

Headquarters Department of the Platte,

SAM'L BRECK,

LIEUT. COL. AND ASST ADJUTANT GENERAL.

BVT. BRIGADIER GENERAL, U. S. A.

1082.

Omaha, Neb., Nov 22^d 1887.

Dear General

I thought if you would
be interested to see the enclosed
endorsement of the Chaplain
plan. I have also written
to Col. Mason to get some
for me. I shall watch the
mail hoping for more from
the Pacific Coast. Can't
Chaplain Kinding do something
for it? he would be one of
the first helped by it and
no doubt one of the first
to take an interest in

rich thing.

I have not published anything about this as Chaplains are so often unappreciated, many for good reason, that I thought it better to send ^(the printed slips) them only where they would be likely to do good: I enclose a few more in case you might find them useful.

Yours truly

Amos A. Phelps

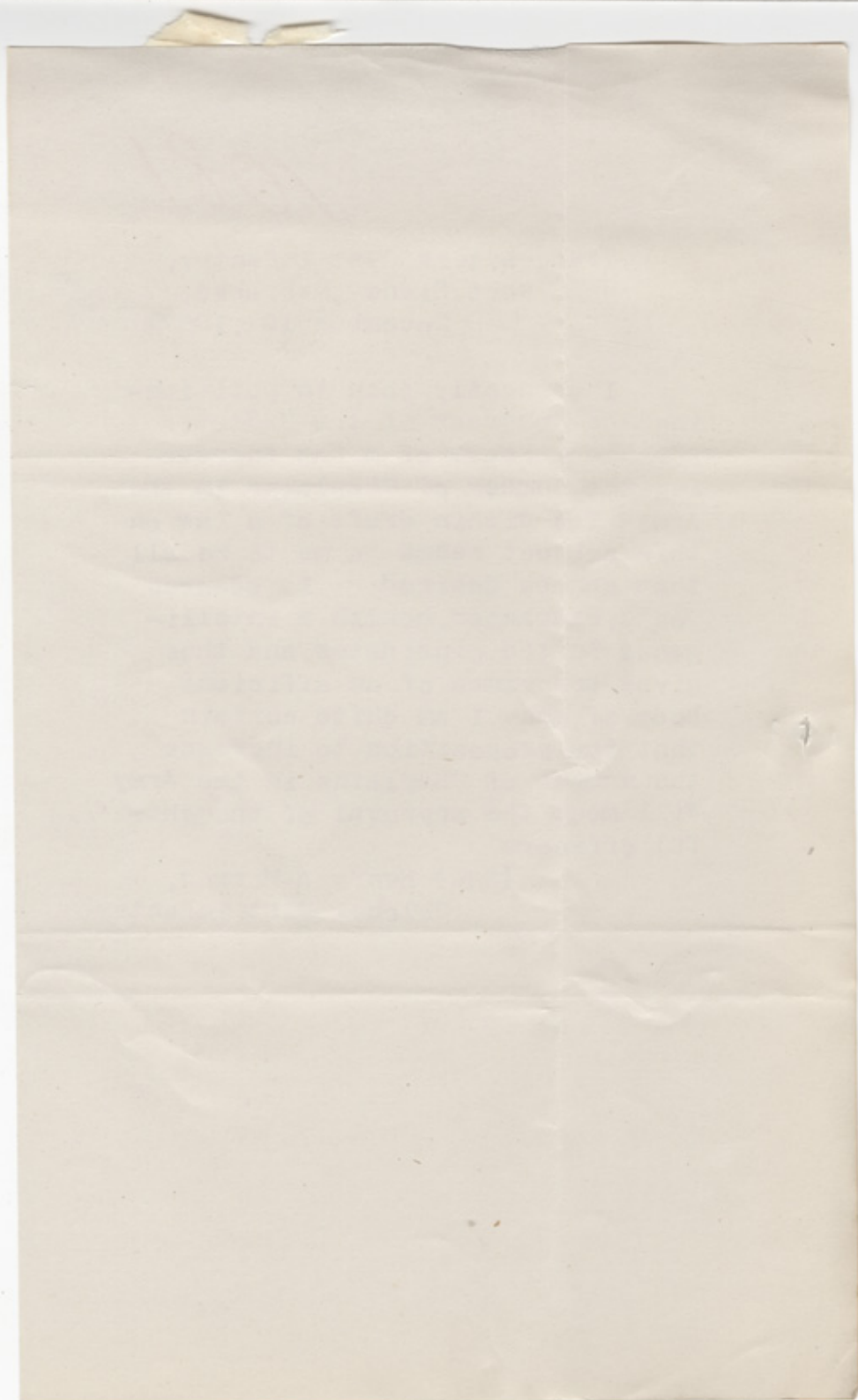
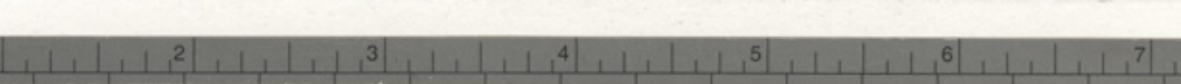
Green Harbor.

1081

Headquarters 21st Infantry,
Fort Sidney, Nebraska,
November 19, 1887.

I earnestly join in petition-
ing the Congress of the U-States
for the passage of a Law increas-
ing the number of Chaplains in the
Army. The within draft of a Law on
this subject seems to me to be all
that can be desired. It secures
youth, character, health & intelli-
gence in the candidates, and thus
gives assurance of an efficient
body of men. I am quite certain
that the proposition to increase
the number of Chaplains in the Army
will meet the approval of thought-
ful officers.

(Sgd) Henry A. Morrow,
Colonel 21st Infantry.



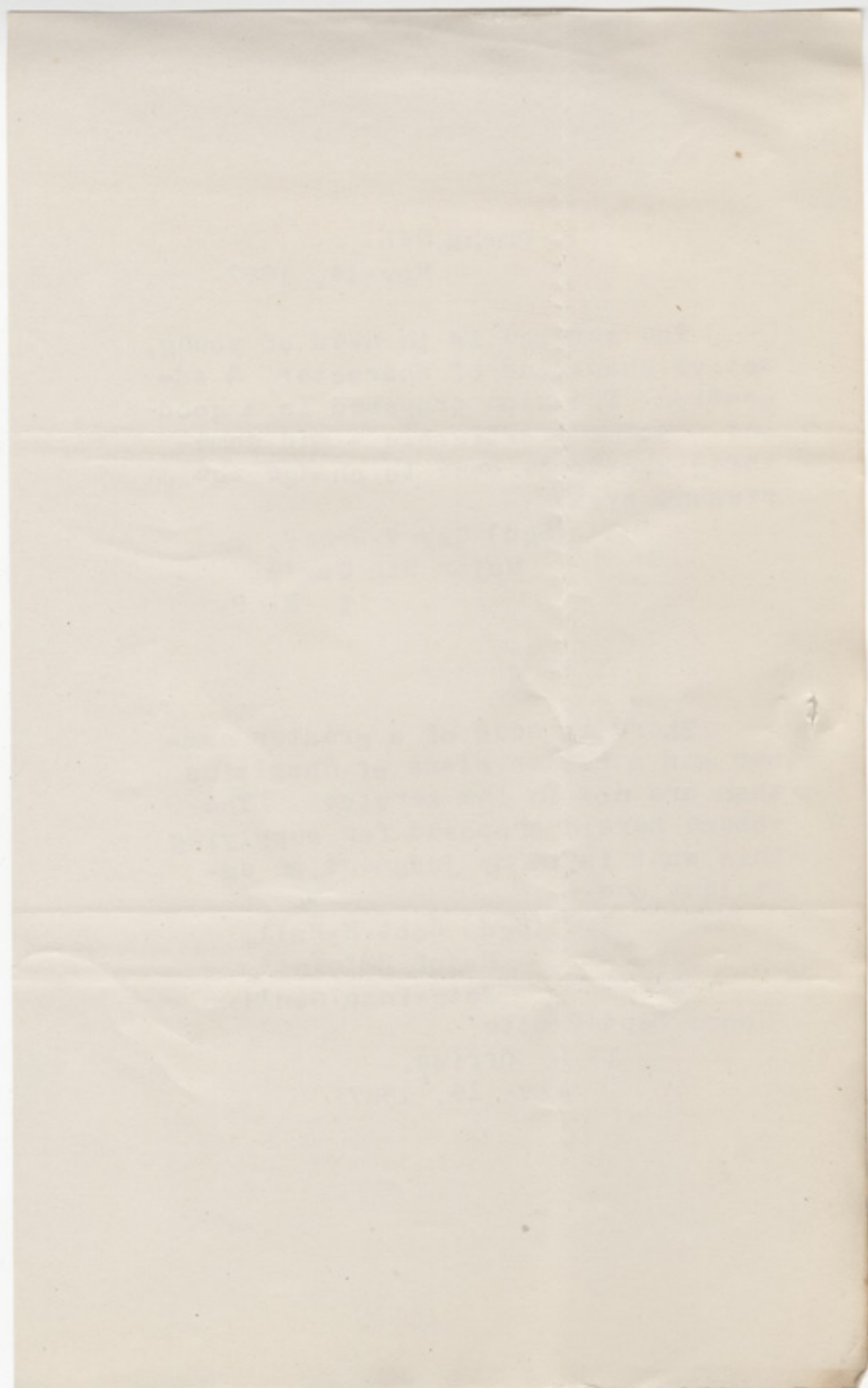
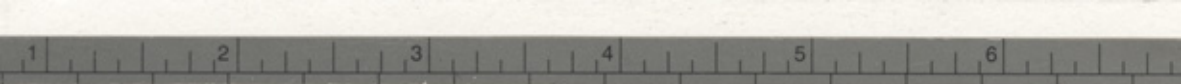
Omaha, Neb.,
Nov. 14, 1887.

The service is in need of young, active chaplains of character & education. The plan proposed is a good one -- seems practicable -- and something should be done to change the present system.

(Sgd) Guy V. Henry,
Major 9th Cav'y.
I. R. P.

There is need of a greater number and a better class of Chaplains than are now in the service. The scheme herein proposed for supplying this want is, in my judgment, an excellent one.

(Sgd) Robt. H. Hall,
Major 22nd Inf'y,
Actg. Insp. Gen'l.
Hdqrs. Dept. Platte.
I. G. Office,
Nov. 14, 1887.



*In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, Convened in Omaha, Nebraska, May, 1887,—
on Motion of the Rev. L. A. Ostrander:*

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Assembly to lay before the proper committees of Congress, the facts in regard to the present want of religious instruction at our army posts, and respectfully petition them to provide chaplains in sufficient number to meet this want.

Resolved, That our Moderator be chairman of this committee, and that the other four members be appointed by him.

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY.

Rev. JOSEPH T. SMITH, D. D., Baltimore, Md.

Rev. L. A. OSTRANDER, Lyons, N. Y.

Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., Washington, D. C.

Elder GEN. R. H. MILROY, Olympia, W. T.

Elder GEORGE H. BEATSON.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

It will be noticed in the above resolution that no reference is made to denomination. The selection being left, hereafter as heretofore, to the President will result in giving different denominations an equitable representation.

There are now authorized for the Army 39 Post Chaplains and 4 Chaplains for regiments of colored troops, making 43 in all; of these one is on duty connected entirely with Post Schools, one is absent sick waiting retirement and one appointed recently not joined for duty; 31 are stationed at Posts. In addition to these 31 Posts, there are 83 Posts to be mentioned in this connection, with garrisons as follows: Under 100 persons, thirty; under 200 and above 100, twenty-four; under 300 and above 200, sixteen; under 400 and above 300, eight; under 500 and above 400, three; above 500, two. Thus it

will be seen that there are eighty-three posts, some very large, *without* Chaplains. This is the *pressing* need to be supplied by legislation.

A *useful* Chaplain, it is believed, must as a rule enter the Army *young*, that he may imbibe the spirit of military institutions and grow up into his work, some of the conditions of which are very different from those existing in civil life.

A *good standing* among the officers and soldiers is indispensable to the successful work of the Chaplain; he should, therefore, be pious, discreet, well educated, interested in his work and ordained regularly by some proper denomination.

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An *examination* before appointment must be made to secure the right man, and this ought to be by a Board of five Army Chaplains of experience and standing in the service; no one should be appointed unless recommended and certified by such a Board, as well fitted for the duties of Chaplain in every respect. Any difficulty likely to occur on account of members of examining boards being of different denominations can be met either by convening boards all the members of the same denomination as the clergyman to be examined, or by instructing examining boards not to consider subjects involving merely denominational differences between the members of the board and the clergymen examined, or among members of the board. This examining board would understand what is required of a Chaplain, and would have a strong interest in making and keeping the Corps of Chaplains at a high standard—the good effect of such a plan is well illustrated in the medical corps of the Army.

The *pay and allowances* of Chaplains as now fixed by law, though enough for a *young* clergyman who has just entered the Army, is not adequate to a Chaplain of twenty years service and middle age. It is \$1,500.00 pay, with three rooms allowed for quarters, and fuel therefor at \$3.00 per cord; 10 per cent. increase of pay is allowed for every five years service up to not exceeding 40 per centum for twenty or more years of service. There is now no advancement among Chaplains, as there should be.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO MEET THESE WANTS OF THE ARMY.

1st. To provide for a Corps of Chaplains, to consist of 20 *Senior Chaplains* with the pay and allowances of Major; 30 *Chaplains*

with the pay and allowances of Captain; 50 *Assistant Chaplains* with the pay and allowances of First Lieutenant. Promotions in this corps to be by seniority, as now in other Corps of the Army, provided that no officer shall be promoted until he has been recommended for promotion, after due examination, by an examining board of five officers of the Corps of Chaplains.

2d. All appointments to the Corps of Chaplains under this plan, to be made to the grade of Assistant Chaplain from clergymen regularly ordained as such, not over 28 years of age, who have been recommended and certified as fitted in every respect for the duties of Chaplain in the Army, by a board of five officers of the Corps of Chaplains. These examining boards to be appointed by the President, and to be composed of officers of experience and standing, as far as practicable of the same religious denomination as the clergyman to be examined.

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4th. The following additional advancement to be also provided for: Assistant Chaplains of five years service, to be promoted to the next higher grade, if recommended for promotion, after due examination, as required for Assistant Chaplains regularly promoted. [This is as now provided for Assistant Surgeons.]

5th. Until the organization of the Corps of Chaplains is completely filled as required above, a number of Assistant Chaplains to be allowed in addition to the number authorized above, equal to the whole number of vacancies in the grade of Chaplain and Senior Chaplain, and no Assistant Chaplain to be promoted until he has served at least three years as Assistant Chaplain.

6th. So much of all laws as provide for other Chaplains than those above named to be repealed, to take effect six months after the passage of the law.

Oct. 1st, 1887.

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on Motion of the Rev. L. A. Ostrander:*

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Oct. 1st, 1887.

Young Men's Christian Association,
H. N. Devier, General Sec'y

San Jose, Cal., Nov 22 1887

Genl O. O. Howard
Commander U.S.A.

Dear Sir.

Yours of 17th received

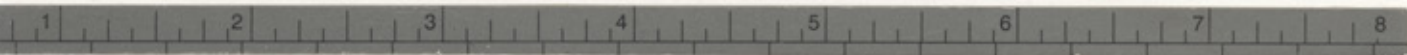
On consultation with our Section Committee
we think we can make it go nicely on the
terms proposed i.e. \$50 and expenses.

We will have to work it up of course but
presumably will have no trouble in giving
you a good house. The Grand Army sugges-
tion is an important one, and will be acted
upon of course. What day of the third
week would suit you best? I would prefer
not to have it Thursday Evening, as the Church
Prayer Meetings meet then.

Kindly advise us to your views and oblige

Yours sincerely

H. N. Devier.



Ansung

Per _____

No. *1084*



AGENCY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

P.O. Box, 2313.

San Francisco Nov 22d, 1887/88

Sir

Major-General O.O. Howard,

U. S. A, Phelan Bldg, City.

Dear Sir;-

Hoping you received my note of yesterday, I now beg to advise that, weather permitting, our party will leave foot of Clay St tomorrow Wednesday at 12 sharp for the trip around the Bay, etc.

Awaiting your reply,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. Chambers

of Williams, Dimond & Co.

Nov 28, 1887.

(S) - General G. O. Brown

U. S. A. Polaroid City.

-4112 7890

Hoping you received my note of yesterday, I now beg to advise that, weather permitting, our party will leave foot of Clay St tomorrow Wednesday at 12 sharp for the trip around the Bay, etc.

Awaiting your reply,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

of William, Diamond & Co.

Telephone 614.

DUTTON & PARTRIDGE,

IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

212 and 214 California Street.

P. O. Box 2226.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Nov 22 1887

Genl O. O. Howard

Dear Sir,

at the
annual meeting of the Church you were
elected Chairman of the
Kindergarten Com.

The bal. of the Com. is as follows

D. P. Flint

J. W. Dayan

J. K. Wilson

Chas. Halbrook

J. H. Morse

Mrs. John Taylor

" Chas Halbrook

" L. B. Trichenor

Miss. Annie Deering

" Ella Adams

" Helen S. Bacon

Respy

J. E. Dutton

Clk of Church



10/10

REPORTING, MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

DUTTON & PARTRIDGE

212 and 214 California Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 22 1887

Handwritten text on the right edge of the paper.

Handwritten number '33' on the right edge of the paper.

Main body of the letter, containing several paragraphs of handwritten text, including names like 'Mr. Pagan', 'Mr. Wilson', 'Mr. Hobbs', and 'Mr. Adams'.

RESCUES homeless, neglected or abused children of California; receives "Juvenile Offenders," (by legal commitment or otherwise), who are in danger of being imprisoned, (see Sec. 1383 Penal Code); provides for such until suitable homes or employment and oversight are found for them, and continues a systematic attention to their condition and treatment.

A free Employment Bureau, for Boys and Girls is maintained. Also, A Day and Evening School, Department for industrial training of both sexes.

Classes in Singing, Reading Rooms and Library. Lodging and board, at a nominal charge, furnished working boys and girls without suitable homes or care in the city.

The work is absolutely free from sectarianism and depends upon voluntary contributions for its existence.

BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

(Removed from 68 Clementina St.)

Baker Street Corner of Grove St.

Hayes St. Cable Cars pass the Home

Main Entrance Golden Gate Park

E. T. DOOLEY, Superintendent

SAN FRANCISCO,

Nov. 23rd 1887

File
Mr. Genl. O. O. Howard,
Presidio

San Francisco.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to call your attention to the enclosed "Announcement" of the Second Pacific Coast Conference of Charities and Corrections, and in behalf of the Committee on Programme and also for the Committee on Special Invitations, to most cordially and urgently invite you to attend our sessions, especially the first, on Tuesday evening Dec. 13th. We would like very much to have you consent to address us at that session, in a general way - for ten or fifteen minutes. I send you herewith a list of our themes - the order of programme has not yet been determined.

We desire also to ask you to let us enter you on our programme to open the discussions with an address of ten or fifteen minutes, following any one of the themes on the list I send.

The ground we desire to cover the circular will perhaps sufficiently explain. What would be appropriate

for your address at the initial session, perhaps
the "opening address" of last year may aid you
in determining. The opening address this time
will probably be delivered by Mr. Corlies of
Illinois - who is a great specialist - as you
undoubtedly know.

Preceding or immediately
after the address of Mr. Corlies, we would like to
have you speak. Addresses will be given, we hope
at the same session by several distinguished
gentlemen. The Conference will not organize until
the next morning.

We will be very glad if you can
make it convenient to participate with us.

Very respectfully yours,

Edmond S. Dooley,

Chairman

Committee on Programing
and of the

Committee on Special

1987

SECOND
*Pacific Coast Conference of Charities
and Corrections.*

San Francisco, Dec. 13th-16th, 1887.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The second annual Conference of Charities and Corrections of the Pacific Coast will be held in Union Square Hall, 421 Post street, San Francisco, commencing the evening of Tuesday, December 13th, 1887, and continuing through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 14th, 15th and 16th.

A cordial and urgent invitation is extended to you to be present, and you will confer a favor upon the committee by at once apprising the Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Spear, Jr., 906 Leavenworth street, San Francisco, of your intention.

It is desired that every public and private institution, charity and association of a benevolent character *on the Pacific Coast*, whether under State, county, municipal, town, church or private management, shall be represented by delegates.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE

is to obtain and diffuse INFORMATION respecting benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory work, and able papers will be presented on the following and kindred subjects: Protective and Preventive Work Among the Young; The Defective Classes; Kindergarten Work and Asylums for the Young; The Management of Prisons, Jails, and other Houses of Detention, Almshouses, and the whole subject of Prison Reform; The Industrial Training of Boys and Girls; The Organization of City Charities, the Prevention and Cure of Pauperism, and the question of a State Board of Charities. In fact the papers and discussions will touch upon every means devised for improving the condition of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes.

The Conference seeks no legislative or executive power in itself; it is *a conference of individuals*—a school—a sort of charitable and reformatory educational institute.

Opportunity will be afforded for a comparison of ideas among those especially interested in particular subjects, and every facility will be given for imparting and receiving information.

Any charitable organization that you represent is hereby, through you, invited to send delegates, three or more, and will you kindly have the names of such delegates sent to our Secretary immediately upon their appointment.

Should you have an essay to read, or any matter to submit to the Conference, please notify us at once, that notice of the same may be taken in making up our programme.

Fraternally yours,

S. W. LEVY,
Chairman.

MRS. J. S. SPEAR, JR., *Secretary*,
906 Leavenworth St., San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHAS. R. ALLEN,	MISS DR. L. J. KELLOGG,
MRS. P. ARONSON,	REV. A. L. LINDSLEY, D. D.,
A. ANSPACHER,	MRS. KATE B. LATHROP,
REV. DR. C. D. BARROWS,	J. G. MANSFIELD,
REV. M. C. BRIGGS, D. D.,	GEO. W. MERRITT, M. D.,
MRS. DR. C. B. BROWN,	MRS. E. S. MERRITT, M. D.,
MRS. SARAH B. COOPER,	CHAS. A. MURDOCK,
REV. FR. D. O. CROWLEY,	DR. A. E. OSBOURNE,
MRS. E. L. CAMPBELL,	HON. GEO. C. PERKINS,
REV. W. W. CASE, D. D.,	PERCY B. ROBERTS,
MRS. C. W. DOHRMANN,	A. J. RALSTON,
E. T. DOOLEY,	REV. HORATIO STEBBINS, D. D.,
MRS. NELLIE EYSTER,	MRS. S. SHOCKEN,
LEO ELOESSER, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	MRS. ALICE T. TOOMEY,
CHAS. GEDDES,	JOHN J. TOBIN,
MRS. A. B. GOVE,	REV. W. S. URMY,
PERCY GOLDSTONE,	REV. DR. JACOB VOORSANGER,
REV. WM. H. HILL,	REV. C. W. WENDTE,
HON. WM. C. HENDRICKS,	PROF. W. WILKINSON,
MRS. C. E. KINNEY,	M. WURKHEIM,
REV. JNO. KIMBALL,	REV. JAMES WOODWORTH,
	MRS. S. ZEKIND.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fred. H. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of Illinois, will be the guest of the Conference, and participate in the deliberations of the sessions; it is hoped he will deliver the Opening Address.

Mr. Wines is the son of the late distinguished penologist, Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, and is also the editor of the *International Record of Charities and Corrections*—the organ of the National Conference of Charities.

1987

Besides the Opening Address of Mr. Wines of Illinois and other addresses of a less specific nature by distinguished speakers, the committee on programme report the following:

State Boards of Charities--Rev. Dr. A. L. Lindsley.

Suggestions for Improvements in the Administration of the Criminal Law-----Henry E. Highton Esq.

* The Relation of Alcoholism to Charities and Corrections-----Mrs. E. L. Campbell.

Industrial Education of Youth-----James G. Kennedy.

The Kindergarten in its Relations to Industrial Education, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper.

Protection and Prevention vs. Reformatory Patchwork, Edmond T. Dooley.

The Co-operation of City Charities in the Prevention
and Cure of Pauperism---Rev. Dr. G. D. Barrows D. D.

The Catholic Idea of Charity (author to be named.)

Prison Reform---E. R. Highton.

Our Common Brotherhood---Mrs. A. T. Toomey.

The People-minded Child---Mrs. Kate B. Lathrop.

Practical Methods for Promoting Temperance,
Rabbi Dr. Jacob Voorzanger.

The number of "papers" or extended addresses to be
entered upon the programme has been limited to twelve.
The maximum time allowed for the delivery of each of
these has been fixed at thirty minutes.

1887

CA

The establishment of a
of charity and social refo
a fact,—and a very impor
labor on the part of its p
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ended on Saturday, De
remarkably representati
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CALIFORNIA.

The establishment of an Annual Conference of the friends of charity and social reforms on the Pacific coast has become a fact,—and a very important one, I think—after an amount of labor on the part of its projectors which no person could suspect, who is unfamiliar with our peculiar conditions of life.

The first meeting, covering a series of eleven sessions, ended on Saturday, December 11th. It was attended by a remarkably representative body of delegates, more than one hundred and twenty-five in number, from all parts of the coast, despite the almost continuous downpour of rain during the week. Every charity of considerable importance—public or private, religious or secular—was represented in it, including the State institutions of California; also, the judiciary, our local board of health, and the municipal governments of San Francisco and other cities. There was a delegation from Oregon, and another from Los Angeles, in the South. Protestants, Jews, Roman Catholics, and men and women of no religious creed assembled for a common end, with a spirit and purpose like that of the National Conference, but with a more limited scope and a far more cosmopolitan membership. We feel that, crude as were some of the views expressed, the conference has made a deep and wholesome impression upon the public, that good practical results will soon appear, and that we shall have reason to be thankful that it has been brought into existence.

The proceedings are to be printed in book-form; and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for another meeting in November, 1887.

Some months ago, in *Child and State*, I undertook to outline a plan for starting a Pacific Coast Conference. I had long felt that such an annual convocation was the only means by which we could create a healthy public sentiment concerning the questions which would naturally come before it. I invited a number of representative men and women to meet with me and discuss the steps to be taken to bring it about. The result was the appointment of a committee, which fairly represented all the interests concerned. Such had been the uncharitable relations between our different charities, that this was no small matter. By the efforts of this committee the conference was organized.

It met on the evening of Tuesday, December 7th. The mayor of San Francisco (who is also governor-elect of California) welcomed the delegates. The Rev. Dr. A. L. Lindsay, of Oregon, responded. Mr. E. T. Dooley, who had been chosen to preside over the first session, made the opening address.

The following morning, a permanent organization was effected; and then, for four days, followed papers and discussions, on Paroling Prisoners, The Deaf-Mute, Methods of Prevention, The Kindergarten (several papers), The Pardoning Power, Protective Work among Girls, The Failure of Punishment to Repress Crime, Feeble-Minded Children, Manual Training-Schools, The Problem of Raising Funds for Private Charities, The Industrial Training of the Blind, The Work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Prison Management, Dependent and Delinquent Children, The Criminal Insane, Charity Organization in Cities.

Before adjourning, resolutions were adopted, recommending the creation of a State Board of Charities for California, and appointing a committee to promote legislation on this subject. The conference expressed itself in favor of "indeterminate" sentences for all offenders against law, and a system of paroling prisoners, like that of Ohio. The discussions on charity organization will, I think, lead to the establishment of associated charities in all our large centres, in the near future. The training of girls for domestic service was a subject—of the gravest importance on this coast—which received much attention.

Altogether, our list of essayists was eminently respectable, and far better than we imagined at first that we could command. Our inexperience was shown in the great length of

the programme, which sadly abridged the time which should have been given to discussion; but in shaping the next meeting the lesson learned will not be forgotten.

We have been working, in California, in the main, not merely on wrong theories, but really according to no idea other than that every social wrong demands an institution as its remedy. That there can be any *science* behind any properly conducted charitable work seems not to have occurred to most of us. Our inclination has been to look with suspicion at those who suggest the substitution of principle for impulse in dealing with the unfortunate. As a consequence, we have been pursuing methods barren of good results, which, with more light, we would long since have abandoned. Our State is full of "institutions"—huge, densely packed caravanseries—to which we point with pride as evidences of our sympathy with the unfortunate and indications of our social progress. I think it safe to say that on these questions our legislation has been as devoid of common sense as in any State upon this continent.

From the books of the State Board of Examiners it appears that we had, on the 30th day of June last, 3,428 children (denominated as orphans, half-orphans, abandoned, and foundlings) maintained, at public expense, in private asylums, at a cost of \$229,941.06 for the year. The number of children here accredited to asylums is as reported by them in presenting their claims upon the State treasury for the last half of the last fiscal year. The number reported for the preceding six months was 3,810. Even this astounding figure does not necessarily cover the total juvenile population of these institutions; it probably does not come within 300 or 500 of doing so. For the law presumes that a considerable number of these young lives are supported by their relatives or friends, without claim upon the funds of the State. I believe that the total population of the asylums for indigent children in California cannot be less than 4,100. Of these, the half-orphans number 71.5 per cent.; the orphans, 16.5 per cent.; the abandoned and foundlings, 12 per cent. Of the \$229,941.06 paid for their sustenance, secular or non-secular institutions receive 19 per cent.; Protestant institutions, 11.1 per cent.; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 2.5 per cent.; and Roman Catholic institutions, 67.4 per cent. The average time paid for by the State, for each of these dependents, was ten months and five days, or 85 per cent. of the year. Where such an average is maintained, the movement of population is very slow. Remembering that for a portion of the children in institutions no demand is made for State support, it would seem that the treasury pays for a body of children, from one year to another, composed, to the extent of 95 in every 100, of the same individuals.

The following is a statement of the total number of dependent, defective, or delinquent persons in California who were supported at the public expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

Children supported by the State in private asylums	3,428
Insane patients in the two State asylums	2,935
Convicts in the two State prisons	1,840
Aged persons supported by the State in county and private asylums	1,054
Pupils in the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Berkeley	165
Adult blind in State homes for adult blind	42
Feeble-minded children in State institution for this class	17
Maintained at State expense	9,481
Add to the above:	
Prisoners in county jails and other houses of detention (in San Francisco alone, 578)	1,156
Paupers not included above	610
Total number of State or county beneficiaries	11,247

From such data as are at my command, I presume that the figures here given fall nearly 3,000 short of the actual number of the dependent, defective, and delinquent in the State, and that California has at least 14,000 who must be enumerated in one or the other of these three classes.

The cost to the State treasury of its share of this burden,

during the last fiscal year, was upward of a million dollars, as follows :

The insane	\$492,545.95
Dependent children	229,941.06
State prisoners	278,366.77
Aged persons	109,927.02
The deaf and dumb and the minor blind	53,545.28
The adult blind	32,727.27
Feeble-minded children	37,139.44
Total	\$1,234,192.79

What do these figures signify? An appalling social condition; legislation devoid of science or sense, which (no matter what its *intention* may be) is most vicious in its consequences. The statistics of the United States indicate 1 of this general class to every 130 of the population at large; those of California, 1 to every 71. Either our laws are at fault, or California is a debased community. The latter we do not concede to be the fact. From the figures given, it would appear that we are intentionally or by our indifference fostering crime and dependence in our midst, peculiar to ourselves. We are sowing the seeds of a whirlwind.

Our county jails all over this coast are pest-houses and breeding-places of crime, in which unfortunates are indiscriminately herded, without regard to age, sex, offence, or sanitary law. The city prison of San Francisco can only be said to be better than the Black Hole of Calcutta. The only public institution for children that we have in the State between the courts and State prisons—the San Francisco Industrial School—exists merely as the spoil of politicians. It is probably the most-expensive and worst-conducted place of the kind in the civilized world.* Over its portal is written: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." The State prisons are unwieldy establishments. One of them has a population of more than 1,200 convicts, some of them as young as 12 or 13 years of age. There is in them no classification of prisoners. Discharged convicts are turned loose to ply their old business. The fact that four fifths of all our prisoners have no fitness for any honest, productive calling in life provokes no comment; it means nothing to our people or our lawmakers. Irrigation—the *water* question—is big with them; on the *rum* question they are silent.

EDMOND T. DOOLEY.

San Francisco, Cal., December 24th.

INCIDENTS OF JAIL LIFE.

BY DR. A. G. BYERS.

For many years the friends of prison reform have been battering away at the heavy stone walls, the small, strong, double-or-triple-barred, light-and-air-excluding, foul-air-confining county jails of our country. Some breaches have been made, some advancement secured; but there still remains a public sentiment—if indifference may be characterized as a sentiment—which is stronger in its resistance, more formidable in its obstinacy, more difficult to break through than any mechanical barrier to crime ever constructed. Why the subject of reform in our county jail system should fail to interest the general public, and why, if not demanding an instant change in the entire system, there should be any hesitation in requiring better jail buildings (not necessarily more costly—for light, air, water, and drainage are not very expensive), are questions often asked, and to which but one answer can be given—public indifference.

Perhaps the friends of this reform may be at fault in treating of its importance as an abstract question of public policy, and not in the concrete, as affecting personal and public interests. Let me give you from my personal observations a fact or two.

I once found in a large and, at the time, recently erected

* The Record assumes no responsibility for the strong language used by Mr. Dooley in expressing his opinion. We have not seen the school, and know nothing about it.

county jail, three little boys, arrested for incorrigibility, disobedience, truancy, etc., herded with seventeen men representing possibly the average "jail-bird" of our country. Among the adult prisoners were several ex-convicts, one of whom I knew to have served out a second conviction; a wilful and willing scoundrel, who had no excuse whatever for his criminality. The boys had evidently come to regard this prisoner with more than ordinary interest. This was natural; for "Abe" had been "over the road twice"—the road that these boys were likely to travel—and the incidents of the "route" would possess an interest to them equal to the best story of adventure ever told by Paul Du Chaillu.

Another thing: this convict was not unkind. He was, in other words, "good-natured." Did you ever know a boy that did not take kindly to good-natured people? Well, these boys were being entertained by the talk of this prisoner. Observing this fact, and presuming upon personal acquaintance, I took Abe to one side and pointed out to him, in a few words, what the result of such association and the possible influence of his example would be, in moulding the future character of those boys. I then asked him if he would be willing to tell these boys of his past life, with a view to leading them into corresponding paths. I wish that you, Mr. Editor, and I wish that every reader of the RECORD could have seen the expression of hurt feelings, of injured innocence, upon the face of that convict, as he turned upon me with indignant denial, couched, of course, in the jail vernacular: "What do you take me for?" What this hardened criminal would not do, an intelligent Christian community did do, and is doing to-day. That jail stands in the shadow of a court-house that cost \$500,000. One, at least, of the boys of whom I have spoken, has served no less than three terms in our State prison.

In the jail above described there was no alternative. No separation of prisoners, no classification could be made. Old and young, adept and novice, were necessarily herded together.

In another jail, I found the only possible classification of prisoners being maintained. There were two corridors, into which, on either side, the cells opened, the cells being back-to-back; the corridors were entered by different doors. In one corridor two men, recently brought in from a drunken debauch, were confined with other men; one of the two was wild, and fairly raving with delirium tremens; his pleadings for whiskey were pitiable to the last degree.

After inspecting the disordered cells and the general squalor and ruin of the one side, I turned to enter, through another grated door, the opposite corridor. Pressing against the cold, hard grating of the door was the face of a boy apparently ten or twelve years old. His sad look, red and swollen face, and the irrepressible tears that he tried in vain to hide, led to inquiry concerning him. He had been "trespassing," and when ordered off the premises had been saucy and defiant; so he had been arrested and thrown into this jail. In the same corridor were another boy and several men—one of the men, a wife-murderer, with the blood of his brutal crime fresh upon him. Here, with such immediate associates, and in full hearing (from the opposite corridor) of the wild raving of drunken maniacs, this boy, thoughtless, possibly, but innocent of any real crime, was thrown, to endure a suffering such as only can come to one horrified with surroundings from which there is no escape, and overwhelmed with a sense of shame that could find its only expression in tears. These tears fell in sight of men as heartless as the grated bars against which he pressed in vain hope to hide his grief. It was a sad picture—one from which ordinary humanity instinctively turns away.

Yet, sad as it was, that picture was relieved very strongly by one upon which were drawn, if possible, darker and deeper traces of sadness.

As we (the sheriff and myself) were leaving the jail, and he was about to lock the outer door, there came another child with face so sad, and with sighs that were but ill-

1332 Valley St. S. F.
Nov. 23. 1887.

1088

Genl Q. Q. Howard;

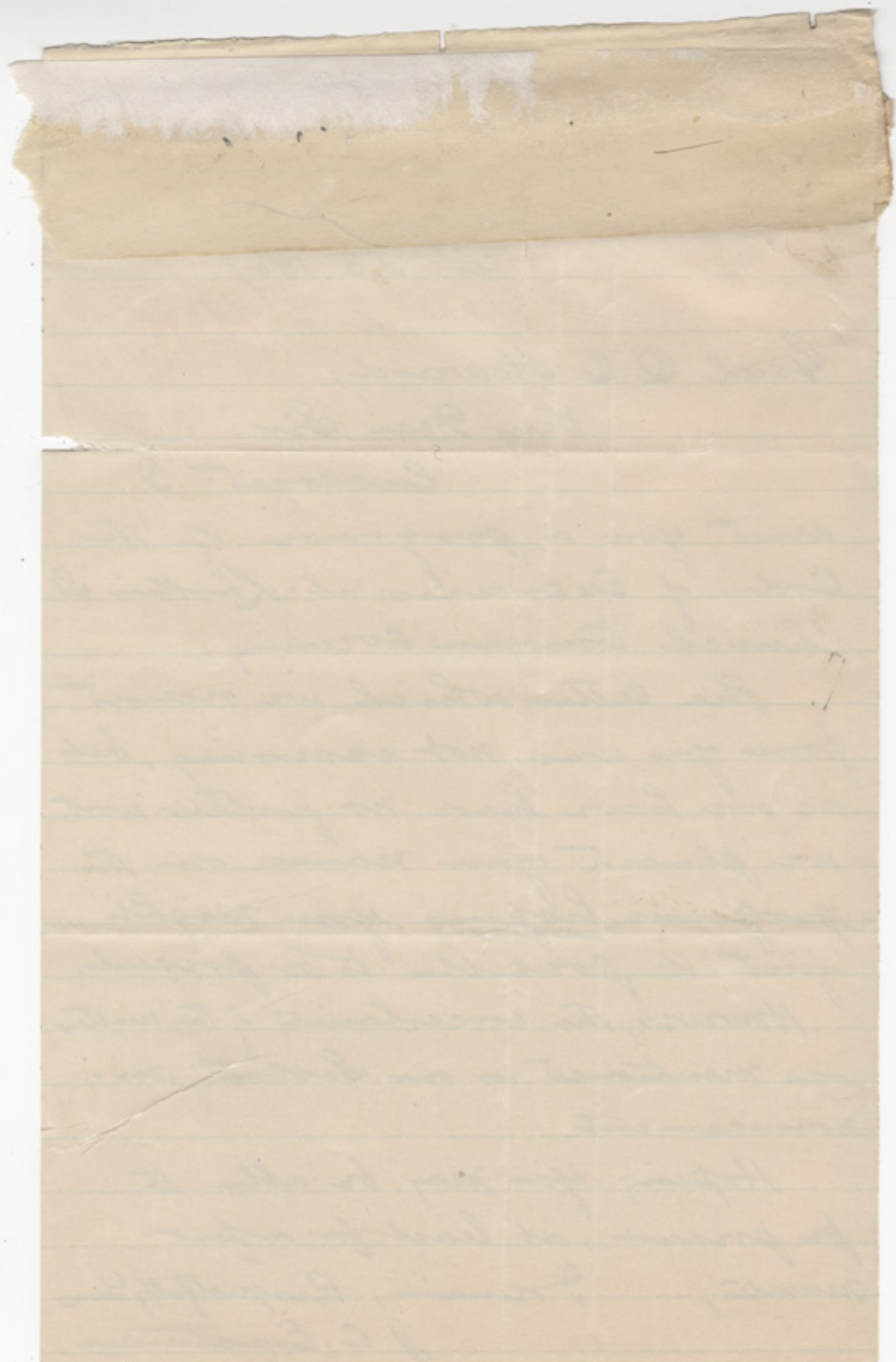
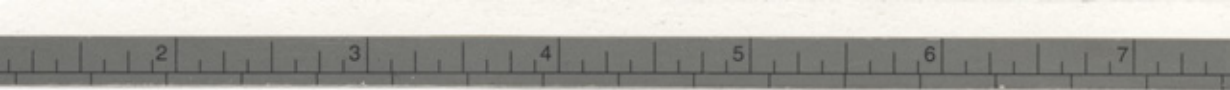
Very Dear Sir:

Enclosed I
send you a program of the
Order of Exercises at Larkin St.
Church tomorrow evening.

The letter which we received
from you was not assuring, but
as we have had no further word
we placed your name on the
program, hoping you might
find it possible to be present.

However, the uncertainty of the matter
was mentioned in our Sabbath an-
nouncement.

Hoping you may be able to
be present, at least for a few
minutes,
I remain, Respectfully Yours
J. C. Eastman



1089

Yourself and friends are invited
to participate in
the Observance of Thanksgiving
at Larkin Street Presbyterian Church
Thursday Evening, November 24, 1887
at half-past seven o'clock
Larkin Street, bet. Pacific and Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
For the Session
J. C. Eastman, Pastor

ORDER OF EXERCISES

1. ANTHEM. *"How Beautiful upon the Mountains"* Choir.
2. DOXOLOGY AND INVOCATION. Congregation standing.
3. SCRIPTURE READING.
4. HYMN. *"Come Ye Thankful People Come."*
5. ADDRESS. *Blessings of the Gospel.* Rev. C. D. Barrows D.D.
6. ADDRESS. *Blessings of Education,*
Professor J. W. Anderson, Supt. Public Schools.
7. HYMN. *"Oh, Worship the King, all Glorious Above."*
8. ADDRESS. *The Evils of our Municipal Government,*
Hon. E. D. Sawyer.
9. ADDRESS. *Blessings of the Field,* Gen. O. O. Howard.
10. THANKSGIVING HYMN. *Prayer.*
11. NATIONAL HYMN. *"My Country 'tis of Thee."*
12. COLLECTION FOR THE POOR.
13. BENEDICTION.

File
Ans.

Study
Congregational Church
Benicia
23 Nov. 1887.

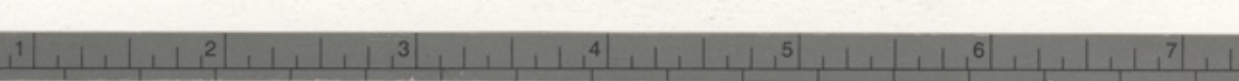
General O. O. Howard,

My dear Bro:

In our town paper published today, it is mentioned that the new Chapel at the Barracks is to be opened on next Sabth evening, and that "General Howard is expected to be present & address the meeting";

So I write this to ask you, if you are to be in Benicia on next Sunday, to worship with us on Sabbath morning.

And, furthermore, that you will address the congregation,



Handwritten text on lined paper, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. The text appears to be a letter or a journal entry, starting with "Dear" and ending with "Yours".

2

instead of the Sermon.

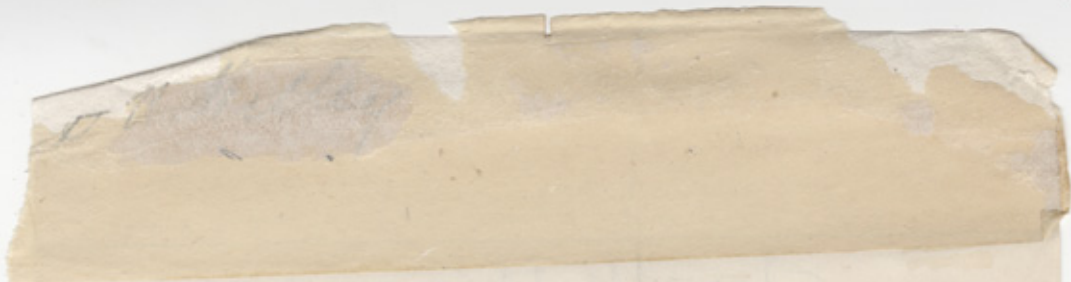
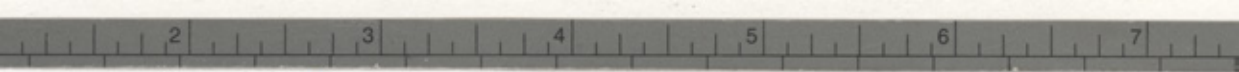
I ask this, more especially, because we have a great many young men, strangers, in these manufactories, who are not in the habit of coming to hear the Gospel, who would certainly come to hear it from you.

Besides, we should all enjoy hearing you as we always do when we can.

If you can do this, please inform me as soon as may be by telegraph, at my expense, so that I may give early & sufficient notice.

I am, very truly,

Yours
S. A. Willey.



I have a great many
young men who are
interested in the subject
of photography. I have the feeling
that the only way to get
the best results is to get
the best of the material
and the best of the process.
I have a great many
young men who are
interested in the subject
of photography. I have the feeling
that the only way to get
the best results is to get
the best of the material
and the best of the process.

most of him to this action
on your part.

I have no idea that you
gave Cochise any excuse
for such depredations, and
I wish to do you and your
work in Arizona full justice!
Will you please refer me to
your official and unofficial
reports on Cochise, and your
general movements in Arizona,
and much oblige,

Yours Truly -
D. D. McCormick
Ex-Governor &c.

Personal

File
Ans in box 109/107

109/107

Parramatta L. I.

Nov. 23. 1887.

Genl A. C. Howard.

Dear General.

I have
been so much of an in-
valid for several years
past that I have virtu-
ally retired from business.

It has occurred to me to
devote part of my time to
writing replies to
your letters.
D. D. McCormick

The preparation of a book
upon the occupation and
organization of Arizona.

I shall not attempt to
discuss the Indian question
at length but would like to
speak of leading incidents
like your visit to Cochise.

Will you kindly refer me to a
complete account of it, if
such has been printed -

If not will you, at yr
convenience, give me a

concise statement -

I remember some of your
statements but not all -

The people of Arizona, or
some of them, still insist
that while demanding that
Cochise should stop the
depredations of his band
in Arizona you gave him
to understand that you did
not care what was done in
Sonora. They attribute the
raids in the latter state, or

West Medford Mass

Nov. 24. 1887

1092

Dear Brother

Ans. Many thanks
for your telegram - It was re-
ceived with applause before
& after the reading - We had
a very successful meeting
some account of which I
sent you in transcript.
Jamie & Adelaide are
are here & we had a
pleasant thanksgiving
dinner - She goes back
to morrow & he Monday.

We are all well as
usual. Mr Graves is
quite feeble but keeps
about -

Charles was he at home
today - He was here and

we prepared

2

great & needed help to
me while I tried to
prepare for meeting &
sustain the delegates -

Sorry to hear of the fire
at St Bennett - I cannot
find out whether Guy &
family suffered personally
belonging me in love
to Mrs Lizzie Bessie
& Harrie

John is in Albany
for the Socy.

Yours affectionately
Roland.

R. M. Howard

Union Congress and three persons
700,000 avocation
the Congress
Parliamentary
the Congress

PARLIAMENTARY PEACE DEPUTATION IN BOSTON.

WHO THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID.

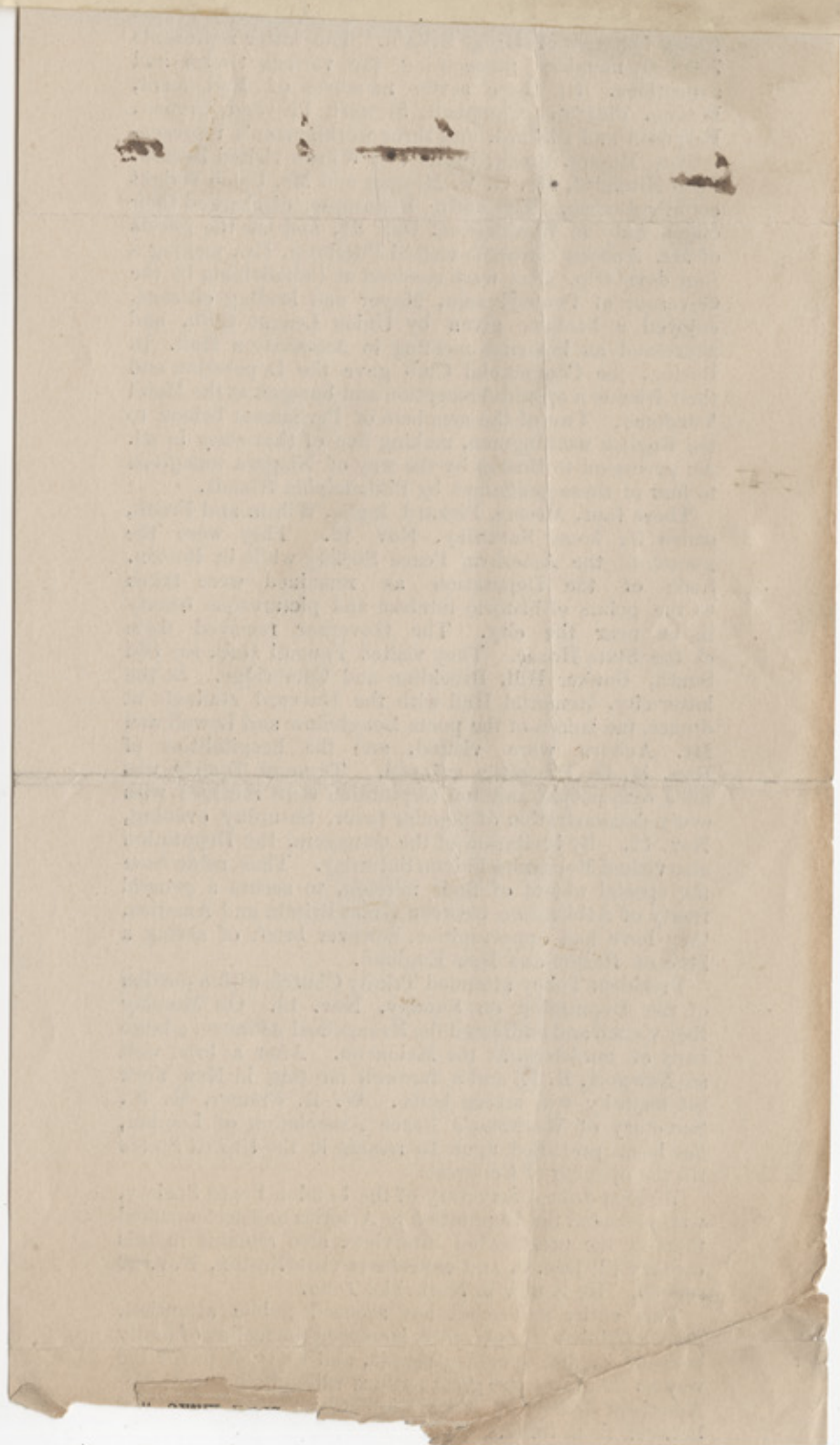
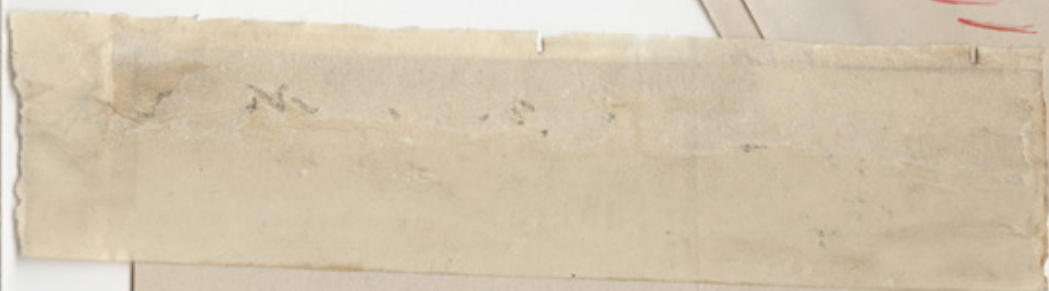
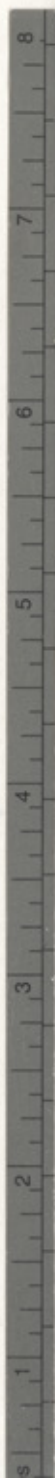
The Parliamentary Peace Delegation consisted of seven persons, ten of whom were members of Parliament and three representatives of the workingmen's *Trades Union Congress* of Great Britain. The latter represents 700,000 members prosecuting the various trades and avocations. Of these seven members of Parliament, Messrs. Playfair, Campbell, Stewart, Proven, Cremer, Ferguson and Pickard, and three workingmen's representatives, Messrs. Freak, Inglis and Wilson visited Boston. Lord Kinnaid, Mr. O. V. Morgan and Mr. Caleb Wright could not come. The entire Deputation discharged their official duty in Washington, Oct. 31, and as the guests of Mr. Andrew Carnegie visited Pittsburg, Pa., making a four days' trip. They were received at Philadelphia by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Mayor and leading citizens, enjoyed a banquet given by Union League Club, and addressed an immense meeting in Association Hall. In Boston, the Commercial Club gave the Deputation and their friends a splendid reception and banquet at the Hotel Vendome. Two of the members of Parliament belong to the English workingmen, making five of that class in all. An excursion to Boston by the way of Niagara was given to four of these gentlemen by Philadelphia friends.

These four, Messrs. Pickard, Inglis, Wilson and Freak, sailed for home Saturday, Nov. 12. They were the guests of the American Peace Society while in Boston. Such of the Deputation as remained were taken to the points of historic interest and picturesque beauty in or near the city. The Governor received them at the State House. They visited Faneuil Hall, the Old South, Bunker Hill, Brookline and Cambridge. In the latter city, Memorial Hall with the Harvard students at dinner, the homes of the poets Longfellow and Lowell and Mt. Auburn were visited, and the hospitalities of Hon. H. O. Houghton enjoyed. Tremont Temple was filled with people and the Deputation were received with every demonstration of popular favor, Saturday evening, Nov. 12. By invitation of the managers, the Deputation also visited Mechanics Fair on Saturday. Thus, aside from the special object of their mission, to secure a general treaty of Arbitration between Great Britain and America, they have had opportunities, however brief, of seeing a little of Boston and New England.

President Tobey attended Trinity Church with a portion of the Deputation on Sunday, Nov. 13. On Monday they visited and addressed the Evangelical Alliance, a large body of ministers, at the Meionaon. After a brief visit at Newport, R. I., and a farewell meeting in New York the majority will return home. W. R. Cremer, M. P., Secretary of Workmen's Peace Association of London, has been prevailed upon to remain in the United States till the opening of Congress.

William Jones, Secretary of the London Peace Society, who preceded the Deputation to America and accompanied them at the presidential interview, also remains in this country till Dec. 3, and expects to visit Boston, Nov. 22 and 30. He is now in Nashville, Tenn.

This entire movement has aroused public attention, stimulated thoughts of Peace, increased the feeling of amity between English-speaking people, and we trust paved the way so that these two great nations will unite in an Anglo-American treaty of Arbitration which shall make war between them forever impos-





Dedication Services

ADOLPH SUTRO'S
STATUE OF LIBERTY

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1887, at 11 A.M.

cc2 - Nov. 24, 1887

Dear Sir:

1093.

The honor of your presence is cordially requested at the Dedication Services at the Statue of Liberty, to be unveiled on Thursday, (Thanksgiving) Nov. 24th, at 11 A.M. at Mount Olympus, Junction of 16th and Ashbury Sts.

The Band & Invited Guests will assemble at the foot of Market, at 10 o'clock, A.M. (Sharp) and take the "Valencia" Car, and proceed to the Junction of 17th and Market

Committee on Dedication:

Prof. Geo. Davidson
W. J. Dorn, Esq.
Col. G. W. Grannis

Gen. B. P. Hammond, Jr.
Judge S. Heydenfeldt, Sr.
C. J. Moore, Esq.

Judge S. Heydenfeldt, Pres.

Donald Bruce, Sec.

