Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27, 1887

Dear Friend,

I thought you would be interested to see the enclosed endorsements of the Chephain plan. I have also written to the Ill. Ill. to get some for me. I have watched the mail hoping for more from the Pacific coast. Can't Chephain Kindred do something for it? he should be one of the first to help by it and no doubt one of the first to take an interest in
I have not published anything about this as Chaplains are so often unappreciated, wrong for good reason, that I thought it better to send (un-false slips) them only where they would be likely to do good. I endorse a few more in case you might find them useful.

George Taylor

Mary Reed

From Honolulu
Headquarters 21st Infantry,
Fort Sidney, Nebraska,
November 19, 1883.

I earnestly join in petitioning the Congress of the U. States for the passage of a law increasing 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 & intelligence 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 thoughtful 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 22" 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. L. A. Ostrander, Lyons, N. Y.
Elder Geo. H. Milroy, Olympia, W. T.
Elder George H. Beaton.

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 30 Post Chaplains and 4 Chaplains for regiments of colored troops, making 34 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.

A physically sound man only should be appointed to the service as Chaplain, otherwise failure is sure,—this is self evident.

An examination before appointment must be made to secure the right men, 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 and 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 clergyman 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 29 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.

3d. All Chaplains now in the Army to be retained as Chaplains in the Corps of Chaplains, with the privileges of advancement provided by this plan, on the conditions named therein: the vacancies created in the grade of Senior Chaplain to be filled by the promotion, according to present seniority, of those Chaplains now in service who shall pass the examination above required for promotion.

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.
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. L. A. Ostrander, Lyons, N. Y.
Elder Gen. R. H. Milroy, Olympia, W. T.
Elder George H. Beattie.

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 30 Post Chaplains and 4 Chaplains for regiments of colored troops, making 34 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 53 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.

A physically sound man only should be appointed to the service as Chaplain, otherwise failure is sure.—this is self evident.

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 clergyman 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 $4,000.00 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 cent. 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.

3d. All Chaplains now in the Army to be retained as Chaplains in the Corps of Chaplains, with the privileges of advancement provided by this plan, on the conditions named therein; the vacancies created in the grade of Senior Chaplain to be filled by the promotion, according to present seniority, of those Chaplains now in service who shall pass the examination above required for promotion.

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, 1857.
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. L. A. Ostrander, Lyons, N. Y.
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 denominations. 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 44 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 21 Posts, there are 88 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
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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.

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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 of 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 clergyman 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.

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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.

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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.
San Jose, Cal., Nov. 2, 1887

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 14th received.

On consultation with our Trustee Committee we think our case would go nicely on the terms proposed i.e. 50 and expenses.

It will have to come up of course but prejudice will have no trouble in giving you a good house. The Grand Army suggestion is of course important and will be acted upon of course. What day of the 3rd will you come and I will try to have it ready for you. I could perhaps not to have it Thursday Evening as the Church prayer meetings meet then.

Truly at/on to your views and other yours sincerely,

A. N. Dear.
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,

[Signature]

of Williams, Dimond & Co.
DUTTON & PARTRIDGE,
IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
212 and 214 California Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 22, 1887

Dear Sir,

At the Annual Meeting of the Church Ladies, I was elected Chairman of the Kindergarten Committee.

The list of the Committee is as follows:

D. P. Flinte
J. H. Dayan
J. K. Wilson
Chas. Hallbrook
J. H. Morris
Rey. John Taylor

Mrs. Annie Deering
Mrs. Ella Adams

Mrs. Helen Bacon Reedy

S. E. Dutton
Church.

P. O. Box 2226.
Rescue homeless, neglected or abused boys and girls who are in danger of being driven to crime and delinquency. The Boys and Girls Aid Society of California was established as a result of the work of Miss Anna Whistler in 1887.

BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

Baker Street; corner of Grove St.

Hayes St. Cable cars pass the House

Main Entrance Golden Gate Park

E. T. DOOLEY, Superintendent

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1887

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 Session, especially the first, in the Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th. We would like very much to have you present to address us at that Session, in a general way—first 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 me enter your address of ten to fifteen minutes, following any one of the themes on the list I send.

The wording we desire is: "The circular will perhaps sufficiently explain. What would be appropriate..."
for your address at the annual session, perhaps.
The opening address of last year may aid you in determining. The opening address this time will probably be delivered by Mr. Corwin of Illinois—a great specialist—as you undoubtedly know.

Preceding or immediately after the address of Mr. Corwin, we would like to have you speak. Address 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 I. Dudley,
Chairman
Committee on Programming
and of the
Committee on Special...
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 appointing 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,
MRS. P. ARONSON,
A. ANSPACHER,
REV. DE. C. D. BARROWS,
REV. M. C. BRIDGE, D. D.,
MRS. DE. C. BROWN,
MRS. SARAH B. COOHER,
REV. FR. D. O. CROWLEY,
MRS. E. L. CAMPBELL,
REV. W. W. CASE, D. D.,
MRS. C. W. DOHRMANN,
E. T. DOOLEY,
MRS. NELLY EYSTER,
LEO GROSSER, Treasurer,
CHRIS GREBER,
MRS. A. B. GROVE,
PERCY GOLDSMITH,
REV. WM. H. HILL,
HON. WM. C. HENDRICKS,
MRS. C. E. KINNEY,
REV. JNO. KIMBALL,
MRS. S. ZERKIN.

MRS. DE. L. J. KELLOGG,
REV. A. L. LINDSEY, D. D.,
MRS. KATE B. LATHROP,
J. G. MANSFIELD,
GEORGE W. MERRITT, M. D.,
MRS. E. S. MERRITT, M. D.,
CHAS. A. MURDOCK,
DR. A. E. OSMOKE,
HON. GEO. C. PERKINS,
PENNY B. ROBERTS,
A. J. RAEBURN,
REV. HOMESTED SPERRY, D. D.,
MRS. S. SHOCKEN,
MRS. ALICE T. TOMBY,
JOHN J. TOBIN,
REV. W. S. UMBY,
REV. DE. JACOB VOOSANGER,
REV. C. W. WENDT,
PROF. W. WILKINSON,
M. WURKHEIM,
REV. JAMES WOODWORTH.

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.
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.
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 was in any way familiar with our peculiar conditions of life.

The first meeting, covering a series of eleven sabbaths, 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 government 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 have soon appeared, 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 in the state 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) declared 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 Paroling 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 Charitable Temperance Union, Pension 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 cities, 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 lost.

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 virtue 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 (denominating as orphans, half-orphans abandoned, and foundlings) maintained, at public expense, in private asylums, at a cost of $299,941.60 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 of the preceding six months was $380. Even this astounding figure does not necessarily cover the total juvenile population of these institutions; it probably does not come within 500 or 600 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 4,500. Of these, the half-orphans number 715 per cent.; the orphans, 16.5 per cent.; the abandoned and foundlings, 12 per cent. Of the $299,941.60 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 35 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 55 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
- Inmate patients in the two State asylums: 2,705
- Convicts in the two State prisons: 1,190
- Aged persons supported by the State in county and private asylums: 1,094
- Pupils in the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Berkeley: 155
- Adult blind in State houses for adult blind: 42
- Feeble-minded children in State institution for this class: 17
- Maintained at State expense: 4,384
- Add to the above: 121
- Total number of State or county beneficiaries: 13,247

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: $495,545.05
- Dependent children: $249,043.00
- State prisoners: $278,586.77
- Aged persons: $100,077.00
- The deaf and dumb and the minor blind: $53,545.78
- The blind: $52,723.27
- Feeble-minded children: $37,430.44

Total: $1,234,102.79

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 that 1 of every 100 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 wrong and dependence in our midst, perilous 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 unfortunately are indisciplined and irremediable defeat, without regard to age, sex, illness, or insanity, or any deception, or insanity. 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—all 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 it is written: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." The State prisons are unwieldy establishments. One of them has a population of more than 1,000 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 law-makers. Ignorance—the better question—is big with them; on the run question they are silent.

EDMUND T. DOOLEY.

INCIDENTS OF JAIL LIFE.

By Dr. A. G. BYERS.

For many years the friends of prison reform have been battering at the heavy stone walls, the small, dusty, double-door-locked, 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—indeed, if sentences are more severe than in the past, it is 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 it interests them, while the reformers are changing the entire system, there should be no 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 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 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 wild and willing scoundrel, who had no more regard for his criminality. The boys had evidently come to regard this prisoner with more than ordinary interest. This was natural; for "Abbe" 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 kind. 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 jailer of this prisoner. Observing the 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 characters 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 wished you, Mr. Editor, and I wish that every reader of the Recorder should have seen this expression of soft 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, so intelligent Christian community did do, and is doing today. That jail stands in the never 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, 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 ravined with delirium tremens; his price for whiskey was plausible to the last degree.

After inspecting the disordered cells and the general and ruin of the one side, I turned to enter, through an grated door, the opposite corridor. It was cold, hard grating of the door was the face of a boy apparently ten or twelve years old. His sad look, red and sunken face, and the irrepressible tears that he tried in vain to hide, led to inquiry concerning him. He had been "tossed," and when ordered off the premises had been scammed of his gown and money, and "given a bloody gooding and a hard time;" 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 bloody victim fresh upon him. Here, with such immediate associates, and in full hearing (from the opposite corridor) of the wild ravings 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 the roundings from which there is no escape, an atmosphere with a sense of shame that could find its only expression in tears. These tears fell in sight of men as helpless as grated highwaymen 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, as well as it was, that picture was relieved very strongly by one upon which were drawn, if possible, darker and deeper shades of sadness. As we (the sheriff and myself) were leaving the jail, he was about to lock the door, there came an old child, face so sad, and with signs that were but ill
1332 Vallejo St. S.F.
Nov. 23, 1887.

Mr. Q. Q. Howard;

Very Dear Sir:

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

The letter which we received from you was not assuring, but as we have heard no further word we place 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 announcement.

Hoping you may be able to be present, at least for a few minutes,

I remain, Respectfully yours,

J. C. Eastman
Yourself and friends are invited to participate in the Observance of Thanksgiving at Burkin Street Presbyterian Church Thursday Evening, November 24, 1887 at half-past seven o'clock Burkin 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."


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.


10. THANKSGIVING HYMN. Prayer.

11. NATIONAL HYMN. "My Country 'tis of Thee."

12. COLLECTION FOR THE POOR.

13. BENEDICTION.
Study

Congregational Church
Benicia
23 Nov. 1871.

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 Sabbath evening, and that "General Howard is expected to be present and 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.
instead of the sermon.

Said 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 a sufficient notice.

Yours, Very Truly,

S. H. Wiley.
I have no idea that you gave Cushing any excuse for such statements, and wish to do you and your work in Arizona full justice.

Will you please refer me to your official and unofficial reports on Cushing, and your general movements in Arizona, and much else.

To Skily.

R. C. Scott
Ex-Governor.
The preparation of a book upon the ascertainment and organization of Arizona.

Conceit Statement.

I do not attack you 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.

I will not visit you at your convenience, give me a

Remember some of your statements but not all.

The fight of Arizona, or some of them, still insist that while demanding that Cochise throw off 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 on the latter State, or
West Medford Mass
Nov. 24, 1887

Dear Brother

Our. Many thanks
for your telegram. We are received with applause before
and after the meeting. We had
a very successful meeting.
Some account of which
are in the [underline]
James and Adelaide are
here. We had a
pleasant Thanksgiving.
She goes back
tomorrow. We are all well as
usual. The Graces is
quite feeble but keeps
about.

Charles was not here today. He was here over
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....
Great pleasure kept me while I tried to
prepare for meeting 2
explain the delegates
Sorry to hear of the fire
at H Bennett. I cannot
find out whether Geo.
Parrish suffered personally.
Helen joins me in love
To Mrs Lizzy Bessie
& Nellie
John is in Albany
for the sick.
Buckingham
Portland
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, Probyn, Cremer,
Ferguson and Pickard, and three workingmen’s represen-
tatives, 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 Faneull 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 Meionon. 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.
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 impo.
Dear Sir:

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
Gen. W. V. Hammond, Jr.
M. A. Horn, Esq.
Judge S. Heydenfeldt, Jr.
Col. E. W. Granis
G. J. Moore, Esq.
Judge S. Heydenfeldt, Pres.
Donald Bruce, Sec.