6.
...I'd a good deal rather be a boy, because
...s have a better time. They can keep
...n money if they want to, but girls have
...give up all they make.

No, I don't read the papers and I don't
...to church either. Haven't any thing to
...ear. Most of the time I stay home and
...w. My mother goes to church."

At the factory of the Union Slipper com-
...ny, 66 West Lake street, I took a machine
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... order and the way she handled it amazed
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...at she pulled off the belt, took out the
...ttle, threw the whole top over on its
...ttle, and examined into the very bowels
...f the little engine, using first a
...rew-driver, then the tension gage,
...nd after tightening and loosening
...ternately, she oiled the whole thing,
...cleared it, and set it up again. For more
...an thirty minutes she worked on a piece
...f morocco before getting the right tension
...ravelly" persisting, however, till all was
...ght, when she gave me a lesson and went

One of the girls told me she had been in the
...shop three years and was getting \$4 a week.
...Los of the girls earn \$5 and less, but some I
...know get \$7 and \$8. They are old hands and
...work on fine shoes."
"I asked a girl what she got when she was late."
"Get? We get fawed. We ain't late. We're
...all here at 7 o'clock."
There is but a thirty-minute rest at noon, as the
...factory closes at 5:30. Work is good the year
...round.
At Sautter & Apking's, on the floor below, where
...I inquired for work, I received this edifying piece
...of information from the foreman:
"No, I guess, I can't take you. If you were an
...experienced operator I could give you a job, but it
...won't pay me to teach you. I can get little girls
...of 12 for \$2.50 and all I want for \$3 a week to
...finish. When table work is dull I put them at
...the machine and show them how to work it. The
...novelty attracts them; and I find they spend their
...noon and every spare minute running up seams.
...In that way, they soon pick up the work, and
...when I am satisfied that they can run a machine
...I give them one, raise their salary 50 cents or \$1,
...and get raw girls again to do the table work."
"Both firms might be reminded that there is some
...law relative to the hiring of child labor and the
...necessity for fire-escapes.

I found the physical condition of the girls much
...better than among the cloak-makers, tailoresses,
...and seamstresses, but in point of poverty all such
...skin. The girls wore clothes that were ragged
...and dirty, many giving the very young girls the
...appearance of little sweeps. Worthless shoes
...were worn as much from necessity as from a
...sense of comfort, and nothing in the habits or
...habilliments of these little money-makers betrayed
...even the ordinary comforts of life.

NELL NELSON.
PUBLIC OPINIONS.
What Remedy Can Be Applied?
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—To THE EDITOR: Your
...articles on the "City Slave Girls" are exciting
...widespread attention to practices that disgrace
...civilization. What remedy can be applied to cor-
...rect those abuses? None, except the immediate
...ad of a feasible nature, and it is doubtful whether
...any can be for before a complete reformation of
...those galling labor systems could be made it
...would be necessary to eradicate avarice and
...shameless selfishness from human nature. This
...is an impossibility.
Yet much may be done to ameliorate the condi-
...tion of the hard-worked women of Chicago by
...means of organized action. The statement may
...be ventured that the extensive discussion by pub-
...lic and private, consequent upon your exposure
...of the taskmasters' system, has had a salutary ef-
...fect. It is to be regretted, however, that no legis-
...lative action can be had, and that there is little
...prospect of relief either in law or equity.
Much of this wretchedness is due to the iniquitous
...high-tariff laws, whereby the necessities of
...life are enhanced 40 per cent, and labor 10 per
...cent, as recently stated by Senator Coke of Texas
...in the United States senate—a net loss of 35 per
...cent to the consumer, and by so much a 35 per
...cent to monopoly and trusts and "infant
...industries" to which every consumer pays tribute.
But thanks to the administration, we will soon
...have reform, revision, and reduction of the tariff,
...and honestly determined Cleveland, like St. George,
...will eventually slay the high-tariff villain.
G. R. K.

How Can These Things Be Adjusted?
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—To THE EDITOR: In an
...editorial on the sanitary condition of the estab-
...lishments where the "city slave" girls are em-
...ployed you rightly conclude that the only thing
...the law can do is to improve the sanitary. It is
...quite clear that the same argument in regard to
...tramps would be applicable to these girls.
It is a part and parcel of our civilization that
...the law can not regulate the one how can it regulate
...the other? The situation, as you say, is deplora-
...ble, but it must continue while the labor market
...is glutted. Can we conceive of a time when the
...labor market will not be glutted? By what legis-
...lative enactments or party platforms will the
...labor market cease to be glutted and "overpro-
...duction" be no more? Protection has not done
...it; will free trade? What will prevent the cloak,
...corset, and other manufacturers from turning this
...country into a China? THE TIMES has certainly
...set out in the right direction by its investigation
...of the "slave girls," but how can these things be
...adjusted.
W. S. L.

Heartless Bosses Everywhere.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 13.—To THE EDITOR: I
...have read with interest the articles written by Nell
...Nelson, entitled "White Slave Labor," in Chicago.
...Let the good work go on until it shall extend all
...over the United States, as the same condition of
...suffering caused by low wages and heartless
...bosses exists everywhere.
If you would send a man reporter to visit the
...large shops you would find the same condition of
...heartless driving and low wages and obnoxious
...rules and poor ventilation, etc. You could then
...show why men can not pay their grocery and
...butcher bills and other family expenses. That
...same thing is the cause of so many business
...failures among the smaller tradesmen. I have
...been employed for years in the shops and know
...what I speak.
W. S. L.

Murdered by a Traveling Man.
COTEAU LANDING, Quebec, Aug. 12.—A com-
...municated traveler came into Joseph Poirer's hotel
...between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening and
...stayed with Poirer's son. The visitor then
...addressed and interfered with the traveler
...and went. The traveler escaped.

opposition to the democratic ticket.
If the convention refuses to nominate a ticket
...of the project of the New York men is to adopt a
...resolution endorsing Harrison and Morton, on the
...theory that such an endorsement would make
...the foreign-born voters hostile to the republican
...candidates. If this motion shall be made it will be
...met with a motion to amend by endorsing Cleve-
...land and Thurman, and then the American
...idea will drop out and the republicans
...and democrats will fight it out
...among themselves. If the convention decides
...to nominate a national ticket or to endorse any
...ticket already nominated, the Illinois delegates
...and the delegates from other states will withdraw.
The Illinois delegates came down here in perfect
...good faith to advocate the principles of the Am-
...erican party, but they find a convention small,
...not representative, and dominated by a New York
...delegation obviously sent down here to capture
...the convention in the interest of a political party.
They will urge that the convention merely adopt
...a platform and recommit the organization of
...the party in all states within all districts, and if
...anything more than this is attempted they will
...pull out.
The chairman of the convention today an-
...nounced the following committees:
Permanent Organization—Robert C. Taylor, Il-
...inois; C. D. Alderson, Maryland; A. J. Simmons,
...Maine; J. F. Peterson, Pennsylvania; George W.
...Grayson, California; Hartford Nash, New York;
...A. White, Massachusetts.
Platform and Resolutions—J. M. Bassett, Cal-
...ifornia; chairman; A. J. Boyer, Maryland; J. M.
...Munyon, Pennsylvania; C. Thompson, Illinois;
...Charles F. Hoag, Massachusetts; S. E. Church,
...New York; John Wedderburn, Virginia; R. H.
...Roberts, Louisiana; R. W. Bentler, Florida; A. J.
...Simmons, Maine; C. A. Moss, Vermont; I. Sharp,
...Kansas; George C. A. Propper, Minnesota; J. W.
...Gallup, Mississippi; Thomas Miller, New Jersey;
...R. H. Thurn, South Carolina; I. R. Trembley, Dis-
...trict of Columbia; Lee Crandall, Alabama; E.
...D. Baker, Delaware.

HARRISON AGAIN IN DEMAND.

Nineteen Car-Loads of Illinoisans Pay Their
...Respects to the General.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Between six and
...seven thousand people called on Gen. Harrison
...today. The first delegation came from Nobles-
...ville, Millersburg, Arcadia, New Britain, and
...other points in Hamilton county, and numbered
...about three thousand. Three excursion trains
...brought the visitors to the outskirts of the city,
...where they united. The march to University
...park was quite imposing. At the head of the col-
...umn marched a Tippecanoe club of eighty-
...three veterans, carrying before them a
...life-size portrait of Gen. Benjamin Harrison,
...set in a frame-work of flags. On the
...reverse side were the words: "Protection, Pros-
...perity, and Perpetuity of the Union." Conspic-
...uous in the procession marched Capt. Carl of Ar-
...cadia, measuring 6 feet 7½, dressed in the typical
...garb of Uncle Sam—red, white, and blue through-
...out, with white plug hat and carrying a big sign-
...board on a pole reading: "1858—This is the Length
...of Our Majority," and on the reverse: "The Eagle
...and the Flag Against the Hoosier and the Rag."
...Among the banners carried were "We Are of the
...Tribe of Benjamin and Levi. They Will Get
...There," "Free Trade Means Retrogression, Ruin,
...and Ruin." The column reached University park
...about noon. J. H. J. R. Gray of Noblesville was
...spokesman for the visitors.

Gen. Harrison responded as follows: "I take
...more pride in the fact that the republican party
...has always been the friend and protector of the
...American home than in anything else. By the benev-
...olent homestead law it created more than half
...million of homes; by the emancipation pro-
...clamation it converted a million slave-proprietor
...homes, and it is still true to those principles that
...will preserve contentment and prosperity in our
...homes."
While the crowd was shaking hands with the
...general, the club from Hamilton county com-
...prising eight young ladies and four gentlemen
...took the platform and rendered 5 dozen string
...quintets, some which evoked great enthusiasm,
...participated in a speech, by Gen. Harrison, who
...shook hands right and left with unusual vigor.
Shortly after noon the delegations from Illinois
...began to arrive. From Tinsella and other points
...in Douglas county came thirteen car-loads of
...people. A notable feature of their display
...was the old battle-tattered flag of the 21st
...Illinois regiment, Gen. Grant's original regiment.
This was the first flag for which Gen. Grant
...issued a requisition. The historic emblem was
...borne by seven veterans of the 21st Illinois.
The delegation also brought a Tippecanoe log-
...cabin made of hickory limbs. Scrambling about its
...roof were a pair of coons. The Douglas county
...delegation awaited the arrival of the trains from
...Deatur, Ill., which brought perhaps the largest
...delegation of the day from Mason county, Illinois.
At their head, marched Capt. Strange, with three
...hundred members of the young men's republican
...club of Deatur. They wore white linen shirts, black
...plug hats, red, white, and blue neckties, and carried
...red, white, and blue umbrellas, swinging them
...with uniformity as they marched. As the double
...column from Illinois moved up Pennsylvania
...avenue the demonstrations of enthusiasm were
...protruded, and the streets for several squares were
...crowded with spectators. Arriving at University
...park about 3 o'clock Capt. T. D. Minton of Du-
...scola addressed Gen. Harrison in behalf of the
...Douglas county delegation and A. H. Mills of Du-
...scola spoke for the Young Men's Republican club
...of that city.
It was several minutes after Gen. Harrison

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