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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

Factories and Workshops

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1893.

974.901
F13

OFFICERS.

CHIEF INSPECTOR.

L. T. FELL.....Orange.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Wm. Johnson	First District	Elmer.
John D'Arcy	Second District	Trenton.
Wm. McCloud	Third District	Elizabeth.
J. S. Weinthal	Fourth District	Hoboken.
James Keys	Fifth District	Paterson.
P. Callan	Sixth District	Newark.

FACTORY DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties. Ocean county south of Toms River. Burlington county south of Beverly.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Burlington county north of Beverly. Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties. Morris county west of Boonton.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset and Union counties.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hudson county.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Passaic and Bergen counties. Morris county east of Denville.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Essex county.

REPORT.

Hon. George T. Werts, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my eleventh annual report as Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year ending October 31st, 1893.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the work of this department since its creation by an act of the Legislature of 1883—established at a time when there was a growing conflict between capital and labor, and a demand upon the part of wage-earners for shorter hours of labor, better protection from accident while at their work, the introduction of improved sanitary appliances, the abolition of child-labor from the workshops of our State, and the compulsory education of our children.

On the other hand, a large majority of the manufacturers of our State viewed with suspicion all of the so-called Labor laws that were enacted, as a menace to their rights as individual employers, many believing that such laws were entirely unnecessary and would tend to curtail the product of their factories, thereby limiting their opportunities of competing with manufacturers of other States where no such laws existed.

Upon the organization of this department we were met by the insistment on the part of those for whose benefit those laws were enacted, that a literal enforcement must be had at once, that all violations, technical or otherwise, should immediately be prosecuted.

Believing that a more conservative course would be better for all parties interested, the technical violations were not prosecuted, but a campaign of reasoning and logic was resorted to, which in a very short time bore fruit, and which, I am happy to say, resulted in a compliance with the provisions of the laws.

Manufacturers in the first years of our work received us coldly and with suspicion of the good intentions of the officers of this department,

but years of experience and intercourse have changed all this; manufacturers now receive the Inspectors with courtesy and a ready willingness to comply with every request or order of this department, and I know of no manufacturer who has charged that he has been unfairly or impolitely treated by any officer of the department.

I am gratified to say that almost without exception the manufacturers of our State indorse the department, and testify to the integrity, politeness and painstaking inspection of their factories by the Deputy Inspectors. On the other hand, the most thoughtful of the factory employes are satisfied that all that can be done under the existing laws for their protection and comfort is being done.

It is true that there has been no strict enforcement of the Fifty-five Hour law, by prosecutions for the violation thereof, as by agreement with several of the manufacturers of the city of Newark, suits were brought on the several constitutional points that were involved, that we might have the decision of the Supreme Court to guide us in our work. In the appendix will be found the status of the cases as they stand at this date, and without waiting for further legal information experience has convinced me that the law should be amended by giving the Inspectors some discretionary power as to its enforcement in certain industries, owing to conditions that exist in the manufacture of perishable or other goods that would entail great loss upon the manufacturer if a strict compliance with the letter of the law were insisted upon. It is not necessary at this time to enumerate the industries in which goods in process of manufacture would be seriously affected if the courts sustained the law in all its parts and this department enforces the same.

As an instance, I call your attention to a few of the industries in connection with which this department should have some discretionary power: tanneries, where stock must be handled regardless of time, to keep it from spoiling; dyeing establishments, where the dyeing of the goods must be continued from beginning to finish, to avoid total loss; metal works, where, when the blast is on, the run must be completed.

In conclusion, I wish to say that it is my opinion that the law can be so amended as to meet the approval of the employers and employes if the Legislature will consider the merits of the suggestions made, not only among the representatives of the employes, but also among the public-spirited and progressive manufacturers, for their courtesy to the officers of this department convinces me that a vast majority of them

are willing to accept any reasonable law for the betterment of the condition of their employes.

In view of the number of accidents which occur annually from insufficiently-guarded elevator openings, I would earnestly recommend that the General Factory act be amended so as to compel all hoistways and elevator openings to be supplied with automatic gates or doors, and that all elevators shall have safety catches and the Inspectors be empowered to test the same.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. FELL,

Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of North America was held in Chicago, Illinois, September 19th to 22d, 1893.

The Convention was made up of the following representatives: Massachusetts, 24; New York, 18; Ohio, 12; Illinois, 10; Pennsylvania, 5; New Jersey, 4; Canada, 2; Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Minnesota, each 1.

The Convention was the largest ever held by the Association, several States being represented for the first time, an evidence that factory legislation is fast spreading throughout all the manufacturing States and is viewed as essential to the welfare of the rising generation and a protection to those employed in the factories.

On the invitation of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, the Convention was held in the college chapel, and a large number of instructive and scientific papers on the various subjects relating to Factory Inspection were read and commented upon.

I am of the opinion that these Conventions are of incalculable value to the Factory Inspectors, and should receive the hearty support of every State.

SUMMARY.

Factories inspected	2,007
Changes ordered	208
Permits granted to orphans	216
Accidents reported and investigated	32
Children discharged	239
Number of visits to factories	8,476

APPENDIX.

FIRST DISTRICT.

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops:

I respectfully submit my report as Deputy Inspector for the past year ending October 31st, 1893, for First District. I have in this district two hundred and thirty-two factories; have given eighty-seven orders and thirteen permits for orphan children.

All orders have been complied with, except G. G. Green, for fire-escape, and, in some cases, the Fifty-five Hour law, which I have reported to you.

This district is in first-class condition as regards Labor laws, and I can truly say it has been a pleasure the past year to find managers of factories so willing to comply with law and to do what is right. Child-labor will soon be a thing of the past in this district. Very few accidents have been reported to me.

Respectfully,

W. W. JOHNSON,
Deputy Inspector for First District.

FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIRST DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Allowaystown..	W. S. Anderson	Canned goods	73	90	12	
Atco	Atco Window Glass Mfg. Co..	Glass	48			
Atlantic City ...	Atlantic Lumber Co	Sash and doors	33			
" " ...	D. K. Donnely	Planing mills	15			
" " ...	Samuel Somers & Co.	Sash and doors	45			
Bridgeton	East Lake Woolen Mills	Cloth	100	60	20	
"	Cumberland Iron and Nail Co	Nails and iron pipes	294		6	
"	Ferricute Machine Co	Machinery	94	1		
"	East Lake Glass Co	Glass	74		6	
"	Cox, Son & Co	Casting	90			
"	Canners' Supply Co	Canners' supplies	14			
"	F. H. Burges	Shirts	5	48		
"	C. D. Crickler	Moulds	14	1		
"	Cohansey Glass Co	Glass bottles	545	2	43	
"	Getsinger & Son	" "	83	2	10	
"	Moore-Jonas Glass Mfg. Co...	" "	104		46	2 boys.
"	Moore, Jonas & Moore	Bottles	38		1	
"	Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co...	Glass	275		105	
"	Bridgeton Iron Works	Iron castings	27	1		
"	Potasco & Lanning	Canned goods	140	70		
"	B. S. Ayers	" "	40	110		
"	Cumberland County Packing Co	" "	50	100		
"	J. W. Stout	" "	40	100	10	
"	J. W. Brady	" "	40	130		
Beverly	Geo. Birkhead	Shirts	3	61	1	1 girl.
"	A. C. McElroy	Cotton goods	19		3	
"	T. Birkhead	Hosiery	44	50	6	
"	Penn Cordage Co	Rope	76	12	6	
Clayton	Moore Bros. Glass Co	Glass bottles	225		100	
"	F. M. Pierce	" "	85		25	
Cape May	Hasting & Co	Gold leaf	30	40		
Camden	Marion & Co	Paper bags	4	4		
"	Victor Paper Mills	" "	21	10		
"	Spraunce & Birkhead	Yarns	15	9		
"	Elijah Lamb	Elastic goods	3	2		
"	West Jersey Paper Co	Paper	30	3		
"	Camden Foundry Co	Iron castings	30			
"	Geo. Shimer & Boyer	Woolen yarns	16	14		
"	Ackroyd & Schull	Yarns	93	80	12	
"	Lobe & Schoerfield	Laces	130			
"	D. B. Murphy	Files	4	1		
"	Camden Light and Heat Co..	Electricity	10			
"	A. J. Millit	Printing	13		2	
"	Richtter Light Co	Electric light	9	1		
"	H. B. Anthony	Shoes	167	60	3	
"	Nat. Col. Morocco Works	Morocco	139	5	6	
Cedarville	J. E. Dramend	Canned goods	29	100	1	
"	W. S. Stevens	" "	50	80		
Camden	J. C. Martin	Glass bottles	190		10	
"	American Dredging Co	Steam dredging	40			
"	J. B. Vansciver	Furniture	113		12	
"	T. S. Wheatley	Shoes	16	10	4	
"	Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.	Steel pens	30	350	10	
"	Derby & Wetherby	Machinery	15			
"	F. J. McAdams	Shoes	19	18	14	
"	Cottrell & Woolfenden	Hosiery	25	100	15	
"	Geo. S. Steel Iron Co	Castings	92		8	1 boy.
"	Nat. Morocco Works	Morocco	139	5	6	1 boy.
"	Farr & Bailey	Oilcloth	124		1	
"	Anthony Shoe Co	Shoes	125	75		
"	R. D. Wood & Co	Iron pipes	796	2	2	
"	Browning & Bro	Dye stuff	75			

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Camden	R. H. & B. G. Reeves	Oilcloth	100	.....	.....	.....
"	J. C. Dunn	"	75	.....	.....	.....
"	R. H. Coney	Straw goods	23	.....	1	.....
"	Howland, Croft & Co	Woolen yarns	286	186	15	.....
"	A. Priestly & Co	Woolen cloth	186	75	14	.....
"	Block and Tile Co	Asphaltum blocks	26	.....	.....	.....
"	Keystone Chemical Co	Chemicals	22	.....	.....	.....
"	West Jersey Morocco Co	Morocco	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co	Soap	16	8	1	.....
"	N. Wharton Fisher	Dye stuff	50	.....	.....	.....
"	United States Chemical Co	Chemicals	50	.....	.....	.....
"	M. A. Furbush	Machinery	175	.....	.....	.....
"	Monroe PhillipsChemical Co.	Chemicals	125	.....	.....	.....
"	Jos. Wharton & Co	Nickel goods	75	.....	.....	.....
"	Camden Woolen Mills	Woolen goods	199	100	1	.....
"	Highland Worsted Mills	Worsted goods	27	200	25	.....
"	Brighton Mills	Webbing	35	20	.....	.....
"	Oxford Knitting Co	Shirts and drawers	8	54	.....	.....
"	Camden and Phila. Soap Co.	Soap	4	9	.....	.....
"	Legal Mfg. Co	Parchment paper	25	.....	.....	.....
Woodstown	Dickerson & Lippencott	Canned goods	20	80	.....	.....
"	Woodstown Farmers Co-operative Co	" "	50	100	.....	.....
Carmel	Edlestine & Goldstein	Shirts	40	14	.....	.....
"	A. Davidson	"	18	8	2	2 girls.
"	Carmel Improvement Co	"	15	10	.....	.....
Daretown	Albert Kigar	Canned goods	42	60	8	.....
"	Wm. Richman	" "	51	63	11	.....
Egg Harbor	Fred. Schuchardt	Clothing	9	13	.....	.....
" "	Geo. Roesch	"	2	3	.....	.....
" "	Chas. Winterburg	"	6	9	.....	.....
" "	Andrew Beck	"	3	6	.....	.....
" "	Benhart Wennemer	"	2	4	.....	.....
" "	Fred. Bergman	"	1	5	.....	.....
" "	Jacob R. Ructsckh	"	2	6	.....	.....
" "	Geo. Muller	"	3	8	.....	.....
" "	Jacob Oberst	"	3	6	.....	.....
" "	Adolph Muller	"	2	3	1	.....
" "	Wm. Hafner	"	1	2	.....	.....
" "	Geo. Schueler	"	2	4	.....	.....
" "	Joseph Huttenger	"	3	6	.....	.....
" "	Geo. Steignief	"	3	4	.....	.....
" "	Seeleg & Son	"	4	6	.....	.....
" "	Wm. Morgenweck	"	3	3	.....	.....
Elmer	Luke F. Smith	Canned goods	46	104	10	.....
"	Mrs. C. S. Cotting	Spindles	3	.....	1	.....
"	Thos. W. Brooks Shoe Mfg. Co.	Shoes	46	28	12	.....
"	R. K. Greenwood	Spindles	5	.....	.....	.....
Fairton	Willis & Moore Glass Co	Glass	64	.....	16	.....
Gloucester	Welshbick Gas Burner Co	Gas burners	42	12	.....	.....
"	Gloucester Mfg. Co	Calico	250	75	.....	.....
"	Gloucester Gingham Mills	Gingham	184	200	16	.....
"	Hester Electric Co	Dynamos	78	2	.....	.....
Gibbsboro	John Lucas	Paint	145	29	12	.....
Glassboro	Whitney Glass Works	Glass	473	23	125	.....
"	Paper Bottle Co	Paper bottles	3	9	2	.....
"	New Jersey Packing Co	Canned goods	24	75	1	.....
Greenwich	Job Bacon	" "	50	90	.....	.....
"	B. F. Maul & Co	" "	39	100	6	.....
Hammonton	J. F. French	Paints	9	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. Burnshouse	Sash and blinds	20	.....	.....	.....
"	C. F. Osgood	Shoes	82	20	3	.....
"	Whiffin Bros	"	56	20	4	.....
"	C. F. Hollingshead	Iron works	20	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Hammonton	Cottrell & Woolfenden	Hosiery	10	70	20	
Janvier	John O'Neal	Smyrna rugs	49		5	
Malaga	James Butcher	Glass	98		2	
"	Malaga Knitting Mills	Hosiery	5	27	16	
Moorestown	Stanwick Carpet Works	Carpet	73	16	3	
"	Moorestown Canning Co	Canned goods	155	100	5	
Mount Holly	Burlington Carpet Co	Carpets	175	80	65	
" "	Mt. Holly Shoe Co	Shoes	43	30	9	
" "	Kinney Bros. & Co	"	18	25	8	
" "	Home Mfg. Co	"	17	18		
" "	B. Aaronson	"	7	7	7	
" "	R. N. Bowker	"	55	40	15	
Millville	R. D. Wood	Cotton and bleachery	300	225	25	
"	R. D. Wood	Casting	129		1	
"	T. C. Wheaton	Bottles	90	15	20	
"	Whital, Tatum & Co	"	445	2	120	
"	Whital, Tatum & Co	"	936	55	119	5 boys.
"	Tropelman Bros	Shirts	1	29		
Mays Landing	Industrial Brick Co	Bricks	45			
" "	Mays Landing W. P. Co	Cotton goods	216	86	3	1 girl.
Newport	Stathen, Cosier & Co	Canned goods	44	80	16	
Newfield	R. J. Morrell Mfg. Co	Coach bodies	10	5		
Pennsgrove	R. D. Hughes	Canned goods	18	34		
Paulsboro	Wm. Casperson	Shirts	18	18	5	
Pleasantville	R. G. Whittaker	Shoes	21	15	4	1 girl.
"	Composing Machine Co	Typewriters	10			
"	Pleasantville Mfg. Co	Brass goods	6	1	4	
Vineland	John Northrop	Shoes	25	12	1	
"	W. A. Dagget	Baking pans	11	1		
"	Leach Bros	Lumber	9			
"	Gage Tool Co	Planes	9	2		
"	J. R. Potts	Shoes	38	10	7	
"	W. P. Procter	"	9	7	1	
"	R. S. Armstrong	Castings	10			
"	American Bottle Co	Glass bottles	75		10	2 boys.
"	Geo. Schivers	Paper boxes	2	9		
"	E. O. Miles & Co	Pearl buttons	45		1	
"	Adam Weber	Brass castings	4			
"	C. Keighly	Shoes	76	45	6	
Yorketown	J. S. Elwell	Canned goods	32	62	4	4 girls.
Ziontown	Jacob M. Applebanin	Clothing	29	11		
Camden	W. Conlin & Sons	Shoes	17	7	1	
"	Consolidated Electric Co	Storage batteries	21		4	
"	E. G. Stock	Glazed paper	24			
"	G. E. Martin	Shoes	30	27	3	
"	Andrews & Co	Fluid extract	2	2		
"	Bradley & Bros	Laundry	8	20		
"	Montrose Shingle Co	Shingles	8			
"	New Jersey Knitting Mills	Ladies' underwear	1	46	3	
"	Isaac Ferris, Jr	Shoes	60	22	1	
"	Darrall Seymour	"	28	20		
"	J. P. Murphy	Oilcloth	75			
"	Fris-Bresling Co	Rugs	93	30	2	
"	W. H. Wilkinson	Sash and blinds	60			
"	Anderson Preserving Co	Canned goods	70	100	30	
"	Jas. Campbell	" "	65	30		
"	Conserve Packing Co	" "	6			
Quinton	Fogg & Harris	" "	85	150	25	
"	Kelly & Ayres	" "	66	95	4	
"	Hires & Co	Glass	103			
Riverside	Leach Bros	Shoes	36	16	1	
"	Christian Dick	Hosiery	40	16	4	
"	F. B. Lambert	Shoes	27	13	2	
"	Faubel Bros	Hosiery	21	69	60	

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Riverside	Theodore Haas	Pocket books	4	14	2	1
"	James Brammel, Jr.	Paper boxes	24	12	2	
"	Delaware River Shoe Mfg. Co.	Shoes	37	30	2	
"	Philadelphia Watch Case Co.	Watch cases	97	12	2	
Richland	Mizpah Industrial Co.	Shirts	35	33		
"	Richland Improvement Co.	Smyrna rugs	25	3		
Rosenhayn	I. Line & Co.	Cloaks	18	8		
"	Morris Philliproorts,	Clothing	18	7	1	
"	Michael Josephs	"	10	6		
Smithville	H. B. Smith Machine Co.	Machinery	249			
Salem	Craven Bros.	Glass	206	1	108	
"	Salem Oilcloth Works	Oilcloth	79			
"	C. A. Blessing	Plumbers' supplies	40			
"	John Gaynor	Glass	86	4	10	1
"	Alva Glass Mfg. Co	"	27		19	
"	John Shephard	Hosiery	31	1	4	
"	Starr Bros.	Canned goods	130	150	5	
"	Hiles & Hilliar	" "	77	100	8	
"	H. Lambert	" "	95	75	10	
"	Jonas Ayres	" "	110	100		
"	Alpheus Bilderbach	" "	54	100	6	
Woodbine	Meyer & Jonnason	Cloaks	70	43	13	
Williamstown	Bodine, Thomas & Co.	Glass bottles	342	1	57	7
"	Monroe Glass Co.	" "	35		15	10
"	J. V. Sharp Canning Co.	Canned goods	31	85	10	7
"	J. V. Sharp	" "	20	30		
Woodbury	Woodbury Glass Works	Glass bottles	110	2	50	
"	G. G. Green	Medicine	50		14	
"	Blasius Piano Co.	Pianos	193			
"	John Wyeth & Bros.	Extract of malt	7	25		
"	Woodbury Mfg. Co.	Sockets and casters	24	1		
"	Woodbury Mill Lumber Co.	Lumber	21	1		
Winslow	Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Co.	Pressed bricks	45		7	
Vineland	A. H. Baisdel	Machinery	7			
"	Vineland Mfg. Co.	Glass	44	1	28	2
"	E. R. White	Pearl buttons	24	4		
"	Keighley & Son	Shoes	95	40	5	2
"	Holmes, Prince & Co.	"	20	20	3	
"	Thomas Hurst	Rugs	150	40	20	
"	Kimble, Prince & Co.	Lumber	24			
"	Henry Chandler	Shoes	20	20	3	

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CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—FIRST DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Camden—			
W. Conlon & Son	Clean privies	Complied with.	
G. E. Martin	New stairway	" "	
Fries, Bresling & Co	Bar door on second floor	" "	
W H. Wilkinson	Guard driving belt	" "	
Cottrell & Woolfenden	Reduce time	" "	
Geo. Stell Iron Co	Clean privies	" "	
Howland, Croft & Son	Reduce time	" "	
A. Priestly & Co	" "	" "	
Keystone Chemical Co	Clean privies	" "	
Camden Woolen Mills	Reduce time	" "	
Highland Worsted Mills	" "	" "	
Elijah Lamb	" "	" "	
Ackroyd & Schull	" "	" "	
Camden Light and Heating Co	Guard shaft of dynamos	" "	
Richler Electric Light Co	Clean privies	" "	
Beverly—			
Geo. Birkhead	Reduce time	" "	
T. Birkhead	Get certificates	" "	
Penn Cordage Co	" "	" "	
Daretown—			
Albert Kigar	" "		
Riverside—			
Christian Dick	Reduce time	Complied with.	
Fauble Bros	Get certificates	" "	
Delaware River Shoe Mfg. Co.	" "	" "	
Phila. Watch Case Co	" "	" "	
Quinton—			
Fogg & Hires	" "	" "	
Kelly & Ayres	" "	" "	
Hammonton—			
C. F. Osgood	Clean water-closet	" "	
Cottrell & Woolfenden	Guard shaft on engine	" "	
Carmel—			
Edlestien & Goldstein	Clean privy	" "	
A. Davidson	" " and reduce time	" "	
Pleasantville—			
R. G. Whittaker	Guard fly wheel	" "	
Composing Machine Co	Fire buckets	" "	
Salem—			
John Sheppard	Certificates	" "	
Jacob M. Applebaum	Clean privy	" "	
Vineland—			
Keighley & Son	" privies	" "	
Henry Chandler	" "	" "	
Gauge Tool Co	Railing on basement steps	" "	
Elmer—			
Thos. W. Brooks Shoe Mfg.	Reduce time	" "	
Glassboro—			
Paper Box Co	" working hours	" "	

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—FIRST DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Mount Holly—			
Home Mfg. Co	Banister on stairway	Complied with.	
B. Aaronson	Guard engine	" "	
Williamstown—			
J. V. Sharp Canning Co	Box shaft	" "	
Pleasantville—			
E. G. Whittaker	Guard fly wheel, and fire buckets	" "	
Egg Harbor—			
George Schueller	Build water-closet	" "	
Bridgeton—			
Cumberland Iron and Nail Co	Clean water-closet	" "	
F. H. Burges	Guard shaft on second floor	" "	
Cohansey Glass Co	Get certificates	" "	
I. F. Brady	Guard gearing on copper	" "	
Woodbury—			
G. G. Green	Fire-escape		
Richland—			
Mizpah Industrial Co	Reduce time	Complied with.	
Richland Improvement Co	Clean water-closet	" "	
Millville—			
R. D. Wood	Reduce time		
Tropleman & Co	Guard pulley; box line shaft both ends; reduce time	Complied with.	
Smithville—			
H. B. Smith Machine Co	Guard doors on second and third floors	" "	
Mays Landing—			
Ind. Brick Co	Box belt; put gates on elevator	Partly complied with.	
M. L. W. P. Co	Guard engine	Complied with.	
Clayton—			
Moore Bros. Glass Co	Get certificates	" "	
F. M. Pierce	" "	" "	

SECOND DISTRICT.

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops:

SIR—I herewith submit my annual report as Deputy Inspector of the Second District for the year ending October 31st, 1893.

My experience in enforcing the provisions of the Factory laws in this district during the past year has been very pleasing and the results most gratifying. No opposition whatever was shown by the manufacturers to the enforcement of the laws—all the orders given were promptly complied with. The sanitary condition of the factories is good with but few exceptions, and these are old buildings, which, owing to their location and construction, it would be impossible to put in good sanitary condition. The Compulsory Education law is not being enforced as it should. (The services of the truant-officer in the city of Trenton were dispensed with during the year, the police and school authorities being unable to agree as to which body he should recognize.) Of the forty-four children discharged during the year, thirty-six were for non-attendance at school.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D'ARCY,
Deputy Inspector.

SUMMARY.

Number of factories inspected	160
Number of children discharged	44
Number of permits granted to orphans	9
Number of changes ordered	7
Number of accidents reported and investigated	3
Average number of inspections	5

FACTORIES INSPECTED—SECOND DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Trenton	John A. Roebling's Sons Co.	Wire and wire rope	1500	120	50	
"	N. J. Wire Cloth Co.	Wire cloth	80	80		
"	Willets Mfg. Co.	Sanitary pottery	200	50	16	4
"	Trenton Malleable Iron Co.	Malleable iron	125		7	
"	Dale & Davis	Pottery	100	25	12	
"	W. Kimble	"	10	15	4	
"	Trenton Potteries Co. (Delaware)	Sanitary pottery	210	25	3	
"	N. J. Church and School Furniture Co.	Church and school furniture	50		1	
"	Skillman Lock and Hardware Co.	Locks	60	2	4	
"	Trenton Potteries Co. (Enterprise)	Sanitary pottery	150	15		
"	Israel Lacy	Pottery	150	25	13	4
"	East Trenton Pottery Co.	"	100	30	10	1
"	Chas. W. Donaghue	Stilts and pins	3	10	2	
"	Trenton Oilcloth Co.	Oilcloth	42		1	
"	Trenton Spring Mattress Co.	Spring mattresses	30	25	7	
"	William Thropp	Steam engines	30			
"	Trenton Watch Co.	Watches	75	80		
"	Joseph Crossley	Machinery				
"	W. H. Tatler Decorating Co.	China decorators	12	30	4	
"	Trenton Potteries Co. (Crescent)	Sanitary pottery	225	50	10	1
"	G. H. Stevenson & Co.	Sash and blinds	20			
"	Trenton Cracker Co.	Crackers	20		4	
"	Thomas Maddock & Sons (Trenton China)	Pottery	145	25	8	
"	Trenton Potteries Co. (Empire)	"	185	50	4	
"	J. H. Brewer Pottery Co.	"	150	50	10	1
"	Swan, Whitehead & Clark	Lamps	150	200	40	
"	Burroughs & Mountford Co.	Pottery	125	40	12	
"	Pope & Lee	China decorators	10	25	3	
"	Fisher & Norris	Anvils	50			
"	S. K. Wilson (Fair St.) S. K. Wilson (Factory St.)	Woolens	200	500	51	2
"	J. S. Thorn	Crackers	20		8	
"	B. W. Titus' Sons	Flannels	85	70	10	
"	A. Golding's Sons Co.	Ground flint and spar	35			
"	Trenton Lamp Co.	Lamps				
"	Globe Rubber Works	Rubber hose and packing	100		1	
"	American Saw Co.	Saws	75			
"	Dibble Mfg. Co.	Hemacite goods	30			
"	Zimri West	Crackers	15	1	4	
"	Adam Exton & Co.	"	50		25	
"	Clark Bros. Lamp, Brass and Copper Co.	Lamps				
"	Ceramic Art Co.	Belleek china, &c.	20	12	4	
"	Dean Decorating Co.	China decorators	15	25	3	2
"	B. Gill & Son	Agricultural implements	20			
"	John Watson	Machinery	40			
"	Davis Soap and Chemical Co.	Soap and candles	10			
"	Bloom & Godley	Mattresses	25	10	4	
"	Stoll & Cole	"	6	3		
"	Egyptian Pottery Co.	Sanitary pottery	50	4		
"	Empire Rubber Mfg. Co.	Rubber cloth				
"	Poole & Hall	China decorators	10	8	4	
"	Rittenhouse, Evans & Co.	" "	12	8	2	
"	Mercer Pottery Co.	Pottery	150	50	12	1
"	Greenwood China Co.	Vitrified china	125	40	7	
"	Keystone Pottery Co.	Sanitary pottery	75	10	1	
"	National Ceramic Art Works.	China decorators	5	15	4	

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SECOND DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Trenton	George H. Whittaker	Bricks	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Peter Fell	"	100	.....	12	.....
"	Fell & Baker	"	70	.....	6	.....
"	Fell & Heil	"	100	.....	10	.....
"	Fell & Heath	"	80	.....	8	1
"	H. C. Kafer & Co	"	75	.....	8	.....
"	Donaghue & Nolan	"	75	.....	6	2
"	Fell & Throp Co	Pottery	100	10	7	.....
"	John E. Thropp	Machinery	50	.....	.....	.....
"	International Pottery Co	Pottery	150	25	9	.....
"	H. Leigh	Paper boxes	3	20	4	.....
"	W. C. Hendrickson & Co	China decorators	10	30	9	1
"	Peter Wilkes	Machinery	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Butterworth	Agricultural implements	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Duncan Mackenzie	Machinery	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Thomas Maddock & Sons	Sanitary pottery	180	40	5	.....
"	Whitehead Bros	Rubber hose, &c	50	.....	.....	.....
"	John Moses	Pottery	200	50	12	1
"	Greenwood Pottery Co	Vitrified china	225	40	10	2
"	Trent Tile Co	Glazed tile	110	40	11	.....
"	Robinson & Whitehead	" "	35	20	3	.....
"	Trenton Iron Co	Wire	900	.....	.....	.....
"	N. J. Steel and Iron Co	Structural iron, &c	1000	.....	.....	.....
"	Joseph Mayer Pottery Co	Majolica ware	75	25	9	1
"	Trenton Fire-Brick and Terra Cotta Co.	Fire-brick and tile	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Trenton Potteries Co. (Equitable)	Sanitary pottery	125	20	2	.....
"	Buckthorn Fence Co	Buckthorn fence wire	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Home Rubber Co	Rubber hose and packing	100	.....	.....	.....
"	B. F. Walton	Bricks	100	.....	10	3
"	Applegate & Co	"	80	.....	8	1
"	Fell & Roberts	"	100	.....	10	.....
"	W. W. Fell & Co	"	80	.....	6	.....
"	Hutchinson & Brown	"	100	.....	9	.....
"	Valentine & Weeden	Carriages	11	.....	.....	.....
"	Fitzgibbon & Crisp	"	35	.....	.....	.....
"	Trenton Rubber Co	Rubber hose and packing	140	.....	.....	.....
"	Phœnix Iron Co	Structural iron and castings	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Trenton Electric Light and Power Co	Electric light and power	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Eastern Rubber Co	Rubber goods	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Murray, Whitehead & Murray	Insulated wire	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Trenton Brewing Co	Lager beer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hackettstown	Ashley & Shaw	Silk	45	45	16	3
"	Alfred Brown	Ladies' underwear	2	48	.....	.....
"	Reese & Co	" "	.....	40	.....	.....
Phillipsburg	Andover Iron Co	Pig iron	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Standard Silk Co	Silk	177	335	35	.....
"	The Warren Foundry and Machine Co.	Cast-iron pipe	500	.....	1	.....
"	American Sheet Iron Co	Sheet iron	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Phillipsburg Stove Co	Stoves	28	.....	.....	.....
"	T. P. Howe	Bar iron	100	.....	.....	.....
"	F. F. Drinkhaus	Machinery	15	.....	.....	.....
"	C. J. Laubach	Sash and blinds	10	.....	.....	.....
Groveville	Morris & Co	Cotton duck	75	75	18	1
Yardville	James Vogst	" batting	8	5	.....	.....
Port Oram	Ross & Baker	Silk	65	135	20	.....
Luxenberg	Ross & Baker	"	40	80	16	.....
Rockaway	C. H. Wilcox	Cardigan jackets	20	50	10	.....
Washington	Cornish & Co	Organs	174	12	.....	.....
"	H. W. Alleger	"	30	.....	.....	.....
"	C. P. Bowlby	"	50	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SECOND DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Washington	Needham Organ Co	Organs	221	4	.....	.....
"	Washington Silk Mfg. Co	Silk	16	60	15	.....
Newton	Sussex Shoe Co	Shoes	107	55	5	.....
"	H. W. Merriman Shoe Co	"	217	110	20	.....
Dover	Dover Iron Co	Iron	120	.....	.....	.....
"	D., L. & W. R. R	Railroad cars	500	.....	.....	.....
"	George Singleton	Silk throwster	59	78	18	.....
Lambertville	Lambertville Rubber Co	Rubber shoes and novelties	105	60	3	.....
"	W. H. Gandy	Paper	11	5	.....	.....
"	Wm. Mann	Copying paper	26	16	.....	.....
"	Lambertville Mfg. Co	Paper	38	.....	.....	.....
"	O'Brien Bros.	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Ben. Frazer	Shoes	12	8	.....	.....
"	Lambertville Spoke Mfg. Co.	Spokes, hubs and wheels	80	.....	.....	.....
"	Rubber Reclaiming Co	Rubber shoddy	27	.....	.....	.....
Titusville	Raymond Rubber Co	" "	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Agnew Milling Co.	Flour	5	.....	.....	.....
Flemington	Fulper Bros	Stoneware pottery	25	.....	.....	.....
Bordentown	Springfield Worsted Mills	Worsted yarn	75	125	40	4
"	Jacob Miller's Sons Co	Shirts	8	350	6	.....
"	A. Brakely	Canned goods	60	90	10	.....
Florence	Florence Iron Works	Iron pipe	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hightstown	J. H. Allen	Shoes	40	26	8	.....
"	H. Wallack's Sons	Shirts	8	100	.....	.....
"	Hightstown Packing Co	Canned goods	15	70	33	7
Hamilton Sq're	Mercer Rubber Co	Rubber hose, &c	75	.....	4	.....
Burlington	John Stokley	Shoes	25	15	.....	.....
"	The McNeal Pipe and Foundry Co	Cast-iron pipe	350	.....	.....	.....
"	J. R. Apple	Terra cotta drain pipe	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Burlington Iron Co	Iron castings	32	.....	.....	.....
"	J. H. Birch	Carriages	95	.....	.....	.....
"	W. B. Bunting Estate	Shoes	75	35	1	.....
"	I. S. Kimble	"	10	12	.....	.....
"	Rogers Bros	"	15	10	.....	.....
"	G. A. Latta	"	20	15	2	.....
"	J. F. Budd	"	100	75	5	.....
"	J. L Wilson & Co	"	10	8	.....	.....
"	R T. Wood & Co	"	75	75	1	.....
"	G. W. Lewis & Sons	"	50	50	.....	.....
"	G. Y. Van Sciver	"	25	15	.....	.....
"	W. Adams	"	30	20	.....	.....
"	C. B. Spencer	"	35	15	1	.....
"	S. Lippencott	"	7	9	.....	.....
White Hill	Ironsides Pottery Co	Sanitary pottery	75	6	1	.....

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CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SECOND DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.		Health and safety.
Trenton—				
Trenton Rubber Co	Guard gearing of grinding-mills	Complied with.		Good.
Murray, Whitehead & Murray	" belting			"
Jos. Mayer Pottery Co	" and screen stairway	"	"	"
Eastern Rubber Co	" gearing	"	"	"
Bordentown—				
Springfield Worsted Mills	Put up danger cards	"	"	"
White Hill—				
Ironsides Pottery Co	Guard belt and fly wheel	"	"	"

THIRD DISTRICT.

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector:

SIR—I herewith submit my report for the year ending October 31st, 1893. Everything in my district is in good shape, with this exception, in a number of different places in the district tenement-house, or, as they are better known, "sweat-shops," have made their appearance. These shops have been driven out of New York State by the Factory Inspectors, only after years of hard fighting. In my judgment this department should ask for legislation which will at least remedy and keep under control this nefarious practice.

Factories visited	265
Number of permits to orphan children	128
Number of children discharged	42
Changes ordered	18
Accidents investigated	3

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McCLOUD,
Deputy Inspector Third District.

FACTORIES INSPECTED—THIRD DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Elizabeth	Singer Mfg Co.	Sewing machines	3700	300	145	.....
"	Henry R. Worthington	Foundry.	450	1	15	.....
"	Eugene O Munsell & Co	Stoves	115	.....	5	.....
"	Patrick Sheridan	Planing mill.	45	.....	.....	.....
"	John R. Laggren	Laundry and carpet cleaning	10	15	.....	.....
"	Henry Rosenbaum	Shirts	.....	50	.....	.....
"	Cook & Hall	Printers and bookbinders	25	12	.....	.....
"	L. B. Churchill	Shirts	5	60	10	1
"	D. A. Gillespie.	Clothing.	3	5	.....	.....
"	Heywood & Co	Shirts and clothing	5	65	6	.....
"	American Gas Furnace Co	Gas furnaces and meters	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Elizabeth Gas Co	Illuminating gas	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Suburban Electric Co.	Electric lighting.	25	.....	.....	.....
"	A. S. Campbell	Photographs.	160	65	25	5
"	Benjamin F. Strauss.	Wagons and carriages	25	.....	.....	.....
"	William C. Artz.	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Frederick Artz.	Toys	1	25	4	.....
"	Pacific Rubber Works	Rubber garments	15	45	.....	.....
"	Samuel L. Moore & Sons Co.	General iron works and ship building	300	1	.....	.....
"	Ball & Wood Mfg. Co	Machinery.	65	.....	.....	.....
"	A. & F. Brown	Pulleys, shafting, hangers.	200	.....	10	.....
"	Central R R of N. J	Repair shops	515	.....	5	.....
"	Bowker Fertilizer Co	Fertilizers	150	.....	.....	.....
"	New Jersey Extraction Co.	Copper and silver	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Bourne, Scrymser & Co.	Lubricating and illuminating oil	125	.....	.....	.....
"	The Moore Bros Co	Foundry and machine works	75	.....	.....	.....
"	New Jersey Dry Dock Co	Ship building and repairs	125	.....	.....	.....
"	William H. Rankin	Felt and tar roofing	25	.....	.....	.....
"	James Carroll	Brick	65	.....	.....	.....
"	J. W. North & Co	Ladies' underwear	5	75	15	.....
"	Rising Sun Brewing Co.	Brewery	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Lambert Machine Works	Machinery.	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Charles F. Miller & Co.	Toolmakers	10	.....	.....	.....
"	N. P. Miller	Nickel plating.	5	.....	.....	.....
"	F J. Blatz & Bro.	Tannery	85	.....	7	.....
"	L B. Beerbower & Co.	Pottery	110	25	18	2
"	Elizabeth Ice Co.	Artificial ice	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Isaac Worrall	Machinery.	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Howson & Son.	Stair builders	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Peter Breidt	Brewery	45	.....	.....	.....
"	Heidritter & Son.	Lumber, sash and blinds	75	.....	.....	.....
"	City Flour Mills	Flour and feed	12	.....	.....	.....
"	William Earl	Canned goods	10	38	15	2
"	Yates & Co.	Carpets and rugs	5	30	25	3
"	Fowler Car Co.	Horse and electric cars	200	....	5	.....
Rahway	Taylor & Bloodgood	Felt paper	160	40	10	5
"	Berry, Ball & Smith.	Embossers	30	10	5	.....
"	Howard & Co	Dye works.	10	...	1	.....
"	Wm. L Mershon.	Printing and bookbinding	100	45	10	.....
"	Johnson R. R. Signal Co.	Railroad signals	125	.....	.....	.....
"	Turner Mfg. Co	Sportsmen's goods.	25	75	5	.....
"	Gordon Press Co.	Printing presses	50	.....	10	.....
"	La Forge Spoke Co	Wheels and spokes	25	.....	5	.....
"	Henry Rosenbaum	Shirts	15	75	8	.....
"	D. B. Dunham & Co.	Carriages	65	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. S. Pickering	"	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Van Campen & Bros.	Novelties	40	50	10	.....
"	S B Moffitt	Sash and blinds	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Frederick Eyer	Carriages	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm Terrill & Co	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Chas. Woodruff.	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Chas. Grube.	"	25	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Rahway	Frank P Freeman.	Sash and blinds	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Frank T. Cladean	Planing mill	15	.....	.....	.....
"	William Westervelt	Stair builder	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Housman & McManus	Carriages	15	.....	.....	.....
"	E. Graves & Co	"	10	.....	.....	.....
Woodbridge	Boynton & Co	Tiles	40	.....	5	.....
"	Salamander Works	Fire brick	75	.....	5	.....
"	Valentine Bros	" "	65	.....	8	.....
"	Anners & Lyle Mfg. Co	" "	250	.....	20	.....
"	William H. Barry	Brick	50	.....	5	.....
"	Spa Spring Brick Co	"	225	.....	15	.....
Menlo Park	Ceramic Works	Tile	25	.....	.....	.....
Carteret	Liebig Mfg. Co	Fertilizer	150	.....	7	.....
"	Wm. Clark & Co	"	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Colwell Iron Co	Machinery	225	.....	15	.....
New Brunswick	Middlesex Rubber Co	Rubber shoes	250	125	25	2
" "	Middlesex Shoe Co	Shoes	100	65	15	.....
" "	Janeway & Carpenter	Wall paper	230	30	55	.....
" "	J. B Archer & Co	Shoes	20	10	5	.....
" "	Janeway & Co	Wall paper	180	15	10	.....
" "	New Jersey Rubber Co	Rubber shoes	200	250	75	2
" "	Geo. Butler & Son	Sash and blinds	60	.....	.....	.....
" "	Cronk & Voorhees	" "	40	.....	.....	.....
" "	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co	Fruit-jar tops	400	50	15	.....
" "	Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co	Knit goods	300	500	75	4
" "	Johnson & Johnson	Medical goods	50	125	15	.....
" "	New Jersey Lamp and Bronze Co	Bronze goods	75	15	.....	.....
" "	Robert Fleider	Paper boxes	15	10	5	.....
" "	J. Meserole	Shirts	15	25	5	.....
" "	Empire Machine Co	Machinery	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	Wm. Henderson	"	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Paradigue Iron Works	Iron railing	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	C. Huigher & Son	Pearl buttons	100	30	5	.....
" "	L. T. Ives	Needles	50	.....	.....	.....
" "	C. L. Davis & Co	Cigars	10	150	22	1
" "	S. B. Van Nise	Carriages	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	E. F. Fetter & Co	Shoes	50	30	5	.....
Perth Amboy	Henry Maurer & Son	Fire brick	200	.....	20	.....
" "	Roselle & Husbacker	Chemicals	20	.....	5	.....
" "	Amboy Terra Cotta Works	Terra cotta	400	.....	15	.....
" "	Pardee Terra Cotta Co	" "	150	.....	15	.....
" "	Mathisson & Hanssen	" "	50	.....	5	.....
" "	American Fire Proof Co	Fire brick	150	.....	20	.....
" "	William King	Cork	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	Ashland Emery Co	Emery paper	25	.....	3	.....
" "	Thomas Luigle	Machinery	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	United Refinery and Export Co	Oil refinery	75	.....	5	.....
" "	Raritan Power Co	Pressed brick	125	.....	10	.....
" "	Gleason & Co	Machinery	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	Arthur Buell & Co	Paris white	30	.....	.....	.....
" "	Henry White	Foundry	25	.....	2	.....
South Amboy	South Amboy Pottery Co	Pottery	50	15	5	.....
" "	Charles Simons	Shirts	5	65	10	2
" "	Charles Davis	Asphalt	75	.....	.....	.....
Old Bridge	Tile Mfg. Co	Tile	35	5	.....	.....
Helmetta	G. W. Helm & Co	Snuff and tobacco	115	12	10	1
South River	Herman Ankam & Co	Handkerchiefs	100	300	50	8
" "	Mark Davison & Co	Shirts	10	40	5	.....
" "	Gates & Bros	Bricks	60	.....	5	.....
" "	Thomas Willett & Co	"	100	.....	10	.....
" "	John Whitehead & Co	"	75	.....	5	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
South River	Miller & Jones	Flour and feed	15	.....	.....	.....
Jamesburg	New Jersey State Reform School for Boys	Sundries	350	.....	.....	.....
"	Charles Buckalew	Flour and feed	10	.....	.....	.....
Sayreville	Sayre & Fisher	Brick	700	.....	10	.....
"	E. A. & C. W. Fisher	"	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Moses Higbie	Refining asphalt	50	.....	5	.....
"	Wm. Fisher & Co	Brick	300	.....	10	.....
Matawan	Dunn & Dunlap	Earthenware	35	15	3	.....
"	T. M. Amtesell & Co	Pianos	25	.....	2	.....
"	R. C. Winters	Horse collars	15	.....	2	.....
"	J. L. Rue	Pottery	40	5	.....	.....
"	Bushnell & Co	Brick	75	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. D. Bailey	Sash and blinds	10	.....	.....	.....
Keyport	Jacob Lorillard	Brick	350	.....	25	.....
"	Keyport Brick Works	"	50	.....	.....	.....
"	C. B. Bucklin	Canned goods	25	105	22	3
"	Tilton & Cheney	Carriages	15	.....	.....	.....
Freehold	Henry Rothchild	Shirts	150	200	25	2
"	Jos Blakely	Canned goods	55	75	15	2
"	J. W. Allen	Cigars	5	10	2	.....
"	Holmes & Bowden	Machinery	50	.....	5	.....
"	Stokes Bros	Files	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. E. Curly	Laundry	10	15	5	.....
"	Wm. McDermott	Stair builder	10	.....	.....	.....
Little Silver	E. C. Hazard	Canned goods	60	35	15	1
Red Bank	J. W. Stout	" "	15	165	23	2
" "	American Mfg. Co	Billiard balls	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. Broadmeadow	Canned goods	30	35	20	.....
" "	E. T. Hook	Sash and blinds	15	.....	3	.....
" "	C. L. Davis	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	L. P. Conklin	" "	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	Root & Gibbons	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Jno. N. Hoofmeyer	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	James Walsh	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Rogers & Walling	Carriages	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Jno. Whitehead & Co	Brick	75	.....	5	.....
" "	E. R. Roberts	Safety boilers	30	.....	5	.....
" "	Augustus Rogers	Carriages	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. W. Monk & Bros	"	15	.....	.....	.....
Long Branch	Peddington Bros	Sash and blinds	125	.....	5	.....
" "	L. D. Edwards	" "	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. M. Davis	Stair builder	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	C. D. Reed & Co	Carriages	25	.....	2	.....
Asbury Park	H. J. Rogers & Rogers	Sash and blinds	50	.....	5	.....
" "	Steiner & Co	Shirts	15	115	8	.....
Manasquan	Thos. Vaughn	"	5	40	5	.....
"	Wm. Stout & Son	Canned goods	10	35	5	.....
"	R. V. Van Schaick	Sash and blinds	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. Taylor	" "	15	.....	.....	.....
"	A. B. Wyckoff & Co	Flour and feed	40	.....	.....	.....
Tremley	Standard Chemical Co	Chemicals	175	.....	.....	.....
"	Carteret Brick Co	Brick	45	.....	.....	.....
"	Standard Fertilizer Works	Fertilizers	75	.....	.....	.....
Milltown	Meyer Rubber Co	Rubber boots and shoes	250	200	20	1
Plainfield	Pond Tool Co	Tools and machinery	450	.....	10	.....
"	Potter Printing Press Co	Printing presses	200	.....	10	.....
"	Walter Scott & Co	" "	200	.....	15	.....
"	Van Deventer & Co	Carpets	15	50	5	.....
"	Central Co	Table oilcloth	75	.....	5	.....
Bound Brook	Bound Brook Woolen Mills	Woolen goods	200	85	12	2
" "	Standard Gas Fixture Co	Gas fixtures	100	15	5	.....
" "	Standard Paint Co	Patent paint paper	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	American Engine Co	Machinery	40	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Bound Brook	Wm. H. Bache	Axle boxes	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	Merrill Mfg. Co	Air compressors	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	W. W. Anderson	Planing mill	15	.....	.....	.....
Raritan	Raritan Woolen Mills	Woolen goods	450	25	25	.....
"	Somerset Mfg. Co	" "	300	75	35	1
"	Kenyon Bros	Machinery	45	.....	5	.....
"	R. Veghte	Paints	15	.....	2	.....
"	Wm. McNair & Co	Flour and feed	15	.....	.....	.....

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—THIRD DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Plainfield—			
Pond Tool Co.	None.	Complied with.	Good.
Potter Printing Press Co.	"	"	"
Walter Scott & Co.	"	"	"
Van Deventer & Co.	"	"	"
Central Co.	"	"	"
Bound Brook—			
Bound Brook Woolen Mills.	"	"	"
Standard Gas Fixture Co.	"	"	"
Standard Paint Co.	"	"	"
American Engine Co.	"	"	"
Wm. H. Bache.	"	"	"
Merrill Mfg. Co.	"	"	"
W. W. Anderson.	"	"	"
Raritan—			
Raritan Woolen Mills.	"	"	"
Somerset Mfg. Co.	"	"	"
Kenyon Bros.	"	"	"
R. Veghte.	"	"	"
Wm. McNair & Co.	"	"	"
Asbury Park—			
H. J. Rogers & Rogers.	"	"	"
Steiner & Co.	"	"	"
Manasquan—			
Thos. Vaughn.	"	"	"
Wm. Stout & Son.	"	"	"
R. V. Van Schaick.	"	"	"
Wm. Taylor.	"	"	"
A. B. Wyckoff & Co.	"	"	"
Tremley—			
Standard Chemical Co.	"	"	"
Carteret Brick Co.	"	"	"
Standard Fertilizer Works.	"	"	"
Milltown—			
Meyer Rubber Co.	"	"	"
Red Bank—			
J. W. Stout.	"	"	"
American Mfg. Co.	"	"	"
J. Broadmeadow	"	"	"
E. T. Hook.	"	"	"
C. L. Davis.	"	"	"
L. P. Conklin.	"	"	"
Root & Gibbons.	"	"	"
Jno. N. Hoofmayer.	"	"	"
James Walsh	"	"	"
Rogers & Walling.	"	"	"
Jno. Whitehead & Co.	"	"	"
E. R. Roberts.	"	"	"
Augustus Rogers.	"	"	"
J. W. Monk & Bros.	"	"	"
Long Branch—			
Peddington Bros.	"	"	"
L. D. Edwards.	"	"	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Long Branch—			
J. M. Davis	None	Complied with.	Good.
C. D. Reed & Co	"	"	"
Matawan—			
Dunn & Dunlap	"	"	"
T. M. Amtesell & Co	"	"	"
R. C. Winters	"	"	"
J. L. Rue	"	"	"
Bushnell & Co	"	"	"
Wm. D. Bailey	"	"	"
Keyport—			
Jacob Lorillard	"	"	"
Keyport Brick Works	"	"	"
C. B. Bucklin	"	"	"
Tilton & Cheney	"	"	"
Freehold—			
Henry Rothchild	"	"	"
Jos. Blakely	"	"	"
J. W. Allen	"	"	"
Holmes & Bowden	"	"	"
Stokes Bros	"	"	"
Wm. E. Curley	"	"	"
Wm. McDermott	"	"	"
Little Silver—			
E. C. Hazard	"	"	"
Old Bridge—			
Tile Mfg. Co	"	"	"
Helmetta—			
G. W. Helm & Co	"	"	"
South River—			
Herman Aukam & Co	"	"	"
Mark Davidson & Co	"	"	"
Yates & Bros	"	"	"
Thomas Millett & Co	"	"	"
John Whitehead & Co	"	"	"
Miller & Jones	"	"	"
Jamesburg—			
New Jersey State Reform School for Boys	"	"	"
Chas. Buckalew	"	"	"
Sayreville—			
Sayre & Fisher	"	"	"
E. A. & C. W. Fisher	"	"	"
Moses Higbie	"	"	"
Wm. Fisher & Co	"	"	"
Perth Amboy—			
Henry Maurer & Son	"	"	"
Roselle & Husbacker	"	"	"
Amboy Terra Cotta Works	"	"	"
Pardee Terra Cotta Works	"	"	"
Mathisson & Hanssen	"	"	"
American Fire Proof Co	"	"	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Perth Amboy—			
William King	None.	Complied with.	Good.
Ashland Emery Co	"	"	"
Thomas Luigle	"	"	"
United Refining and Export Co	"	"	"
Raritan Power Co	"	"	"
Gleason & Co	"	"	"
Arthur Buell & Co	"	"	"
Henry White	"	"	"
South Amboy—			
South Amboy Pottery Co	"	"	"
Charles Simons	"	"	"
Charles Davis	"	"	"
New Brunswick—			
Middlesex Rubber Co	"	"	"
Middlesex Shoe Co	"	"	"
Janeway & Carpenter	"	"	"
J. B. Archer & Co	"	"	"
Janeway & Co	"	"	"
New Jersey Rubber Co	"	"	"
Geo. Butler & Son	"	"	"
Cronk & Voorhees	"	"	"
Consolidated Fruit Jar Co	"	"	"
Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co	"	"	"
Johnson & Johnson	"	"	"
New Jersey Lamp and Bronze Co	"	"	"
Robert Fleiden	"	"	"
J. Meserole	"	"	"
Empire Machine Co	"	"	"
Wm. Henderson	"	"	"
Paradigue Iron Works	"	"	"
C. Hingher & Son	"	"	"
L. T. Ives	"	"	"
C. L. Davis & Co	"	"	"
S. B. Van Nise	"	"	"
E. F. Fetter & Co	"	"	"
Rahway—			
William Westervelt	"	"	"
Housman & McManus	"	"	"
E. Graves & Co	"	"	"
Woodbridge—			
Boynton & Co	"	"	"
Salamander Works	"	"	"
Valentine Bros	"	"	"
Anners & Lyle Mfg. Co	"	"	"
William H. Barry	"	"	"
Spa Spring Brick Co	"	"	"
Menlo Park—			
Ceramic Works	"	"	"
Carteret—			
Liebig Mfg. Co	"	"	"
Wm. Clark & Co	"	"	"
Colwell Iron Works	"	"	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Elizabeth—			
Fowler Car Co	None		Good.
Rahway—			
Taylor & Bloodgood	"	Complied with.	"
Berry, Ball & Smith	"	" "	"
Howard & Co	"	" "	"
Wm. L. Mershon	"	" "	"
Johnson Railroad Signal Co.	"	" "	"
Turner Mfg Co	"	" "	"
Gordon Press Co	"	" "	"
La Forge Spoke Co	"	" "	"
Henry Rosenbaum	"	" "	"
D. B. Dunham & Co	"	" "	"
Wm. S. Pickering	"	" "	"
Van Campen & Bros	"	" "	"
S. B. Moffitt	"	" "	"
Frederick Eyer	"	" "	"
Wm. Terrell	"	" "	"
Chas. Woodruff	"	" "	"
Chas. Grube	"	" "	"
Frank P. Freeman	"	" "	"
Frank T. Cladean	"	" "	"
Elizabeth—			
Bowker Fertilizer Co	"	" "	"
New Jersey Extraction Co.	"	" "	"
Bowne, Scrymser & Co	"	" "	"
The Moore Bros. Co.	"	" "	"
New Jersey Dry Dock Co	"	" "	"
Wiliam H. Rankin	"	" "	"
James Carroll	"	" "	"
J. W. North & Co	Provide fans in work-room, second floor	" "	"
Rising Sun Brewing Co	None	" "	"
Lambert Machine Works	"	" "	"
Charles F. Miller & Co	"	" "	"
N. P. Miller	"	" "	"
F. J. Blatz & Bro	"	" "	"
L. B. Beerbower & Co	"	" "	"
Elizabeth Ice Co	"	" "	"
Isaac Worrall	"	" "	"
Howson & Son	"	" "	"
Peter Breidt	"	" "	"
Heidritter & Son	"	" "	"
City Flour Mills	"	" "	"
William Earl	"	" "	"
Gates & Co	"	" "	"
Singer Mfg. Co	Whitewash water-closet in screw department, second floor	" "	Very good.
Henry R. Worthington	None	" "	" "
Eugene O. Munsell & Co	"		Good.
Patrick Sheridan	"		"
John R. Laggren	"	Not complied with.	Poor.
Henry Rosenbaum	"		Fair.
Cook & Hall	"		Good.
L. B. Churchill	"		"
D. A. Gillespie	Guard shafting under machines	Not complied with.	Fair.
Heywood & Co	None		"
American Gas Furnace Co.	"		Very good.

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—THIRD DISTRICT—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Elizabeth—			
Elizabeth Gas Co.	None		Good.
Suburban Electric Co.	"	Complied with.	"
A. S. Campbell	"	"	"
Benjamin F. Strauss	"	"	"
William C. Artz	"	"	"
Frederick Artz	"	"	"
Pacific Rubber Works	"	"	"
Saml. L. Moore & Sons Co.	"	"	"
Ball & Wood Mfg. Co	"	"	"
A. & F. Brown	"	"	"
Central R. R. of N. J	"	"	"

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS—THIRD DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME.	NAME OF COMPANY.	NATURE AND REPORT OF ACCIDENT.
Elizabeth.....	Henry Kearney...	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Back hurt by being squeezed in planing machine.
Elizabeth.....	Mauritz Berg	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Killed by clothing being caught in belting.
Elizabeth.....	Frederick Sager..	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Hurt in back by being struck by fragment of a bursted emery wheel.

FOURTH DISTRICT

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector:

SIR—I beg leave to submit to you my annual report as Deputy Inspector, for the year ending October 31st, 1893. This district comprises all the cities and towns in the county of Hudson. In submitting my report allow me to make a suggestion in the interest of "labor" and those who are compelled to eat their noonday meal on the public roads of our State. I have found in my experience as an Inspector, a number of cases where employes are compelled to leave the factory at noon and eat their meal on the public road, simply because the factory is closed at noon. I would suggest that a bill be drafted and presented to the Legislature that would compel factory-owners to give their employes the right to remain and eat their meal, or I would go further, that they be compelled to set a room apart for that purpose, which a great many of our model factories has at present.

I also desire to report that the city of Jersey City has made provisions for night-schools this winter. A large number of children employed in factories are now taking the benefit of them; this was brought about by my going through the workshops and informing them that they are compelled, under the law, to attend night-schools. In the city of Hoboken I had, last winter, 250 boys and girls attending night-school all through the session. I was ably assisted in this work by the truant-officer and the co-operation of the factory-owners, who were very much interested in this work. President Rusk, of the Board of Education of this city, in his annual report to the Board, commended this department for the interest displayed in the cause of education and in particular to those who are compelled to toil in the factories and workshops of this city.

During the past year all changes and orders recommended by me have been invariably carried out, and no objections were raised by the owners of factories or workshops.

I would also suggest the advisability of raising the age of boys

from twelve to fourteen years. I consider that it is a crime to make a boy work in a factory at the age of twelve—inhaling dust and other impurities which exist more or less in a factory, and which has a tendency to break down the constitution of that child so that he becomes an old man before he becomes of age. There is to-day employed in this district at least 250 boys between the ages of twelve and thirteen and doing hard work—work that should be done by young men. A bill to limit the age of boys to fourteen would certainly meet with the approval of every wage-earner and every right-minded woman and man in this State.

SUMMARY.

Number of factories	295
Number of visits	1,245
Number of permits to orphans under fourteen years of age	10
Accidents investigated	1
Number of children discharged under the legal age	87
Changes ordered	70

Yours very truly,

J. S. WEINTHAL,
Deputy Inspector.

FACTORIES INSPECTED—FOURTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years	Children discharged.
Hoboken	American Lead Pencil Co.	Lead pencils	125	100	90	2
"	Burger Mfg. Co	Cans	100	25	5	
"	Schrimpser & Co.	Brass goods	145	80	50	
"	Joel Woodman & Co.	Chairs	75		2	
"	Butler, Richards & Co.	Braids	15	25	3	
"	Myenberg Silk Co.	Silks	50	75	7	
"	Lehman & Clark	Pocketbooks	150	75	25	
"	Pluefgt Bros.	Paints	5			
"	N. J. Gun Works.	Guns	30			
"	Hudson Electric Co.	Motor-room	15			
"	I. Ingleson	Wood-yard	15		10	1
"	Klein Mfg. Co	Wagons	25			
"	Schubert & Co	Grinders	5			
"	Beck Bros.	Silks	20	30	5	
"	Keuffel, Esser & Co	Surveying instruments	75	10	5	
"	Jas. Harksen	Laundry	2	10		
"	Blumstelle & Co.	Silks	2	12	2	2
"	A. Lankering	Cigars	15	5		
"	Fletcher & Co.	Machinery	300			
"	S Demerest	Mouldings	5			
"	Geo. Focht	Iron works	40			
"	John Brown	Stone-yard	20			
"	Geo. Fussell	Shades	10			
"	Jas. Reynolds	Paper	15			
"	John Boyle	Oilcloth covers	10			
"	R Newman & Co	Leather	75		2	
"	Cogan & Co	Laundry	1	12	2	
"	Villar Bros.	Corks	10	10	7	2
"	N. Randall	Mouldings	5			
"	Gahagan Bros	"	10			
"	Kritz & Grempler	Chemicals	10			
"	Fagan Iron Works	Iron railings	50			
"	Progressive Iron Works	" "	20			
"	Robert Meyer	Ink	10			
"	American Casket Co.	Caskets	100	20	5	
"	Hoboken Evening News	Printers	45		1	
"	Consolidated Iron Co	Machinery	75			
"	Hoboken Ferry Co.	Machine and carpenter shop	100			
"	H. Snyder	Tallow	8			
"	Steneck & Co	Soap	10			
"	Pennsylvania Railroad Shop.	Boat department	110			
"	Elysian Iron Works	Boilers	15			
"	Hotop & Co	Varnish	5			
"	Davis & Co.	Baking powder	100	60	25	2
"	Alex. Altgo	Straw hats	25	100	18	
"	Dorsett Roofing Co.	Gutters, &c	15			
Jersey City	Chadwick & Co	Thread	150	125	50	1
" "	Greenville Spring Co	Springs	5			
" "	J. H. Gautier	Fire-bricks	100			
" "	Griffin Iron Works	Radiators	525			
" "	Dodge & Bliss	Boxes	125		50	
" "	Lorillard & Co.	Tobacco and snuff	550	2000	250	1
" "	Heppenheimer & Co.	Lithographing	200	50	5	
" "	James Leo	Paper boxes	125	100	25	
" "	Standard Watch Co.	Watches	100	75	5	
" "	American Sugar Co.	Sugar	1000			
" "	Brooklyn Cooperage Co	Barrels	200		35	3
" "	Poidabard Silk Co.	Silks	200	200	80	
" "	Garvey & Co.	Machinery	25			
" "	A. Jones	"	20			
" "	O. Brown	Medicines	2	4	1	1
" "	R. Heller's Sons	Chemicals	25			
" "	N. J. Wheel Co.	Wheels	100			
" "	L. and M Rubber Co.	Rubber	25	10	3	

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Jersey City	Pattberg Bros.	Brass goods	150	90	25	.....
" "	Mehl Bros	Pocketbooks	250	150	45	.....
" "	Waldeck & Co	Paper boxes	5	25	12	1
" "	A. Goldman	Hats	5	20	7	4
" "	J. C. Wheel Co.	Wheels	40	.....	.....	.....
" "	Dixon Crucible Works	Lead pencils	150	150	90	8
" "	Passaic Zinc Works	Zinc	225	.....	.....	.....
" "	Steel & Co	Machinery	20	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. C. Galvanizing Co	Galvanizing	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. C. Marks	Clothing	3	12	8	2
" "	Ames & Co	Spikes	75	.....	5	.....
" "	McKnight & Co	Mouldings	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. S. MacNin Co.	Machines	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	F. G. Otto & Son	Surgical instruments	100	.....	15	.....
" "	Colgate & Co.	Soaps	200	10	100	.....
" "	Levy & Co	Clothing	5	5	2	1
" "	Stratford & Co	Oakum	12	.....	2	.....
" "	B. Mills	"	10	.....	1	.....
" "	J. C. Paper Co.	Paper	50	5	5	.....
" "	O. Dewey	"	20	3	1	1
" "	John Kachler	Chemicals	10	.....	1	.....
" "	N. J. Wool Co	Tannery	35	.....	.....	.....
" "	Hog Abattoir	Slaughter-house	100	.....	.....	.....
" "	H. Wilkens	Tanks	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Cororan Mfg. Co.	Windmills	100	.....	.....	.....
" "	Columbia Mfg. Co.	Metal	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. J. Donohue	Corset covers	.....	12	4	1
" "	Cockburn Mfg Co	Machinery	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Stone Crushing Co.	Stone crusher	5	.....	.....	.....
" "	Emil Moore	Dyer	12	.....	.....	.....
" "	Winter, Ball & Co.	Canes, &c.	150	30	45	2
" "	N. J. Car Heating Co.	Heaters	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Car Lighting Co.	Lamps	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	Brady Metal Co.	Metal	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	Oakley & Co.	Soaps	15	28	5	.....
" "	Thos. Stewart	Carpet cleaners	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Paint Co.	Paint	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	Ribbon & March	Machinery	150	.....	.....	.....
" "	Springer Balance Co.	Scales	35	.....	.....	.....
" "	Geo. Mathers	Ink	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	Douglass & Co.	Machinery	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Hudson Foundry	"	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	A. Gross & Co	Candles	20	.....	.....	.....
" "	Chas. Baumann	Paper boxes	12	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Embroidery Co.	Embroidery	3	25	10	1
" "	L. B. Shaffer	Silk	5	5	1	.....
" "	John Lazier	"	10	5	2	1
" "	C. Stohn	"	50	15	5	1
" "	Chapman Bros.	Rufflings	5	5	1	1
" "	A. Holmes	Machinery	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Edison Phonograph Co.	Phonographs	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	A. B. Cushing	Machinery	30	.....	.....	.....
" "	Wallis Bros	"	100	.....	.....	.....
" "	Wessels & Co.	Hats	15	15	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Steel Mat Co.	Mats	15	.....	.....	.....
" "	J. C. Desk Co.	Desks	25	.....	.....	.....
" "	U. S. Brush Co.	Brushes	20	15	15	2
" "	Mosley Iron Works	Machinery	10	.....	.....	.....
" "	Chas. Witman	Feathers	5	.....	1	1
" "	Lorillard & Co.	Box department	180	.....	25	.....
" "	J. C. Pottery Co.	Crockery	6	.....	.....	.....
" "	N. J. Wool Hat Co.	Hats	10	8	5	2
" "	A. Rochell	Dolls	.....	10	6	1
" "	C. Tacot & Co.	Food	2	8	2	1

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Jersey City	Ajax Envelope Co	Envelopes	25	25	12	1
" "	Phœnix Boiler Co	Boilers	15			
" "	A. Anziese	Feathers		20	15	1
" "	Schultz Bros	Goldbeaters	6			
" "	Stella & Markus	Suspenders	18	25	15	1
" "	Pioneer Laundry	Steam laundry		15	2	
" "	Franco-American Bone Co	Horn goods	15	6	7	4
" "	Louis Matt	Clothing	15	15	8	2
" "	Hasert & Co	Wagons	15			
" "	Diamond Chicory Co	Chicory	6			
" "	American Chemical Co	Chemicals	10			
" "	American Chicory Co	Chicory	10			
" "	W. E Chemical Co	Chemicals	5			
" "	C. F. Miller	Egg noodles	5	5	1	1
" "	Vulcan Iron Co	Machinery	30			
" "	F. Smith Bros	"	25			
" "	A. King	"	75			
" "	Consolidated Iron Co	"	20			
" "	Heidt & Co	Barrels	40			
" "	Frazer Mfg Co	Grease	10			
" "	J. C. Iron Works	Machinery	20			
" "	J. Taylor & Co	Dyers	5			
" "	Pioneer Slate Co	Mantels	5			
" "	N. J. Steam Laundry	Steam laundry	10	25	8	
" "	N. J. Knitting Co	Worsted goods	3	10	5	2
" "	A. Maloney	Tannery	15			
" "	Gould & Headly	Machinery	25			
" "	Billington & Co	Soap	5			
" "	M. Bemer	Cameras	10			
" "	Hillers Sons	Licorice	10			
" "	Hudson Steam Laundry	Laundry	15	25	5	
" "	Barnes & Co	Moulding	15			
" "	Eagle Tube Co	Tubes	25			
" "	Fulton Boiler Co	Boilers	10			
" "	Delaney Spring Co	Springs	25			
" "	J. Thorp	Woodwork	10			
" "	J. Cranshow	Machinery	20			
" "	John Maslin	"	30			
" "	C. R. James	"	15			
" "	Wurstian Dry Plate Co	Dry plates	10			
" "	Carnes & Collins	Machinery	40			
" "	Stool & Co	Brooms	6		1	1
" "	Hyderline Soap Co	Soap	10			
" "	Royal Chemical Co	Chemicals	10			
" "	R. H. Steel	Laundry	10	25	10	
" "	Greenfield Machine Co	Machinery	25			
" "	A. Hamil	"	15			
" "	Brown & Miller	"	30			
" "	E. Gorthberg	Brass goods	35	1	5	
" "	O'Brien & Williams	Gas fixtures	10	1		
" "	Detweller & Street	Fireworks	15	30	10	
" "	Ban-Dinivide Co	Printers	50	40	15	
" "	Eureka Hose Co	Hose	65	10		
" "	Woodhouse & Co	Machinery	10	5		
" "	Spear & Co	Bandages	2	3		
" "	J. J. Hines	Sashes	10			
" "	Canista Sash Co	"	10			
" "	Tarter Chemical Co	Chemicals	10			
" "	Bergen Hair Works	Hair	5		1	
" "	Boynton Furnace Co	Stoves	130			
" "	Hitching & Co	Sashes	15			
" "	Liberty Soap Co	Soap	8	2	1	1
" "	J. Cosgrove	Ventilators	10			
" "	J. Toms	Oils	5			

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1139 288 121 14

FACTORIES INSPECTED—FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Jersey City	H. Turner	Woodwork	20			
" "	U. S. Cocoanut Co	Essence	5	6	3	1
" "	John C. Tox	Mantels	7			
" "	M. Gross	Oils	10			
" "	Baker Castor Oil Co	"	35			
" "	Frank Hall	Gloves	18	40	15	
" "	J. McDonald	Desks	15			
" "	Hepe, Koven & Co	Boilers	18			
" "	Reinecke Bros	Vinegar	8			
" "	Muhlens & Kropff	Soap	10	30	5	
" "	Royal Chemical Co	Chemicals	10			
" "	F. A. Goetze & Bros	Snuff	15			
" "	Thompson & Co	Machinery	20			
" "	Pomeroy Bros	Ink	18			
" "	Gillens Chemical Co	Chemicals	8			
Town of Union	Givernand Bros	Silk	200	250	30	
" "	Simon Bros	"	150	225	40	
" "	Kornberg & Co	Cloaks	15	15	3	1
" "	A. Baumgartner	Hats	5			
" "	Swiss Embroidery Co	Embroidery	10	15	3	
" "	Bergenwood Silk Co	Silk	35	50	15	1
" "	Clifton Silk Mills	"	20	30	10	
" "	E. Rothman	Worsted goods		15	5	
" "	H. Herold	" "		10	3	1
" "	M. Sontag	Silk	2	8	2	
" "	Union Granite Co	Tubs	10			
" "	B. Alt	Fishing tackle	2		3	
" "	O. Rockbeck	Caps	3	5	2	1
" "	John Erskine & Co	Silk	100	175	50	1
" "	Town of Union Silk Co	"	100	75	15	1
" "	Peters Brewing Co	Lager beer	75			
" "	Ware & Son	Shirts	15	20	3	
" "	Inderkopf & Co	"	12	15	6	1
" "	Smoiter & Co	Clothing	15	10	5	1
" "	Jacob Lichtner	Shirts	5	10	5	1
" "	Helfenstein & Co	Embroidery	15	25	5	
" "	Schoen & Co	Silk	25	30	10	1
" "	Louis Gerber	Carbons	5	2		
West Hoboken	Givernand Bros	Silks	275	100	30	
" "	Oesman & Co	"	15	35	5	1
" "	John Comby	"	40	40	12	
" "	G. Rowell	"	15	15	3	
" "	Jos. Rath	"	10	10	2	
" "	Favorite Silk Co	"	25	50	15	1
" "	Schwartzenbach & Co	"	350	125	30	
" "	Palisade Mfg. Co	Oils	5	5		
" "	A. H. Alexander	Feathers	5	5		
" "	W. J. Alexander	"	1	5		
" "	J. J. Kennedy	Gloves	25	25	3	
" "	G. A Helf & Co	Brushes	40		2	
" "	A. Bondell	Shades		5	2	
" "	Bergenwood Box Co	Boxes	10	25	5	
West New York	Landrau Silk Co	Silk	30	50	10	
" "	Contrant & Co	"	20	40	5	
" "	F. Freimuth	Mouldings	5			
Bayonne	Standard Oil Co	Shipping department	200			
"	Standard Oil Co	Refinery "	250			
"	Standard Oil Co	Paraffine "	150			
"	Standard Oil Co	Barrel "	600		5	
"	Standard Oil Co	Mechanical "	250			
"	Tide-Water Co	Wax "	10	10		
"	Tide-Water Co	Refinery "	150			
"	Tide-Water Co	Paraffine "	160			
"	Tide-Water Co	Barrel "	200			

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385 1607 364 13

FACTORIES INSPECTED—FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Bayonne	Tide-Water Co.	Mechanical department	300	.....	.....	.....
"	Tide-Water Co.	Case "	150	.....	.....	.....
"	McFarland & Co.	Silk	50	100	50	.....
"	Finch Stove Co.	Stoves	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. McGregor	Plumbers' supplies	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Oxford Copper Co	Copper	300	.....	.....	.....
"	Columbia Oil Co.	Oils	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Reynolds & Co.	Paints	75	.....	.....	.....
Kearny	Nairn Linoleum Co.	Linoleum	200	.....	30	1
"	John Randell	Sashes	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Machine Co.	Machines	50	.....	.....	.....
"	G. Winans	Hats	40	20	5	.....
"	Marshall's Thread Co.	Thread	250	350	50	.....
"	Clark's Mile-End	"	200	400	60	1
"	Lester Surgical Co.	Surgical goods	5	5	.....	.....
Harrison	Edison Lamp Co.	Lamps	200	175	65	2
"	Lagowitz & Co.	Trunks	200	25	45	2
"	N. J. Adamant Co	Plaster	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Currie & Davidson	Stone-yard	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Hollinsworth & Steel	Steel	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Kerr Thread Co.	Thread	40	50	20	3
"	Carr & Ball	Stone-yard	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Herold & Co.	Cutlery	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Stewert & Hartsohn	Shades	125	.....	35	1
"	Harrison Tannery	Tannery	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Peter Hauck	Beer	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Barrett Machine Co.	Machinery	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Clark's O. N. T. Co.	Thread	300	950	150	1
"	Newark Tool Co.	Tools	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Ashman & Co.	Clothing	10	10	5	2
Guttenberg	Lutz & Co.	Drawing implements	20	.....	3	.....
"	American Thread Co.	Thread	5	.....	.....	.....
"	Kramer Brewing Co.	Beer	15	.....	.....	.....
"	L. & R. Wilcox	Lard	150	.....	.....	.....
Arlington	Arlington Mfg. Co.	Collars and cuffs	25	40	15	1
"	Hoyt Metal Co.	Metal	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Beckert's Machine Co.	Machinery	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Standard Flint Co.	Flint paper	15	.....	.....	.....
New Durham	Peerless Rubber Co.	Rubber	75	5	.....	.....
" "	J. Meyers	Tannery	25	.....	.....	.....

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—FOURTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Hoboken—			
American Lead Pencil Co	Guard two belts		Good.
Burger Mfg. Co	" fly wheel		"
Lehman & Clark	" elevator opening	Complied	"
Hudson Electric Co	" fly wheels		Fair.
Beck Bros	" one belt	Complied	Good.
Blumstelli & Co	Toilet-room for females		"
Neuman & Co	Guard stair openings	Complied	"
Villar Bros	" fly wheel	"	"
Alex Algo	" three belts		"
Jersey City—			
Chadwick & Co	Guard two belts		Good.
J. H. Gautier	" belts		"
Dodge & Bliss	" "	Complied	"
James Leo	" one belt	"	"
American Sugar Co	" belts and erect fire-escapes	Not complied	Fair.
Pattberg Bros	" one belt		Good.
A. Goldman	" stair openings	Complied	Fair.
Dixon Crucible Works	" shafting	"	Good.
J. C. Marks	Guard shafting under sewing machines		"
Levy & Co	Toilet-room for females, and wash-room		Fair.
Colgate & Co	Guard two belts	Complied	Good.
Columbia Mfg. Co	" shafting		"
Winter Ball Mfg. Co	Erect fire-escapes		Fair.
Geo. Mathers	Guard one belt		Good.
A. Gross	" fly wheel		"
Chas. Bauman	Whitewash toilet-room		Fair.
John Lazier	Clean toilet-room		"
C. Stohn	Guard fly wheel		Good.
A. B. Cushing	" stairs	Complied	"
Chas. Whitman	Whitewash work-room		Fair.
Lorillard & Co	Guard shafting	Complied	Good.
N. J. Wool Hat Co	Clean toilet for females	"	Fair.
A. Tacot	Toilet-room for females		Good.
Stella & Markus	Guard shafting under machines	Complied	"
Franco-American Bone Co	Toilet for females, and wash-room		Fair.
Louis Matt.	Wash-room for operators		Good.
American Chicory Co	Guard one belt		"
Heidt & Co	" hatch opening	Complied	Fair.
N. J. Steam Laundry	" belts	"	Good.
Billington & Co	" stair opening		Fair.
Hudson Steam Laundry	" fly wheel	Complied	Good.
E. Gothber	Hand rails on stairs		"
O'Brien & Williams	Guard one belt	Complied	"
Eureka Hose Co	" two belts		"
Tarter Chemical Co	" vats	Complied	"
Town of Union—			
Givernand Bros	Guard one belt		Good.
Simon Bros	" "		"
Kornberg & Co	Erect toilet-room for females		"
Clifton Silk Mills	" fire-escapes	Not complied	Fair.
E. Rothman	Whitewash work-room		"
John Erskine & Co	Guard fly wheel		Good.
Town of Union Silk Mills	Erect fire-escapes		Fair.
West Hoboken—			
John Comby	Clean toilet-room		Fair.
Favorite Silk Mills	Guard one belt		Good.

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—FOURTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
West Hoboken—			
Schwartzenbach & Co	Guard two belts		Good.
J. J. Kennedy	Guard shafting under sewing machines		"
Bergenwood Box Co	Clean toilet-room	Complied	"
West New York—			
Contrant & Co	Guard fly wheel	Complied	Good.
Bayonne—			
Standard Oil Co	" belts	Complied	"
Oxford, Cooper & Co	" fly wheel		"
Reynold & Co	" "		"
Kearny—			
Lister Surgical Co	" belt and fly wheel		"
Marshall Thread Co	" hatch-opening		"
Harrison—			
Edison Lamp Co	" fly wheel	Complied	"
Kerr Thread Co	Clean toilet-room		"
Herold & Co	Guard belts		"
Stewart & Co	Clean toilet-room		"
Clark's O. N. T	Guard one belt		"
Ashman & Co	Toilet-room for females		"
New Durham—			
Peerless Rubber Co	Guard belt		"

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME.	NAME OF COMPANY.	NATURE AND RESULT OF ACCIDENT.
Kearny.....	A. Cathcart.....	Clark's Mile-End.....	Finger taken off by mule-head in spinning-room.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector:

SIR—I respectfully submit my annual report as Deputy Inspector of the Fifth District for the year ending October 31st, 1893, showing location of factories and workshops, goods manufactured and number of employes. I have six accidents to report for the past year, all of which were investigated. I have ordered a number of changes and many of them have already been complied with. Forty orphan children were granted permits to obtain employment, and eleven small children were ordered discharged from the factories. It is a matter of regret that during the past year the working children of Paterson did not have an opportunity of attending night-school, as many of them are bright, intelligent children, but forced, through circumstances, to go to work; but, as the Board of Education made no provision for the support of the evening schools, they were closed. It is to be hoped that they will be open for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES KEYS,
Deputy Inspector Fifth District.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS, WITH NATURE AND RESULT OF EACH.

Paterson.

Walter Allee, employed as engineer for the News Printing and Publishing Co., found dead between the presses and engine with a fractured skull and his neck broken. It was supposed that he became dizzy and fell headlong against the piston-rod of the engine while in motion.

Daniel McAleece, employed in the Barbour Flax Mills, killed by one of the heavy iron covers of the yarn boilers falling on him.

James Brower, employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works, had his foot crushed by a steam-hammer.

Thomas Farrell, employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill, struck on the back of the head by an iron beam.

Samuel Powers, employed in the R. & H. Adams Mill, caught in the belt and had his leg broken.

Richard Brown, employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill, had a foot crushed.

FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIFTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Paterson	Dexter, Lambert & Co	Silk	250	300	18	.....
"	Doherty & Wadsworth	"	150	150	10	.....
"	Ashley & Bailey	"	700	500	30	.....
"	Pelgram & Myers	"	300	200	10	.....
"	Wm. Strange & Co	"	125	125	30	.....
"	Hamil & Booth (two factories)	"	400	250	50	.....
"	Silberman & Co	"	150	200	15	.....
"	R. Meisch & Co	"	120	110	10	.....
"	Bamford Bros. (two factories)	"	150	300	50	.....
"	Andre Cardinal	"	90	160	7	.....
"	Pioneer Silk Co	"	150	200	25	.....
"	New Jersey Silk Co	"	40	75	7	.....
"	C. R. Meding & Co	"	50	60	8	.....
"	Hess & Goldsmith	"	50	105	5	.....
"	Empire Silk Co	"	65	75	3	.....
"	R. & H. Adams (three factories)	" and cotton	300	450	20	.....
"	Grimshaw Bros	"	325	400	20	.....
"	Johnson, Cowdin & Co	"	200	200	20	.....
"	Peter Casper	"	75	25	2	.....
"	Horandt & Son	"	100	150	15	.....
"	P. & I. Bannigan	"	75	75	10	.....
"	Hopper & Scott	"	50	50	20	.....
"	J. McAllister & Co	"	45	40	8	.....
"	Levy Bros	"	50	150	10	.....
"	Enterprise Silk Co	"	10	20	.....	.....
"	John Hand & Sons	"	100	125	6	.....
"	O'Neill & Knett Co	"	10	6	.....	.....
"	Gallant & Co	"	12	40	2	.....
"	R. A. Haley	"	25	20	10	.....
"	Frank & Dugan	"	75	75	10	.....
"	Alfred Crew	"	30	10	4	.....
"	M. J. Green	"	8	17	.....	.....
"	Phœnix Silk Co	"	200	250	50	.....
"	Progress Silk Co	"	50	50	5	.....
"	J. Tynan	"	7	20	3	.....
"	John Simpson & Co	"	55	27	5	.....
"	B. E. Davids & Co	"	10	5	.....	.....
"	Helvetia Silk Co	"	75	100	12	.....
"	Equity Silk Co	"	30	85	5	.....
"	Neuberger & Co	"	50	75	8	.....
"	Clay & Groocock	"	150	150	10	.....
"	Cornforth & Marx	"	50	30	5	.....
"	Whitney & Co	"	10	4	.....	.....
"	Van Riper & Co	"	30	35	10	.....
"	Paterson Ribbon Co	" ribbons	125	100	15	.....
"	John Dodds	" "	20	30	4	.....
"	David Beckett	" "	4	12	2	.....
"	New York Ribbon Co	" "	9	11	3	.....
"	Weidman Silk Dyeing Co	Dye works	510	4	.....	.....
"	Auger & Simon	" "	130	.....	.....	.....
"	Edward Riley	" "	79	.....	.....	.....
"	See & Sheehan	" "	80	.....	.....	.....
"	Butler Dyeing Co	" "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	I. A. Hall & Co	Silk reeds and harness	20	20	8	.....
"	Jacob Walder	Weavers' supplies	70	30	6	.....
"	J. Meisterman	Ribbon blocks	20	.....	8	.....
"	Barbour Flax Spinning Co	Linen thread	550	875	175	11
"	Dolphin Jute Co	Jute	300	500	90	.....
"	Sutherland & Edwards	"	20	38	.....	.....
"	New York Extract Wool Co	Shoddy	20	25	.....	.....
"	Barnett & Holden	Silk and mohair braids	5	12	5	.....
"	McLaughlin Bros	Braids	5	33	5	.....
"	Wellington Swift	"	7	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Paterson	Robert McCulloch	Silk waste	8	.....	.....	.....
"	C. R. Hopson	Harnessmaking	8	.....	.....	.....
"	Riverside Plastic Co	Chess, dominoes, &c.	30	16	8	.....
"	Manhattan Shirt Co	Shirts	125	200	20	.....
"	Fairclough & Van Ness	Paper boxes	5	10	1	.....
"	S. B. Thompson	" "	3	5	4	.....
"	Albert J. Harding	" "	8	5	.....	.....
"	Carleton M. Herrick	Printing	27	18	1	.....
"	Press Publishing Co	"	29	14	1	.....
"	Call Printing Co	"	39	2	.....	.....
"	News Printing Co	Bookbinding and printing	23	10	.....	.....
"	Passaic Rolling Mill Co	Iron bridge work	1100	.....	14	.....
"	Rogers Locomotive Works	Locomotives	900	.....	15	.....
"	Cooke Locomotive Works	"	625	.....	.....	.....
"	Benjamin Eastwood	Machinery	300	.....	.....	.....
"	Watson Machine Co	"	200	.....	.....	.....
"	John Royle's Sons	"	49	.....	.....	.....
"	J. C. Todd & Co. (two factories)	" and jute	215	12	4	.....
"	Paterson Iron Works	Iron and steel forgings	80	.....	2	.....
"	Riverside Bridge Works	" bridge work	100	.....	3	.....
"	McNab & Harlin	Brass goods	280	15	.....	.....
"	S. Smith & Son	Steam boilers	75	.....	.....	.....
"	Beggs Steam Heating Co	" heating	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Kearney, Foote & Co	Files	250	.....	8	.....
"	Hubbard Lumber Co	Sash, blinds and doors	49	.....	3	.....
"	Joseph R. Graham	" and blinds	7	.....	.....	.....
"	A. B. Van Houten	Moulding and planing	45	.....	.....	.....
"	Paterson Lumber Co.	Saw-mill	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Hinchliffe Malting and Brewing Co	Lager beer, ales and porter	75	.....	.....	.....
"	Katz Bros	" " and ales	60	.....	.....	.....
"	James A. Graham & Co	Ales and porter	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Graham & Co	" " "	55	.....	.....	.....
"	Sprattler & Mennel	Lager beer	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Braun Bros	" "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Richard Warren & Co	Mineral waters	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Robt. Swinley & Co	" "	10	.....	2	.....
"	Wm. H. Tiffany	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Paterson Machine Co	Millwright work	35	.....	3	.....
"	Robt. Atherton & Sons	" "	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Peerless Plush Co	Plushes	135	48	4	.....
"	Holden Rigby	Jacquard harness	5	2	3	.....
"	Bernard Feeney	Cigars	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Van Riper & Co	Belting	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Mechanics Garment Co	Overalls, &c.	8	30	.....	.....
"	J. B Ward	Brushes	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Diamond Paper Co	Paper	23	2	.....	.....
Passaic	Botany Worsted Mills	Worsteds	500	1000	50	.....
"	Pitkin, Holdsworth & Co	"	150	75	15	.....
"	Dundee Woolen Co	Woolens	83	35	12	.....
"	Passaic Woolen Co	"	55	60	5	.....
"	Reid & Barry	Cotton goods	625	125	10	.....
"	Algonquin Mills	" "	50	75	11	.....
"	Manhattan Print Works	Satinets	120	5	.....	.....
"	Passaic Print Works	Calicoes	375	75	10	.....
"	Andrew McLean Co	Mosquito netting	75	75	6	.....
"	Novelty Iron Works	Iron doors and railings	8	.....	.....	.....
"	Eagle Iron Foundry	Iron castings	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Passaic Woodworking Co	Cabinet work	22	.....	.....	.....
"	Anderson Lumber Co	Scroll sawing and turning	40	.....	.....	.....
"	N. Y. Belting and Packing Co	Rubber hose, &c.	150	10	.....	.....
"	The Okonite Co	Electric cables	200	85	10	.....
"	Passaic Iron Foundry	Iron castings	10	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—FIFTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Passaic	Dundee Chemical Works	Chemicals	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Smith Bros. Mfg. Co	Decorative metal work	15	.....	.....	.....
Clifton	Goodlatte Oilcloth Co	Oilcloth	23	.....	2	.....
"	New Jersey Car Repair Co	Car repairs	12	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	Beattie Mfg. Co	Carpets, &c	75	100	6	.....
Hackensack	Givernand Bros	Silk	120	80	4	.....
"	Petty Bros. & Co	Laundry	5	5	.....	.....
"	J. F. Gillies	Bricks	57	.....	.....	.....
"	S. A. Smultz	"	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Benj J. Cooper & Co	"	55	.....	.....	.....
"	Felter Bros	"	42	.....	.....	.....
"	M. J. Gardiner	"	45	.....	.....	.....
"	Ackerman Planing Co	Saw mill	15	.....	.....	.....
Carlstadt	S Klaber & Co	Fine marble work	80	.....	.....	.....
"	Theodore Goers	Undergarments	.....	50	.....	.....
"	J. Nehler	Boots and shoes	35	20	4	.....
Rutherford	Jaeger & Co	Tin toys, &c	42	16	.....	.....
Carlton Hill	Standard Bleachery	Cotton goods	150	100	10	.....
Lodi	Burns Bros	Bleachery	35	65	.....	.....
"	Alexander Dye Works	Silk dyeing	25	5	3	.....
"	Hermann Bonitz	Wool shoddies	34	6	.....	.....
Garfield	Fritzsche Bros	Oils and chemicals	12	.....	.....	.....
"	James Roberts	Worsted goods	20	10	5	.....
Kingsland	McKee & Harrington	Bicycles, &c	90	5	5	.....
Boonton	Boonton Iron and Steel Co	Iron and steel work	200	.....	.....	.....
"	W. C. Boone Mfg. Co	Brass, steel and iron novelties	35	.....	2	.....
"	Pelgram & Myers	Silk	50	100	10	.....
"	Henry N. Hubbard	Agricultural implements	50	.....	6	.....
"	Lincoln Iron Works	Bridge iron	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Loando Rubber Co	Hard rubber goods	12	.....	3	.....
Butler	Butler Hard Rubber Co	" " "	350	200	50	.....
"	Butler Soft Rubber Co	Rubber shoddy	18	.....	.....	.....

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—FIFTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Paterson—			
Enterprise Silk Co	To light up dark passage-way	Complied with.	Good.
Barnett & Holden	To put guard-rail on elevator and remove padlock from outside door of factory	" "	"
Joseph Bromhead	To have closets put in proper condition	" "	"
" "	To erect fire-escape	Not complied with..	Fair.
Levy Overall Co	" "	Complied with.	Good.
R. & H. Adams	To guard belts	.....	"
Jacob Walder	To erect fire-escape on new factory	.....	.....
J. C. Vander Voort Hall	" "	Complied with.	.....
Boonton—			
Henry N. Hubbard	To guard shaft	.....	Good.
" "	" "	.....	"

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. T. Fell, Chief Inspector:

SIR—I respectfully submit my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1893. Number of factories inspected, 800; average number of visits to each factory, 4; number of children found working under legal age and discharged, 4; number of permits given to orphans, 16; number of children under fifteen years sent to night-school, 31; number of children reported to truant-officer for non-attendance at day and night schools, 16; number of accidents, 19; deaths resulting from accidents, 3; number of orders given to guard machinery, 8; complied with, 8; number of orders given to erect fire-escapes, 3; complied with, 1.

Several new factories have located in this district during the past year, employing a large number of both sexes.

No further action has been taken towards the enforcement of the Fifty-five Hour law, as the Supreme Court has not yet decided whether the law is valid or not.

Owing to the depressed condition of manufacturing interests in this district, it is almost impossible to give a fair estimate of the number of hands employed, as some factories are entirely closed, some are running on half-time, and some with a very small number of employes, I therefore base the estimated number employed on the report of 1892, which would be a fair average were all the factories in full operation.

I would call your attention to a device for guarding grinding-stones and emery-wheels, recently invented by the Grinding Protector Company, Boonton, N. J., which supplies a much-needed want. Heretofore the Inspector knew of no guard that would effectually protect the operative on this dangerous machine, that often owing to imperceptible imperfections or flaws in its construction is liable at any time to burst, causing death or serious injury to those employed on it, as the reports of this department every year will show.

Before adopting this guard a practical test of its effectiveness was made in presence of the Deputy Inspectors and others, according to your instructions by breaking a large stone, the fragments of which were again placed together and inclosed between the grooved iron dirks of the device and placed on a spindle running at a speed of 2,200 revolutions per minute, without the slightest change or widening of the parts being noticed. So well pleased were the Inspectors at this result that they unanimously recommended its use in factories where grinding-stones or emery-wheels are used.

In conclusion, I would state that as far as the present laws will permit, I have endeavored to make the factories in this district as safe and clean as possible.

There have been several suggestions mentioned in former reports concerning some of the laws that should be amended and new ones enacted, which would greatly benefit the working people of the State.

Very respectfully,

P. CALLAN.

FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	George A. Harth	Axes	5	.....	.....	.....
"	Snedecker & Schuerman	"	28	.....	2	.....
"	Electric Accumulator Co	Accumulators	70	.....	2	.....
"	Tucker Letter and File Co	Automatic susp. cabinet	15	.....	.....	.....
"	C. M. Theabreath	Brass mountings	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Calhoun, Barnett & Co	" saddlery hardware	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	B. Conlan & Co	" goods	30	40	10	.....
"	George Havell	" ornaments	175	75	6	.....
"	Riley-Klotz Co	" "	300	100	10	.....
"	Richard Sims	" and metal goods	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Thos. H. Brown	" castings	10	.....	.....	.....
"	James E. Mergott	" frames	48	2	6	.....
"	M. Gould & Son	" stair rods	60	7	.....	.....
"	A. Goertz & Co	" frames	100	50	6	6
"	Diffaney & Co	Brass goods, saddlery hardware	25	5	.....	.....
"	Newark Novelty Co	Brass novelties	20	4	.....	.....
"	C. P. Gould	" ornaments	10	10	4	.....
"	Schailings	" frames	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Durning & Co	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Devlin Bros	" castings	5	.....	.....	.....
"	Clarence Gould	" goods	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Purse Frame Co	" frames	30	8	4	.....
"	Blunt Manufacturing Co	" castings	4	10	.....	.....
"	Rosenbaum Mfg. Co	" goods	21	10	.....	.....
"	Hickey's	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. P. Mockridge	" " and jewelry	9	5	.....	.....
"	J. Ehman	" "	4	.....	.....	.....
"	R. C. Jenkinson	Bag frames	100	.....	4	.....
"	Cailli & Bolia	" "	17	3	.....	.....
"	Neuman & Co	" "	80	5	3	.....
"	Eggers & Co	" "	30	35	1	.....
"	Albert Boehme	" "	12	2	.....	.....
"	Kitchell Manufacturing Co	" "	30	5	.....	.....
"	Schwartz & Co	Buttons	25	70	6	.....
"	Thos. Davis	"	55	5	.....	.....
"	Hubner & Son	" and pearl jewelry	38	12	.....	.....
"	Henry Smith	"	14	4	.....	.....
"	Frank & Co	"	30	120	8	2
"	Pearsol's Button Co	"	50	3	.....	.....
"	F. Frentz	"	13	19	4	1
"	Toms & Read	"	6	15	.....	.....
"	Wm. Donovan	"	26	45	.....	.....
"	New Jersey Button Co	"	70	25	2	.....
"	H. M. Yates & Co	"	12	8	.....	.....
"	Finan & Matthews	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Thos. Webb	"	60	5	.....	.....
"	James Webb	"	15	3	.....	1
"	Webb	"	18	5	1	.....
"	Phelps Button Co	"	16	50	8	.....
"	J. L. Somer	" hooks	21	6	4	.....
"	Graham Button Co	"	50	11	.....	.....
"	Cosgrove & Ball	"	15	15	.....	.....
"	Newark Pearl Button Works	"	15	3	.....	.....
"	J. Tompkins Pearl But. Wks	"	8	3	.....	.....
"	Aug. Prince	"	8	4	.....	.....
"	Tedderson & Feldmeyer	"	95	20	.....	.....
"	William Roemer	Bag frames	71	3	.....	.....
"	R. Schmidt	" "	7	.....	.....	.....
"	Kaufman & Schield	" "	40	3	.....	.....
"	Pressed Barrel Co	Barrels	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Otto Breintz	Bell handles	15	.....	5	.....
"	Albreight & Koch	Bookbinding and printing	25	10	.....	1
"	J. L. Hardains	" " "	18	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Mathias Plum	Bookbinding and printing	60	30	2	
"	Turton Bros	Bits	6			
"	Errickson & Jorgensen	Buttons, pearl	16	4		
"	Grurring & Knodal	" "	10			
"	Patridge & Tonkinson	"	12	4		
"	A. Prince	"	8	4		
"	Van Aldstirne & Schurtz	Bookbinding and printing				
"	Holbrook's	" " "				
"	Gottfried Krueger Brew'g Co.	Beer	100			
"	Wm. Hill Brewing Co	"	37			
"	Ballantine & Co	"	60			
"	Ballantine & Co	" and ale	170			
"	Joseph Hensler	"	55			
"	Chas. Trefz	"	44			
"	Geo. W. Weidenmayer	"	15			
"	J. Feigenspan	"	60			
"	Home Brewing Co	"	25			
"	Fred. Lisensky	"	23			
"	Lyon & Son	"	50			
"	F. J. Kastner	"	50			
"	New's Brewery	"	10			
"	E. Zehers	"	10			
"	A. C. Buckhardts	" kegs	15			
"	Rosendale Belting Co	Belts	30	2		
"	Douglass Baking Co	Bread and crackers	24	6		
"	Mangle & Schmidt	" " "	80			
"	Fritsche's Bakery	" " "	40			
"	Adam Turke's Baking Co	"	40			
"	Tuite's Bakery	" and cake	6			
"	Mulford & Vreeland	" " crackers	24	6		
"	U. S. Butter Extractor Co	Butter extractors	22			
"	J. D. Marquett	Boxes, paper and wood	30	30		
"	Lewis Harting	" " " "	3	15		
"	Gauch Bros	" " " "	85	65	10	
"	Benj. Uneglicht	"	2	15		
"	Geo. H. Beehe	"	25	15		
"	Osborn's Box Factory	" paper and wood	15	80	1	
"	John Davidson	" "	15	60	2	
"	Mergot, Howell & Co	"	20			
"	Hart Box Co	" paper	13	50	1	
"	A. Goldbieg & Co	" " and wood	12	18		
"	Goldberg Schaffenhaus	" " " "	6	5	1	
"	Wm. King	" " " "	8	15		
"	H. N. Doolittle	" " " "	6	22		
"	Chas. Appel & Son	" cigar	10	14		
"	George James	" "	10	5		
"	Dixon's Brush Factory	Brushes	6	20	1	
"	C. W. Conery	"	5	12	1	
"	E. W. Dixon	"	28	30	5	
"	Pollard Brush Mfg. Co	"	4	18		
"	Joseph Baldwin	Bits and spurs	20		4	
"	Turton Bros	"	8			
"	Wm. Blum	Buckles	6		1	
"	Hiller & Co	Coloring and dyeing	5	5		
"	Wm. A. Brintzenhoffer	Cigars	8			
"	Joseph Glutting	"	6			
"	Adam Glutting	"	24		3	
"	H. Donaldson	"	11			
"	Friedenthal & Adler	"	11			
"	Wm. Salter	"	2	5		
"	J. B Axt	"	7			
"	Lewis Bros	"	5	50	10	
"	Crawford & Co	" and tobacco	5	42	3	
"	H. Howarth		8	22		

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Newark Chandelier Works	Chandeliers	10			
"	Wm. Kraft	Clothing	20	130	8	
"	Henry Pheil	"	30	100		
"	Hammerslough Bros	"	25	65	8	
"	John B. Dieffenthaler	"	12	30		
"	Chas. H. Curtis	"	3	5		
"	Wenzel Koska	"	14	28	8	
"	Fred. Rauch & Co	"	10	10		
"	A. Solomon	"	6	6		
"	S. Kraft	"	2	10		
"	John G. Comperli	"	5	10		
"	John Herriman & Son	"	4	7		
"	Peter Geiger	"	40	100	4	
"	John Fleming	"	5	20	2	
"	A. Steiner	"	10	20	5	
"	Jacob Schmit	"	3	10		
"	George Miller	"	4	26		
"	Chris. Arnold	"	3	8	1	
"	Wm. Leven	"	12	6		
"	Miss Wickel	"	4	15	2	
"	Ph. McGivney	"	6	12		
"	S. Margules		4	4		
"	Joseph Hass	Clothing	4	8		
"	Martin Singer	"	4	9		
"	M. Kogel	"	2	8		
"	Philip Ruttiger	"	5	15		
"	George Beam	"	2	8		
"	A. Brutchsman	"	5	10	1	
"	Philip McDonnell	"	5	10		
"	John Heabley	"	3	8	2	
"	M. Freeman	"	3	7	3	
"	Chas Hass	"	8		6	
"	Jacob Frier	"	25	25	3	
"	Philip Berz	"	20	5		
"	J. Thumo	"	39	6		
"	Mrs. Van Riper	"	5	19		
"	John H. Wharton	"	4	16		
"	J. H. Wismer	"	100	200		
"	John Henning	"	5	20		
"	Blumenthal Bros	"	4	70		
"	Chas. Becker	"	20	50	3	
"	A. Louis Kruger	"	12	28	2	
"	J. C. Stadalman	"	2	13		
"	John W. Hines & Son	"	12	8		
"	Joseph Heisler	"	25	20		
"	A. Solomon	"	12	6		
"	Wright's Corset Steel	Corset steels	5	25	8	
"	G. W. Jackson	Corsets	5	120	1	
"	Continental Corset Co	"	15	385	10	
"	James Bowers & Co	"	14	886	8	3
"	Ferris Bros	"	12	188		
"	Crotty Bros	"	2	58		
"	Weingarten Bros	"	4	74	2	
"	Delsarte Corset Company	"	3	122	9	
"	C. H. Piffer & Co	"	3	15	2	
"	Newark Lime and Cement Co.	Cement	80			
"	The Dunwid	Composition	4	8		
"	D. S. Plum	Clock works	30			
"	National Time Co	" "	14			
"	Bannister's	Cutlery	30	20	10	
"	F. Herder	"	5			
"	Robert Meyer	Chemicals	6			
"	Haas & Waldstine	"	10			
"	Passaic Chemical Co	"	6			

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Union Chemical Co	Chemicals	17			
"	Cass, Cooper & Co	"	68	2		
"	Brewster's Chocolate Works	Chocolate	5	7	2	
"	Alven Mfg. Co.	Cane handles	20	10	3	
"	Electric Cutlery Co	Cutlery	75	25		
"	N. J. Carbon Works	Carbons	12			
"	Central R. R. Car Works	Car repairing	100			
"	Eureka Cement Co	Cement	5			
"	Golden & Port	Carriages	25			
"	J. Colyer & Co	"	40			
"	James Quimby	"	100			
"	Wm. Streby	Carriage hardware	60			
"	Orland Graecen	" "	20			
"	Celluloid Novelty Co	Celluloid	200	300		
"	Celluloid Manufacturing Co.	"	150			
"	Celluloid Brush Co	"	150	50		
"	Empire Cycle Works		6			
"	Hemmer Bros	Desks	60			
"	Benjamin Bros	Dress extender	6	65	5	
"	Strausse & Joseph	Embroidery	5	55	2	
"	J. Ketz	"	1	7	1	
"	Emil Goethe	"	7	4	2	
"	H. Borneman	"	8	59	1	
"	C. Muester	Engraving	10			
"	Miller Funk	"	5	1		
"	Chas. Wachtel & Co	Electrical apparatus	8			
"	C. H. Flesman	Embossed leather	8			
"	Newark Electric Plate Co		6	9		
"	C. McEntyrl	Electric supplies	20	1		
"	Crocker Wheeler Co	" motors	120	5		
"	Newark Engraving Works	Engraving	50			
"	A. Schleuter & Co	"	15			
"	U. S Electric Light Co	Electric light	300	60		
"	Schuyler Electric Light Co	" "	10			
"	Power House, Boyd street	" "	5			
"	Thompson & Hewston Electric Light Co	" "	6	6		
"	Weston's	" supplies	150	75		
"	Chas. Wachtel	" "	5			
"	Bradley & Craig	Engraving	20			
"	Storm Elevator Works	Elevators	15			
"	Elastic Hair Co	Elastic hair	20			
"	Spencer Optical Co	Eye glasses	104	16	10	
"	George D. Drake	Flour and feed mill	16			
"	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co	" " " "	15			
"	Sturges & Sutphen	" " " "	15			
"	Thatcher Furnace Co	Furnaces	37			
"	Muessellach & Bros	Fishing reels	7			
"	Lister Bros	Fertilizers	470	30		
"	F. F. Lane	"	122	3		
"	Heller Bros	Files and rasps	75			
"	Johnson Bros	" " "	15			
"	John Ray	" " "	30			
"	A. Grulano	Fur cleaning works	3	4		
"	Van Horne, Griffen & Co	Glass	20			
"	Newark Gas Light Co	Gas	60			
"	Citizens Gas Light Co	"	50			
"	L. Schaff & Co	Gilt mouldings	15	3	1	
"	E. P. Ward	Gloves		8		
"	Baulback & Son	Gold and silver refiners	62			
"	Le Long Bros	Gold refiners	12			
"	Yates & Wharton	Hats	240	60		
"	Wheeler & Russell	"	175	25		
"	Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Scott st	"	225	40	3	

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Polk st	Hats	100	8	1	
"	Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Academy street	"	80	20		
"	Chas. Crossley	"				
"	J. Rummel & Son, N. J. Railroad avenue	"	90	35		
"	J. Rummel & Son	"	34			
"	C. F. Seitz & Co	"	90	35		
"	Joseph Schuman	"	120	30		
"	G. M Espenschied	"	76	24		
"	Albert Seitz	"	26	14		
"	David Wolf	"	35	25		
"	Wm. H Neary	"	50	25		
"	James Fleisch & Co	"	35	25		
"	James Robertson	"	35	25		
"	C. M. Hedden & Co	"	270	30		
"	Bernard Daly	"	63	10		
"	C. M. Hedden, Park avenue	"	35	16		
"	Tyler Parmley	"	15	5		
"	T. S. Carley & Johnson	"				
"	H. Fulcher	"	58	8		
"	Thomas Nichols	"	30	30		
"	Budich & Zudinsky	"	40			
"	Fairchild's	"	83	35		
"	Joseph Mercy	"	70	20		
"	C. B. Alston	"	60	24		
"	Jarvis & Co	"	70	35		
"	Geo. W. Hyde	"	28	10		
"	E. M. Tichoner	"	90	10		
"	Mason & Berg	Hat bodies	18	10		
"	Englicth Bros	Hats	20			
"	American Hat Machine Co	Hat machinery	20			
"	" " Case Co	" cases	5	20		
"	A. Beesley	Hats				
"	Wheeler & Russell	"				
"	Chas. De Vere	Hat fur cleaning	3	1	1	
"	Kohn & Mercy	Hats	60	15	1	
"	P. H. Keon	"	36	12		
"	Hermon's Hat Factory	"	50	20		
"	George Yule	" and hat machinery	100	3		
"	McClair & Davis	" (straw)	10	40		
"	Mork & Romberg	"	30	105	8	
"	Rutan, Pond & Co	"	14	40		
"	Douglass Hat Forming Mill	Hat forming	80	10		
"	Pheiffer & Co. Hat Forming Mill	" "	25	12		
"	Oscar Welligerode	" "	27	10		
"	J. C. Herman & Co	" blocks	18			
"	Pierson & Herman	" "	12			
"	Stephens & Co	" "	15			
"	A. J. Kridel	" "	24	15		
"	Peters & Calhoun Co	Harness	235	15		
"	R. C. Winter	"	80		4	
"	Demerest & Co	"	90			
"	Wm. Crabb & Co	"	17			
"	E. F. Beck & Son	"	111		1	
"	Crane, Calhoun, Barnett & Co	"				
"	F. W. Bonneau	"	27	3		
"	S. S. Sargent	" and harness trim's	74	26	6	
"	Buttler & Ward	" " " "	18	25	1	
"	Henry Whitehouse	" trimmings	35	2		
"	E. Egan	" "	5			
"	P. Hayden	" "	100	7		
"	A. Albright	" "	100	125		

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Chas. Hass	Harness trimmings	88	.....	.....	.....
"	H. Allen Smith	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Barber, Condet & Morris	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	George Rowland	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Tomkins & Mandervil	"	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Smith Bros	"	17	3	.....	.....
"	Kuhnhold & Co	" trimmings	30	2	.....	.....
"	John Bea	" (collars)	28	.....	.....	.....
"	Mehony & Clark	" trimmings	14	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm S. Rich & Co	" tools	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Beader, Adamson & Co	Hair felt	48	12	.....	.....
"	Wm. Crabb & Co	Hackle pins	20	10	6	.....
"	Newark Star Heel Plate Co	Heelplates	10	4	.....	.....
"	Reynolds & Zahn	Harness trimmings	12	1	3	.....
"	Albert Smith	Iron railings	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Sloan & Chace	Instruments	70	.....	.....	.....
"	Pomeroy & Son	Inks	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Kruger Ice Co	Ice	34	.....	.....	.....
"	Fred, Herden	Instruments	5	.....	.....	.....
"	Thos. Burns	Iron railings	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Unger Bros	Jewelry	90	10	.....	.....
"	J. W. Reddall	"	39	3	.....	.....
"	Bermer & Rich	"	30	6	.....	.....
"	Meller & Haddleton	"	14	.....	4	.....
"	Wm. B. Kerr & Co	"	57	17	4	.....
"	Carter, Sloan & Co	"	185	65	.....	.....
"	Bippart & Co	"	75	12	5	.....
"	Krementz & Co	"	100	25	.....	.....
"	Shoemaker, Pickering & Co	"	80	6	.....	.....
"	M. Krauss	"	70	25	.....	.....
"	Durand & Co	"	65	15	.....	.....
"	Day & Clark	"	78	12	.....	.....
"	Thos. G. Brown & Co	"	75	25	.....	.....
"	Wm. Riker	"	60	15	.....	.....
"	Wm. C. Edge & Son	"	95	5	.....	.....
"	Wm. Rich & Co	"	31	3	.....	.....
"	Carr & Battan	"	42	3	.....	.....
"	M. Huger	"	18	1	.....	.....
"	Chas. Schutz & Son	"	55	5	.....	.....
"	A. Alling Reeves	"	12	6	.....	.....
"	C. Chatwin & Co	"	4	4	.....	.....
"	La Secla & Lowy	"	8	1	.....	.....
"	Hoerner & Bowerman	"	8	4	.....	.....
"	Theurener & Small	"	8	1	.....	.....
"	Walsh, Webner & Krause	"	4	2	.....	.....
"	Leonhardt Mfg. Co	"	14	1	.....	.....
"	P. Schwab	"	14	.....	.....	.....
"	Mertz Bros	"	7	.....	.....	.....
"	Fred. Mockridge	"	6	4	.....	.....
"	Carter, Elcox & Co	"	40	9	.....	.....
"	Van Houten Bros	"	16	16	.....	.....
"	Keiser & Jennings	"	25	2	.....	.....
"	Champenos & Co	"	35	10	.....	.....
"	Meyhem & Co	"	13	.....	.....	.....
"	Elcox & Co	"	44	6	.....	.....
"	Wm. H Ball & Co	"	20	5	.....	.....
"	T. W. Adams & Co	"	9	6	.....	.....
"	Alsops Jewelry Factory	"	20	2	1	.....
"	Hayes Bros	"	22	6	.....	.....
"	Charles Knobs & Co	"	9	6	.....	.....
"	D. C. Dodd	"	20	2	.....	.....
"	King & Co	"	9	.....	.....	.....
"	James W. Miller	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Dorance & Long	"	14	1	.....	.....

FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Uhry & Alworth	Jewelry	5	1	.....	.....
"	Block & Bergfels	"	13	.....	.....	.....
"	A. Jerolemen	"	11	4	.....	.....
"	Rothschilds	"	21	4	.....	.....
"	T. Basset & Co	"	7	.....	.....	.....
"	J. W. Kitchell	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	J. C. Manderville & Co	"	8	2	.....	.....
"	J. Schwartz	"	8	.....	.....	.....
"	Schaffell & Schubacker	"	8	.....	.....	.....
"	Hayes Brothers	"	18	6	.....	.....
"	D. W. Baker	"	9	1	.....	.....
"	Eastwood & Park	"	15	2	.....	.....
"	Long & Osborn	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Enos Richardson & Co	"	92	32	.....	.....
"	Albert Heintz	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Strobel & Crane	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	John Lynck	"	7	1	.....	.....
"	Pickett & Stillwell	" gold chains	12	.....	.....	.....
"	O. E. Hendricks	" " "	12	10	.....	.....
"	Ehrlich & Sinnock	"	17	2	.....	.....
"	Sinnock & Sherrill	Lapidary	33	2	.....	.....
"	E. D. Regad	"	5	1	.....	.....
"	Blanchard Bros. & Lane	Leather	150	.....	.....	.....
"	J. H. & J. W. Dawson	"	160	.....	.....	.....
"	S. Halsey & Son	"	180	.....	.....	.....
"	S. & J. Weil	"	16	.....	.....	.....
"	Cummings Brothers	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Hugh Smith	"	100	.....	.....	.....
"	C. H. & J. D. Harrison	"	110	.....	.....	.....
"	Patrick Riley	"	200	.....	.....	.....
"	R. P. Lister	"	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Conroy & Weyrach	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	John Riley	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Seidenbach & Mahon	"	120	.....	.....	.....
"	E. S. Ward	"	55	.....	.....	.....
"	Henry Lang	"	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Meis & Egner	"	24	.....	.....	.....
"	M. Strouse	"	65	.....	.....	.....
"	Smith Bros	"	73	.....	.....	.....
"	Louenberg	"	59	.....	.....	.....
"	T. P. Howell	"	250	.....	.....	.....
"	J. H. Halsey & Smith	"	150	.....	.....	.....
"	C. W. Meyer & Son	"	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Robert Dingwell	"	15	.....	.....	.....
"	M. J. Halpin	"	17	.....	.....	.....
"	Matthew Caffrey	"	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Reuben Trier	"	17	.....	.....	.....
"	Kanfare & Co	"	35	.....	.....	.....
"	Cashion & Flynn	"	30	.....	.....	.....
"	J. A. Schaffer	"	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Geo. Stengel	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	S. S. Kaliske	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Bingham's	"	14	.....	.....	.....
"	John N. Moore	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Kid Works	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Chas McEvoy	"	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Smith & Co	"	15	.....	.....	.....
"	R. G. Solomon	"	252	18	7	.....
"	H. P. Weitzel	"	25	.....	.....	.....
"	John W. Carr	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Palmer & Smith	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Louis Meyer	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Schaffer & Co	"	21	.....	.....	.....
"	Albert C. Friedlander	"	10	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	John Neider	Leather	16			
"	L. M. Smith & Son	"	12			
"	J. Malloy & Co.	"	10			
"	Weigand & Doerzbacher	"	6			
"	Wm. R. King	" soles	2	18		
"	Bellingham's	" "	2	10	2	
"	Fred. Quimby	" sporting goods	11	14		
"	Thos. V. Johnson	"	50			
"	C. Fleirrner	"	6			
"	Newark Steam Laundry	Laundry	5	30		
"	American Steam Laundry	"				
"	Sun Laundry	"	12	18		
"	Troy City Laundry	"	10	30		
"	Union Steam Laundry	"	4	25		
"	Hansbrouck's Laundry	"	2	10		
"	McDonough's Laundry	"	20	2		
"	Phœnix Lamp Co.	Lamps	12	12	4	
"	C. N. Lockwood	"	18			
"	B. & M. Letter Co.	Letters	20	5		
"	F. Moller	Lamps	15			
"	J. Hubel	Locks	10			
"	Romer & Co.	"	20	1		
"	Thos. Sleight	"	10			
"	Phœnix Lock Co	"	35	3		
"	U. S. Lock Washer Co	Lock washers	25			
"	Herman Arhend & Son	Locks	6			
"	Johann Hoff	Malt extract	30	10		
"	National Nut Lock Co.		10			
"	Kellog & Douglass	Lead pipe	20			
"	Newark Licorice Works	Licorice	140			
"	Watts Campbell Co	Machinery	175			
"	Hews & Phillips	"	300			
"	Gould & Eberhardt	"	72			
"	E. O. Chace	"	10			
"	Charles Felder	"	10			
"	C. H. Redmans	"	20			
"	George Ohl	"	50			
"	Atlas Manufacturing Co.	"	25			
"	John M. Hawkens	"	18			
"	Domestic Sewing Mach. Co.	Machines	1000			
"	Tirrells Gas Machine Co.	"	15			
"	John R. Williams	Machinery	18			
"	Wm. H. Chapman	"	8			
"	H. C. Clawson	Machines	30	1		
"	Skinner & Leary	Machinery	16			
"	A. B. Pierce & Co.	Machines	25			
"	Mossebatsch & Whittemore	Musical instrument cases	15	3		
"	Seymore & Whitlock	Machinery	40			
"	J. S. Monday	"	60			
"	Charles E. Green	"	18			
"	Edward Yost	"	16			
"	Smith & Landell	"	10			
"	Cyrus Currier & Sons	"	100			
"	E. C. Hay	Machine castings	32			
"	L. H. Watson	Machinery	25			
"	Huntidington Machine Wks.	"	25			
"	D. S. Plumb	"	20			
"	A. M. Bowers	"	20			
"	M. Millan & Sons	"	5			
"	Jeffrey & Thompson	"	4			
"	Maher & Robertson	Metal castings	80			
"	H. H. Richmond	" "	10			
"	Crane & Co.	" "	20			
"	Meeker & Son	" "	80		10	

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Woodside Metal Co	Metal goods	25	5	.....	.....
"	Hahne & Co	Merchants	40	200	10	.....
"	H. L. Plaut	Merchant	30	100	.....	.....
"	Van Vliet's Malt House	Malt	20	.....	.....	.....
"	George W. Donaldson	Metal castings	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Henry Kuntze	Medical supplies; rubber goods	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Bayley, Fisher & Eichorn	Metal castings	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Mantel Furnishing Works		8	.....	.....	.....
"	H. H. Novelty Co	Novelties	25	.....	5	.....
"	Newark Nickel Plating Co	Nickel plating	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Albert M. Bowers	Novelette cottages	14	2	.....	.....
"	T. J. Preston	Oils	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Standard Oil Co	"	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Barnett & Co	Paints	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Hedges'	Plumbers' supplies	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Chamber & Ansley	" "	35	.....	.....	.....
"	H. Bidwell	Pasteboard	6	2	.....	.....
"	Wheeler Manufacturing Co	"	10	2	.....	.....
"	E. R. Carhuff	Potash	38	.....	.....	.....
"	E D. Wagner	Packing-house, &c	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Bailey's Packing House	Packing-h'se, smoked meats	22	.....	.....	.....
"	C. M. Bailey's Packing House	" " "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Selby's Packing House	" " "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Blatt Bros.' Packing House	" " "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Thos. Atchinson	" " "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Steam Packing Co	Packing	37	.....	.....	.....
"	Reitzel's Pickle Works	Pickles	12	.....	1	.....
"	A. Pierce & Co	Purses	28	.....	.....	.....
"	Prudential Printing Co	Printing	13	.....	.....	.....
"	Heintz Printing Co	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Schwartz Printing Co	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. A. Baker	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Greissing & Knodel	Pearl goods	8	.....	.....	.....
"	Fedderson & Feldmeyer	" "	35	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Daily Journal	Printing	45	.....	.....	.....
"	" Evening News	"	70	.....	.....	.....
"	" Daily Advertiser	"	63	2	.....	.....
"	" Sunday Call	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	" Town Talk	"	28	.....	.....	.....
"	New Jersey Freie Zeitung	"	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Deutsche Zeitung	"	24	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Times	"	12	.....	.....	.....
"	D. H. Cranford & Son	" and bookbinding	18	.....	.....	.....
"	L. D. Maltbie	" " "	6	6	.....	.....
"	J. L. Hardham	" " "	18	.....	.....	.....
"	Mathias Plum	" " "	60	30	2	.....
"	Geiger Bros	" " "	18	1	1	.....
"	Grover Bros	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Holbrook's	" and bookbinding	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Van Aldstine & Shurtz	" " "	8	4	.....	.....
"	Cogswell & Boulter	Ruffles	4	30	.....	.....
"	E. J. Brooks	Railroad supplies	23	7	.....	.....
"	Belcher Rule Works	Rules	12	.....	.....	.....
"	S. D. Smith	"	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Essex Rubber Co		10	5	.....	.....
"	C. Roberts	Rubber goods	20	20	.....	.....
"	Newark Rivet Works	Rivets	25	.....	2	.....
"	Tomlinson Spring Co	Springs	80	.....	.....	.....
"	Daniel Deleney	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Richardson Bros	Saws	183	10	5	.....
"	Bess & Drake	Smoothing irons	60	.....	3	.....
"	Natural Stamp Co	Stamping	14	.....	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	H. M. Richmond	Scales	9	.....	.....	.....
"	F. Meyer	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Robertson & Leher	Silver refinery	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Basch & Greenfield	Shoddy	8	42	.....	.....
"	Tiffany & Co	Silver-plated ware	70	.....	.....	.....
"	Ettric Art Tile Stove Co	Tile stoves	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Pottery	Stoneware	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Zipps' Pottery	" and pipe	13	.....	.....	.....
"	F. J. Gerhardt	"	6	.....	.....	.....
"	F. Meyers	Scales	24	.....	.....	.....
"	Whitman Saddle Co	Saddles	16	.....	.....	.....
"	Lowentront's Skate Works	Skates	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Speath Skate Works	"	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Steel Works	Steel	500	.....	.....	.....
"	Harvey Steel Works	"	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Heinisch's Scissors Works	Scissors	100	.....	.....	.....
"	Weis Scissors Works	"	85	.....	4	.....
"	Joseph Mayo	Silverware	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Wheeler & Shiner	Shirts and waists	10	90	.....	.....
"	A. F. Meagher	"	6	24	1	.....
"	C. H. Booth	"	1	18	.....	.....
"	Smith's Shirt Factory	"	4	26	.....	.....
"	Neal's Shirt Factory	"	2	15	.....	.....
"	Bogart & Carey	"	.....	25	.....	.....
"	E. E. Hogan	Shoes	140	100	.....	.....
"	Johnson & Murphy	"	335	40	8	.....
"	Wm. Dousch & Son	"	126	30	6	.....
"	Ober & Miller	"	80	20	.....	.....
"	James A. Bannister	"	375	75	6	.....
"	John Burger & Bros	"	50	25	2	.....
"	Aug. Lentz	"	65	15	.....	.....
"	Felter Bros	"	20	21	3	.....
"	A. Schmidt & Co	"	65	15	.....	.....
"	T. Cort, Jr	"	55	8	.....	.....
"	J. Durning & Co	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	A. S. Miller	"	6	12	.....	.....
"	Thomas Wharton	"	.....	20	.....	.....
"	L. Boyden	"	125	30	.....	.....
"	Fonday's Shoe Factory	"	35	15	.....	.....
"	David Anderson	"	20	30	.....	.....
"	Miller & Rouquett	"	18	3	.....	.....
"	Atlantic Window Shade Co	Shades	16	4	.....	.....
"	Heller Bros	Steel works	28	.....	.....	.....
"	Central Stamping Co	Tinware, stamping, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Phœnix Stamping Co	" " "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Woodside Tin and Metal Co	Tin and metal goods	24	1	.....	.....
"	A. Turner & Co	" " "	30	.....	.....	.....
"	New Jersey Tin & Metal Co	" " "	24	1	.....	.....
"	H. W. Woodman	" " "	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Congar Tea Tray Co	Tea trays	20	5	.....	.....
"	Stillwell & Co	Tools (edged)	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Dodge & Lyons	" "	15	.....	.....	.....
"	H. L. Osborn	"	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Mathias Price	" (edged)	40	.....	.....	.....
"	William Johnson	"	45	.....	2	.....
"	Henry Foster	"	18	.....	.....	.....
"	Heller Bros	"	32	.....	.....	.....
"	F. Wichelhaus	"	7	.....	.....	.....
"	C. Osborn	" (harness)	60	.....	3	.....
"	Schuerman & Co	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Edge Tool Co	"	80	.....	.....	.....
"	M. Einwechter	"	15	.....	.....	.....
"	J. Harding	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Keiffer Tool Works	"	8	.....	.....	.....

FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Union Trowel Works	Tools (trowels)	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Clark Thread Co., O. N. T.	Thread	200	1300	30	.....
"	George B. Jenkinson	Trunks and bags	450	20	8	.....
"	Simon Bros.	" " "	258	12	2	.....
"	Lissa & Co	"	63	5	.....	.....
"	Edgar Farmer	"	116	8	.....	.....
"	Wm. O. Headley	"	245	5	8	.....
"	John Toler & Son	Trunk hardware	68	2	2	.....
"	Caille & Bolie	Traveling bags	20	3	.....	.....
"	Raquett Bros.	" "	25	.....	.....	.....
"	George M. Ballard	Trunk hardware	30	.....	.....	.....
"	Oscar Barnett	" "	40	.....	.....	.....
"	Campbell, Lane & Co.	Tobacco	35	25	.....	.....
"	Ladies' Undergarment Co.	Undergarments	5	150	3	.....
"	J. W. Katz	"	.....	15	.....	.....
"	Ultramarine Works	Ultramarine blue	50	16	.....	.....
"	Franklyn Murphy & Co.	Varnish	50	.....	.....	.....
"	Henson Varnish Co.	"	4	.....	.....	.....
"	John L. Armitage	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Flood & Conklin	"	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Devoe & Reynold	"	21	2	.....	.....
"	Hedden & Wheeler	"	3	.....	.....	.....
"	Crescent Watch Case Co.	Watch cases	1000	60	.....	.....
"	Newark Watch Case Co.	" "	30	.....	.....	.....
"	American Watch Case Co.	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Banfield Watch Co	Watches	103	7	.....	.....
"	Pinnel, May & Co	Watch cases	23	2	.....	.....
"	Essex Watch Case Co.	" "	40	6	.....	.....
"	A. Miline	" crowns	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Conivisier Wilcox Watch Case Co.	" cases	200	.....	.....	.....
"	Progress Watch Co.	Watches	14	.....	.....	.....
"	Meonhardt & Co.	Wood carvers	10	.....	.....	.....
"	C. T. Williamson	Wire novelties	58	2	.....	.....
"	John Somers & Son	Woodware	25	.....	5	.....
"	G. Hatt's Sons	Wood turning and sawing	44	.....	.....	.....
"	Dalrymple & Faitoute	" " " "	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Central Planing Mills	" " " "	35	.....	.....	.....
"	Ripley & Son	" sawing and planing	35	.....	.....	.....
"	Chapin Hall Lumber Co.	" " " "	160	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Planing Co	" " "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	C. T. Miltz	" turning	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Wm. Kirk	Woodwork (carpentering)	50	.....	.....	.....
"	M. B. Tidey	Wood turning	12	.....	.....	.....
"	F. Callowey	" "	7	.....	.....	.....
"	Walter H. Van Winkle	" "	20	.....	.....	.....
"	J. G. & A. C. Leib	Wooden articles	10	.....	.....	.....
"	M. Danklefsen	Wood and ivory turning	8	.....	.....	.....
"	William King & Co	" turning and planing	100	1	.....	.....
"	Swain & Jones	" planing	16	.....	.....	.....
"	Hedden & Sons	" " and turning	60	.....	.....	.....
"	John B. Oelkers	" articles	17	1	.....	.....
"	Russell & Sayer	" turning and sawing	35	.....	.....	.....
"	George W. Reese	" " " planing	9	.....	.....	.....
"	John Taylor	" "	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Otto Bremtz	" articles	10	.....	4	.....
"	Engelberger V. Barkhorn	" turning and planing	60	.....	.....	.....
"	Newark Door Co.	" " " "	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Weightman Bros.	" " " "	24	.....	.....	.....
"	Ph. Jones & Co	Wheels	90	.....	.....	.....
"	Oliver Manufacturing Co.	"	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Crane & Smith	"	7	.....	.....	.....
"	National Lock Washer Co.	Washers	12	.....	.....	.....
"	Nonpareil Winker Co.	Winkers	16	4	.....	.....

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Newark	Eagle Winker Co	Winkers	22	8		
"	Searls, Randall & Co	Whip sockets	43			
Orange	C. B. Rutan	Hats	240	60		
"	Cummings & Mathews	"	150	50		
"	No Name Hat Co	"	85	15		
"	Orange Steam Laundry	"	4	5		
"	McGall Bros	"	350	100		
"	F. Berg & Co	"	103	137		
"	E. N. Connett	"	170	55		
"	Austin Drew & Co	"	150	50		
"	Puff & Yeomans	"	50	10		
"	McChesney & Fisher	"	80	20		
"	Long & Co	"	40	10		
"	Dougherty & Co	"	30	12		
"	Harrup, Gist & Co	"	60	30		
"	J. J. Perrine	"	60	20		
"	Dykman & Co	"	200	50		
"	A. Brandes	"	40	12		
"	Porter, Crofeet & Co	"	120	30		
"	Brannan & Co	"	120	30		
"	Barry, Quinlan & Co	"	140	30		
"	Smith & Sons	"	50	15		
"	Kearschers	"	60	20		
"	James Young & Son	"	25	10		
"	T. Walker	"	60	20		
"	Jenkins & Dodd	Boxes, paper and wood	10	20		
"	John V. Livingston	" " " "	16	10		
"	W. H. Bulkley	Pumps	15			
"	G. S. Carter	Woodturning	3			
"	Orange Machine Works	Machinery	10			
"	Edison's Laboratory	Electric apparatus	65	1		
"	" Phonograph Co	Phonographs	130	30		
"	Orange Distilled Ice Co	Ice	30			
"	Thos Cunningham	Brushes	25		20	
"	S A. Davis	Confectionery	10	2		
"	John H. Gegenheimer	Woodturning	50			
"	James Neil	"	20			
"	Orange Chronicle	Printing	15			
"	Smith & Dodd	Jackets	4	50		
"	T. G. Barber	Sash and blinds	20			
"	T. O. Engling	Boxes, paper and wood	27	13		
"	Thos. A. Post	Woodturning	25			
"	P. B. Fairchild	"	50			
"	Marquett Bros	Boxes, paper and wood	40	28		
"	H. G & H Gill	Hat forming	40	11		
"	C. Manus & Co	Hats	100	10		
"	Bergs	"	70	18		
"	A. G. Glover	"	60	10		
"	Stetson & Co	"	120	18		
"	Seabury's	Medical supplies	58	167	3	
"	George Cook	Builders' supplies	60			
"	H. Bulkley's	Steam pumps	22			
Bloomfield	P. Hayden	Harness mountings,	78	2		
"	James Moffatt	Brass goods	15			
"	H. K. & T. S. Benson	Copper and metal	16			
"	J. Freeman & Co	Shoes	80	10		
"	James Cresp	Sewing-machine belts	10			
"	Thos. Oaks & Co	Woolen goods	149	40	4	
"	Combination Rubber Co	Rubber	45	2		
"	S. Gilson	Hats	29	11		
"	Ellor, Law & Co	"	82	18		
"	Ellor Bros	"	72	18		
"	Thompson, Ellor & Co	"	60	20		

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FACTORIES INSPECTED—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION	NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM.	GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Employes—males.	Employes—females.	Under sixteen years.	Children discharged.
Bloomfield	Medical and Surgical Plaster Co	Medical supplies	14	5	.....	.....
"	Essex Laundry	Laundry	10	.....	.....	.....
"	Consolidated Safety Pin Co	Safety pins	30	115	6	.....
"	L. C. Harrison	Organs	24	.....	.....	.....
"	Bloomfield Organ Co	"	10	.....	.....	.....
"	National Paper Mfg. Co	Paper	10	8	.....	.....
Franklin	Kingsland's Paper Mill	"	29	16	.....	.....
Montclair	United States Printing Co.	Printing	100	7	.....	.....
"	Burt Hasbrouck	Laundry	6	6	.....	.....
Millburn	H. Graves	Hats	20	15	.....	.....
"	F. Fourrat	"	40	20	.....	.....
"	Diamond Mills	Paper	14	4	.....	.....
"	A. L. Anderson	Pasteboard	23	1	.....	.....
"	Dillon's	Hats	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Brown's	"	20	.....	.....	.....
"	Ward's	"	24	.....	.....	.....
"	W. F. & J. H. Wade	Pasteboard	12	.....	.....	.....
"	J. L. Meeker	"	6	.....	.....	.....
"	Fred. Crane's Chemical Laboratory	Chemicals	15	.....	.....	.....
"	Maplewood Paper Mills	Paper	15	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	De Witt Wire Co	Wire	75	75	6	.....
"	J. Finley Smith & Son	Brushes	55	5	.....	.....
"	P. Hogan	Hats	35	15	.....	.....
"	Oscar Nenninger	Smelting metals	5	.....	.....	.....
"	Riverside Rubber Co	Rubber goods	35	15	6	.....
"	Eastwood Chemical Co	Chemicals	28	.....	.....	.....
"	Eastwood Wire Co	Wire	53	7	.....	.....
"	Passaic Steam Laundry	Laundry	150	75	.....	.....
"	Sisum Machine Works	Machines	25	.....	.....	.....
"	Chas. W. Smith & Son	Hats	30	14	.....	.....
"	Hendricks Bros.	Copper Rolling Mill	180	.....	.....	.....
Nutley	Nutley Worsted Mills	Worsteds	20	60	.....	.....
Irvington	The Walker Johnson Co	Fancy goods	2	12	.....	.....
"	Alvin Manufacturing Co.	Gold smelting	60	.....	.....	.....
Morristown	Rosebear Bros. & Co.	Clothing	10	50	.....	.....

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Electric Accumulator Co	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
George A. Harth (axes)	" "	" "	"
Snedecker & Schurman	" "	" "	Fair.
Tucker Letter and File Co	" "	" "	Good.
W. T. Merseraux & Co	" "	" "	"
Wm. Theaberath	" "	" "	"
Calhoun, Barnet & Co	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
B. Conlan & Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
George Haaele	" "	" "	"
Riley, Klotz & Co	" "		"
Richard Sims	" "	No orders given	"
Thos. H Brown	" "	" "	"
Jas. E. Mergott	" "	" "	"
M. Gould & Son	" "	" "	"
A. Goertz & Co		" "	"
Deffany & Co	No orders necessary	None given	"
Newark Novelty Co	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
C. P. Gould	" "	" "	"
Schailings	" "	" "	"
Durning & Co	No orders necessary	No orders given	"
Devlin Bros	" "	" "	"
Newark Purse Frame Co	Closets to be put in order		Fair.
Blunt Mfg. Co	No orders necessary	Complied with.	Good.
Rosenbaum Mfg. Co	" "	" "	"
Mahony & Clark	" "	" "	"
Wm. P. Mockridge	" "	" "	"
R. C. Jenkinson	" "		"
Newman & Co	" "	Complied with.	"
Eggers & Co	" "	" "	"
Kitchell Mfg. Co	A new closet ordered	Not complied with.	"
Schuartz & Co	No orders necessary		"
Thos. Davis	" "	Complied with.	"
Hubner & Son	To guard shafting	" "	"
Henry Smith	No orders necessary	" "	"
Frank & Co	" "	" "	
Pearsols Button Co	" "	" "	Good.
Toms & Reed	" "	" "	"
Wm. Donovon	Fire-escape to be erected	" "	"
N. J. Button Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
H. M. Yates & Co	" "	" "	"
Finan & Mathews	" "	None given	"
Thomas Webb			"
Graham Button Co	No orders necessary		"
Wm. Roemer	" "		"
R. Schmidt	" "		"
Kaufman & Schield	" "	None given	"
Pressed Barrel Co	" "	" "	"
Otto Breintz	" "	" "	"
Albright & Koch	" "	" "	"
J. L. Hardhams	" "		"
Mathias Plum	" "	None given	"
Van Alstine & Shurtz			Fair.
Gottfried Krueger			Good.
Wm. Hill	No orders necessary	None given	"
Ballantine & Co	" "	" "	"
Ballantine & Co	" "	" "	"
Joseph Hensler	" "	" "	"
Chas. Trefz	" "	" "	"
Geo. W. Weidenmayer	" "	" "	"
J. Feigenspan	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Home Brewing Co	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
James Webb	"	"	"
Thos. Webb	"	"	"
Phelps Button Works	No orders necessary	"	"
J. L. Somer	"	"	"
Fred. Lisenski	"	"	"
Lyon & Son	"	"	"
F. J. Kastner	"	"	"
New's Brewery	"	"	"
E. Zeher's Brewery	"	"	"
A. C. Buckhart	"	"	"
Rosendale Belting Co	"	"	"
Douglas Baking Co	"	"	"
Mangle & Schmit	"	"	"
Fritche's Bakery	"	"	"
Adam Turke's Baking Co	"	"	"
Tuite's Bakery	"	"	"
Mulford & Vreeland	"	"	"
U. S. Butter Extractor Co	"	"	"
J. D. Marquett	"	"	"
Gauch Bros	"	"	"
Chas. Osborn's Box Factory	"	"	"
H. N. Doolittle		"	"
John Davidson	Fire-escape on building	"	Fair.
Mergot, Howell & Co	No orders necessary	"	Good.
E. T. Hart Box Co	"	"	"
A. Goldberg & Co	To guard machines and pulleys	"	"
Goldberg & Schaffenhaus	" belt shaft and saw	"	"
Chas. Appel & Son	No orders necessary	"	"
George James	"	"	"
Dixon's Brush Factory	"	"	"
C. W. Conery Brush Factory	"	"	"
E. W. Dixon Brush Factory	"	"	"
Pollard Brush Mfg Co	"	"	"
Wm. Blum (buckles)	"	"	"
Hiller & Co. (dyeing)	"	"	Fair.
Wm. A. Brintzenhoffer	"	"	Good.
Joseph Glutting	"	"	"
Adam Glutting	"	"	"
H. Donaldson	"	"	"
Friedenthal & Adler	"	"	"
Wm. Salter	"	"	"
J. B. Axt	"	"	"
Lewis Bros.	"	"	"
Crawford & Co	"	"	"
H. Howarth	"	"	"
Wm. Kraft	"	"	"
Henry Pheil	"	"	"
Hammerslough Bros.	"	"	"
John B. Dieffenthaler	"	"	"
Chas. Curtis	"	"	"
Wenzel Koska	"	"	"
Peter Geiger	"	"	"
John Fleming	"	"	"
A. Steiner	"	"	"
Jacob Schmidt	"	"	"
George Miller	"	"	"
Chas. Arnold	"	"	"
Wm. Leven	"	"	"
Joseph Hess	"	"	"
Martin Singer	"	"	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
M. Keogel	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Philip Ruttiger	" "	" "	"
George Braun	" "	" "	"
A. Brutschman	" "	" "	"
Philip McDonnell	" "	" "	"
John Heable	" "	" "	"
M. Freeman	" "	" "	"
Jacob Frien	" "	" "	"
Philip Berz	" "	" "	"
J. Thumo	" "	" "	"
Mrs. Van Riper	" "	" "	"
John H. Wharton	" "	" "	"
J. H. Wismer	" "	" "	"
John Henning	" "	" "	"
Blumenthal Bros	" "	" "	"
A. Louis Kruger	" "	" "	"
J. C. Stadelman	" "	" "	"
John W. Hines & Son	" "	" "	"
Joseph Hessler	" "	" "	"
A. Solomon	" "	" "	"
Wright's Corset Steel Works	" "	" "	"
G. W. Jackson	To guard shafting	" "	"
Continental Corset Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
James Bowers & Co	" "	" "	"
Ferris Bros	" "	" "	Very best.
Crotty Bros	" "	" "	Good.
Weingarten Bros	" "	" "	"
Delsarte Corset Co	" "	Complied with.	Fair.
Newark Lime and Cement Co	" "	None given	Good.
John Kearsing	" "	" "	"
D. S. Plum	" "	" "	"
Bannister's Cutlery	" "	" "	Fair.
Robert Meyer, Chemicals	" "	" "	Good.
Passaic Chemical Co	" "	" "	"
Union Chemical Co	" "	" "	"
Chas. Cooper & Co., Chemicals	" "	" "	"
Brewster's Chocolate Works	" "	" "	"
Alvin Mfg. Co	" "	" "	"
Electrical Cutlery Co	Fire-escape	" "	"
New Jersey Carbon Works	No orders necessary	" "	"
Central R. R. Car Works	" given	" "	"
Eureka Cement Co	" "	" "	"
Golder & Post, Carriages	" "	" "	"
J. Colyer & Co	" "	" "	"
J. Quimby	" "	" "	"
Wm. Streby	" "	" "	"
Orlando Greacen	" "	" "	"
Celluloid Novelty Co	" "	" "	"
Celluloid Mfg. Co	" "	" "	"
Celluloid Brush Co	" "	" "	"
Hemmer, Desks	Fire-escape	Not complied with	"
Benjamin Bros	No orders necessary	Complied with.	"
Strauss & Josephs	" "	" "	"
J. Katz	Guard shaft	" "	"
Emil Goethe	No orders necessary		"
H. Borneman	" "	None given	"
C. Muester	" "	" "	"
Miller & Funk	" "	" "	"
C. McEntyre	" "	" "	"
Newark Engraving Works	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
A. Schleuter & Co	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
U. S. Electric Light Co	" "	" "	"
Schuyler Electric Light Co	" "	" "	"
Thompson & Hewson Electric Light Co	" "	" "	"
Bradley & Craig	" "	" "	"
Storm Elevator Works	To guard shaft—complied with	" "	"
Elastic Hair Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
Spencer Optical Co	" "	" "	"
George D. Drake	" "	" "	"
Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co	" "	" "	"
Sturges & Sutphen	" "	" "	"
Thatcher Furnace Co	" "	" "	"
Muessellach & Bros	" "	" "	"
Lister Bros	" "	" "	"
F. F. Lane	" "	" "	"
Heller Bros	" "	" "	"
Johnson Bros	" "	" "	"
John Ray	" "	" "	"
Newark Gas Light Co	" "	" "	"
Citizens Gas Light Co	" "	" "	"
L. Schaff & Bros	" "	" "	"
E. P. Ward	" "	" "	"
Baulback & Son	" "	" "	"
Le Long Bros	" "	" "	Fair.
Yates & Wharton	" "	" "	Good.
Wheeler & Russell		" "	"
Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Polk st		" "	"
Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Scott st	No orders necessary	" "	"
Meyer Mercy Mfg. Co., Academy st	" "	" "	"
Chas. Crossley	One belt to be guarded, also fire-escape—erected	" "	"
J. Rummel & Son	No orders necessary	" "	"
J. Rummel & Son, N. J. Railroad ave.	" "	" "	"
C. F. Seitz & Co	To guard belts and shafting	Not complied with	Fair.
G. M. Espenschied	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Albert Seitz	" "	" "	"
David Wolf	" "	" "	"
Wm. H Neary	" "	" "	"
James Fleisch & Co	" "	" "	"
James Robertson	" "	" "	"
C. M. Hedden & Co	" "	" "	"
G. M. Mason	" "	" "	"
Ber ard Daly	" "	" "	"
C. M. Hedden, Park ave	" "	" "	"
Tyler Parmley	" "	" "	"
Carley & Johnson	" "	" "	"
H. Fulcher	" "	" "	"
Thomas Nichols	" "	" "	"
Budich & Zudinsky	" "	" "	"
Fairchilds & Co	To guard pulleys and belts	Not complied with	"
Joseph Mercy	No orders given		"
C. B. Alston	" necessary		"
Jarvis & Co	" "	None given	Fair.
Geo. W Hyde	" "	" "	Good.
E. M. Tichoner	" "	" "	"
Mason & Berg	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Englicth Bros.	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
A. Beesley	" "	" "	"
Wheeler & Russell	" "	" "	Fair.
Kohn & Mercy	" "	Complied with.	Good.
P. McKeon	" "	None given	"
Hermon's	" "	" "	Fair.
George Yule	" "	Complied with.	Good.
McClair & Davis	" "	" "	"
Mork & Romberg	" "	" "	"
Rutan, Pond & Co.	" "	None given	"
Douglass Hat Forming Mill.	" "	Complied with.	"
Pheiffer & Co	" "	" "	"
Oscar Welligerode	To guard pulleys	" "	"
J. C. Herman & Co.	No orders necessary	None given	"
Pierson & Herman	" "	" "	"
Stephens & Co	" "	" "	"
A. J. Kridel	" "	Complied with.	"
Peters & Calhoun Co.	To erect fire-escape—erected		"
R. C. Winter	No orders necessary	None given	"
Demerest & Co.	" "	" "	"
Wm. Crabb	" "	" "	"
E. F. Beck & Son	" "	" "	"
Crane, Calhoun, Barnett & Co	To erect fire-escape on new building	" "	"
F. W. Bonneau	" "	" "	Fair.
S. S. Sargent	To provide belt shifters for tumbling machine	" "	Good.
Buttler & Ward	No orders necessary	" "	"
Henry Whitehouse	" "	Complied with.	"
P. Hayden	" "	None given	"
E. Egan	" "	" "	"
A. Albright	" "	" "	"
Chas. Hass	" "	" "	"
H. Allen Smith	" "	" "	"
Barber, Condit & Morris	" "	" "	"
George Rowland	" "	" "	"
Tomkins & Mandervill	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
Smith Bros.	No orders necessary	" "	"
Kuhnhold & Co	" "	Complied with.	"
John Bea	" "	None given	"
Mahony & Clark	To guard main belt	Complied with.	"
Wm. S. Rich & Co.	No orders necessary	None given	"
Beader, Adamson & Co	" "	" "	"
Wm. Crabb & Co.	" "	Complied with.	"
Newark Star Heel Plate Co.	" "	None given	"
Reynolds & Zahn	" "	" "	"
Albert Smith	" "	" "	"
Sloan & Chace	" "	" "	"
Pomeroy & Son	To guard elevator opening	Not complied with.	"
Krueger Ice Co	No orders necessary	None given	"
Carter, Sloan & Co.		Complied with.	"
Bippart & Co	No orders necessary	None given	"
Krementz & Co	" "	Complied with.	"
Shoemaker, Pickering & Co.	To erect fire-escape—erected	" "	"
M. Krauss	" " "	None given	"
Durand & Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
Day & Clark	" "	" "	"
Thos. G. Brown & Co.	To erect fire-escape—erected	" "	"
Wm. Riker	No orders necessary	" "	"
Wm. C. Edge & Son	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Wm. Rich & Co.	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Kerr & Battan	" "	" "	"
M. Huger	" "	" "	"
Chas. Schutz & Son	" "	" "	"
A. Alling Reeves	" "	" "	"
Champenos & Co	" "	" "	"
Meyhew & Co	" "	" "	"
Elcox & Co	" "	" "	"
Wm. H. Ball & Co.	" "	" "	"
T. W. Adams & Co.	" "	" "	"
Alsop's Jewelry Factory	" "	" "	"
Hayes Bros	" "	" "	"
Charles Knobs	" "	" "	"
D. C. Dodd	" "	" "	"
King & Co	" "	" "	"
James W. Miller	" "	" "	"
Dorrance & Long	" "	" "	"
Uhry & Alworth	" "	" "	"
Block & Bergfels	" "	" "	"
A. Jerolemen	" "	" "	"
Rothschilds	" "	" "	"
L. Basset & Co.	" "	" "	"
J. W. Kitchell & Co	" "	" "	"
J. C. Manderville & Co	" "	" "	"
J. Schwartz	" "	" "	"
Schueffell & Schubacker	" "	" "	"
Hays Brothers	" "	" "	"
D. W. Baker	" "	" "	"
Eastwood & Park	" "	" "	"
Long & Osborn	" "	" "	"
Enos Richardson & Co	" "	" "	"
Albert Heintz	" "	" "	"
Strobel & Crane	" "	" "	"
John Lynck	" "	" "	"
Pickett & Stillwell	" "	" "	"
O. E. Hendricks	" "	" "	"
Ehrlich & Sinnock	" "	" "	"
Sinnock & Sherrill	" "	" "	"
E. D. Regad	" "	" "	"
Blanchard Bros. & Lane	" "	" "	"
J. H. & J. W. Dawson	To erect fire-escape and guard belt and shaft	Not complied with	Fair.
S. Halsey & Son	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Cummings Brothers	" "	" "	"
Hugh Smith	" "	" "	"
Charles Smyth	" "	" "	"
C. H. & J. D. Harrison	" "	" "	"
Patrick Riley	" "	" "	"
R. P. Lister	" "	" "	"
Conroy & Weyrach	" "	" "	"
John Riley	" "	" "	"
Seidenbach & Mahon	" "	" "	"
E. S. Ward	" "	" "	"
Henry Lang	" "	" "	"
Meis & Egner	To guard belts	Complied with.	"
M. Strouse	No orders necessary	None given	"
Smith Bros	" "	" "	"
Loenberg	" "	" "	"
T. P. Howell	To guard three belts	Complied with.	"
J. H. Halsey & Smith	No orders necessary	None given	"
C. W. Meyer & Son	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Robert Dingwell	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
M. J. Halpin	" "	" "	"
Matthew Caffrey	" "	" "	"
Reuben Trier	" "	" "	"
Kanfare & Co	" "	" "	"
Cashion & Flynn	" "	" "	"
J. A. Schaffer	" "	" "	"
Bingham's Leather Works	" "	" "	"
John Moore	" "	" "	"
Newark Kid Works	" "	" "	"
Chas. McEvoy	" "	" "	"
Smith & Co	" "	" "	"
R. G. Solomon	" "	Complied with.	"
H. P. Weitzel	" "	None given	"
Palmer & Smith	" "	" "	"
Louis Meyer	" "	" "	"
Schaffer & Co	" "	" "	"
Albert C. Friedlander	" "	" "	"
John Neider	" "	" "	"
L. M. Smith & Son	" "	" "	"
J. Malloy & Co	" "	" "	"
Weigand & Doerzbacher	" "	" "	"
Wm. R. King	" "	" "	"
Bellingham's Sole Leather	" "	" "	"
Fred. Quimby	" "	" "	Fair.
Thos. V. Johnson	" "	" "	Good.
Newark Steam Laundry	" "	" "	"
American Steam Laundry	" "	" "	"
Sun Laundry	" "	" "	"
Troy City Laundry	To guard fly wheel	Complied with.	"
Union Steam Laundry	No orders necessary	None given	"
Hausbrouck's Laundry	" "	" "	"
Phœnix Lamp Co	" "	" "	"
C. N. Lockwood	" "	" "	"
B. & M. Letter Co	" "	" "	"
F. Moeller	" "	" "	"
J. Hubel	" "	" "	"
Roemer & Co	" "	" "	"
Thos. Sleight	" "	" "	"
Phœnix Lock Co	" "	" "	"
U. S. Lock Washer Co	" "	" "	"
Kellog & Douglass	" "	" "	"
Newark Licorice Works	" "	" "	"
Watts, Campbell & Co	" "	" "	"
Hews & Phillips	" "	" "	"
Gould & Eberhardt	To erect fire-escape	Complied with.	"
E. O Chace	No orders necessary	None given	"
Charles Felder	" "	" "	"
C. H. Redmans	" "	" "	"
George Ohl	" "	" "	"
Atlas Mfg Co	" "	" "	"
John M Hawkens	" "	" "	"
Domestic Sewing Machine Co	" "	" "	"
Tirrells Gas Machine Co	" "	" "	"
John R. Williams	" "	" "	"
W. H. Chapman	" "	" "	"
Skinner & Leary	" "	" "	"
A. B. Pierce & Co	" "	" "	"
Messelbasch & Whittemore	Fire-escape ordered on building	Not complied with.	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
H. C. Clawson	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
A. M. Bowers	" "	" "	"
Seymour & Whitlock	" "	" "	"
J. S. Monday	" "	Complied with.	"
Charles E. Green	" "	" "	"
Edward Yost	" "	None given	"
Smith & Landell	" "	" "	"
C. Currier & Sons	" "	" "	"
C. C. Hay	" "	" "	"
L. H. Watson	" "	" "	"
D. S. Plumb	" "	" "	"
M. Millan & Sons	" "	" "	"
Jeffrey & Thompson	" "	" "	"
Maher & Robertson	" "	" "	"
H. H. Richmond	" "	" "	"
Crane & Co	" "	" "	"
Meeker & Son	" "	" "	"
Woodside Metal and Tin Co	" "	" "	"
Hahne & Co. (merchants)	" "	" "	"
H. L. Plaut (merchant)	" "	" "	"
Van Vliet's Malt House	" "	" "	"
George W. Donaldson	" "	" "	"
Henry Kuntze (rubber goods)	" "	" "	"
Bayley, Fisher & Eichorn	" "	" "	"
H. H. Novelty Co	" "	" "	"
Albert M. Bowers	To guard two belts	" "	"
Newark Nickel Plating Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
T. J. Preston	" "	" "	"
Barnett & Co	" "	" "	"
Hedges' Plumbers' Supplies	" "	" "	"
Chamber & Ansley	" "	" "	"
H. Bidwell	" "	" "	"
Wheeler Manufacturing Co	" "	" "	"
E. R. Carhuff	" "	" "	"
E. D. Wagner Packing House	" "	" "	"
Bailey's Packing House	" "	" "	"
Selby's Packing House	" "	" "	"
Blatt Bros.' Packing House	" "	" "	"
Thos. Atchinson's Packing House	" "	" "	"
Newark Steam Packing Co	" "	" "	"
Reitzel's Pickle Works	" "	" "	"
A. Pierce & Co (purses)	" "	" "	"
Prudential Printing Co	" "	" "	"
Heintz Printing Co	" "	" "	"
Schwartz Printing Co	" "	" "	"
Wm. A. Baker (printing)	" "	" "	"
Greissing & Knodel	" "	" "	"
Feddersen & Feldmeyer	" "	" "	"
Newark Daily Journal	" "	" "	"
Newark Evening News	" "	" "	"
Newark Daily Advertiser	" "	" "	"
Newark Sunday Call	" "	" "	"
Newark Town Talk	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
New Jersey Frieie Zeitung	No orders necessary	" "	"
Deutsche Zeitung	" "	" "	"
D. H. Cranford & Sons, Printing	" "	" "	"
J. L. Hardham (printing)	" "	" "	"
Mathias Plum (printing)	To erect fire-escape	" "	Fair.
Geiger Bros. (printing)	No orders necessary	" "	Good.

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Grover Bros. (printing)	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Holbrook's (printing)	" "	" "	"
Van Aldstine & Shurtz (printing)	" "	" "	"
E. J. Brooks	" "	" "	"
Belcher's Rule Works	" "	" "	"
S. O. Smith	" "	" "	"
C. Roberts	To guard gearing	Complied with.	"
Newark Rivet Works	No orders necessary	" "	"
Tomlinson Spring Co	" "	None given	"
Daniel Deleney (springs)	" "	" "	"
Richardson Bros.	" "	" "	"
Bless & Drake	To guard belts and pulleys	Partly complied with..	Fair.
H. M. Richmond	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Robertson & Leher	" "	" "	"
Basch & Greenfield	" "	" "	"
Tiffany & Co. (silverware)	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
Ettric Art Tile Stove Co.	No orders necessary	" "	"
Newark Pottery	" "	" "	"
Zipps' Pottery	" "	" "	"
F. J. Gerhardt's Pottery	" "	" "	"
F. Meyers (scales)	To guard fly weeel	" "	"
Whitman Saddle Co..	No orders necessary	" "	"
Lowentront's Skate Works	" "	" "	"
Speath Skate Works	" "	" "	"
Harvey Steel Works	" "	Complied with.	"
Newark Steel Works	" "	" "	Fair.
Heinisch's Scissors Works	" "	" "	Good.
Weis & Son's Scissors Works	" "	" "	"
Joseph Mayo (silverware)	" "	None given	"
Wheeler & Shiner (shirts)	" "	" "	"
A. F. Meagher (shirts)	" "	" "	"
C. H. Booth (shirts)	" "	" "	"
Smith's Shirt Factory	" "	" "	"
E. E. Hogan (shoes)	" "	" "	"
Johnson & Murphy	To erect fire-escape and guard shaft..	" "	"
Ober & Miller	" "	" "	"
James A. Bannister	No orders necessary	" "	Best.
John Burger & Bros	" "	" "	Good.
Aug. Lentz	" "	" "	"
Felter Bros	" "	" "	"
A. Schmidt & Co.	" "	" "	"
T. Cort, Jr.	" "	" "	"
A. J. Miller	" "	" "	"
Thomas Wharton	" "	" "	"
L. Boyden (shoes)	" "	" "	"
Fonday's Shoe Factory	" "	" "	"
David Anderson	" "	" "	"
Miller & Rouquett	" "	" "	"
Heller Bros.' Steel Works	" "	Complied with.	"
Central Stamping Co.	" "	" "	"
Phœnix Stamping Co.	" "	None given	"
Woodside Tin and Metal Co..	" "	" "	"
New Jersey Tin and Metal Co	" "	" "	"
C. W. Woodman	" "	" "	"
Congar Tea Tray Co.	" "	" "	"
Stillwell & Co.	" "	" "	"
Dodge & Lyons	" "	" "	"
Mathias Price	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
William Johnson	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Henry Foster	" "	" "	"
Heller Bros	" "	" "	"
F. Wichelhaus	" "	" "	"
C. Osborn	" "	" "	"
Schuerman & Co	" "	" "	"
Newark Edge Tool Co	" "	" "	"
M. Einwechter	" "	" "	"
J. Harding	" "	" "	"
Keiffer Edge Tool Co	" "	" "	"
Clark Thread Co., O. N. T.	" "	Complied with.	Very good.
Geo. B. Jenkinson (trunks)	To provide better fire protection and guard shaft	Partly complied with.	Good.
Simon Bros. (trunks)	No orders necessary	None given	"
Lissa & Co. (trunks)	" "	" "	"
Edgar Farmer (trunks)	" "	" "	"
John Toler & Son	" "	" "	"
Caille & Bolie	" "	" "	"
Raquett Bros	" "	" "	"
George M. Ballard	" "	" "	"
Oscar Barnett	" "	" "	"
Campbell, Lane & Co	" "	" "	"
Ladies' Undergarment Co.	To erect fire-escape—erected	" "	"
Ultramarine Blue Works	No orders necessary	" "	"
Franklin Murphy Varnish Co.	" "	" "	"
Henson Varnish Co	" "	" "	"
John L. Armitage	" "	" "	"
Crescent Watch Case Co	" "	" "	Very good.
Newark Watch Case Co	" "	" "	Good.
American Watch Case Co	To erect fire-escape and guard fly wheel	" "	"
Benfield Watch Co	No orders necessary	" "	Very best.
Pinnel, May & Co	" "	" "	Good.
Essex Watch Case Co	" "	" "	"
A. Miline (watch crowns)	" "	" "	"
Conivisier Wilcox Watch Case Co	" "	" "	Very good.
Progress Watch Co	" "	" "	Good.
C. T. Williamson	" "	" "	"
John Somers & Son	" "	" "	"
J. Hatt's Sons	To erect fire-escape and guard belt	" "	"
Dalrymple & Faitoute	No orders necessary	" "	"
Central Planing Mills	" "	" "	"
Ripley & Son	" "	" "	"
Chapin Hall Lumber Co		" "	"
Newark Planing Co	No orders necessary	" "	"
C. T. Miltz	" "	" "	"
Wm. Kirk	" "	" "	"
F. Callowey		" "	"
Walter H. Van Winkle	No orders necessary	" "	"
J. G. & A. C. Leib	" "	" "	"
M. Danklefsen	" "	" "	"
Swain & Jones	" "	" "	"
Hedden & Sons	" "	" "	"
John B. Oelkers	" "	" "	"
Russell & Sayer	" "	" "	"
George W. Reeve	" "	" "	"
John Taylor	" "	" "	"
Otto Bremtz	" "	" "	"
Chris. Bitz	" "	" "	"
Engelberger V. Barkhorn	" "	" "	"

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

LOCATION AND NAME OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Newark—			
Newark Door Co.	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
Weightman Bros.	" "	" "	"
Ph. Jones & Co	" "	" "	"
Oliver Mfg. Co	" "	" "	"
Crane & Smith	" "	" "	"
National Lock Washer Co.	" "	" "	"
Nonpareil Winker Co.	" "	" "	"
Eagle Winker Co	" "	" "	"
Searls, Randall & Co	" "	" "	"
Orange—			
C. B. Rutan	" "	" "	Best.
Cummings & Mathews	" "	Complied with.	Good.
No Name Hat Co	" "	" "	"
McGall Bros.	" "	" "	"
F. Berg & Co.	" "	" "	"
E. V. Connett	" "	" "	"
Austin Drew & Co.	" "	" "	Fair.
Puff & Youmans	" "	" "	Good.
McChesney & Fisher	" "	" "	"
Long & Co	" "	" "	"
Dougherty & Co.	" "	" "	"
Harrup, Gist & Co	" "	" "	"
J. J. Perrine	" "	" "	"
Dykman & Co	" "	None given	"
A. Brandes	" "	" "	"
Porter, Crofeet & Co.	" "	" "	"
Brannan & Co.	" "	" "	"
Barry, Quinlan & Co.	To erect fire-escape	" "	"
Smith & Sons	No orders necessary	" "	"
Kearscher's	" "	" "	"
James Young & Son	" "	" "	"
T. Walker	" "	" "	"
Stetson & Co. (hats)	" "	" "	"
Jenkins & Dodd	" "	" "	"
John V. Livingston	" "	" "	"
Wm. H. Bulkley	To guard fly wheel—complied	" "	"
G. S. Carter	No orders necessary	" "	"
John H. Gegenheimer	" "	" "	"
James Neil	" "	" "	"
Orange Machine Works	" "	" "	"
S. A. Davis	" "	" "	Fair.
Thos. Cunningham	" "	" "	Good.
Edison's Laboratory	" "	" "	"
Edison's Phonograph Co	To guard one belt	" "	"
Orange Distilled Ice Co.	No orders necessary	" "	"
Orange Chronicle	" "	" "	"
T. O. Engling	" "	" "	"
F. G. Barber	" "	" "	"
P. B. Fairchild	" "	" "	"
Smith & Dodd	" "	" "	"
Thos. S. Post	" "	" "	"
Marquett Bros	" "	" "	
H. G. & H. Gill	To guard pulleys	" "	Good.
C. Manus & Co.	No orders necessary	" "	"
Berg's	" "	" "	Fair.
A. G. Glover	To guard fly wheel	" "	Good.
East Orange—			
Seabury's	No orders necessary	" "	Best.
George Cook	" "	" "	Good.

CHANGES ORDERED AND CONDITION OF FACTORIES—SIXTH DISTRICT—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION OF COMPANY.	CHANGES ORDERED.	Disposition of previous orders.	Health and safety.
Bloomfield—			
P. Hayden	No orders necessary	None given	Good.
James Moffatt	To guard two belts—complied	" "	"
R. S. Grummon	No orders necessary	" "	"
H. K. & T. S. Benson	" "	" "	"
J. Freeman & Co	" "	" "	"
De Lavel Separator Co	" "	" "	"
Combination Rubber Co	" "	" "	"
S. Gilson	" "	" "	"
Ellor, Law & Co	" "	" "	"
Ellor Bros	" "	" "	"
Thompson, Ellor & Co	" "	" "	"
Lister's Medical and Surgical Plaster Co	" "	" "	"
Consolidated Safety Pin Co	" "	" "	Very best.
Franklin—			
Kingsland's Paper Mill	" given	" "	Good.
Montclair—			
United States Printing Co	" necessary	" "	"
Millburn—			
H. Graves	" "	" "	"
F. Fourrat	" "	" "	"
Diamond Paper Mill	To guard belts, shaft and gears	Not complied with	Fair.
A. L. Anderson	" shafting	" "	Good.
Dillon's Hat Factory	No orders necessary	" "	"
Brown's Hat Factory	" "	" "	"
Ward's Hat Factory	" "	" "	"
W. F. & J. H. Wade (pasteboard)	" "	" "	"
J. L. Meeker (pasteboard)	" "	" "	"
Fred. Crane's Chemical Laboratory	To guard shaft and pulley	" "	"
Maplewood Paper Mills	No orders necessary	" "	"
Belleville—			
De Witt Wire Co	No changes necessary	" "	"
P. Hogan	" "	" "	"
Oscar Nenninger	No orders necessary	" "	"
Riverside Rubber Co	" "	" "	"
Eastwood Chemical Co	" "	" "	"
Eastwood Wire Co	" "	" "	"

REPORT OF ACCIDENTS—SIXTH DISTRICT.

LOCATION.	NAME.	NAME OF COMPANY.	NATURE AND RESULT OF ACCIDENT.
Newark..... ..	Peter Riley.....	Newark Licorice Works.....	Fell into a vat of boiling liquid; died.
"	Wm. Pennington...	Ferry, Napier & Co.'s Hat Factory.....	Scalded by falling into a vat of hot water.
"	Sanders Bullivant..	Bellingham's Sole Leather Works.....	Lost fingers on both hands on cutting machine.
"	George Koning.....	Newark Bag Frame Co.....	Lost two fingers on cutting machine.
"	Morris Meyer.....	Lewis Bros.' Cigar Works...	Fell down elevator shaft; sustained internal injuries.
"	Walter Grovert	Clarence Gould's Brass Works.....	Injured on head by roll of tin scrap falling down shaft.
"	Chas. P. Busch.....	Richardson's Saw Works...	Foot crushed by fall of grindstone.
"	Geo. Banning.....	Gould's Brass Works.....	Fell down elevator shaft; fractured ankle.
"	Chas. Kolinsky.....	Tomlinson Spring Co.....	Injured by bursting of grinding stone.
"	Conrad Ley.....	Birentz Wood and Fancy Article Works	Killed by bursting of emery wheel.
"	H. Small.....	Westinghouse Electric Light Works.....	Injured on head from a piece of brass from emery wheel.
Orange	Wm. Logel.....	Fairchild's Wood Works....	Injured in groin by bursting of emery wheel.
"	Silas Mills.....	Neil's Wood Works.....	Lost eye by striking on stem of broken steam valve.
"	Jos. Sigler.....	Orange Machine Works.....	Caught on shaft; internal injuries.
Franklin	Adam Ziesinski.....	Underhill Mfg. Co.....	Caught on shaft; internal injuries.
Belleville.....	Max Sarangesky....	Hogan's Hat Factory.....	Scalded by falling of hot-water kettle in makeshop.
"	Lewis Cohen	Hogan's Hat Factory.....	Scalded by falling of hot-water kettle in makeshop.
"	Heine Resler	Hogan's Hat Factory.....	Scalded by falling of hot-water kettle in makeshop

LITIGATION ARISING FROM THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTY-FIVE HOUR LAW.

LITIGATION ARISING FROM THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTY-FIVE HOUR LAW.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

STATE, HENRY S. PFEIL, Prosecutor, *ads.* LAURENCE T. FELL. } *On Certiorari.*

STATE, THE BENJAMIN ATHA AND ILLINGWORTH COMPANY, *ads.* LAURENCE T. FELL. } *On Certiorari.*

BRIEF FOR PROSECUTORS.

The defendants were sued in the District Court for the penalty claimed to be recoverable under a supplement to the act relating to factories and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of operatives, passed March 23th, 1892. (P. L. 1892, p. 171.)

This act provides as follows:

1. That fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

2. That the periods of employment shall be from seven to twelve

A. M., and from one to six P. M., except on Saturday, when they shall be from seven to twelve.

3. That no person under the age of eighteen years, male or female, and no woman above that age, shall be employed in such factory, workshop or establishment, except during the periods of employment hereinbefore mentioned.

4. That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to persons engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments, or in glass factories.

5. That the employer (and not the employed) shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for violating the provisions of the act.

Neither the District Court nor the Common Pleas attempted to pass upon the constitutionality of the act. They gave judgment on the assumption that it was valid.

My contention is, that it is unconstitutional.

1. It arbitrarily limits the hours during which females of full age may labor, and it is, therefore, contrary to that provision of our State Constitution which declares that "All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

2. It concedes to males the liberty to contract freely in reference to their services. It denies to females engaged in the same business the same right. It is, therefore, a special law, giving to men privileges and immunities which it denies to women. It arbitrarily excludes fruit-canning and glass factories from the sphere of its operation both as to men and women. It thus gives to canning and glass manufacturers and their employes, male and female, privileges and immunities which it denies to all other manufacturers and their employes. (Art. IV., Sec. 7, Subsec. 11, Constitution United States, 14th Amendment.) For canning and glass manufacturers the law fixes no hours of labor. For all others it does. In canning and glass factories women can work what hours they please. In no other factories can they work except during the prescribed hours.

This kind of legislation, which has but recently come into vogue, has already received considerable judicial consideration. But among

the many laws that have come under my notice, no one approaches the act in question in the reckless disregard of the conditions under which the business of manufacturing is carried on. If its provisions should be enforced, it is not too much to assert that it would paralyze the manufacturing interests of the State.

In the first place, it limits the hours of labor without any reference to the needs of the business. An iron and steel factory must keep its furnaces lighted and in operation for months at a time (p. 7, Atha-Illingsworth case). In every factory the fires must be maintained and repaired at other times than during working hours. Some factories—like gas and electric light factories—must be conducted at night, if at all. No regard whatever is paid to these obvious facts. In some, if not most businesses, work is slack at some seasons and brisk at others; and this is not taken into account.

In some of the States, and in England, laws have been passed making 58 or 60 hours or more a week's work, but giving to the operative the right to distribute his time in such manner as to conform to the nature of the occupation; but no such option as this even is given here. These are pertinent considerations even from a legal standpoint, as will appear hereafter.

The legislation is sought to be justified as an exercise of the police power—and the question is, can it be so justified?

"The police power extends," says Judge Redfield, in Thorp *v.* Rutland R. R., 27 Vt. 150, "to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the State, according to the maxim '*sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.*' It being of universal application, it must, of course, be within the range of legislative action to define the mode and manner in which every one may so use his own as not to injure others."

The police power is, therefore, a branch of the legislative power conferred by the Constitution. The court is bound to maintain it in its entirety just as it is bound to maintain all other branches of the legislative power. But the Legislature is not, like the British Parliament, omnipotent. The framers of our Constitution, because they had learned by experience that it was not wise to imitate the British Constitution in that regard, saw fit to put bounds to legislative action. In favor of the liberty of the individual, they saw fit to guarantee to him the enjoyment of certain fundamental rights, which they styled natural and inalienable, and which they put it out of the power of

the legislature to destroy. These rights, viz., the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire property, and to pursue safety and happiness, are, in a constitutional sense, as sacred as the right of the Legislature to make police laws. It is the duty of the court to see that neither is infringed upon. If it should be said that only in a clear case ought the court to declare that a police regulation is invalid because it infringes the right of the individual to enjoy life and to acquire property, I might with equal truth assert that only where it is clear that the constitutional provision which guarantees the enjoyment of life and the acquisition of property is not infringed by a given law ought the court to hold it constitutional; and all the more strongly might I urge this, because it is for the conservation of those fundamental rights alone that government is institnted. The fact is that the court must equally conserve the right of the Legislature to legislate concerning matters of police and the right of the individual to enjoy life and liberty and to acquire property. The constitutional mandate is that the Legislature shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts. This is an important restriction on the right to legislate, but the courts are not eager to find excuses for sustaining a law impairing the obligation of contracts, because it is in derogation of legislative power. What they do is to give to this constitutional provision such a construction as will preserve contract rights unimpaired. And so, I take it, they will give the constitutional provision invoked in the present case a reasonable construction—such a construction as will tend to uphold the liberty of the citizen and will give him substantial protection in his efforts to acquire property and obtain safety and happiness. It must do this or else it must hold that one constitutional provision is superior to and overrides another; a proposition which will hardly be maintained.

If the Constitution has assigned to the Legislature the duty of guarding the Constitution, and seeing that its provisions were executed, the task of the court would be easy. It would say in the present case, as in all other cases, that it is for the Legislature to decide whether the enactment in question is or is not an infringement of Article I. and is or is not deeded as a measure of police and that its judgment on the subject was final. But the Legislature has no such power. That is reserved for the courts. The Legislature cannot, by calling the measure a police regution, make it such. It must be such in reality. The court must judicially find it to be such.

I think I may go further. As the general power of our Legislature to legislate is restrained by all those prohibitory clauses which are found in Article IV., Section 7, of our amended Constitution—such as the clauses which prohibit the granting of divorces, the passing of bills of attainder, and special legislation—so the general power to legislate in respect of police matters is restrained by the clause of the Constitution I am at present considering. Viewed in the abstract, as a question of English parliamentary nomenclature, laws like those passed in the reign of the Henries and of Elizabeth, regulating the place of residence, the food, the dress, and even the cut of the clothes of the subject, are police regulations: but I think I am safe in asserting that they are not such police regulations as our Legislature would in general be competent to pass. But why not? Simply because they would be deemed too restrictive of individual liberty and therefore condemned by the clause I am considering. And such laws would be no more efficacious if prefaced by a preamble to the effect that they were necessary for the maintenance of the public health and morals. But the court could only undertake to declare them unconstitutional by looking at them judicially and considering whether in point of fact they were or they were not inconsistent with the enjoyment of the inalienable rights guaranteed by the first article of the Constitution. It would not be proper, therefore, to read the first section of the first article of our Constitution as if it contained a proviso "that nothing herein contained shall limit or abridge the power of the Legislature to enact police regulations," for then the business of the court would be limited to the consideration of the question of what were deemed to be police regulations at common law, and if this were the question the subject of the English acts, to which I have referred, would undoubtedly be amoung the number.

The court then, in determining the question presented in this case, must endeavor to preserve equally the right of the citizen and the right of the Legislature. If the two rights, in their most compreprehensive form, are in any given case found to conflict—that is, if the boundaries of the one, in a given case, be found to overlap the boundaries of the other—then each must be restricted within a narrower sphere. Neither must be sacrificed to the other.

And here we must observe a distinction. I do not suppose that the boundaries of the two provisions are at all times and under all

circumstances the same. In times of war or pestilence, the just limits of the police power would extend further than in times of peace and health. The Legislature might isolate my house if it contained a typhus or scarlet fever patient. It could not, if its inmates were healthy or were affected by a disease not infectious.

We are now prepared to consider the exact question presented by the facts of this case, and I think that as applied to the facts the boundaries between the two constitutional rights—the right of the Legislature to legislate and the right of the citizen—termed inalienable, can be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by resort to the maxim which Judge Redfield, as I have shown, says is the foundation of the power—"*Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas.*" This might be paraphrased thus: "You may enjoy your own in your own way, provided you do not injure others in so doing." So long as you continue to enjoy your own in your own way, you are protected by Article I., Section 1, of the Constitution—not even the Legislature can touch you. But if in enjoying your own, you intentionally or unintentionally do injury to others, then you may be restrained.

To put two or three homely illustrations:

If you eat too much or too injudiciously and have a headache in consequence, you do not become the subject of legislative interference; but if you contract scarlet fever, and may so communicate the disease to others, you may be restrained of your liberty.

If, being a bookkeeper or a lawyer, you work too much at night, and become sick in consequence, you are still at liberty to pursue those evil courses; but if you are a switchman, and at the request of the company you agree to work continuously twenty hours a day, the Legislature may interfere, because by such action you will endanger the safety of the traveling public.

On this principle all rational factory legislation is easily supportable. The factory owner has no inalienable right to invite others to work in unhealthy surroundings, and even in our own houses we cannot endanger the lives of others by persisting, against law, in maintaining unhealthy sewers and drains.

While extreme cases might be put here, as in the case of almost every other provision of constitutional law which might perplex the inquirer, the practical distinction is sufficiently obvious.

But, conceding the right of the Legislature to protect others against our own acts, it cannot, under the guise of protection, impose unnec-

essary burdens in favor of such others. This is extremely well illustrated in the case of Health Department *v.* Trinity Church, 45 Alb. L. J. 192, where it is held that the church cannot be compelled to provide water faucets and closets on every floor of a tenement-house if it maintains proper ones on the ground floor. See also Ex parte Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 114.

My proposition, then, is that while the Legislature may provide that a certain reasonable number of hours shall, in the absence of special contract, constitute a day's or week's work, it has no power to provide that the individual operative may not contract with his employer (except in such exceptional cases as I have suggested) to labor beyond those hours, for this would be to abridge the right to labor; to take away, *pro tanto*, the right to acquire property.

That the right to acquire property by labor is the constitutional right of the citizen, is beyond all question. Thus, Adam Smith says, in his "Wealth of Nations" (b. 1, ch. 10, pt. 2): "The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder him in employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. It is a manifest encroachment upon the just liberty both of the workman and of those who might be disposed to employ him. As it hinders the one from working at what he thinks proper, so it hinders the others from employing whom they think proper;" and Herbert Spencer says, "Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties compatible with the possession of like liberty by every other man."

Judge Andrews, in Bertholf *v.* O'Reilly, 74 N. Y. 515, uses this language: "The main guarantee of private rights against unjust legislation is found in that memorable clause in the bill of rights that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This guarantee is not construed in any narrow or technical sense. The right to life may be invaded without its destruction. One may be deprived of his liberty in a constitutional sense without putting his person in confinement. Property may be taken without manual interference therewith, or its physical destruction. The right to life includes the right of the individual to his

body in its completeness, and without dismemberment; the right to liberty, the right to exercise the faculties, and to follow a lawful avocation for the support of life; the right of property, the right to acquire property and enjoy it in any way consistent with the equal rights of others and the just exactions and demands of the State."

On a question of this sort, we cannot look to English precedents, for Parliament is omnipotent. Parliament may not only deprive a man of his right to contract, but it may, and it frequently has, deprived a man of liberty and life, and the court, which is the mere agent of Parliament, must respect its mandate. Our bill of rights was framed for the very purpose of putting limits to this legislative omnipotence.

In Cooley Con. Lim. 744 (6th Ed.), it is said: "The general rule undoubtedly is that any person is at liberty to pursue any lawful calling, and to do so in his own way, not encroaching upon the rights of others. This general rule cannot be taken away. It is not competent, therefore, to forbid any person, or class of persons, whether citizens or resident aliens, offering their services in lawful business, or to subject others to penalties for employing them."

The following cases illustrate this statement of the law:

Re Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98; People *v.* Marx, 99 N. Y. 377; People *v.* Gillson, 109 N. Y. 389; State *v.* Goodwill, 33 W. Va. 179 (6 L. R. A. 621); State *v.* Fire Creek Co., 33 W. Va. 188 (6 L. R. A. 359); Barbier *v.* Connolly, 113 U. S. 31; Munn *v.* Illinois, 94 U. S. 124–142; Goodcharles *v.* Wigemen, 113 Pa. St. 431; Millet *v.* People, 117 Ill. 294; Ramsey *v.* People, (Ill.) 17 L. R. A. 853; Frorer *v.* People, (Ill.) 16 L. R. A. 492; Com. *v.* Perry, (Mass.) 14 L. R. A. 325; Ex parte Kuback, 85 Cal. 284; Tideman on Lim. of Police Power, §§ 86, 176, 178.

But even if it should be conceded that the Legislature has the right to impose some limitations on the hours of labor, those limitations must be reasonable limitations; such as tend to promote and not to destroy the constitutional right of the citizen to acquire property and obtain safety and happiness. Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U. S. 356, 371. Said the Supreme Court of the United States in Mugler *v.* Kansas, 123 U. S. 624: (See page 661.) "The courts are not bound by mere forms, nor are they to be misled by mere pretenses. They are at liberty—indeed, are under a solemn duty—to look at the substance of things whenever they enter upon the inquiry whether the Legis-

lature has transcended the limits of its authority. If, therefore, a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals or the public safety have no real or substantial relation to those objects or is a palpable invasion of the rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the courts to so adjudge, and thereby give effect to the Constitution." And in the Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. on p. 106, Justice Field said: "It is one of the privileges of every American citizen to adopt and follow such lawful industrial pursuit not injurious to the community as he may see fit, without unreasonble molestation."

But here the provision of the law is in the highest degree unreasonble. It prescribes a rule destructive of some of the most valuable industries of our State. If a legal day's work can only be performed between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 and 6 o'clock P. M., many industries must be abandoned and the operatives deprived of their means of livelihood. Other industries must be so hampered that their abandonment in this State is only a question of time. Here we have not reasonable regulation, but unreasonable restraint, whose tendency is destruction of lawful avocation. Besides, the Legislature takes no account of seasons, no account of the health and comfort of the operatives, nor the necessities of business.

If regulation of the hours of labor and prohibition to labor beyond those hours is within the scope of legislation, it must be so, because it will tend to promote the health and well-being of the operatives. There are many occupations which must be pursued, if at all, between 12 and 1 o'clock noon, and after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday after 12 o'clock. To prescribe that operatives shall not work at those times is to prescribe that they shall not work at all in those occupations. But the power of the Legislature, giving it its widest scope, is confined to regulation and does not extend to prohibition. As was said in one of the cases in our reports, "prohibition and regulation range within different spheres." Conceding, which I do not, that the Legislature may say to me "you shall not work in a zinc or lead factory, because the gaseous fumes are unwholesome," certainly it cannot say so in the case of an occupation which is innocuous, because that is directly in the teeth of Article I., Section 1, and there being as a matter of fact, no question of health or public security involved, the legislation is not a real—certainly not a reasonable—exercise of the police power. The utmost extent to which the power of

the Legislature can be pushed by its most zealous advocates, is that it may interfere with the citizen's enjoyment of liberty, and with his acquisition of property by imposing reasonable restraints upon them.

If it be asserted that it may likewise impose unreasonable restraints, then Article I., Section 1, is meaningless, and had better be taken out of the Constitution. It is not for the Legislature to assert that there is a reasonable relation between the provisions of the law and the public health, or the public safety; the court must be able to see that such a relation really exists. If it does not really exist, the court is bound to give that protection which the Constitution gives by its first article. Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U. S. 371.

But the very act under review is proof that in the view of the Legislature there was no necessary connection between work done after 12 o'clock on Saturday and 6 o'clock on other days and the health of operatives. For if there was, on what ground can the exclusion of fruit-canning and glass factories from its operation be justified?

But the act is bad in another respect. It arbitrarily excepts fruit-canning and glass factories from its operation, both as to men and women. If fifty-five hours ought to constitute a week's work in the case of other manufactories, why should it not in case of fruit-canning and glass factories? Is it not quite as important to operate steel factories during the whole of the twenty-four hours as glass or canning factories? Again, if women may contract to work in these latter, *ad libitum*, why may they not in other factories?

In this regard the act is a clear violation of the State Constitution, Article IV., Section 7, Subsection 11, which forbids the passing of special laws granting to any individual any exclusive privilege or immunity, and of the Federal Constitution (14th amendment), which forbids a State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

That women are citizens, is declared by the Federal Constitution itself—"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." They are equally within the protection of the Federal and State Constitutions. If the ground of the exercise of the police power in case of males be *sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas*, it is equally so as to women. I apprehend that a woman over the age of twenty-one has the same right to direct her own

movements in her own way that a man has. Can the Legislature select her employment for her or prescribe her diet or her clothing? It is said in Massachusetts that it may prescribe how many hours she may labor in a factory in any one week, and this on the ground that "such legislation may be maintained as a health or police regulation." Com. *v.* Hamilton Man. Co., 120 Mass. The case is opposed in principle to the later cases I have cited—even to the later case in Massachusetts (Com. *v.* Perry, *supra*), and it is only an authority that the Legislature may pass a general law which is reasonable. It does not affect the present case, which is a special law, whose provisions are palpably and utterly unreasonable. The principle was not discussed, and the court rested itself simply upon the course of adjudications in Massachusetts. The finding would have applied equally to men.

And what is the inevitable consequence of sustaining this legislation? If female operatives in factories may be restrained of their liberty to work and contract, so may shop girls; so may domestic servants. It is perfectly competent for the Legislature on this principle to enact that our servants shall begin work at seven and cease at six.

And I cannot understand, as a mere question of constitutional power, why a woman's health should be more the subject of legislative care than a man's, or that she should be restrained from contracting where he is not. If the Legislature may arbitrarily curtail the hours a woman may work it discriminates against her, and erects a barrier against her competing with man even in those light occupations for which she is naturally better fitted than he is. But the end of the Constitution is to put all on an equality.

I respectfully submit, therefore, that the act in question is unconstitutional as to persons above the age of twenty-one.

So far as minors are concerned, while I concede that the Legislature may, in general, regulate their hours of labor, I submit that in the case of the law under review the Legislature would never have passed it in its present form as to minors alone. It would have allowed them to regulate their hours, to some extent at least, according to the nature of the business in which they were engaged. To have done otherwise would have been to have almost abolished apprenticeships in some businesses (see evidence of Mr. Atha, Mr. Pfeil and Mr. Jenkinson). It would at least have given the Labor Inspector a reasonable discretion to regulate those hours.

The case then comes within the familiar rule that a law void in

part is void *in toto*, if the court can see that its different provisions are so interdependent that one part would not have been passed in its actual form without the other. Besides, even as to minors, the law is special.

FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

February Term, 1893.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

LAURENCE T. FELL, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTOR, Defendant, *ads.* HENRY S. PFEIL, Prosecutor.	*On Certiorari to the Essex Common Pleas Court.*
LAURENCE T. FELL, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTOR, Defendant, *ads.* THE BENJAMIN ATHA AND ILLINGWORTH COMPANY, Prosecutor.	*On Certiorari to the Essex Common Pleas Court.*

BRIEF OF JOSEPH A. BEECHER FOR DEFENDANT IN CERTIORARI.

I.

The litigation in these cases arises by reason of the following act, P. L. 1892, p. 171:

"A Further Supplement to an act entitled 'A general act relating to factories and workshops and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of the operatives,' approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

"1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That on and after the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, workshop or establishment where

the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on; and that the periods of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the evening, of every working day, except Saturday, upon which last-named day the period of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That no person under the age of eighteen years, male or female, and that no woman above that age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment, except during the periods of employment hereinbefore mentioned; *provided*, that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments, or in any factory engaged in the manufacture of glass.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That the inspector of factories shall investigate any reported violation of the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is a supplement, after it has been discovered by him or brought to his notice, and may proceed against the violator or violators in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That any manufacturer or other employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the same way and for the same purpose as prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

"Approved March 23d, 1892."

II.

FACTS ESTABLISHED BY THE EVIDENCE.

The following facts, clearly established by the evidence in the cases, are undisputed:

In the case of Henry S. Pfeil, the proof is, that he was a clothing manufacturer, resident and carrying on that business in the city of Newark at the time mentioned in the state of demand, and for a considerable period before and after that time; that he then was the employer of about one hundred and fifty persons of various ages; that ninety to one hundred of these persons were females; that about fifteen of such females were under the age of twenty-one years; that ten of them were girls under the age of eighteen years; that about fifty of the whole number of persons were hired by the week and

paid weekly wages; that some of them were employed by the day and paid by the day; that a considerable number were employed as piece-workers and were paid by the piece; that the employer compelled all his employes to work in conformity with the rules and regulations of the factory, which required them to labor at their work at least fifty-eight hours every week; that for and during the whole week beginning on Monday, July 11th, 1892, and ending Saturday, July 16th, 1892, both days inclusive, all the said employes did so work (Case, pp. 5 to 15); that the engineer worked for a much longer time than fifty-eight hours during that week (Case, p. 7); that he began work every day at 6 o'clock in the morning and stopped at 12 o'clock noon, and began work again at 12:30 o'clock noon and continued at work up to 6:30 o'clock in the evening; that all this was true of every day of the week in question, beginning on the 11th of July and ending on the 16th of July, 1892; that among others who were so employed and worked the whole of that week were Magnus Hoffman, an adult male person (Case, p. 20); Peter Johnson, an adult male person (Case, p. 24); Maria Shannon, an adult female (Case, p. 26), and Carrie Herter, a minor, under the age of eighteen and over the age of twelve years (Case, p. 27), and that each of these persons, and many others employed in the said factory, worked on the Saturday of that week from 7 o'clock in the forenoon to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE BENJAMIN ATHA CO. CASE.

In the case of The Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, the proof is that defendant in the suit was a corporation of this State at the time of the alleged offense, and for a considerable period before and after that time, carrying on the business of manufacturing steel in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex, and in the town of Harrison, in the county of Hudson; that the company required a number of its employes to work in shifts, which were alternated weekly—one shift working eleven hours a day for a week and the other shift working the remaining thirteen hours of the night for the same week, those men who had so worked eleven hours during the day taking the thirteen-hour shift the following week, and thus the steel-making department of the factory was carried on for the whole twenty-four hours of every day, and also on Sundays (Case,

pp. 7 to 8); that the men on the day shift worked from 7 o'clock in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the evening of every day, without any fixed time for rest at noon between 12 and 1 o'clock (Case, p. 13); that on Saturdays the work was usually for eleven and thirteen hours, as on other days, but sometimes the hands quit between 3 and 4 o'clock on that day (Case, p. 14); that in the Harrison mill the company's seven hundred employes worked fifty-nine hours a week, and did for the week in question, beginning on the 11th of July, 1892, and ending on the 16th of July, 1892, and that these were the regular working hours in the Newark mill also; that it was a rule and regulation of the company, both there and in Newark, with which compliance was required, that only one-half an hour could be taken for the noonday rest in either, or any part of either, of the mills, which half hour is from 12 noon to 12:30 o'clock, and at this hour they were required to begin work (Case, p. 18); that many of the hands were employed and paid weekly, and the piece-work hands were also paid weekly (Case, pp. 19 and 20); that about twenty boys were employed in the Harrison mill between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, and also ten children between sixteen and eighteen years; that at least thirty-five of the men in the Harrison mill worked fifty-eight hours a week there (Case, p. 26); that James Carr and Patrick Ward, of full age, worked more than fifty-five hours; that Charles Weir and a lad named Sanderson, between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, so worked on Saturday, July 16th, 1892 (Case, p. 27), besides four boys, whose names were to be given but could not then be recalled, between sixteen and seventeen years of age (Case, p. 29), and that all these facts relating to the employment of any of these several people include the week in question between the 11th and 16th of July, 1892, both dates inclusive.

These facts show a violation of the act in question beyond any possibility of doubt.

Several reasons for a reversal of the courts below are set forth in the State of the Case, pp. 1 and 2, all of which seem altogether insufficient, except the last two. These relate to constitutional questions, and, it is admitted, are of great interest and importance to the people of this State.

No more than a brief reply will be given to the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth reasons, as they are deemed unsound, and do not go to the merits of the case. The real issues are presented by the seventh and eighth reasons, and will be carefully considered.

III.

THE PROSECUTOR'S REASONS FOR REVERSAL.

The first reason the prosecutor gives for reversal is that "the state of demand does not set forth a cause of action under the act of March 23d, 1892 (Pamph. L., p. 171)." Pfeil Case, p. 1, l. 15.

This reason is insufficient; the state of demand (Case, pp. 2 to 5) is sufficient and certain. The allegations are explicit as to time, place and persons, and properly charge the defendants with the offense under the statute. The proofs sustain the allegations completely and fully.

But if the demand was insufficient, the coming in of defendants and offering testimony and making a full defense upon the merits, cures any defects in the pleadings.

Also, the case having been tried on its merits, any defects in the pleadings may be amended here by the court, that do not prejudice the defendants.

There is, and has been, no pretense that the defendants were in any manner prejudiced at the trial by any supposed defects in the state of demand.

IV.

The second reason given is: "The state of demand does not set out with sufficient certainty the ground of complaint under said act."

This reason is answered by what is said above in reply to the first reason of the prosecutors. (Pfeil Case, p. 1, l. 20.)

V.

The third reason given is: "The said act of the Legislature is so uncertain as to be incapable of being executed, and is therefore void." (Pfeil Case, p. 1, l. 20.)

This reason is wholly insufficient. The court, upon such construction as is justified by law, can easily see that no difficulty of which the court has legal proof, or will take judicial notice, can arise to the prosecutors in complying with the law. They can carry on their business subject to regulation by this act. It does not prevent, but

regulates. The State Legislature has ample power to regulate all kinds of business, and continually exercises it in every direction. The act is very plain. There seems to be no uncertainty about it. The labor is to be performed within the prescribed periods of each day. Language could hardly be made more certain.

VI.

The fourth reason given is: "The said act fails to provide for any disposition of the penalty, or to state for whose use the penalty is sued; nor does the act of 1885, to which the act of 1892 refers, so provide. The said act of 1892 is consequently uncertain and void." (Pfeil Case, p. 1, l. 24.)

This reason is a matter of no concern to the prosecutors. They have no right to say where the penalty shall go. All they have to do is to pay it to the plaintiff or his attorney of record in the suit. The disposition of the penalty is a matter beyond the prosecutors' control. A person who has infringed the law cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong.

The action is brought to recover the penalty for the use of the State, and the State would in any event be entitled to the same if no one else had a lawful right. The statute, however, directs it to the State's treasury, by the fifteenth section of the act of 1884. Rev. Sup., p. 408, § 15; P. L. 1884, p. 200, § 1.

The act of 1892, P. L. 171, is a further supplement to the act of 1885, P. L. 212. Section 4 of the act of 1892 provides that the penalty imposed is "to be recovered in the same way and for the same purpose as prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement."

The fifteenth section of the act of 1885 provides that the penalty for a violation of its provisions is "to be recovered in an action of debt in any District Court," * * * and "that such action shall be prosecuted by and in the name of the Inspector of Factories."

Section 1 of the act of 1884, P. L. 200, is a supplement to the act of 1878, P. L. 169, and this supplement of 1884 makes it the duty of the Factory and Workshop Inspector and Deputy Inspectors "to enforce the provisions of this act and all other laws relating to the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and to the employment, safety, protection and compulsory attendance at school of minors, and to institute all suits or actions in the name of the Inspector, as in the

fifth section hereof provided" (which fifth section enacts that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the Inspector), "for the violation of any of the provisions of this act or the act to which this act is a supplement, and in case of judgment for the penalty in any such suits so instituted, the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State, to be used to defray the necessary expenses of the Inspector and his Deputies."

It is therefore the duty of the defendant in *certiorari* to prosecute violators of the act of 1892 in his own name, and it follows that he is entitled to the penalty. Being an agent of the State any recovery by him would be to the use of the State and go into the general treasury.

This would be so, even though the court should hold that the provisions of Section 1 of the act of 1884, P. L. 200, by which the money is to "be paid into the treasury of the State to be used to defray the necessary expenses of the Inspector and his Deputies," does not apply.

It has been held in this court, in the case of Campbell *v.* Board of Pharmacy, 16 Vr. 241, at p. 243, that "where a certain penalty is given by a statute, the person to whom it is given shall have debt for it by construction of law." The court cites an English case which holds that "whenever an act of Parliament creates a duty or obligation to pay money, an action will lie for its recovery, unless the act contains some provision to the contrary." There is in this case no provision to the contrary.

In the case of Campbell *v.* Board of Pharmacy, the action was brought by that Board in the District Court to recover a penalty, and the court said: "The part of this section which is thought to bring it within the constitutional prohibition was not necessary to give the District Court jurisdiction of this suit. The section provides that any person doing the designated acts shall be liable to a penalty of a certain sum, to be sued for and recovered by the Board of Pharmacy. In these enacting words is contained everything that is necessary to an action by the Board for the penalty specified. In a certain event an obligation is created to pay to the Board a certain sum of money; and whenever the penalty is incurred the Board may sue for it, in an appropriate form of action, and in any court of competent jurisdiction, without any words expressly giving an action. Debt lies for the

penalty of a by-law, though it be not said by what action it shall be recovered."

Campbell *v.* Board of Pharmacy, 16 Vr. 241, at 243 (1883); Evernham *v.* Hulit, 16 Vr. 53 (1883); In re Haynes, Mayor of Newark, 25 Vr. 14, at 24 (1891).

VII.

The fifth reason given is: "The act of 1892 refers to the act of 1885 as prescribing the mode of recovering the penalty therein prescribed. The section of the act of 1885 therein referred to (Section 15) has been changed, and it is not competent for the Legislature to revive that section by reference merely. Such revival is contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only. (Pfeil Case, p. 1, l. 29.)

This reason has no force. The court is entirely familiar with the law on this subject, by a continuous succession of decisions covering the question, and embracing a period of ten or fifteen years last past. It does not attempt to revive—it merely prescribes a means or form of procedure for obtaining and appropriating a penalty by reference to an existing law. It can lawfully do that. Even this was not necessary, for the right of the Inspector to bring the action gave him the right also to use any appropriate means permitted by the law to be used by others in recovering penalties in similar cases.

This question, however, seems to be settled against the contention of the prosecutors, stated in their fifth reason, and is not considered open to discussion here, this court having, more than once, decided the point now raised. The Court of Errors and Appeals has also, lately, unanimously reversed the only opinion in this court that supported the ground taken by the prosecutors. Bradley & Currier *v.* Loving, 25 Vr. 227 (1892); Bradshaw *v.* Wallace, 25 Vr. 175 (1891); Campbell *v.* Board of Pharmacy, 16 Vr. 241 (1883); Evernham *v.* Hulit, 15 Vr. 53 (1883); In re Haynes, Mayor of Newark, 25 Vr. 14, at 24 (1891).

VIII.

The sixth reason given is: "The act does not prohibit males above eighteen years of age from working or agreeing to work beyond the hour specified." (Pfeil Case, p. 2, l. 18.)

Here is a question of construction, and the court will give to the language of the act such a meaning as the words will justify, in conformity with settled rules.

I contend, for the purpose of this suit, that the natural and proper construction of the words of the act prohibit the employment of any person whomsoever, by the persons named, other than for the hours and within the hours mentioned in the act, as stated by me on pages 2 to 4 of printed Case of Pfeil.

The first section of the act declares that "fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work, &c., and that the periods of employment shall be from 7 to 12, and from 1 to 6 every working day, except Saturday," when work shall cease at noon.

Thus, a Saturday half-holiday is secured to all employes in the designated employments, and a ten-hour work-day the rest of the week.

IX.

REGULATION AS DISTINGUISHED FROM PROHIBITION.

The seventh reason given is: "The act of 1892 is unconstitutional, because it deprives employer and employed of the right of defending and enjoying life and liberty and acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness. I quote the words of our Constitution." (Pfeil case, p. 2, l. 5.)

The prosecutors, in this reason, invoke the declaration of Article I., Section 1, of the Constitution of this State, for the protection of their rights and those of their employes, to the enjoyment of life, liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

If this declaration is the law of this State, it certainly is not in any manner infringed by the act in question. No one is deprived of liberty; or of acquiring property; or of possessing property; or of protecting property; or of pursuing safety and happiness.

Article I., Section 1, does not deny to the Legislature the right to pass the act of 1892. On the contrary, it sustains that body in their discretion as to what will promote the safety and happiness of the people.

The Legislature has adjudged that this act does promote these things, and this court has no power to substitute its discretion in place

of that conferred on the law-making body, although it might be able to provide a better law than the one the Legislature has seen fit to pass.

It is to be particularly noticed that there is an important principle of law that governs and controls this case under the provisions of both the State and the United States Constitutions.

It is the principle of regulation as distinguished from prohibition.

The State Legislature has the power to regulate the time, place and mode of carrying on any business, although it may have none whatever to prohibit the same from being carried on at all.

It, likewise, has the same power to regulate the "employment, safety, health and work-hours of the operatives," in certain designated kinds of business.

This distinction between what is within and what is without the power of the Legislature in matters of this kind, is clear and strong in all the cases on this subject, decided by the State and United States courts, as will be found by an examination of the citations and quotations in this brief.

In conformity with the principle of regulation stated under this reason, the Legislature has sought to promote the safety, health, happiness and welfare of the persons designated, by regulating their employment in this State, in accordance with an enlightened and humane policy, especially towards young persons and females.

It says to the employer, whether a person or a corporation: "You may take all you can fairly get of the labor, skill and industry of your employes, within ten hours of every day and for five hours every Saturday. Beyond that you shall not go. The remainder of the day and night, and the Saturday half-holiday, belong to your employe himself, his family and the community. He may use that time for leisure, rest, recreation, reading, study, travel, or in any lawful manner whatever that he pleases, or in doing nothing at all."

We venture to suggest that it is an erroneous notion in these days to suppose that the wage-worker in manufacturing establishments was somehow created for the sole and exclusive benefit of his employer, with the privilege of remaining on this planet for a few years, to be practically attached to swift-moving machinery for a large portion of nearly every day during that time, almost as much a part of it as if he were made of inanimate instead of animate matter, with power to think and feel, enjoy and suffer.

The framers of our Constitution appear, however, to have entertained, theoretically at least, a more just regard for the rights and welfare of the common people, and the attention of the learned counsel for the prosecutors is directed to a provision of that instrument which, by some strange inadvertence, he appears to have overlooked and wholly neglected to make use of, although it is to be found in the clause immediately following the one upon which he relies and gives as his seventh reason for reversal. It is commended with becoming modesty to all concerned and is as follows:

"2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it." State Constitution, Article I., Section 2.

CASES UNDER THE SEVENTH REASON.

Acts of the Legislature can only be set aside when some radical principle is violated, and not because such acts are unjust, impolitic or oppressive. State *v.* Branin, 3 Zab. 484, at 495 (1852); Greenville *v.* Seymour, 7 C. E. Gr. 458, at 460 (1871).

In the case of Martin *v.* Martin, 5 C. E. Gr. 421 (1870), the court held that "The power of regulating contracts is left with the States, and includes declaring what shall be a legal tender." The court said, at p. 422, "That its only duty, in a case that had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, would be to submit to it as authority, and that it would not feel at liberty to discuss the principles on which its decision was founded." Zabriskie, Chancellor, in this case, goes into a learned discussion of the powers of the States under the Federal Constitution. Martin *v.* Martin, 5 C. E. Gr. 421 (1870).

The court say in the case of Bennett *v.* Bennett, 2 Beas. 114–118 (1860): "The relative rights of parent and child are all under the control and regulation of municipal laws. They may and must declare how far the right and control of the parent shall extend over the child, how they shall be exercised and where they shall terminate. They have determined at what age the right of the parent to the services of the child shall cease, and what shall be an emancipation from his control. The statute is not unconstitutional as a violation of the

vested rights of the husband in his child." Bennett *v.* Bennett, 2 Beas. 114, at 118 (1860).

In the case of Glidden *v.* Strupler, 52 Pa. St. 400 (1866), it was held that "A married woman has no capacity to contract for the sale of her land or to convey it, except in the precise statutory mode. At law *femes covert* have no capacity to make contracts. Their contracts are nullities, and in this respect equity follows the law." Glidden *v.* Strupler, 52 Pa. St. 400 (1866); Miller *v.* U. S., 14 Ct. of Cl. 200 (1878).

In the case of Bennett *v.* Boggs, 1 Bald. C. C. Rep. 60, at 74 (1830), the court say: "We cannot declare a legislative act void because it conflicts with our opinion of policy, expediency or justice. We are not the guardians of the rights of the people of a State, unless they are secured by some constitutional provision which comes within our judicial cognizance. * * * In determining what is the law of New Jersey we must look first to its Constitution, which is a supreme law." And at page 75: "There is no paramount and supreme law which defines the law of nature, or settles those great principles of legislation which are said to control State Legislatures in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by the people in the Constitution. If it is once admitted that there exists in this court a power to declare a State law void, which conflicts with no constitutional provision—if we assume the right to annul them for their supposed injustice or oppressive operation—we become the makers and not the expounders of constitutions, * * * a direct usurpation of legislative powers, and a flagrant violation of the duty enjoined on us by the judiciary act." Bennett *v.* Bogg, 1 Bald. C. C. Rep. 60, at 74 and 75 (1830).

The following case of Commonwealth *v.* Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 120 Mass. 383 (1876), is directly in point upon a statute of that State, substantially the same as the second section of the Fifty-five Hour law of this State, and contained the following provision:

"No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no woman above that age, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation in any manufacturing establishment in this Commonwealth, more than ten hours in any one day," except in certain cases, and that "in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty per week."

The court held, "The statute of 1874, C. 221, prohibiting the employment of all persons under the age of eighteen, and of all women,

from laboring in any manufacturing establishing more than sixty hours per week, violates no contract of the Commonwealth implied in the granting of a charter to a manufacturing company."

"The statute of 1874, C. 221, prohibiting the employment of all persons under the age of eighteen, and of all women, from laboring in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty hours per week, violates no right reserved under the Constitution to any individual citizen, and may be maintained as a health or police regulation."

"A law which merely prohibits a woman being employed in any manufacturing establishment more than a certain number of hours per day or week, does not violate her right to labor as many hours per day or week as she may see fit, and is within the power of the Legislature to enact." Commonwealth *v.* Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 120 Mass. 383 (1876).

In the case of Commonwealth *v.* Osborne Mill, 130 Mass. 33 (1880), a criminal complaint was made under a statute similar to the "Fifty-five Hour law" of this State, and the complaint was quashed on the ground that it did not set forth a cause of action, but the court say that "the object of the statute is to protect the rights and regulate the hours of labor of those permanently employed in laboring in manufacturing establishments as workmen, or hands, as they are popularly called." The act provides that "no minor under the age of eighteen years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed more than ten hours in any one day." No question as to the validity of the statute was raised in the case. Commonwealth *v.* Osborne Mill, 130 Mass. 33 (1880).

The case of Lusk v. Hotchkiss, 37 Conn. 219 (1870), is not in point, because the statute provides that "eight hours of labor performed in any one day, by any one person, shall be deemed a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties."

In our act the law is very different, inasmuch as it fixes not only the time when the labor shall be performed under it, but it provides that fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, &c., and that the periods of employment shall be from 7 o'clock, &c. Lusk *v.* Hotchkiss, 37 Conn. 219 (1870).

In the case of Palmer *v.* Chaytor, 4 L. R., Q. B. 209 (1869), the court held that the employment of a certain child under the age of eleven years, for more than six and one-half hours per day, was a violation of the Factory act, and that the conviction was right, the

statute prohibiting the employment of children under the age of eleven years in a factory for more than six and one-half hours in any one day. Palmer *v.* Chaytor, 4 L. R., Q. B. 209 (1869); Morgan *v.* Omnibus Co., 12 L. R., Q. B. Div. 201 (1883).

In the case of Ryder *v.* Mills, 3 Exch. W. H. & G. 853 (1849), the court, speaking through Parke, B., said that females had been clearly put on the same footing as young persons in the act regulating their employment.

This is a very instructive presentation and construction of the English Factory acts of 1849, limiting the hours of labor and bearing directly upon the question of the limitation of hours under the Fifty-five Hour law of this State. The case contains a schedule and a statement of facts in a proceeding that appears to be one of the earliest under the Factory acts of England. It also contains a copy of the said act construed, and shows how far in advance of us the English people and their courts have been in regard to the protection, by regulation of work-hours of children, young people and females. No question is made in this case as to the right of Parliament to regulate the hours of labor of all persons, but, on the contrary, the court clearly indicates the view that such regulation was not only lawful but proper.

Parke, B., at p. 867, says: "These acts must be construed according to the established rules for the construction of statutes. In a court of law we have only to ascertain the meaning of the words used by the Legislature, and when that is ascertained we have to carry it into effect, and we are not to inquire whether the enactments are dictated by sound policy or not. That question is exclusively for the consideration of Parliament." Ryder *v.* Mills, 3 Exch. W. H. & G. 853 (1849).

In the case of Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S. 252, at 268, the court say: "We choose rather to plant ourselves on what we consider impregnable positions. They are these: that a State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial limits as any foreign nation, where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States; that by virtue of this, it is not only the right, but the bounden and solemn duty of a State to advance the safety, happiness and prosperity of its people, and to provide for its general welfare by any and every act of legislation which it may deem to be conducive

to these ends, where the power over the particular subject or the manner of its exercise is not surrendered or restrained in the manner just stated, namely, by the Constitution and laws of the United States. See also Gibbons *v.* Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1, 203; Gilman *v.* Philadelphia, 3 Wall. 713; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall. 462; United States *v.* De Witt, 9 Wall. 41; United States *v.* Cruikshank, 92 U. S. 542. Unless restrained by their own Constitutions, State Legislatures may enact statutes to control and regulate all organizations, drilling and parading of military bodies and associations, except those which are authorized by the militia laws of the United States." (Head-note, p. 253.) Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S. 252, at 268 (1885).

CASES ON THE "EIGHT HOUR" AND "TRUCK ACT."

There are many acts of a character similar to our act of 1892, among which are the "Truck Acts" of England and the various States of this country, that have been uniformly sustained by the courts of the States and United States and of England.

In the case of Hancock *v.* Yaden, decided in the Supreme Court of Indiana, at the November term, 1889, 121 Ind. 366, the court held that a contract by a minor, waiving his right to demand and receive his wages in lawful money, as provided by the statute, and agreeing in lieu thereof to accept goods, wares and merchandise, to be void, and the statute, Sections 1599 and 1610, Elliott's Supplement, to be constitutional. Hancock *v.* Yaden, 121 Ind. 366 (1889.)

In the case of Terre Haute Railroad Company *v.* Baker, 30 N. E. Rep. 431 (Ind.), 1892, it was held that a statute was valid requiring every company, corporation or association, in the absence of any written contract to the contrary, to make full payment, in money, to its employes engaged in manual or mechanical labor, at least once in every calendar month, and provided a penalty and attorney's fees for failure to do so.

Here is a case where the State Constitution and the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States would clearly apply, if either one of them could be invoked against the legislative power of the statute to regulate its own affairs in its discretion, for the reason that this act requires some persons to pay wages every month, whereas other persons are not required to do so, and any argument which can be urged against the Fifty-five Hour law of this State on this ground,

can be offered against that act, which the highest court of the State held to be valid. Terre Haute Railroad Co. *v.* Baker, 30 N. E. Rep. 431 (Ind.), 1892.

The case of Smith *v.* Lockwood, 13 Barb. 209 (1852), was an action instituted by journeymen sawmakers of the city of New York, as plaintiffs, against a contractor, for violating the provisions of the act of December 14th, 1847, "for the better regulation of county and State prisons of the State," whereby it was provided that no convict sentenced to imprisonment in either of the State prisons should be permitted to work therein at any other mechanical trade than that which he had learned and practiced previous to his conviction.

The proceeding was an application to restrain the defendants from instructing convicts in the trade of sawmaking, and the court held that the case did not show enough to entitle the plaintiffs to damages or to an injunction, but there was no question made by the court of the power of the Legislature to enact such a law, although at this time the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had not been passed. Smith *v.* Lockwood, 13 Barb. 209 (1852).

In the case of McCarty *v.* Mayor, 96 N. Y. 1 (1884), the court held that "an employer is not made liable under and by the 'Eight Hour law' (Chap. 385, 1870), to an employe, hired by the day, for labor beyond the statutory time, unless it was provided for in the contract of employment."

In a learned opinion by Ruger, C. J., the whole question is discussed, and it is held that a contract to pay for extra labor may be implied from circumstances, and that the intent of the act was to place the control of the hours of labor within the discretion of the employe, giving him the option to work beyond the eight hours, without compensation, or by agreement to stipulate for compensation for extra work. McCarty *v.* Mayor, 96 N. Y. 1 (1884).

In the matter of the application of Peter Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98, the court held unconstitutional the act entitled "An act to improve the public health by prohibiting the manufacture of cigars and preparation of tobacco, in any form, in tenement-houses in certain cases" (Chap. 272, Laws of 1884), and the authorities as to what is within and what beyond the legislative power of police regulation are collated.

The defendants were represented by William M. Evarts, A. J. Dittenhoffer and Morris S. Wise, and the opinion by Earl is concurred in by all of the members of the Court of Appeals, and is, with the

briefs of counsel, an exhaustive treatment of the general subject. In re Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98 (1885); People *v.* Marx, 99 N. Y. 377 (1885).

In the case of Ex parte Kuback on *habeas corpus*, 85 Cal. 274, the court held unconstitutional and void an ordinance of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Los Angeles, limiting eight hours' labor as a legal day's work for the city, and making the same a misdemeanor, punishable by $10 to $50 fine and imprisonment.

It is held, however, that as to children and women it may be regulated and even refused.

The court, nevertheless, is careful to state that the ordinance, so far as it attempts to create a criminal offense, is invalid, but does not hold that it would be in a civil or penal action, or that the Legislature of a State is without authority to make such a law. The court might well declare that the governing body of a city had exceeded its powers by enacting an ordinance making it a criminal offense for an employe to work more than the number of hours prescribed by it, without thereby in any manner implying that the Legislature of a State could not do so. The case is directly in conflict with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the same question. Ex parte Kuback, 85 Cal. 274 (1890).

In the case of Averill *v.* U. S., 14 Ct. of Cl. 200 (1878) This case was decided by the Court of Claims, and it was held (head-note at p. 201), that "where an employe in the public service works twelve hours a day, is paid by the day and accepts the payment, he is excluded from maintaining that every eight hours constituted a day's work under the provisions of the Eight Hour law. Also, that the Eight Hour law does not establish an inflexible rule for the payment of wages. It was passed in deference to a sentiment of philanthropy, and its intent is not to increase wages, but to elevate the condition of laboring men by diminishing their hours of labor." Averill *v.* U. S., 14 Ct of Cl. 200 (1878), citing U. S. *v.* Martin, 94 U. S. 400 (1876).

In the case of United States *v.* Martin, 94 U. S. 400, at 402 (1876), Mr. Justice Hunt, delivering the opinion of the court, said that the statute providing that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all employes, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States (Rev. Stat., Section 3738), * * * prescribes the length of time which should amount to a day's work when no special agreement was made upon the subject."

It is to be noticed, however, that there was no limitation of time when the work should be performed, as in the case with the Fifty-five Hour law of this State under construction. United States *v.* Martin, 94 U. S. 400, at 402 (1876).

The English courts have uniformly held that it is unlawful to pay wages in goods instead of money, under the Truck acts, and that it is not necessary that such payment should be the result of any contract or understanding between the employer and the workman. The mere payment is enough. In the case of Wilson *v.* Cookson, 13 C. B. (N. S.) 496, all the judges strongly sustained the act, and reversed the decision of the magistrates in favor of the defendant, given because he had afterwards paid the wages in current coin. The court said also that "the party who has committed the offense cannot purge it by afterwards paying the wages in money." Wilson *v.* Cookson, 13 C. B. (N. S.) 496.

In the case of Ex parte Cooper, In re Morris, 26 L. R., Ch. D. 693 (1884), the court held "that there had been no valid payment within the Truck act, of £149 to the workmen, and that they were entitled to be paid that sum in full, out of the employer's estate, as unpaid wages." The act sustained is similar to our act requiring the payment of wages in cash, and the English act is found in a note to the case. If one is a violation of the State Constitution, or of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the other and all similar acts must be so. Ex parte Cooper, In re Morris, 26 L. R., Ch. D. 693 (1884).

X.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The eighth reason given is: The act of 1892 is contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (Pfeil Case, p. 2, l. 10.)

The provisions of the United States Constitution alleged by the prosecutors to have been violated by the act of 1892, are Section 1, Article 14, the language of which section is as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." United States Constitution, Article 14, Section 1.

1. The defendants in *certiorari* deny that the said act in any manner infringes the provisions of the said fourteenth amendment, or any of them.

As to the question of citizenship, one of the defendants here is a natural, and the other an artificial person, and both are citizens of the State. It was decided in an early case that "an incorporated company is not a citizen of the United States, or a person within the meaning of this section." Insurance Company *v.* New Orleans, 1 Woods 85 (1870.)

But it is now held that within the State of their creation, corporations are persons within the meaning of this amendment, though not within another State. Santa Clara County *v.* South Pacific R. R., 118 U. S. 394 (1885); California *v.* South Pacific R. R., 118 U. S. 394 (1885); Phila. Fire Asso. *v.* New York, 119 U. S. 110 (1886).

The case of Minor *v.* Happersett, 21 Wall. 162, defines the words "Citizens of the United States," at p. 167, and declares that it embraces "all children born in the country of parents who were its citizens, upon their birth, whether male or female." Citizens may be born or they may be created by naturalization, and by the fourteenth amendment are expressly declared to be citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Minor *v.* Happersett, 21 Wall. 162 (1874).

In the case of Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 100 U. S. 303, the court say: "The fourteenth amendment is one of a series having a common purpose, viz., to secure to a recently emancipated race, which had been held in slavery for many generations, all the civil rights enjoyed by the superior race, and to place such enjoyment under the protection of the general government. It not only gives citizenship and privileges to persons of color, but denies to any State the power to withhold from them the equal protection of the laws, and invests

Congress with the power to enforce the provisions by appropriate legislation." Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 100 U. S. 303 (1879); Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3, at 14 (1883).

The doctrine announced in the Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. 36 (1872), that this amendment was designed primarily to apply to the freedmen, is re-announced and adhered to in Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 100 U. S. 303. Whether it had any other purpose is not decided, but doubt is expressed "whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes, as a class, will ever be held to come within the purview of this provision." Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 100 U. S. 303 (1879).

In Escanaba Co. *v.* Chicago, 107 U. S. 678, at 683 and 687 (1882), the court say: "But the States have full power to regulate within their limits, matters of internal police, including in that general designation whatever will promote the peace, comfort, convenience and prosperity of their people. This power embraces the construction of roads, canals and bridges, and the establishment of ferries, and it can generally be exercised more wisely by the States than by a distant authority. They are the first to see the importance of such means of internal communication, and are more deeply concerned than others in their wise management."

"The doctrine declared in these several decisions is in accordance with the more general doctrine now firmly established, that the commercial power of Congress is exclusive of State authority, only when the subjects upon which it is exercised are national in their character, and admit and require uniformity of regulation affecting alike all the States. Upon such subjects only that authority can act which can speak for the whole country. Its non-action is, therefore, a declaration that they shall remain free from all regulation. Welton *v.* State of Missouri, 91 U. S. 275; Henderson *v.* Mayor of New York, 92 U. S. 259; County of Mobile *v.* Kimball, 102 U. S. 691." Escanaba Co. *v.* Chicago, 107 U. S. 678, at 683 and 687 (1882).

The same doctrine is elaborated in the cases known as the Civil Rights Cases, reported in 109 U. S. 3 (1883), where the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution are fully discussed in the opinion of the court, with the dissenting opinion of Harlan, J. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3 (1883).

2. The act of 1892 does not "abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The fourteenth amendment did not add to the privileges and immunities of a citizen. It simply furnished an additional guaranty for the protection of such as he already had. Minor *v.* Happersett, 21 Wall. 162 (1874).

"Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subejct-matter of the amendment. It does not invest Congress with power to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of State legislation." Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3 (1883).

"The right to drill and parade with arms is not an immunity of citizenship." Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S. 252 (1885).

"Prohibition of sale of liquors is no infringement of the privilege or immunity of a citizen." Mugler *v.* Kansas, 123 U. S. 623 (1887).

"The right of suffrage is not one of the necessary privileges of a cifizen of the United States." Minor *v.* Happersett, 21 Wall. 162 (1874).

"A trial by jury in the State courts in suits at common law is not a privilege or immunity of national citizenship." Walker *v.* Sauvinet, 92 U. S. 90 (1875); Hays *v.* Missouri, 120 U. S. 68 (1887).

"Marriage between white and black races is not a privilege of a citizen of the United States." Exparte Hobbs *v.* Johnson, 1 Woods (U. S. C. Ct.) 537 (1871).

"The right to practice law in the courts of a State is not a privilege or immunity of a citizen of the United States, within the meaning of this section." Bradwell *v.* State, 16 Wall. 130 (1872).

Where a law required jurors to be white male citizens in West Virginia, it was held to be within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment. Virginia *v.* Rives, 100 U. S. 313.

"The right to use a public conveyance for local travel is in general a right which belongs to a person as the citizen of a State, and not as a citizen of the United State; and the denial of that privilege (except where it is charged in the pleadings and proved in evidence to have been on account of race, color, &c.), does not subject one to the penalties of the act of Congress of March 1st, 1875, entitled 'An act to protect citizens in their civil and legal rights.'" Cully *v.* Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co., 1 Hughes 536.

In the case of Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, and Wo Lee *v.* Same, 118 U. S. 356 (1885), the court held the action of the Common Council of San Francisco to be a violation of the fourteenth amendment, in refusing a license to the plaintiffs to carry on the laundry business, on the

ground that it made a distinction between alien Chinese and citizens of the State, granting to one the privilege and denying it to the other, for that reason. Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U. S. 356 (1885); Wo Lee *v.* Same, 118 U. S. 356 (1885).

In the case of United States *v.* Susan B. Anthony, 11 Blatch. C. C. R. 200 (1873), the defendant was indicted for illegal voting, and the court held that "the right or privilege of voting is one arising under the Constitution of the State, and not under the Constitution of the United States." United States *v.* Susan B. Anthony, 11 Blatch. C. C. R. 200 (1873).

Section 14 provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," but "it is only citizens of the United States that are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution; citizens of the State, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment." Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. 36 (1872).

A case strongly in point on this question is Munn et al. *v.* People, 69 Ills. 80 (1873), in which five of the seven Justices concur in the opinion of Breese, C. J., and one with the dissenting opinion of McAllister, J.

The case of Munn *v.* People was taken to the United States Supreme Court and decided at the October term, 1876, seven of the nine Justices agreeing with the opinion of Waite, C. J., affirming the decision of the State court, and Strong, Justice, agreeing with the dissenting opinion of Field, J. Munn *v.* People, 69 Ills. 80 (1873); Munn *v.* People, 94 U. S. 113 (1876).

The case of Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association *v.* Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughter House Company et al., decided in the Circuit Court, 5th Circuit, District of Louisiana, at the April term, 1870, opinion by Bradley, J., is found in 1 Abb. U. S. Reports, Circuit and District Courts, p. 388, and is the earliest decision of the courts of the United States construing the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The particular parts of the decision bearing on the question before this court are to be found on pages 398 to 403. The court held that the monopoly was a violation of the fourteenth amendment; but this decision of the Circuit Court was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court (111 U. S. 746, 1883).

3. The said act does not "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

"Due process of law," and the "equal protection of the laws," are defined in the following cases: Kennard *v.* Louisiana, 92 U. S. 480 (1875); In re Ah Fong, 3 Sawyer 144 (1874); Wurts *v.* Hoagland, 114 U. S. 606 (1884).

It has been judicially determined that there is no deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law in any of the cases cited under this paragraph.

"Requiring the examination of physicians and regulating their practice." Dent *v.* West Virginia, 129 U. S. 114 (1888).

"Requiring the examination of locomotive engineers." Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Co. *v.* Alabama, 128 U. S. 96 (1888).

"Fixing the liability of railroads for injury to their employes." Mo. Pac. R. R. *v.* Mackay, 127 U. S. 205 (1887); Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. *v.* Herrick, 127 U. S. 210 (1887).

"Requiring the fencing of railroad tracks." Mo. Pac. Ry. Co. *v.* Humes, 115 U. S. 512 (1885).

"The statute of Illinois forbidding the assembling of citizens of the United States to drill or parade, except as therein provided, is not within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment." Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S. 252 (1885).

"Right of a city to prohibit the use of engines on streets." In this case the court lays down the principle in these words: "All property within the city is subject to the legitimate control of the government unless protected by 'contract rights,' which is not the case here. Appropriate regulation of the use of property is not 'taking' property within the meaning of the constitutional prohibition." Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R. R. Co. *v.* City of Richmond, 96 U. S. 521 (1877).

"An ordinance prescribing the hours when laundries shall be closed, and prohibiting work therein on Sunday, is a police regulation wholly within the powers of State legislation, and the Federal tribunals cannot supervise such regulations. They do not deprive persons of property without due process of law, nor deny them the equal protection of the law." Barber *v.* Connelly, 113 U. S. 27 (1884); Soon Hing *v.* Crowley, 113 U. S. 703 (1884); Dent *v.* West Virginia, 129 U. S. 114 (1888).

4. The said act does not "deny to any person within its [the United States] jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"The clause 'nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,' is not violated by any diversity in the jurisdiction of the several courts as to subject-matter, amount or finality of decision, if all persons within the territorial limits of their respective jurisdictions have an equal right in like cases and circumstances to resort to them for redress." Missouri *v.* Lewis, 101 U. S. 22 (1879), approved and quoted in Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases, 115 U. S. 321 (1885); Hayes *v.* Missouri, 120 U. S. 68 (1886).

In the case of Powell *v.* Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678 (1887), the court held that "the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was not designed to interfere with the exercise of the police power by the State for the protection of health, the prevention of fraud and the preservation of the public morals." The statute of Pennsylvania of May 21st, 1885, "for the protection of the public health and to prevent adulteration of dairy products and fraud in the sale thereof," which absolutely prohibited the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or any such articles, "neither denies to persons within the jurisdiction of the State the equal protection of the laws, nor deprives persons of their property without that compensation required by law, and is not repugnant in these respects to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Powell *v.* Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678 (1887).

In the case of Butchers' Union Slaughter House Co., &c., *v.* Crescent City Live Stock Co., 111 U. S. 746, at 757 (1883), the court held that "the power of a State Legislature to make a contract of such a character that, under the provisions of the Constitution, it cannot be modified or abrogated, does not extend to subjects affecting public health or public morals, so as to limit the future exercise of legislative power on those subjects, to the prejudice of the general welfare."

At page 757, the court say: "The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits which are innocuous in themselves and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must, therefore, be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without let or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their

birthright. It has been well said that the property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. It is a manifest encroachment upon the just liberty, both of the workman and of those who might be disposed to employ him. As it hinders one from working at what he thinks proper, so it hinders the others from employing who they think proper. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book 1, Chap. 10." Butchers' Union Slaughter House Co. *v.* Crescent City Live Stock Co., 111 U. S. 746, at 757 (1883).

In the case of Barbier *v.* Connelly, 113 U. S. 27, at 30, after saying that in error to a State court, this court cannot pass upon the question of the conformity of a municipal ordinance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State, the court holds valid the ordinance of the city of San Francisco, declaring "that no person owning or employed in a public laundry or a public wash-house, within the prescribed limits, shall wash or iron clothes between the hours of ten in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, or upon any portion of Sunday," and imposes a penalty for carrying on the business outside of the hours prescribed, of not less than $5, or more than $50 fine, or imprisonment not more than one month, or both. Mr. Justice Field, who delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, says, at page 30:

"The prohibition against labor on Sunday is not involved. The provision is purely a police regulation within the competency of any municipality possessed of the ordinary powers belonging to such bodies. And it would be an extraordinary usurpation of the authority of a municipality, if a Federal tribunal should undertake to supervise such regulations. * * * Any correction of their action in such matters can come only from State legislation or State tribunals. There is no invidious discrimination against any one within the prescribed limits by such regulations. There is none in the regulation under construction. * * * It is not legislation discriminating against any one. All persons engaged in the same business within it, are treated alike; are subject to the same restrictions and are entitled to the same privileges under similar conditions."

The first section of the fourteenth amendment is explained at p. 31, where the court say:

"But neither the amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity."

At page 32, the court further say:

"In the execution of admitted powers unnecessary proceedings are often required which are cumbersome, dilatory and expensive, yet if no discrimination against any one be made and no substantial right be impaired by them, they are not obnoxious to any constitutional objection. The inconveniences arising in the administration of the laws from this cause, are matters entirely for the consideration of the State; they can be remedied only by the State. * * * This is a matter for the determination of the municipality in the execution of its police powers, and not a violation of any substantial right of the individual."

When it is considered that this opinion was written by Mr. Justice Field, who vigorously dissented from the decision of the court in the Slaughter House Cases, reported in 16 Wall. 37, at 83, and concurred with the opinion of the court in the same cases, 111 U. S. 746, at 754, it seems very strongly to sustain the validity of the act in question upon this point. Barbier *v.* Connelly, 113 U. S. 27, at 30, 31 and 32 (1884).

In Soon Hing *v.* Crowley, 113 U. S. 703, the decision in Barbier *v.* Connelly, Ibid. 27, is reviewed and affirmed by Mr. Justice Field, who wrote the opinion in both these cases. The defendant in Soon Hing *v.* Crowley was arrested for violating the ordinance mentioned in the case of Barbier *v.* Connelly, *supra*, and a divided court refused to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. The complaint was that the defendant had washed and ironed clothes in a public laundry within the prescribed limits between the hours of ten in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, thereby violating the provisions of Section 4 of the said ordinance. The prohibition against labor on Sunday was not involved.

After considering and deciding the first, second, third and fifth points in accordance with the opinion of the court in the case of Bar-

bier *v.* Connelly, the court, in considering the fourth point, "as to whether said section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to labor," says, at page 709:

"There is no force in the objection that an unwarrantable discrimination is made against persons engaged in the laundry business because persons in other kinds of business are not required to cease from their labor during the same hours at night. There may be no risks attending the business of others, certainly not so great as where fires are constantly required to carry them on. The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public, can never be the just ground of complaint because like restrictions are not imposed upon other business of a different kind. The discriminations which are open to objection are those where persons engaged in the same business are subjected to different restrictions, or are held entitled to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discrimination can be said to impair that equal right which all can claim in the enforcement of the laws."

"The objection that the fourth section is void on the ground that it deprives a man of the right to work at all times, is equally without force. However broad the right of every one to follow such calling and employ his time as he may judge most conducive to his interests, it must be exercised subject to such general rules as are adopted by society for the common welfare. All sorts of restrictions are imposed upon the actions of men, notwithstanding the liberty which is guaranteed to each. It is liberty regulated by just and impartial laws. Parties, for example, are free to make any contracts they choose, for a lawful purpose, but society says what contracts shall be in writing, and what may be verbally made, and on what days they may be executed, and how long they may be enforced if their terms are not complied with. So, too, with the hours of labor. On few subjects has there been more legislation. How many hours shall constitute a day's work in the absence of contract, at what time shops in our cities shall close at night, are constant subjects of legislation. Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of the government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement which comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficent and merciful laws, especially to the

poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities; and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the States."

The court further held, at page 709, that "it is not discriminating legislation in any invidious sense that branches of the same business, from which danger is apprehended, are prohibited during certain hours of the night, whilst other branches involving no such danger are permitted."

The court say, at page 710:

"The rule is general with reference to the enactment of all legislative bodies, that the courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislators in passing them, except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or inferable from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation." Soon Hing *v.* Crowley, 113 U. S. 703, at 710 (1884).

The same principle is sustained in the case of Dent *v.* West Virginia, regarding requirements of an act of the Legislature, enacting that every practitioner of medicine should obtain a certificate from the State Board of Health, and the cases of Cummings *v.* Missouri, 4 Wall. 277, and Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall. 333, are examined and shown to differ materially from this case. Dent *v.* West Virginia, 129 U. S. 114 (1888); Cummings *v.* Missouri, 4 Wall. 277 (1886); Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall. 333 (1866).

It seems entirely clear that the act of 1892, in question, is valid in all its parts.

The first section is wholly a matter of construction and interpretation of the language used.

The second section, as to young persons and females, is sustained by all the cases in England and in this country, and upon the grounds of reason, justice and public policy, the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas should be affirmed.

J. A. BEECHER,

Att'y and Counsel for Def't in Certiorari.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

THE FIFTY-FIVE HOUR LAW.

Soon after the passage of the act of March 23d, 1892, known as the Fifty-five Hour law, the Factory and Workshop Inspector brought suits in the First District Court of the city of Newark against The Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, a corporation of this State, and Henry S. Pfeil, an individual, for the violation of the said act prohibiting the employment of minors and women, except as therein provided.

These suits were intended by the Factory Inspector and the defendants to test the question of the constitutionality of the law, which had been raised by the employers, and to obtain a construction of the act by the courts.

Judgment was given in favor of the Factory Inspector and against the defendants in both these cases for the penalty of one hundred dollars in each case, and thereupon the defendants appealed to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Essex, and in both cases that court affirmed the judgment of the First District Court in favor of the Factory Inspector, and against the employers, who were the defendants.

The employers then took the cases to the Supreme Court upon a writ of *certiorari*, and it was agreed between counsel and the court at the time of the argument before the Supreme Court, that all questions of mere form should be waived and the cases heard upon their merits, for the purpose of obtaining a construction of the act and a decision upon its constitutionality.

The cases were argued in the Supreme Court at the February Term, 1893, but no decision was rendered by that court until October 20th, 1893, when the following opinion was filed by the two Justices who heard argument in the cases:

"NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

"THE STATE, THE BENJAMIN ATHA AND ILLINGWORTH COMPANY,

"*ads.*

"LAURENCE T. FELL.

"The judgment must be set aside, with costs.

"*First.* The state of demand is fatally defective in not setting out the names of the persons illegally employed. Tyler *v.* Lawson, 1 Vr. 120; Roberson *v.* Lambertville, 9 Vr. 69.

"*Second.* The judgment neither of the District Court nor of the Pleas shows for what specific offense the conviction was had, and is therefore erroneous, whether for employing minors or adult females. Whitlock *v.* Tomkins, Penn. 273; Westbrook *v.* Van Auken, 2 South. 478; 8 Vr. 359.

"The demand charges that minors of both sexes and women of full age were improperly employed. For what the conviction was had does not appear.

"The court will not decide the constitutional question which was argued under these circumstances; any decision of that question would be *obiter*.

"VAN SYCKEL and GARRISON,
"*Justices of Supreme Court.*"

Same decision in the other case.

The counsel for the Factory Inspector and for the defendants were both dissatisfied that the court should have decided these important cases upon questions which were not argued or discussed before the court, and which were expressly waived at the hearing by both sides. It is understood, however, that the two Justices who heard the cases did not agree in their views of the proper construction of the act, which may account for the above decision.

As soon as the above decision was filed, the counsel for the Factory Inspector obtained a writ of error from the Court of Errors and Appeals to the Supreme Court directing that court to send up the record and proceedings had before the Supreme Court for review by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The cases are now pending in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and a stipulation has been entered into by the counsel of the Factory Inspector and the counsel for the defendants in the suits whereby any and all defects that may exist in the pleadings or in the entry of judgment, referred to in the above opinion of the Supreme Court, are expressly waived, and the cases are to be heard by the Court of Errors and Appeals upon their merits and the constitutional questions involved.

In the meantime the act of the Legislature, so far as the merits of the cases are concerned, is held valid, and the decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the act in any manner, as that court has not passed upon the constitutional question, or given any construction to the act, but its judgment relates simply to the form of the pleadings and of the rule for the entry of judgment, leaving the real questions in the cases still undecided.

LABOR LAWS.

LABOR LAWS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

An Act to limit the age and employment hours of labor of children, minors and women, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the same.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, no boy under the age of twelve years, nor any girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on.

2. *And be it enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, no child between the ages of twelve and fifteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well-recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or its parents or guardian, shall have presented to the manufacturer, merchant or other employer seeking to employ such child, a certificate giving the name of his parents or guardian, the name and number of the schools attended, and the number of weeks in attendance, such certificate to be signed by the teacher or teachers of such child; *provided*, that in case the age of the child be not known, such teacher shall certify that the age given is the true age, to the best of his or her knowledge or belief; *provided*, that in case of orphan children, where necessity may seem to require, the guardian or others having charge of the same

may, upon application to the inspector provided for in this act, receive from him a permit for the employment of such child or children, under such regulations as the said inspector may prescribe.

3. *And be it enacted*, That no child or children under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mill or establishment where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, for a longer period than an average of ten hours in a day, or sixty hours in a week.

4. *And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant or other employer employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act or who shall be guilty of any violation hereof, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, and that every head of a family, parent or guardian who knowingly permits the employment of such children, shall be likewise subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five, nor less than ten dollars for every child so employed, and for each offense, and in default of such payment, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than twenty days; a certificate of the age of the minor, made by him or her, and by his or her parents or guardian at the time of employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor upon any trial for the violation of this act; *provided*, that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment, shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the governor shall, immediately after the passage of this bill, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, some suitable person, who shall be a resident and citizen of this state, as inspector, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid monthly, whose term of office shall be for three years; the said inspector shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours, and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops, mines and other establishments in the state where the manufacture or sale of any kind of goods is carried on, and to report to the governor of this state on or before the thirty-first day of October in each year; it shall also be the duty of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act, and prosecute all violations of the same in any recorders' courts of

cities, and justices of the peace, or other courts of competent jurisdiction in the state.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all necessary expenses incurred by said inspector in the discharge of his duty, shall be paid from the funds of the state, upon the presentation of proper vouchers of the same; *provided*, that not more than five hundred dollars shall be expended by him in any one year.

7. *And be it enacted*, That all fines collected under this act shall inure to the benefit of the school fund of the district where the offense has been committed.

8. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5th, 1883.

A supplementary act, approved in 1884, contains the following enactments:

That the inspector and his deputies shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular practicing physician in the case of minors who may seem physically unable to work, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate.

That any parent or guardian who, when so required by the inspector, or one of his deputies, shall furnish to such inspector, or deputy, a certificate from the office of registration of births, or in the absence of such certificate, an affidavit or affidavits of the age of such minor, and if any one shall knowingly swear falsely in any such affidavit, the person or persons so swearing shall be guilty of perjury and liable to indictment and punishment accordingly.

That section four of the act to which this is a supplement shall be amended to read as follows:

[4. *And be it enacted*, That every manufacturer, merchant or other employer employing any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of any violation thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any parent or guardian, who knowingly permits the employment of such child or children, shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars,

as the court shall fix; that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five or more than ten days after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in qui tam actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such a defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; an affidavit of the age of any minor made by its parent or guardian, at the time of its employment, shall be conclusive evidence of the age of such minor, upon any trial against a manufacturer or employer for the violation of this act, but any parent or guardian that shall knowingly swear falsely in such affidavit, shall be guilty of perjury, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall be authorized in case they shall find any minor employed under any false affidavit given as aforesaid, to order and compel such minor to desist from work; the provisions of this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving goods in fruit-canning establishments.]

GENERAL FACTORY ACT.

The law of April 7th, 1885, known as the General Factory act, is hereby given in full:

A General Act relating to factories and workshops, and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of operatives.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ,

under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

2. *And be it enacted,* That all accidents in workshops, factories or mines, which result in death, shall be reported at once by the occupier to the inspector of workshops at Trenton, and the city or district physician, where one is employed as such, which notice may be given by mail.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the belting, shafting, gearing and drums in all factories and workshops, when so placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be securely guarded when practicable (possible); if otherwise, then notice of its danger shall be conspicuously posted in the factory or workshop.

4. *And be it enacted,* That no minor, under eighteen years of age, or woman, shall be required to clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery in any factory or workshop while the same is in motion, or work between the fixed or traversing parts of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.

5. *And be it enacted,* That the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators and well-holes upon every floor of a factory or mercantile or public building, shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors or self-closing hatches and safety catches, or strong guard rails at least three feet high, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

6. *And be it enacted,* That no explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory, in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

7. *And be it enacted,* That no minor under the age of sixteen shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.

8. *And be it enacted,* That suitable places shall be provided in all factories and workshops where girls or women are employed, where unclean work of any kind has to be performed, for such girls or women to wash and dress, and that stairs in use by female employes in all factories and workshops be properly screened.

9. *And be it enacted,* That separate water-closets be provided for the use of employes of either sex in all manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments where persons of both sexes are employed.

10. *And be it enacted,* That where the factories or workshops appear so overcrowded, that in the opinion of the inspector of factories there is danger to health, the inspectors shall have power, after being supported in their opinion by some reputable resident physician, to prohibit such overcrowding.

11. *And be it enacted,* That the inspectors of factories shall have power to order a fan or other mechanical means of proper construction, if practicable, for the purpose of preventing the inhalation of dust in establishments where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent.

12. *And be it enacted,* That all factories and mines be ventilated so as to render harmless all impurities as near as may be.

13. *And be it enacted,* That no cellar, room, or place shall be occupied as a bake-house, which is less than one-half of its height above the level of the street, footway or ground adjoining the same, unless the following regulations are complied with: first, no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-house; second, no drain or pipe for carrying off sewage or other impure matter shall have an opening within a bake-house, unless such drain or pipe be trapped with a six-inch water-seal, both within and without the wall of the bake-house, and have a ventilating pipe of one-half the size of drain-pipe between the wall and the outer trap, and which ventilating pipe shall run two feet above the roof of the building.

14. *And be it enacted,* That the sleeping-places for workmen and others employed in bake-houses shall be separate and distinct from the places used for the making of bread.

15. *And be it enacted,* That any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any manufacturing establishment, factory, mine, workshop or store, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room, shall, for the willful violation of any provisions of this act, except sections one and two, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace having due jurisdiction, and that any employe who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of

fifty dollars; that such action shall be prosecuted by and in the name of the inspector of factories; the trial shall proceed as other actions of debt, and the first process shall be a summons returnable in not less than five days or more than ten after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in qui tam actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant, and in case such defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs; *provided,* nothing herein shall subject any owner of a building or premises to any penalty unless he shall be the proprietor of the business conducted therein.

16. *And be it enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.

Approved April 7th, 1885.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

Here is the text of the act providing for the compulsory education of children, to whose practical working and defective enforcement, so far as I have observed, I desire to call attention:

A Supplement to an act to establish a system of public instruction, approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That all parents, and those who have the care of children, shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, and every parent, guardian or other person having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of seven and twelve

years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public day school for a period of at least twenty weeks in each year, eight weeks, at least, of which attendance shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent his, her or their attendance at school, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, by some qualified person or persons, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools.

2. *And be it enacted*, That no child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed by any person, company or corporation to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended, within twelve months immediately preceding such employment, some public day or night school, or some well-recognized private school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks, which may be divided into two terms of six consecutive weeks each, so far as the arrangement of school terms will permit, and unless such child, or his or her parents or guardian, shall have complied with the provisions of the act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, limiting the employment hours of the labor of children.

3. *And be it enacted*, That every parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child, from twelve to sixteen years of age, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child shall have been discharged, unless such child shall have been excused from such attendance by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by the board of the school district for reasons as stated in section one hereof.

4. *And be it enacted*, That in case any parent, guardian or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of sections one and three of this act, such parent, guardian or other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and of not less than twenty-five dollars for each subsequent offense, or to imprisonment for not less than one month or

more than three; the said fines, when paid, to be added to the public school money of said school district in which the offense occurred.

5. *And be it enacted*, That all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance at any public school, are incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct, and all children between the said ages who absent themselves habitually from school, and habitually wander about streets and public places during school hours, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed juvenile disorderly persons and subject to the provisions of this act.

6. *And be it enacted*, That in all cities having a duly organized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of the inspectors of factories and workshops, or the school authority, to detail one or more members of said force to assist in the enforcement of this act, and in districts having no regular police force, subject to this act, it shall be the duty of the board of education or the school district officers to designate one or more constables of said city, township or village, whose duty it shall be to assist in the enforcement of this act, as occasion may require, and said board of education shall fix and determine the compensation to be paid such police officer or constable for the performance of his duties under the act; members of any police force or any constable designated to assist in the enforcement of this act, as provided in this section, shall be known as truant officers; *provided*, that in districts where no constable resides, the said board shall have power to appoint some other suitable person as truant officer.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any such truant officer or officers detailed to enforce the provisions of this act to examine into all cases of truancy, when requested so to do by the inspectors of factories and workshops, or by a district school board, and to warn such truants, their parents or guardians, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy, if persisted in, and also to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of any juvenile disorderly person, that the said person is not attending any school, and to require said parent, guardian or other person to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days from said notice, and it shall be the duty of said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child, to cause the attendance of said child at some recognized school;

if said parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge and control of said child shall willfully refuse, fail or neglect to cause said child to attend some recognized school, it shall be the duty of said officer to make or cause to be made a complaint against said parent, guardian or other person having the legal control and charge of such child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the school district in which the offense occurred for such refusal or neglect, and upon conviction thereof said parent, guardian or other person, as the case may be, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by said court, conditioned that said person so convicted shall cause the child or children under his or her legal charge or control to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at said school during the term prescribed by law; *provided*, that if said parent or guardian, or other person in charge of said child, shall prove inability to cause said child to attend said recognized school, then said parent or guardian or other person shall be discharged, and said court shall, upon complaint of said truant officer or other person that said child is a juvenile disorderly person, as described in section five of this act, proceed to hear such complaint, and if said court shall determine that said child is a juvenile disorderly person within the meaning of this act, then said court shall thereupon sentence said child to a juvenile reformatory until such child shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, unless sooner discharged by the board of control of said juvenile reformatory; *provided, however*, that such sentence may be suspended in the discretion of said court for such time as the child shall regularly attend school and properly deport himself or herself; *it is further provided*, that if for any cause the parent or guardian, or other person having charge of any juvenile disorderly person as defined in this act, shall fail to cause such juvenile disorderly person to attend said recognized school, then complaint against such juvenile disorderly person may be made, heard, tried and determined in the same manner as is provided for in case the parent pleads inability to cause said juvenile disorder.y person to attend said recognized school; *and it is further provided*, that no child under the age of nine years shall be sent to a juvenile reformatory under the provisions of this act.

8. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the officers empowered, detailed or appointed under the provisions of this act to assist in the enforcement thereof, to institute or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, guardian or other person having legal charge and control of any child, or any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of the sections of this act; *provided,* this law shall not be operative in those school districts of the state where there are not sufficient accommodations to seat the children compelled to attend school under the provisions of this act; and that no prosecution shall be instituted against any parent, guardian or child unless they have received due notification from an officer empowered under this act that they are acting in violation of the provisions of this act.

9. *And be it enacted,* That when there is not within the distance of two miles from the factory or shop in which a child under the age of fifteen years is employed, or from the residence of the child, a recognized efficient school, attendance at a school temporarily approved by an inspector of factories and workshops shall for the purposes of this act be deemed attendance at a recognized efficient school, and the inspector of factories shall immediately report to the education department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

10. *And be it enacted,* That two weeks' attendance of children between twelve and fifteen years of age at a recognized half-time or evening school shall for all purposes of this act be counted as one week at a day school.

11. *And be it enacted,* That when any of the provisions of this act are violated by a corporation, proceedings may be had against any of the officers or agents of said corporation who in any way participate in or are cognizant of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly offending.

12. *And be it enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Approved April 20th, 1885.

An Act providing for the establishment of schools for industrial education.

WHEREAS, The establishment of well-conducted and liberally-supported schools for the training and education of pupils in industrial and mechanical pursuits must tend to supply a growing want in our community of skilled mechanics, artisans and agriculturists; *and whereas*, it is especially the duty of the state to afford good educational facilities to its youth in those technical studies which are directly associated with the material prosperity of its people; therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That whenever any board of education, school committee or other like body, of any city, town or township in this state, shall certify to the governor that a sum of money, not less than three thousand dollars, has been contributed by voluntary subscriptions of citizens, or otherwise, as hereinafter authorized, for the establishment in any such city, town or township, of a school or schools for industrial education, it shall be the duty of the said governor to cause to be drawn, by warrant of the comptroller, approved by himself, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to that contributed by the particular locality as aforesaid for the said object; and when any such school or schools shall have been established in any locality as aforesaid, there shall be annually contributed by the state, in manner aforesaid, for the maintenance and support thereof, a sum of money equal to that contributed each year in said locality for such purpose; *provided, however*, that the moneys contributed by the state, as aforesaid, to any locality, shall not exceed in one year the sum of five thousand dollars.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all moneys raised and contributed as aforesaid shall be applied under the direction of a board of trustees, organized as hereinafter provided, to the establishment and support of schools for the training and education of pupils in industrial pursuits (including agriculture), so as to enable them to perfect themselves in the several branches of industry which require technical instruction.

3. *And be it enacted*, That any city, town or township shall have power to appropriate and raise by tax, for the support of any such school therein, such sum of money as they may deem expedient and just.

4. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a board of trustees of each of such schools, which shall consist of the governor, ex-officio, who shall be president thereof, two persons selected by the state board of education, two by citizens and associations contributing, two by the board of education, school committee or other like body of the locality where such school is established, and one by the common council, township committee or other governing body thereof, if such city, town or township shall contribute to the maintenance of such school; the said board of trustees shall have control of the buildings and grounds owned and used by such schools, the application of the funds for the support thereof, the regulation of the tuition fees, the appointment and removal of teachers, the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of the school, and rules for its management, to grant certificates of graduation, to appoint some suitable person treasurer of the board, and to frame and modify at pleasure such by-laws as they may deem necessary for their own government; they shall report annually to the state and local boards of education their own doings and the progress and condition of the schools.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid upon the approval of the governor.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 24th, 1881. P. L., ch. 164.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A general act relating to factories and workshops, and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of operatives," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory or workshop, notify one of the factory inspectors of such occupancy.

2. *And be it enacted*, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be amended to read as follows:

[2. *And be it enacted,* That all accidents in workshops, factories or mines, which prevent the injured person or persons from returning to work within two weeks, or which result in death, shall, within twenty-four hours after the expiration of such two weeks, or after the death, as the case may be, be reported by the person in charge of such workshop, factory or mine, to one of the factory inspectors and to the city or district physician, where there is such an officer, which notice may be given by mail.]

3. *And be it enacted,* That section six of the act to which this is a supplement be amended to read as follows:

[6. *And be it enacted,* That no minor or woman shall clean any part of the mill gearing or machinery in any factory or workshop while the same is in motion, or work between the fixed or traversing parts of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power.]

4. *And be it enacted,* That all factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops of two or more stories in height, in which thirty or more persons are employed above the first floor thereof, shall be provided with one or (if the proper officials deem necessary) more outside iron fire escapes, not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, properly and safely constructed, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and taking in at least two windows at each story, and connected with the interior by easily-accessible and unobstructed openings; and the said fire escapes shall connect by iron stairs not less than twenty-four inches wide, the steps to be not less than six inches tread, placed at not more than an angle of forty-five degrees slant, and protected by a well-secured hand rail on both sides, with a twelve-inch-wide drop ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground.

5. *And be it enacted,* That for every twenty persons employed on every floor above the second floor of every factory and workshop there shall be one rope or portable fire escape, and that each story shall be amply supplied with means for extinguishing fire.

6. *And be it enacted,* That all the main doors, both inside and outside, in factories, shall open outwardly, when the inspectors of factories, in writing, so direct, and that no outside or inside door of any building wherein operatives are employed, shall be so locked, bolted or otherwise fastened during the hours of labor as to prevent egress.

7. *And be it enacted,* That no minor below the age of sixteen shall be employed at any work dangerous to health without a certificate of fitness from a reputable physician.

8. *And be it enacted,* That factories and workshops in which women and children are employed and where dusty work is carried on shall be limewashed or painted at least once in every twelve months.

9. *And be it enacted,* That an abstract of the factory and workshop laws to be prepared and furnished by the chief factory inspector, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at the entrance of every factory and workshop.

10. *And be it enacted,* That if the inspector of factories find that the heathing, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed therein, or that the means of egress, in case of fire or other disaster, is not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery in shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employes and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, he shall notify the proprietor of such factory or workshop to make the alterations or additions necessary within thirty days; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty days from the date of such notice or within such time as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of said proprietors, said proprietors or agents shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this act; it shall then be the duty of the inspectors to examine the matter in dispute, and, if adverse to the appellant, he shall carry out the alterations or additions directed by said inspectors within thirty days as aforesaid, and under the like penalty.

11. *And be it enacted,* That section fifteen of the act to which this is a supplement be amended to read as follows:

[15. *And be it enacted,* That any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any manufacturing establishment, factory, mine, workshop or store, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room, shall, for the violation of any provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt in any district court in any city, or before any justice of the peace hav-

ing due jurisdiction, and that any employe who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable in a like action to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, as the court shall fix; that such action shall be prosecuted in the name of the inspector of factories; the trial shall proceed as other actions upon contract, and the first process shall be a summons, returnable in not less than five days or more than ten days after issue, and it shall not be necessary to indorse the same as in qui tam actions; the finding of the court shall be that the defendant has or has not, as the case may be, incurred the penalty claimed in the demand of the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given accordingly; in case an execution shall issue and be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application, after notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant; and in case such a defendant is committed under such an execution, he shall not be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, but shall only be discharged by the court making the order for the body execution, or one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not accomplish the payment of the judgment and costs.]

12. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

Approved May 6th, 1887. P. L., ch. 177.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "A general act relating to factories and workshops and the employment, safety, health, and work-hours of the operatives," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That on and after the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work in any factory, workshop or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on; and that the periods of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the evening of every working day except Saturday, upon which last-named day the period of employment shall be from seven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon.

2. *And be it enacted,* That no person under the age of eighteen years, male or female, and that no woman above that age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment, except during the periods of employment hereinbefore mentioned; *provided,* that the provisions in this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit-canning establishments, or in any factory engaged in the manufacture of glass.

3. *And be it enacted,* That the inspector of factories shall investigate any reported violation of the provisions of this act and of the act to which this is a supplement, after it has been discovered by him or brought to his notice, and may proceed against the violator or violators in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

4. *And be it enacted,* That any manufacturer or other employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the same way and for the same purpose as prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement.

5. *And be it enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23d, 1892.