

United States of America.

State of Illinois, } ss.
COOK COUNTY.

PLEAS before a branch of the CRIMINAL COURT

OF COOK COUNTY, in said County and State, at a term thereof begun and held at the Criminal Court

House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday, (being the Second day)

of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

ninety-four and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth

PRESENT: HONORABLE

Nathaniel Sears
Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County,

and Ex Officio Judge of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Jacob J. Keen
State's Attorney.

James H. Gilbert
Sheriff of Cook County.

ATTEST:

John C. Schubert Clerk.

FILED.

MAY 2 1894

Frank W. Hunt

Be it remembered to wit:
on the tenth day
of March A.D. 1894
there was filed in the
Office of the Clerk of
the Criminal Court, a
certain Transcript Complaint
Warrant and Appeal
Bond which said certain
Transcript Complaint
Warrant and Appeal
Bond are in the words
and figures following
to wit:

that the said employment of the said Mollie Fach by said Ritchie for more than eight hours on said day, then was and still is contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the People of the State of Illinois; that this complainant has just and reasonable ground to believe and does believe that the said William R. Ritchie committed said offense and therefore prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Florence Kelley,

Subscribed and sworn to by Florence Kelley, before me this 26h day of February, 1894.

Geo. Kersten, (SEAL)

Justice of the Peace of Cook County.

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SIXTH. The judgment is contrary to and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

SEVENTH. The judgment is contrary to and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

By reason whereof the plaintiff in error prays that said judgment may be reversed.

Moran Kraus & Mayer

Attorneys for said Plaintiff in Error.

The People of the State of Illinois, defendant in error, hereby join issue on the errors above assigned.

Chicago, April 27th, 1894.

*Jacob J. Herr, State Attorney,
John W. Ela
Andrew Alex. Bruce*

.....
Attorneys for People of the State of Illinois,
Defendant in Error.

State of Illinois,
Cook County.

ss.

Before

In Justice's Court,
Geo. Hersten

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

People of the State of Illinois

vs.

William E. Ritchie

That on the 23rd day of February A.D. 1894 William E. Ritchie did unlawfully employ in a factory or workshop for the manufacture of paper boxes in the City of Chicago in said County one Mollie Reed an adult female of the age of more than eighteen years for more than eight hours of said day.

PLAINTIFF'S COSTS.

JUSTICE'S FEES.

Docketing Case - - -
Taking Affidavit - -
Taking Bond - - -
Issuing Process - -
Issuing Subpoena - -
Issuing Notices - -
Issuing Venire - - -
Oaths and Trial - -
Orders - - -
Entering Verdict - -
Entering Judgment - -
Entering Satisfaction - -
Oath - - -
Issuing Execution - -
Jury Fees - - -

CONSTABLE'S FEES

Serving Process & Mileage - -
Taking Bond - - -
Serving Subpoena - -
Serving Execution - -
Serving Venire - - -
Posting Notices - -

DEFENDANT'S COSTS.

JUSTICE'S FEES.

Subpoena - - -
Venire - - -
Jury Fees - - -

CONSTABLE'S FEES.

Serving Subpoena - -
Serving Venire - - -

Upon complaint under oath by Florence Kelly February 26th 1894 Warrant issued by Geo. Hersten, J.P. returnable forthwith. On February 26th 1894 at 2 P.M. the defendant William E. Ritchie appears in Court and surrenders himself waiving service of warrant. Warrant returned by Constable P. Keegan endorsed as follows: This warrant returned not executed. Defendant having surrendered himself into court, this 26th day of February A.D. 1894. Parties appear. Defendant waives trial jury trial in writing, witnesses sworn & examined. Case continued in bonds of \$200⁰⁰ to February 27th 1894 at 2 P.M. for decision. Continued to February 28th 1894 at 1 P.M. in like bonds. Case called at time and place set. Parties appear. The Court after hearing the evidence offered in the case & being fully advised in the premises doth find the defendant guilty and doth order that he the said defendant be and he is hereby fined in the sum of \$5⁰⁰ & costs of suit, parties being present at time and place set, at all continuances.

Mar 2, 1894 appeal taken to the Criminal Court of Cook County by Defendant and bond filed with Carl Meyer as surety, which is approved by the court.

appeal costs paid
by defendt

State of Illinois,
Cook County.

ss.

I, Geo. Hersten

a Justice of the

Peace in and for said County, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing is a true and correct Transcript of the Judgment given by me in the above entitled suit, and that said Transcript, and the papers herewith accompanying being four in number, and numbered from one to 4 inclusive, contain a full and perfect statement of all the proceedings before me, in the above entitled cause.

No.

11117

TRANSCRIPT.

People of the State of
Illinois

vs.

Wm. E. Ritchie

APPEAL FROM

Geo. Kersten.

Justice of the Peace.

Filed this tenth day

of March A. D. 1894

John C. Schubert

Clerk.

Published by E. Speakman & Co., Chicago, Ill.

State of Illinois,)

)ss/

County of Cook.)

Complaint and Information of Florence Kelley,
of the City of Chicago, in said County, made before George Kobsten
Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on
the 26th day of February, A.D. 1894.

The said Florence Kelley, being first duly sworn, upon oath
deposes and says that on the 23rd day of February, A.D. 1894, one
William E. Ritchie was the manager of a factory or workshop lo-
cated on said day in said City of Chicago; that on said date in
said city, the said factory or workshop was used by said Ritchie
exclusively for the purpose of manufacturing paper boxes; that
on the date aforesaid, in the city aforesaid, while the said
Ritchie was the manager of such factory or workshop as aforesaid
he, the said Ritchie, as such manager, did employ in and about
the manufacture of paper boxes in said factory or workshop, one
—Mollie Fach an adult female of the age of more
than eighteen years, for more than eight hours of said day; that

the said Mollie Fach while so employed by said Ritchie in said
factory or workshop on the date aforesaid, in the city aforesaid,
did on said day in said factory or workshop in said city work for
said Ritchie for more than eight hours; that the work of said
Mollie Fach on the date aforesaid in the factory or workshop
aforesaid in the city aforesaid, consisted exclusively of mak-
ing necktie boxes for wages then and there paid to her by said
Ritchie which said wages were then and there fixed and determined
by the number of necktie boxes then and there made as aforesaid;

STATE WARRANT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
CITY OF CHICAGO, } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK. }

The People of the State of Illinois, to all Sheriffs, Coroners,
Constables and Police Officers within said State:—GREETING:

WHEREAS, complaint in writing under oath, has been this day entered before the undersigned,
a Justice of the Peace within and for said County, by Florence Kelley
that on the 23rd day of February A.D. 1894
William E. Ritchie did unlawfully employ in a factory or
workshop for the manufacture of paper boxes in the City of
Chicago in said County one Mollie Foch an adult female
of the age of more than eighteen years for more than
eight hours of said day
That said offense was committed in said County and State, contrary to the form of the statute in such
case made and provided, and that said complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe that
William E. Ritchie
committed said offense.

WE THEREFORE HEREBY COMMAND YOU forthwith to arrest the said
William E. Ritchie
and bring him before me at my office in the North Chicago District Police
Court room in said City, or, in case of my absence or inability to act, before any Judge or Justice
of the Peace of said County, to answer to the people of the State of Illinois, on said charge, and abide
such further orders as may be made concerning said charge.

And make due service and return hereof, as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, at my said office, this 26th
day of February 1894
Geo. Neusten [SEAL]
Justice of the Peace.

No. 11117

STATE WARRANT.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
ILLINOIS,

VS.

Wm E. Ritchie

Executed the within Writ by arresting
within named

and bringing

to Court this day of

A. D. 189 , before

Justice of the Peace.

Filed March 20th 1894

John C. Schuster
Clerk

Police Officer.

This warrant returned not executed, Defendant having
appeared himself into Court, the 24. day of
February 1894
Henry an Constable

APPEAL BOND.

THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY AND PRINTING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Know all Men by these Presents, THAT WE, *William E Ritchie* as
principal and *Carl Meyer* as surety are held and firmly bound unto the
People of the State of Illinois
in the penal sum of *Two hundred* Dollars,
lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our
heirs and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by these presents.

WITNESS our hands and seals, this *second* day of *March* 189*4*.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That, Whereas, the said

People of the State of Illinois
did, on the *28th* day of *February* A. D. 189*4*, before
Geo Kersten Esq., a Justice of the Peace for *the* Cook County,

in the State of Illinois, recover a Judgment against the above bounden *William*

E Ritchie for the sum of *Five* Dollars and costs,
besides costs of suit
from which Judgment the said *William E Ritchie*

has taken an appeal to the Criminal Court of Cook County, in said State of Illinois. Now, if the said

William E Ritchie
shall prosecute *his* appeal with effect, and pay whatever Judgment may be rendered against him
by said ~~Criminal~~ Court, upon the trial of said appeal, or by consent, or in case the appeal is dismissed, will pay
the Judgment rendered against him by said Justice and all costs occasioned by said appeal, then the above
obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Approved by me this *second*
day of *March* A. D. 189*4*
Geo Kersten
Justice of the Peace

William E Ritchie Seal
Carl Meyer Seal

and afterwards, to-wit:
on the 20th day of April
in the year last aforesaid, it being the term of
Court aforesaid, the following among other pro-
ceedings were had and entered of Record in said
Court, which said proceedings are in the words
and figures following, to-wit:

11117 The People of the State of Illinois
28. Appeal
William E. Ritchie

This day come the said
Parties by their respective Attorneys and
by agreement between said Parties now
here made in open Court this cause is
submitted to Court for trial and the intervention
of a jury waived.

And the Court hearing the testimony of
Witnesses and the arguments of Counsel and
being now fully advised in the premises doth
find the defendant guilty and doth assess
the fine herein at Five Dollars

And Attorney for said defendant now here
moves the Court for a new trial in this cause
And the Court hearing Counsel in support of
said motion as well as in opposition thereto
and being now fully advised in the premises
doth overrule said motion and orders that
said motion for a new trial in this cause be

and the same is hereby overruled accordingly. To which order of the Court in overruling said motion the said defendant by his Counsel now here ^{objects and} excepts.

And Attorney for said defendant now here moves the Court in arrest of judgment in this cause. And the Court hearing Counsel in support of said motion as well as in opposition thereto and being fully advised in the premises doth overrule said motion and orders that said motion in arrest of judgment be and the same is hereby overruled accordingly. To which order of the Court in overruling said motion the said defendant by his Counsel now here ^{objects and} excepts.

Therefore it is considered by the Court that the said Defendant be fined in the sum of Five Dollars for the benefit of the said Plaintiff and that he pay all the costs of these proceedings, and that said Plaintiff have execution therefor.

To the rendition and entry of which judgment the defendant by his Attorney now here ^{objects and} excepts and prays an appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in and for the Southern Grand Division which is allowed on condition that the said defendant shall within twenty days file an appeal bond herein in the penal sum of One Hundred Dollars with surety to be approved by the Clerk of this Court and shall also within said time prepare and file his Bill of Exceptions ~~herein~~

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And afterwards to wit:
on the twenty fourth day
of April in the year last
aforesaid, there was filed
in said Court a certain
Bill of Exceptions which
said certain Bill of
Exceptions is in the words
and figures following to wit:

State of Illinois,)

County of Cook. } ss.

In the Criminal Court of Cook County.

People of the State of Illinois)

vs.)

William E. Ritchie)

B I L L O F E X C E P T I O N S .

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 20th day of April, A.D. 1894, immediately preceding the hearing of the above entitled cause, on the 20th day of April, A.D. 1894, being one of the days of the April Term, A.D. 1894, of said Criminal Court of Cook County, the defendant, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, filed herein his waiver, in writing, of the right of trial by jury, which waiver was in words as follows, to wit:

State of Illinois,)

County of Cook.) ss.

In the Criminal Court of Cook County.

People of the State of Illinois,)

vs.) WAIVER OF JURY.

William E. Ritchie)

And now, on this 20th day of April, A.D. 1894, comes the said William E. Ritchie the defendant herein, and of his own free will, and in writing, waives his right to a trial by jury, in the above entitled case, and consents to a trial by the Court, without a jury, pursuant to the Statute of 1893, in such case made and provided.

William E. Ritchie

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And thereupon, pursuant to such waiver, and by agreement made in open Court on said day, between the said respective parties, the said cause was submitted to the Honorable Nathaniel C. Sears, one of the Judges of said Criminal Court, for trial without a jury;

And thereupon, on the day last aforesaid, the said cause came on to be heard by the said Court without a jury, and certain evidence on behalf of the plaintiff and defendant was heard and considered by the Court in the words and figures following, that is to say:

M O L L I E F A C H,

a witness called on behalf of the People, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY

Mr. Bruce.

Q What is your name?

A Mollie Fach.

Q Where do you live?

A 39 Miller Street.

Q Where were you working on the 23rd day of February, 1894?

A At W. E. Ritchie's. *the defendant*

Q That is William E. Ritchie's, isn't it ? A. Yes sir.

Q Where were you working for him ? A. Van Buren &
Green Streets.

Q In what city, county and state ?

A This city, county and state.

Q Cook County, state of Illinois ? A. Yes sir.

Q What sort of a place were you working in ?

A Paper box factory.

Q Who was manager of that factory, do you know ?

A William E. Ritchie.

2. *The defendant in this case.* A. Yes Sir.

Q The man you spoke of before as working for ?

A Yes sir.

Q How were you working ? A. Working by the piece.

Q How long did you work on the 23rd day of February,
1894 ? A. Nine and three-quarter hours.

Q You were paid by the number of boxes you made, I suppose?

A Yes sir.

Q What were those hours--between what hours ?

A I worked from ten minutes after seven to twelve, with
half an hour for my dinner, and I worked from half past twelve
after
to 25 minutes ~~to~~ 5 and then had 10 minutes to get ready to
go home and 25 minutes to 6 we left the shop.

Q You were paid by the box ? A. Yes sir.

Q So much for so many boxes ? A. Yes sir.

Q And you were of course working for wages ?

A Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY
Mr. Mayer.

Q Miss Fach, how long have you worked for Mr. Ritchie ?

A Well, about seven years.

Q What kind of a factory is this that you are in--pretty clean factory ? A. Yes sir, it is quite clean.

Q Six stories and basement ? A. Six stories and basement.

Q It is well lighted ? A. Yes sir, very well lighted.

Q Windows on three sides ? A. Yes sir.

Q On the 23rd of February of this year you worked during the time you have indicated, during the hours you have indicated ? A. Yes sir.

Q You were paid wages for your work ? A. Yes sir.

Q Were you on that day working by the week, by the day, by the hour or by the piece ? A. By the piece.

Q What do you mean by that ? A. So much a box.

Q What kind of boxes did you make ? A. Well, I made neck tie boxes, shirt boxes and fruit boxes.

Q Paper boxes ? A. Yes sir.

Q Made of paste board ? A. Yes sir.

Q Is it light or heavy work ? A. Light work.

Q You were on February 23rd, 1894, paid by the number of boxes which you made ? A. Yes sir.

Q How is that measured--by the dozen ?

A By the hundred.

Q You were paid so much per hundred boxes ? A. Yes sir.

Q How much were you paid by the hundred ? A. Well about \$2.50.

Q \$2.50 a hundred for these paper boxes ? A. Yes sir.

Q If you make less than a hundred in a day you are paid less than \$2.50 ? A. Yes sir.

Q And if you make more you are paid more ? It all depends upon the number of boxes you make ? A. Yes sir.

Q Do you try to make as many boxes as you can ? A. Yes sir.

Q Why ? A. Because I want to earn more money.

Q On February 23rd, 1894, was it stipulated or provided by your employer, how many boxes you must make ? A. No sir.

Q Does he prescribe for you how much work you must do on any one day ? A. No sir.

Q The only thing that he prescribes is the pay that you get for the work you do ? A. Yes sir.

Q The more boxes you make the more pay you get ? A. Yes sir.

Q Did you object or did you ever object or have you been unwilling to work during the hours you have indicated ? A. No sir.

Q I presume if there were longer hours allowed you would work longer ?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q Were you willing and anxious to work on the day in question more than eight hours ? If so, why ?

A. I was willing to work more than eight hours because I was anxious and want to earn as much money as possible. The more money I can earn the better able I am to support myself.

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Q : How old are you ? A. I am 27 years old.

Q Supporting yourself , A. Yes sir.

Q Are you married or single? A I am not married

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY

Mr. Ela.

Q You say the number of boxes that you make are not prescribed by anybody ? Are not the number of hours you work prescribed by somebody ? A. Yes sir, by my employer, by Mr. Ritchie.

Q The hours are prescribed by your employer ?

A Yes sir.

Q You cannot work less hours or more hours; you must work according to the hours that they prescribe in the factory ?

A Yes sir.

Q And you confine yourself to that . A. Yes sir.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION BY

Mr. Mayer.

Q It is not prescribed as to whether you shall work hard or not hard ? I mean the continuity with which you shall work is not prescribed , A. No sir.

Q You have worked less hours ? A. Yes sir.

Q For many days ? A. yes sir, I worked less hours than I have over-hours.

Q That is, there are more days that you have worked less than eight hours than there are days you have worked more than eight hours ? A. Yes sir.

Q And the days you have worked less than eight hours have not been because you were anxious to work less than eight hours ? A. No sir.

MR. ELA: Are you allowed to work less hours than the others do and than the rules ^{prescribe} ~~are~~, continuously for any length of time ? A. No sir.

Q When you work less hours it is an accident or something special ? A. When there is no work.

Q That has been particularly in the last season ?

A Yes sir.

Q When business is brisk you are more often required to work over-hours than you are less hours ? A. Yes sir.

MR. MAYER: What do you mean by being required to work over-hours ? What is your meaning ? A. Over the eight hours.

Q More than eight hours ? A. Yes sir.

Q Did you understand that Colonel Ela meant that your being required to work over-time, meant working nights and whenever they wanted you to ? A. No sir.

Q You didn't understand it so ? A. No sir, I didn't.

Q So that when you answered that you were required to work overtime you meant more than eight hours a day ?

A Yes sir.

Q That is, between the periods you have specified--ten minutes after seven and twentyfive minutes after five ?

A Yes sir.

MR. ELA: You never had a day's work in that factory, which was eight hours ? A. No sir.

Q When you speak of eight hours you didn't mean over eight ? A. I didn't wait to think of it.

Q When you say over-time you mean the usual time ?

A Yes sir.

Q Which is nine hours ? A. Nine and three-quarters.

Q You say that often when business is brisk you work more than nine hours and three-quarters ? A. Yes sir.

Q That would bring you into the evening ? A. Yes sir.

MR. MAYER: Are you compelled to work overtime ? Could you quit at the end of nine and three-quarter hours if you wished to ? A. If I would ask permission.

Q So it is all voluntary on your part to work overtime ?

A Yes sir.

MR. ELA: If you should not work overtime when business was brisk do you think you could keep your place ?

~~Objected to; sustained.~~

Q Could you keep your place ?

~~Objected to; sustained.~~

Q As a matter of fact don't you know that you have to work according to the rules and hours prescribed in the factory ?

A Yes sir.

Q And if you don't do it, if you are well and don't do it, don't you know that you can't work there any length of time ? You understand that, don't you ? A. No sir.

Q Do you mean to say that you could keep on working less hours than the others did, week after week ?

A No sir.

Q You would have to work as much as they did ?

A Yes sir.

MR. MAYER: You did mean that you need not work over-hours?

A Yes sir.

Q You can do as you please about that ? A. Yes sir, if I ask permission.

Q When last did you work more than nine and three-quarter hours in a day ? A. About a year ago last Christmas.

~~Which was all the evidence offered or heard in the~~
matter.

The foregoing was all of the evidence introduced by either plaintiff or defendant on the trial of this cause;

And thereupon the defendant submitted in writing to the Court the following propositions of law to be held as law by the court:

First. As a matter of law, the Court holds that the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois entitled, "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof, is illegal and void.

Second. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Five of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

Third. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Six of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

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Fourth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Seven of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor" approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

Fifth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Eight of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

Sixth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Seventh. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section five of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

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Eighth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Six of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Ninth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section seven of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Tenth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Eight of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Eleventh. As a matter of law, the Court holds that the Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State Inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor, approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof, is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

Twelfth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section five of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

Thirteenth. As a matter of law, the Court holds that Section Eight of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

But the Court refused to find the foregoing propositions of law and each and everyone of them ; to which decision of the Court in so refusing to find the same, the defendant, by his counsel, ^{objected and} then and there ~~excepted~~.

And thereupon the Court found the defendant guilty, to which finding of the Court the defendant then and there, by his counsel, duly *Objected and* excepted.

And thereupon the defendant filed his motion for a new trial, which said motion was in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"State of Illinois,)
County of Cook.) ss.

In the Criminal Court of Cook County.

The People of the State of Illinois)
vs. :
William E. Ritchie.)

And now comes the defendant herein, by Moran, Kraus & Mayer, his attorneys, and moves the Court for a new trial in the above entitled cause, for the following reasons, to wit:

First. That the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof, is illegal and void.

Second That Section Five of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

Third. That Section Six of the Act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, is illegal and void.

Fifth. That Section Eight of said Act, is illegal and void.

Sixth. That the Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State Inspectors, to enforce the same and to make an appropriation therefor", approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Seventh. That Section Five of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Eighth. That Section Six of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Ninth. That Section Seven of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Tenth. That Section Eight of said Act is contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Eleventh. That the Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles in this State and to provide for the appointment of State Inspectors to enforce the same and to make an appropriation therefor, approved June 17th, 1893, and each and every section thereof, is contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the United States and the amend-

ments thereto.