

The Globe Is the Greatest Want Paper! No Other Can Equal Its Fame; The Rush for Its Space Is Increasing; And Loud Is the Praise of Its Name. The Ads by a Million are Studied Each Day that You Issue the Sheet. And Rivals (?) are Watching With Envy Its Hold on the Poor and Elite.

The

SUNDAY ISSUE--PAGES 9 to 16.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1888.—TWENTY PAGES.

NO. 106.

TWO "TRUSTS."

The "Sugar Trust," The Globe Says "Must Now Very Soon Get Up and Dust," But "Merchants' Trust" In Globe Ads Must Keep on or Their Store Biz. Will Rust!

WORKING IN THE WET

Eva Gay's Glance at the Girls Who Work in the Laundries.

Some of the Work is Terrible and the Pay is Generally Low.

Girls Acknowledge the Work Is Surely Breaking Their Health.

More of the Crusade, with Some of the Natural Consequences.

WE still have several branches of industry where sewing girls are employed and of whose condition I shall write later; yet last week I visited one of the largest branches of industry in the city—the laundries. Their number is large, and they are run by a single "heavenly Chinese," to some of whom are equipped with improved machinery and employing many operatives.

During my travels I have explored nearly every establishment in the city, and find a certain class of girls exist even outside of the best. About 400 women are employed in this business, not counting the office help.

One morning I got into conversation with a laundry hand: "You can mostly pick out laundry girls in any crowd," she remarked. "They are stoop-shouldered and have such pinched faces and hollow eyes. Look at that girl just passing; she walks and acts like a feeble old woman, yet she's only a young girl made old and miserable by the work."

"What's the reason?" "Oh, I dunno; never thought anything about the reason of it, but I know the laundry work kills even the stoutest girls in a few years."

Thinking that for such results the causes would easily be apparent, I did not ask as many questions as I should have done. I was mostly noted their conditions and surroundings myself. Many of the conditions spoken of in each establishment were the same as in all.

THE CASCADE LAUNDRY on Second avenue south, between Third and Fourth streets, first attracted my attention, because in the window sat two girls at a polishing machine for cuffs and collars. "Now I've made a mistake," thought I, "these girls do not look overworked, nor pinched, and what a handsome office Mr. Purchase has!"

I stepped into the office, intending to ask permission to go through the establishment. There were several persons in the office, among them a poorly clad old woman, standing near her. I overheard the following conversation: "I'd like to go up and see Mary S—," she meekly requested. "No such girl works here," replied the rude bookkeeper, without looking up. "But she does, and I want to see her."

but we can't earn only \$5 a week, we don't work Saturday. "Do you like to work in such a damp place?" "Well, no, but a girl can't choose where she'll work when she has to earn her living."

"Is the floor always damp like this?" "Yes; our feet are damp and cold all day, and I tell you a girl can't stand this work long."

"I suppose it's hot here in summer?" "Yes, a good deal worse than now; those windows don't let in air to count, but the work's got to be done."

"What's the work?" "What is the work?" was my first question. "You have to sort and mark the dirty clothes, then sort and tie up bundles for delivery."

"I suppose you have some method of inspection and wouldn't it help to sort outside for a breath of fresh air, then?" "What is the work?" was my first question. "You have to sort and mark the dirty clothes, then sort and tie up bundles for delivery."

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SONG OF THE SHIRT.

An Open Chance for All—One Firm Denies.

In the Eva Gay sketches of the situation and wages of the working women of Minneapolis, the Globe has endeavored to accomplish a good end and to be literally and strictly fair and impartial. That there are wrongs and abuses without number every one knows who has made an investigation, and the Globe proposes to thoroughly ventilate them and suggest the remedy. It is also the intention of the GLOBE in this series, to give credit where due, and not only to hold up to public reproach the employer who grinds out the life of women at low wages, but at the same time to commend those who make the tasks of girls as easy as possible. If any employer feels aggrieved and desires to present his version of the case, space will be cheerfully tendered for the purpose.

UNDER THE TERROR. Poor Girls Tyrannized Over by Their Employers. With very poor judgment and with contemptible professional jealousy, one of the Minneapolis papers has printed a communication from several employees of the Bemis Bag factory, denying certain statements of Eva Gay. The fact that an assistant foreman prepared the article is about all that need be stated. Doubtless any proprietor in the city could procure signatures from his employees for such a purpose, for he would know the consequence of refusing to sign. The GLOBE does not propose to show that these signatures were forced, but it does propose to show that the portion of a girl who told the truth in relation to it.

"I find it hard work to get the facts from many of the girls," said Eva Gay after one of her rounds. "They feel that if it becomes known they have told the truth their places will be made vacant."

DOOMED AGAIN. The Court Refuses New Trials in the Barrett Cases. The motions for new trials for Timothy and Peter Barrett, who were convicted of the murder of Thomas Tolleson, a street car driver on the Cedar Avenue line, were yesterday argued before Judge Lochren, who denied the motions in both cases. The case of Timothy Barrett was taken up first. The grounds on which the new trial was asked for were the newly discovered evidence of the witnesses and the fact that several of the jurors were not citizens of the United States and were objected to at the time they were empanelled; the exception of one of the jurors on the ground of actual bias; the refusal of the court to allow the counsel to send for witnesses to prove the bias; the introduction of the testimony of the defendants made to officers while in dress, and the using of the witness, Chamberlain to prove the crime of highway robbery against the defendants, and thereby prejudice the jury; all of which evidence was excepted to at the time of the trial. The ground for a new trial in the case of Peter Barrett was the introduction of the confessions, and an objection to the indictment on account of the words "smiles beforehand" being omitted. A general objection covering both cases was made to the law which allows the governor to fix the time of execution, Mr. Evelyn stating that the legislature had not the power to make the governor a judicial officer, and by giving him this power he was in a position to delay the operation of the law as he would grant a new trial but for the fact that he had testified in the case of Peter Barrett without changing the result. As for the exception of the jurors who were claimed to have never been citizens, it was shown by the records that they had declared their intention before the clerk of the court, and the fact that the clerk had omitted to sign his name or affix the court seal, did not destroy the intention. He held that in the case of the failure to allow the counsel to send for witnesses to prove the actual bias of one of the jurors, the counsel was negligent for the juror was to be drawn from the roll, and the counsel should have had their witnesses in court to prove the bias. The admission of the defendants, made while in dress, was held to be a witness was to show that Timothy Barrett was the winner of the revolver, having got it from him at a certain time. The other objections he held to be trivial, with the exception of the admission of the witness, Chamberlain, who testified that he saw the revolver under the coat of the defendant; but thought the indictment was sufficient under our statutes.

A "Pinafore" Revival. The Minneapolis Amateur Opera company has engaged the People's theater for the week of April 30, and will produce "Pinafore" in elaborate style. The company will be largely composed of the ladies and gentlemen who last year successfully presented "The Pirates of Penzance."

A MOVING DAY. In the spring the landlord's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of rent; And with eager anxious glance he looks for his tenant's discontent. Then the tenant seeks new quarters; And his household goods go forth more; With his wife, his sons and daughters, Seeks some cheaper place to dwell.

FOR THE BIG SHOW. The Exposition of 1888 Prepared to Eclipse All Former Efforts. Already the Masterly Programme Has Been Fully Sketched Out. Something Special for Each of the Thirty-Four Great Days. A Pointer to the People as to What They May Expect This Year. The following list of days and attractions, together with prizes to be given by our enterprising merchants and citizens during our thirty-fourth annual exposition, is merely an outline, to which many other attractions will be added, dates and character of which will be announced later. Many features of value, possessing the qualities of interest and instructiveness in the highest degree, are omitted here for the reason that circumstances do not allow of the dates being fixed far in advance. The unprecedented liberality of our public-spirited citizens in offering the management prizes to be awarded to the various attractions, is taxing their ingenuity of the management to dispose of them, but as they are gentlemen of wonderful resources, and will doubtless be able to satisfactorily dispose of all that are contributed. The assignment for the days as given here may be changed to some extent as circumstances render it necessary, but no changes for the worse will be made, and attractions will be in the way of improvements, and duly announced.

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Second Day, Thursday, Aug. 23.—Cappa select programme, orchestra and vocal soloists. Reception by Cappa's celebrated Seventh Regiment (New York) band.

Third Day, Friday, Aug. 24.—Firemen's parade; prizes to be voted to the most popular fireman on that day. Prizes given by Patterson & Dickinson for the most popular fireman. Prize given by W. S. Nott Company—silver mounted, chased and engraved presentation trumpet to most popular fireman.

Fourth Day, Saturday, Aug. 25.—First Children's day. Popular musical programme. Reception by Cappa's celebrated Seventh Regiment (New York) band.

Fifth Day, Monday, Aug. 27.—First Ladies' day. Reception by Cappa's celebrated Seventh Regiment (New York) band.

Sixth Day, Tuesday, Aug. 28.—Floral day. Prizes for displays of cut flowers and floral arrangements. Reception by Cappa's celebrated Seventh Regiment (New York) band.

AWONDERFUL CHANGE

Has Come Over the Republicans of Hennepin County.

A Little Discipline Has Been Applied to Fletcher, Langdon, et al.

The Tribune Was Whipped In --Grand Walk Around for McGill.

Practical Unanimity for the Little Man With the Black Mustache.

"A great change has come over the Republicans of your city," said a prominent state senator from the northern end of the state, a few days ago. "Why, a month ago Congo H. Pettit was spoken of as the only out-and-out champion McGill had in Hennepin county outside of his godfathers, the two Pillsburys, while the rank and file of the g. o. p. seemed to be striving to see who could backguard the governor the worst, and any man who refused to acknowledge him as the weakest candidate in the field for the nomination of governor was voted an imbecile. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all good Republicans that it would be folly to renominate him, unless for the purpose of purifying the party by defeat. This is now a thing of the past. McGill's star is now in the ascendant. The office-seekers and heeled of the party are striving to see who can yell loudest for the little man with the black mustache, and if the county convention was held to-day there would not be a single delegate sent to the convention who was not pledged to vote first, last and every time for his renomination."

DISCIPLINE THE DESERTER from their cause, among the first taken in hand was Uncle Loren. The Minneapolis Tribune came out in a column editorial, booming Capt. Sam P. Snider, the millionaire mine owner of the Gogebic range, for congress, and in the same issue called on the g. o. p. to nominate a man who had been talking a little too freely about McGill, by reminding him of his defeat at the last general election, and how well known it was that he had brought that about. Uncle Loren lost no time in calling on Boss Pillsbury and renewing his fealty, and swearing a great oath to the g. o. p. He was found communing with the enemy again. He was forgiven and the Tribune ordered to give him a boom, and all enemies of the g. o. p. should immediately walk on his neck.

THE RUSTLERS CROOKED A Ball Team That Wanted a Prize Badly—The Other Side. The judgment for \$224.48 which was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, in the case of the Sacred Heart Rustlers vs. The Yellow Medicine Agricultural Association, on account of the failure of the defendants to file an answer to the writ of habeas corpus, was vacated by Judge Rea, on the motion of G. M. Nelson, of Glencoe, the defendant's attorney, who explained that the answer was made to the clerk of court and was delayed on account of the snow blockade. The suit was begun by the plaintiffs, a base ball club which received \$200, which was offered by the defendants as a prize to the club which would win the majority of the games of base ball played at the city of Grand Rapids, Minn., during August. But two clubs entered for the prize, the plaintiffs and the Stewart combination, and the plaintiffs claim to have won all the games played, and consequently the winners of the prize. The defendants, in their answer, claim that an agreement was made and entered into by both the clubs to split the prize, and that the plaintiffs were to be paid for the purpose of taking an unfair advantage of their adversaries, engaged Frank W. F. O'Connor, Fredrick Sibley and Charles Larraby, who were all professional players, not members of the plaintiffs' club, to palm themselves off as amateurs and take part in the games. By this underhand method, it is claimed they succeeded in winning all the games played, and deprived the Stewart combination, who were all amateurs, of any chance to win the prize. The Agricultural society says it is ready and willing to pay over the \$200 as soon as it is decided who are the rightful owners of it, but claim that the Sacred Heart Rustlers are not the rightful owners of the prize, as they engaged the services of professional players, which was forbidden by the agreement which they signed.

NEW ARRIVALS

CARPETINGS AND RUGS!

Folds & Griffith, Syndicate Block, Minneapolis.

Have just received large invoices of the following: New styles Extra Super Ingrains, South Kensington Art Ingrains. Special styles in Tapestry and Body Brussels!

Axminster Moquettes, Corticene and Linoleums. New styles in Art Squares; Oriental, English and American Rugs.

BANKRUPT SALE

Seymour-Curtis Stocks, NICOLLET AND NINTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

"Sell More Goods." "Cut Down Prices." "Anything to Wind Up That Business." "It Must Not Drag On Any Longer, but Must be Closed Out at Once." Such are the peremptory orders of the court, and those orders must be obeyed Without Further Question or Regard to Value! Not one-half of those immense stocks has been sold (notwithstanding the big crowds that have attended the sale), so to comply with the above orders Lower Must Go the Prices And Faster Must Go the Goods! Until every dollar's worth of stock of every kind is sold, and the big shop closed up. Purchasers at this sale say they find that A DOLLAR BUYS ABOUT AS MUCH AS TWO DOLLARS USUALLY DOES.

Nicollet and Ninth, - - Minneapolis.

Full Line of Music Books and Sheet Music and J. M. ROOT. 709 NICOLLET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS.

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