

QUESTIONS THAT WILL NOT DOWN.

The Samoan and Fisheries Matters De- pending National Attention. The Washington special: The Senate by its action last week did not dispose of the Samoan question. It will come up in a new form during the coming week and it is likely more decided action will be taken.

Senator Frye said yesterday that what he expected the senate committee on foreign relations to do, was to report a resolution giving the president authority to demand that the status at the time of the conference of 1887 be restored. The committee is now acting under a resolution of instruction from the senate, but no special meeting has been called, and the resolution, if reported, may not come before the senate before Wednesday or Thursday.

Senator Chandler expects to ask the senate to take up the Panama elections resolutions about Thursday. The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the Washington county, Texas, outrages will be presented to the senate early in the week, but not likely to be called up for action.

The house evidently means to settle down to business during this week. Besides the usual day sessions four night sessions have been ordered—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The consideration of the appropriation bill for Friday night for the consideration of business from the District of Columbia committee, and Friday night for the consideration of pension bills.

As Monday is the last individual session day of the present congress, great pressure is being brought to bear on Speaker Carlisle for recognition. Mr. Blanchard has filed with the speaker a petition, signed by 188 members of the house, asking that he refer Mr. Blanchard to move a suspension of the rules to pass the river and harbor bill.

Representative Timothy Campbell is anxious to secure the passage of the bill to pension Mrs. General Sheridan, and Mr. Dunn, if recognized by the speaker, will move the passage of the international copyright bill. There is some talk among the advocates of these several bills of forming a combination to continue the legislative day on Monday until Tuesday, so as to afford time for all to secure recognition.

Mr. Townsend will, at the first opportunity, call up the army appropriation bill. Mr. Crisp has two contested election cases on hand which he has been endeavoring to have considered for the past three weeks. The Nicaraguan conference report is on the table and Mr. Clardy will call it up as soon as the speaker is available. It is likely to give rise to an extended debate.

As the session draws to a close the bills that are being pushed forward are so numerous that any of them may at any time be taken up. The bill to amend the act to extend the term of the house to the exclusion of measures assigned a given time for consideration.

The January Public Debt Statement. The reduction in the public debt during January past amounted to \$12,216,284. The total debt now less cash in the treasury amounts to \$1,121,845,973. The net cash or surplus in the treasury to-day is \$94,936,349, against \$60,659,304 a month ago. The deposits in the treasury to-day total \$50,495,121 of government funds, or about \$2,000,000 less than on January 1. The gold fund balance in the treasury has decreased fully \$9,000,000 during the past month, and to-day amounts to \$194,535,294, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of 6,000,000 trade dollar bullion, has increased \$6,000,000, and now amounts to \$18,99,772. Government receipts during January were \$10,750,000 or \$1,350,000 more than in January, 1888. Expenditures during the past month were \$36,553,555 or \$4,500,000 more than in January, 1888. Receipts from all sources for the first seven months of the current fiscal year were \$224,796,824, against \$223,314,984 during the first seven months of the preceding fiscal year, and expenditures were \$188,648,107, during the past seven months, against \$163,548,461 for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

Will Allison be in the Cabinet? Indianapolis dispatch: Senator Allison remained the guest of Gen. Harrison last night and departed for Washington this afternoon. He had another long conference with the president-elect this morning, with no third party present. At the depot several brief interviews were had with the Iowa senator, but he threw very little light on the cabinet situation. Upon being told that he had been stated by some correspondents for the press that he had been named for the treasury, he laughed heartily and said: "That is very good." He stated to a gentleman that within the next few days some important replies would be received from the president-elect, and intimated that a number of cabinet officers had very recently been made. He is also said to have slipped while conversing hastily with a well known local gentleman some expressions which had the effect of impressing doubt upon the latter's mind as to the certainty of Allison having accepted the treasury portfolio. The opinion is current that while the senator's name will ultimately be gazetted as the next secretary of the treasury, he has possibly already decided that he may, as an ultimatum, decline to leave the senate. Apropos of the state department theory, one of the most distinguished republicans in Indiana, in conversation with this writer, remarked that it was finally settled that Warner Miller was to have a seat in the cabinet, but would not say what place.

A Decision Regarding Indian Rights. Washington dispatch: The attorney general has rendered an important decision involving the right of Indians who have taken allotments of land under the severalty act to dispose of timber standing upon their several allotments. It is in fact a declaration invalidating all contracts which have been made between Indians, to whom lands have been allotted and lumbermen, for cutting timber from allotments, made either in severalty act or under treaties containing a five year allotment clause. It is understood the treaties with the northern Wisconsin Indians, on whose reservation timber is being cut under contract with those Indians, contains this clause.

CONGRESSMAN MAPPING OUT THEIR WORK.

Many Important Measures to be Dealt With During the Close of the Session. Washington special: The senate by its action last week did not dispose of the Samoan question. It will come up in a new form during the coming week and it is likely more decided action will be taken.

Senator Frye said yesterday that what he expected the senate committee on foreign relations to do, was to report a resolution giving the president authority to demand that the status at the time of the conference of 1887 be restored. The committee is now acting under a resolution of instruction from the senate, but no special meeting has been called, and the resolution, if reported, may not come before the senate before Wednesday or Thursday.

Senator Chandler expects to ask the senate to take up the Panama elections resolutions about Thursday. The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the Washington county, Texas, outrages will be presented to the senate early in the week, but not likely to be called up for action.

The house evidently means to settle down to business during this week. Besides the usual day sessions four night sessions have been ordered—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The consideration of the appropriation bill for Friday night for the consideration of business from the District of Columbia committee, and Friday night for the consideration of pension bills.

As Monday is the last individual session day of the present congress, great pressure is being brought to bear on Speaker Carlisle for recognition. Mr. Blanchard has filed with the speaker a petition, signed by 188 members of the house, asking that he refer Mr. Blanchard to move a suspension of the rules to pass the river and harbor bill.

Representative Timothy Campbell is anxious to secure the passage of the bill to pension Mrs. General Sheridan, and Mr. Dunn, if recognized by the speaker, will move the passage of the international copyright bill. There is some talk among the advocates of these several bills of forming a combination to continue the legislative day on Monday until Tuesday, so as to afford time for all to secure recognition.

Mr. Townsend will, at the first opportunity, call up the army appropriation bill. Mr. Crisp has two contested election cases on hand which he has been endeavoring to have considered for the past three weeks. The Nicaraguan conference report is on the table and Mr. Clardy will call it up as soon as the speaker is available. It is likely to give rise to an extended debate.

As the session draws to a close the bills that are being pushed forward are so numerous that any of them may at any time be taken up. The bill to amend the act to extend the term of the house to the exclusion of measures assigned a given time for consideration.

The January Public Debt Statement. The reduction in the public debt during January past amounted to \$12,216,284. The total debt now less cash in the treasury amounts to \$1,121,845,973. The net cash or surplus in the treasury to-day is \$94,936,349, against \$60,659,304 a month ago. The deposits in the treasury to-day total \$50,495,121 of government funds, or about \$2,000,000 less than on January 1. The gold fund balance in the treasury has decreased fully \$9,000,000 during the past month, and to-day amounts to \$194,535,294, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of 6,000,000 trade dollar bullion, has increased \$6,000,000, and now amounts to \$18,99,772. Government receipts during January were \$10,750,000 or \$1,350,000 more than in January, 1888. Expenditures during the past month were \$36,553,555 or \$4,500,000 more than in January, 1888. Receipts from all sources for the first seven months of the current fiscal year were \$224,796,824, against \$223,314,984 during the first seven months of the preceding fiscal year, and expenditures were \$188,648,107, during the past seven months, against \$163,548,461 for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

Will Allison be in the Cabinet? Indianapolis dispatch: Senator Allison remained the guest of Gen. Harrison last night and departed for Washington this afternoon. He had another long conference with the president-elect this morning, with no third party present. At the depot several brief interviews were had with the Iowa senator, but he threw very little light on the cabinet situation. Upon being told that he had been stated by some correspondents for the press that he had been named for the treasury, he laughed heartily and said: "That is very good." He stated to a gentleman that within the next few days some important replies would be received from the president-elect, and intimated that a number of cabinet officers had very recently been made. He is also said to have slipped while conversing hastily with a well known local gentleman some expressions which had the effect of impressing doubt upon the latter's mind as to the certainty of Allison having accepted the treasury portfolio. The opinion is current that while the senator's name will ultimately be gazetted as the next secretary of the treasury, he has possibly already decided that he may, as an ultimatum, decline to leave the senate. Apropos of the state department theory, one of the most distinguished republicans in Indiana, in conversation with this writer, remarked that it was finally settled that Warner Miller was to have a seat in the cabinet, but would not say what place.

A Decision Regarding Indian Rights. Washington dispatch: The attorney general has rendered an important decision involving the right of Indians who have taken allotments of land under the severalty act to dispose of timber standing upon their several allotments. It is in fact a declaration invalidating all contracts which have been made between Indians, to whom lands have been allotted and lumbermen, for cutting timber from allotments, made either in severalty act or under treaties containing a five year allotment clause. It is understood the treaties with the northern Wisconsin Indians, on whose reservation timber is being cut under contract with those Indians, contains this clause.

THE HIGH LICENSE CLAUSES ACCEPTED.

House Amendments to the Substantive Bill Concerned in by the Senate. The senate did little business to-day, says a Lincoln (Neb.) dispatch to the Omaha Herald. Shortly after the opening of the session senate file No. 31, the submission bill as it came from the house, was called up. A call of the house was demanded by Church Howe, and it was found that Senator Taggart was missing. It was soon discovered that he had gone to Hastings and was ordered sent for. There being no train going west, a special train with the sergeant-at-arms was sent to Hastings after the absentee. It was claimed by Taggart's friends, however, that he was in receipt of any intention to dodge the submission question, and that he left thinking it would not come up in the senate this week, leaving an excuse with a brother senator, who forgot to deliver it to the lieutenant governor. A telegram was said to have been received from Taggart during the afternoon, saying that he would be at once return. Through the afternoon nothing could be done, but wait, and they waited. During the evening a telegram was received from Sergeant-at-arms Parkerson saying that he had met Taggart at Inland coming back on a freight. From this time expectation ran high and everybody waited patiently for Taggart to appear.

At 11:30 o'clock Senator Taggart appeared at the door of the senate and was greeted with cheers from house and gallery. A suspension of proceedings under call of the house was carried unanimously, and the speaker, after a bar of the senate and allowed to make excuse for his action. The senator proceeded to explain that an important business engagement took him to Hastings to-day and he has gone leaving an excuse which had been made for him. He had received several telegrams but had not noticed the request to send word when he would return. His excuse was deemed sufficient and he was excused and allowed to take a seat. The regular order of business, the consideration of senate file 31 as amended was then resumed. The amendments made to the bill in the house were read. Howe moved that the senate concur and the speaker agreed to the motion. He declared that if the senate did not concur in the house amendments, the house would recede from them and the result would be the same, and the speaker moved for the yeas and nays. He was answered by Ransom of Ohio who denounced the amendment and declared that no part of the people had asked to vote on this license proposition. The river counties are not and will not be bound by the action of the republican convention to vote for such a "double-barrelled" proposition as sent back from the house. The speaker argued the question at length. He declared that if this license proposition were to be carried it would mean the licensing of liquor selling in counties which did not want it, as for instance, York county. In conclusion, he said the senate should hesitate to do an act of this kind which will destroy the value of property and give out-going remuneration. He did not believe that the people of Nebraska would perpetrate such an outrage as the passage of this measure. Nesbitt spoke. He said that senate file No. 31 was still the child of the revolution, though it had been mangled the senate could not be recreant to its trust. Wolbach spoke briefly against the measure. Howe called attention to the fact that Pennsylvania by its legislature had just submitted the question of prohibition and the proposition had just been signed by the governor. The audience was clearly on the prohibition side of the question. Dern moved to recommit; defeated. Wolbach moved to indefinitely postpone; lost. The president of the senate took the vote on the original question, when Jams moved to refer to the judiciary committee; lost. The roll was then called on the concurrence of the senate. The vote was as follows and the president officer announced the result: Ayes: Burton, Conner, Cornell, Funck, Galloghry, Hoover, Howe, Hurd, Jewett, Keeckley, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbitt, Pickett, Polk, Reynolds, Robinson, Rouse, Schuchert, Taggart, and Wethead—23; Nays: Beardsley, Dern, Jams, Mahor, Norval, Paulson, Paxton, Ransom, Raymond and Wolbach—10.

Death-Bed Evidence of a Train Robbery. Chicago dispatch: The death-bed confession of Ella Schwartz, wife of the brakeman now serving a long sentence in Joliet for complicity in the great Rock Island train robbery and murder of Express Messenger Kellogg Tichols, is made public to-day. According to Mrs. Schwartz, her husband gave her \$13,500 of the stolen money, which she concealed by rolling the bills up one at a time in the dead leaves of a box of shells. This money, it is alleged, was subsequently, on an order from Schwartz, turned over to Colonel W. P. Bowman, of Philadelphia, Schwartz's lawyer. An interview with Detective W. A. Pinkerton is also quoted in conversations in prison with Schwartz and the latter's comrade, Newton Watt, which, if true, would corroborate in a measure the charge against Lawyer Bowman. The confession also states that having accused Bowman of receiving the stolen money. The lawyer strenuously denied the charge. Mrs. Schwartz was some time ago repudiated by her husband. She died of consumption while in the hospital, and the remains of the funeral were defrayed by the Pinkertons, who saw that the woman was cared for up to the time of her death.

An Opinion on Passenger Rates. Washington dispatch: The interstate commerce commission has promulgated an opinion on the subject of passenger tariffs and rate war, prepared by Judge Cooley. The paper narrates the facts attending the war in passenger rates at St. Louis in October, and also the circumstances of the passenger rate war which prevailed at Chicago in December, both of which were investigated by the commission. It is recommended that the interstate commerce act be amended so as to define what shall be considered excursion and commutation tickets; to prohibit all payment of cash for any other kind of tickets, and all sale of tickets or interstate business except by regular agents of carriers; and to require carriers to provide for the speedy and convenient redemption of unused tickets or coupons. The previous recommendations in respect to amendments relating to the joint tariff and notice of reduction of rates are renewed.

Circular from the Postmaster General. Washington dispatch: The postmaster general to-day issued a circular to postmasters announcing the passage of the law by congress which permits of the disposal of the special delivery matter, on which the senders have inadvertently failed to place the proper postage. The postmaster general directs that all such matter be forwarded without delay to the proper destination, where the postage due is to be collected.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA.

Germany's Contentment Her War Measures and Proclamations. Washington dispatch: The president to-day sent the following message to congress: As supplementary to my previous message on the subject, I have now the honor to transmit a report from the secretary of state relating to affairs in Samoa.

Bayard to the president: "As the question of German action and American rights is under consideration by congress, I beg leave to transmit herewith, with a view of their being laid before congress, copies of correspondence touching affairs in Samoa which have taken place since January 30, the date of my last message to congress on the subject. The contents of a telegram to the department from Count Aro-Valley, vice consul of the United States at Apia, dated January 31, and a paraphrase of my telegraphic instruction of the same date to our minister at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent to the charge d'affaires at London, and my note of the government to the German minister at Berlin, which I transcribed from his dictation, and now enclose a copy of its text.

The enclosed telegram from Blacklock reads: "AUCKLAND, Jan. 31.—The German consul declares that Germany is at war with Samoa under martial law. The enclosed paraphrase of the note to Minister Pendlton is as follows: "Bayard instructs the minister of the United States at Berlin to inform the German government that advice from Apia state that the German consul had declared Germany to be at war with Mafafa, and Samoa to be under martial law. Bayard informs minister Pendlton that the German minister at Apia, under instructions from Prince Bismarck, has already acquainted this government with the relation of Samoa to Germany against Mafafa, and accompanied the notification with a statement that Germany would of course abide by the agreements with America and England touching Samoa, and preserve the rights of the citizens of this government established by treaty. But in view of advice from Apia, Bayard instructs Pendlton to say that this government has assumed that German officials in Samoa would be instructed to respect the rights of American citizens with American citizens and property there; hence no declaration of martial law could extend German jurisdiction so as to include control of Americans in Samoa. Such a pretension could not be recognized by this government. The remainder of the correspondence as transmitted by the president, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 31.—Bayard to Count Aro-Valley. Informs him of the receipt of a telegram from Blacklock, and says: "Not knowing what construction might be given to his authority by the German consul at Apia, I have not yet been able to communicate to our minister at Berlin, informing him of the precise language of the telegram from Blacklock and stating that the declaration of a state of war by the German empire against Mafafa and his subjects in Samoa had been previously communicated through you, and that Prince Bismarck, in his instruction to you, also stated that the German government would, of course, abide by the agreements with America and England with respect to Samoa and pay due regard to all instructions to the rights of those powers established by treaty. Our minister at Berlin was therefore instructed to make it known at the German foreign office that the United States trusts that the German officials in Samoa would be instructed scrupulously to abstain from all interference with American citizens and their property in Samoa, and that the United States would not tolerate any American citizen or their property being caused by the German declaration of martial law; nor would such jurisdiction be conceded by the United States.

Bayard to Aro-Valley by Bayard—[Under instructions from the prince chancellor February 1st]: "As a state of war was declared against Mafafa, the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which the foreigners established in Samoa were to remain under martial law. International law would, to a certain extent, not prevent such a measure, but as Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that our military authorities have gone too far in this instance, the minister at Berlin is instructed to telegraphic orders to withdraw that part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiating with Mafafa our consul at Apia has asked that the administration of justice in Samoa might be temporarily handed over to him, which demand, not being in conformity to our previous promise regarding the neutrality and independence of Samoa, Knappe has been ordered by telegraph to withdraw immediately.

The Report of Commissioner Wright. Commissioner Wright, of the department of labor, has submitted his report, which relates entirely to the subject: "Working women in great cities. Three hundred and forty-two distinct industries in twenty-two representative cities have been investigated. The report shows that working women in great cities are practically girls. The average ages in all cities comprehended, is 22 years and 7 months, the average percent during which women have been engaged in their present occupations is shown to be four years and nine months, and of 16,427 women involved, 9,340 are engaged in the same kind of work as their own living. Of the whole number, 11,120 are native born. In foreign born Ireland is most largely represented and Germany next. The great majority of the women comprehended in the report are single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 373 earn less than \$100 per annum, and that this class lost an average of 36.5 days for the year covered. The largest number earn \$300 and under \$250 per annum, losing 37.8 days; 2,377 earn from \$255 to \$300, losing 36.5 days. As the earnings increase lost time decreases, as for instance, 308 earn from \$450 to \$500 a year, and this class lost but 13.8 days. These earnings are net earnings, and are not statements derived from computations based on rates of wages. The average weekly earnings, by cities, shows San Francisco the highest, with \$6.91, and Richmond, Va., the lowest, with \$2.69. The average weekly wages computed all cities examined, is \$5.24. Upon the subject of "Character of Workingwomen," the commissioner, among other things, says: "Workingwomen of this country are as a single body, they are not only supporting themselves but are giving their earnings largely to support others at home. The report shows that of 17,426 who reported their health condition at the time they were engaged in their work, and in 1883 in bad health. The changes in health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,945 are in fair health, and 439 are in single. The tables upon earnings and last time show that 13,823 were reported, 3