RECLAIMING ARID LANDS

Representative Sweet Discusses the Bill Now Pending in Committee.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL IS FAVORED

Under the Direction of the War Depart ment a Survey is to Be Made for the Purpose of Determining What is Necessary.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.

Talking with Representative Sweet o Idaho today, the fact was developed that a contest will be inaugurated over the policy of the government relative to the final disposition of the lands of the arid region. Various plans are proposed under which the government shall dispose of these lands, but in a general way two theories only will be presented. One is the transfer of the land to the state wherein it is situated, the other is the reclamation of the arid lands by the general government, and then its disposition to settlers in small tracts, perhaps under the present law, adding to the price of the land the cost of its reclamation.

The difficulty in connection with the latter plan is the indefinite knowledge possessed by the government of the exact quantity of land capable of reclamation and the supply of water with which to irrigate it. In the absence of this knowledge congress is in the dark as to the exact amount of money, or even as to an estimate of what would necessarily be expended in this work before the tank is completed. Recognizing this fact and further that it is impossible for con-gress to appropriate without full knowledge as to the specific sum required with which to reclaim a specified amount of land, Mr. Sweet has a bill which provides for an ac-curate survey of certain portions of the arid region situated in the state of Idaho, to-gether with the water supply of that section. The bill places this survey in charge of the The bill places this survey in charge of the War department, which, of course, means that it will be directed by the chief engineer of the arm.y With his report, supplemented by maps and data covering each tract, whether to be reclaimed by canal or reservoir, congress will be in a position to know how much it will cost to reclaim certain tracts, and the extent to which homes might be provided for the people,

While the bill does not set forth in detail

the line of policy inaugurated by this survey, yet the argument in support of it will be in favor of adopting precisely the same plan followed by the national government in river and harbor improvements. The land would thus be reclaimed in tracts of various sizes, and as rapidly as it was reclaimed be sold to settlers. Thus, the government would not be called upon to expend a very large sum of money before the returns from the sale of the land would be coming into the

This plan involves the introduction of local bills. It is believed to be necessary, because the same conditions do not exist in because the same conditions do not exist in different states not yet in the same state. There might be causes in which it would be advisable to transfer all of the land to the state wherein the land is situated, but upon the whole, the plan proposed by Mr. Sweet is for the government to reclaim the land and sell it to the home seeker at what it costs to reclaim to the the costs to reclaim it, giving him a title to the water as well as to the land, and eventually transferring the control of the water to the state. It is believed by the advocates of this bill to be the only method under which it will be possible to give to the home seeker a home over which he is the master. It is well known that in irrigated countries the owner of the water owns the land, and, unless restricted by law, the man who works it. The plan proposed would make it impossible to build up a system amounting virtually to that of

landlord and tenant in the great and regions of the west.

Mr. Sweet is of the opinion that a general trasfer of these lands to the states would, in many instances, be equivalent to making tenants of the men who work the land. A system of reclamation by states would plunge young states into debt, while a gradual development as indicated would scarcely be felt by the nation. At the same time the national theory would save the possibility of debauching western legislators and give to the home seeker absolute secur fty against the mortgagor and the results

The contest will be a spirited one, but i is believed that the republican party will declare itself in favor of national reclama-tion and the settling of these lands under the eye of the general government. Such a course would be in line with the policy declared by Mr. Reed in his Pittsburg speech. Many leading republicans have stated to Mr. Sweet that they see no reason why this course should not be adopted. It is in exact line with the system of river and harbor improvements already in opera tion, is distinctly national in its character and is demanded by every sentiment connected with the establishment of free homes owned and controlled by citizens upon besis of perfect independence. Many believ that it is time for the national government to interpose between the home seeker in the arid regions and those who may by of those sections, and thus virtually own

the land as well.

SPECIAL PENSION EXAMINERS Congressman Avery of Michigan has been investigating the subject of appropriations for the employment of special examiners in the Pension office. He has ascertained that the appropriations recently made were: In 1890, \$225,000; in 1891, \$225,000; in 1892 \$200,000, and a deficiency of \$200,000, while in 1894 the Pension office recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 and was granted only \$200,000. The \$200,000 deficit which occurred in the year 1893 was caused by the employment of an unusually large number of pension examiners, whose duty is was to make cases adverse to the old sol-diers, so that the suspension of pensions might be indiscriminatingly and exceedingly numerous. Congressman Avery has also as-certained that many thousands of pending claims have been referred to special examiners, and whenever a claimant writes to the Pension office for information concerning the status of his case a postal card is sent to the old soldier informing him that his case is in the hands of a pension calliner, but that, owing to the very limited appropriations which have been made by conpropriations which have been made by congress, it is not likely that a report will made until some time in the year 1895.

IOWA GENIUS REWARDED. Patents have been issued as follows to Iowans: William M. Barger, Webster City machine for stretching or removing fenc wire; Leonard Hamerly, Jamaica, N. M Hamerly administratrix, hoisting machine Budd J. Jones, Sloux City, trolley wire sup-port; Marcellus Mann, Clearfield, device for connecting hay rakes or loaders with wagons; William J. McCollom, Swaledale, camera shutter; John H. Morris, Maquoketa. gate; John H. White, De Witt, railway track structure; Joseph W. Wilkinson, assignor to Des Moines Fuel Saving Furnace company,

IN A GENERAL WAY. Postmasters have been appointed as fol lows: Nebraska-Lewiston, Pawnee county Mary, F. Carmichael, vice L. H. Carmichael dead. Iowa—Athelston, Taylor county, Han-nah Kauble, vice C. Y. Irvine, removed; Gosport, Marion county, A. G. Spaur, vice M. Marrow, resigned; Grace Hill, Washing-ton county, I. M. Lawis and M. Law ton county, I. M. Lewis, vice C. C. Strohm,

By direction of the assistant secretary of war Private Albert Mounce, company F. Seventeenth Infantry, will be discharged without honor from the service of the United States on receipt of this order by the commanding officer at Fort Leavenwarth, Kan by reason of desertion. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Representative Pickler of South Dakots today called on Postmaster General Bissell in the interest of the establishment of a postoffice at Bethel, Roberts county, S. D. He was advised that the preliminary papers would be sent out at once and that the post-office would be established without delay. Representatives McKeighan and Lucas today appeared before the house committee on irrigation in the interest of the irrigation on irrigation is the interest. The committee of the arid lands of the west. The committee of the arid lands of the west, which will soon be is now preparing a bill which will soon be completed and presented to the house. Representative Bryan will next Monday

evening deliver an address to the graduating class of the National Law school of this city.
Dr. J. W. Moranville of Red Cloud has been appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons at Red Cloud.
Senator Allen today presented resolutions adopted by the Hitchcock County district grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 5, composed of the four southwestern counties of Nebraska, asking "that our representatives in the national legislature work together to get the bill now pending before congress. in the national legislature work together to get the bill now pending before congress, known as the 'Wilson bill,' out of the way, one way or the other, to the end that our lawmakers may have a little time to enact some just and wholesome laws for the relief of our sorely pressed common people."

NOT THE TIME FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Warm Discussion in the House on the Pay of Unskilled Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 2.-In the house oday Mr. Goldsier of Illinois offered a resolution to inquire whether the commissioners of the District of Columbia had reduced the pay of unskilled laborers, and if so, why? He did not believe, he said, in taking the bread out of the mouths of the poorest classes of employes in the time of stringency. He refused to accept an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon to extend the inquiry to include all federal employes.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada expressed the

belief that this was not the time for re-trenchment, but for extravagance by the government Mr. Goldsier pressed his motion for the

previous question and a filibuster was Mr. Kilgore moved that the resolution be

referred to the committee on District of Columbia, which was ordered and the filibuster collapsed.
The house then went into committee of the whole and Mr. Islar of South Carolina resumed his speech in favor of the Brawley

Two private bills were passed, one to pen-sion Mary Levans and the other for the re-lief of Thomas B. Reed. The senate bill to donate to the county of

Laramie certain bridges on the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation, was passed; also the house bill to authorize the construction of a passenger and wagon bridge across the south or main Canadian river at Noble, Okl. The house then went into committee of

the whole, and Mr. Islar of South Carolina resumed his speech in favor of the Brawley At the conclusion of Mr. Islar's speech, Mr. Hall of Minnesota made a few remarks in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Warner of

Following Mr. Warner came Messrs. Lester of Georgia and Meyer of Louisiana in favor It was 5:20 p. m. when Mr. Meyer finished, and the house adjourned.

New York followed.

WILL NOT OPEN ITS DOORS.

No Action Taken on the Hill Resolution to Make the Sugar Investigation Public. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- At the opening of the senate session today Mr. Hill again tried, and this time successfully, to secure consideration for the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to institute proceedings in condemnation to secure possession of certain portions of the battlefield of Gettysburg. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hill then called up his resolution directing the special committee appointed to nvestigate the charges of bribery, senatorial speculation and the influence of the Sugar trust in the framing of the sugar schedule to throw open its doors while testimony was being taken. He took the floor in support of the resolution. He argued that the terms of the resolution under which the special committee was appointed neither authorized nor refused authority for secret essions.

Mr. Hill spoke at considerable length, ar-

guing that in all fairness to the witnesses and others, the committee sessions should be Nine-tenths of all the investigations in the last twenty years by senate committees had been open.

Mr. Gray, chairman of the committee, spoke in favor of secret sessions.

No vote was taken on the Hill resolution, and it went over until Monday, giving place to the tariff bill.

Mr. Aldrich made a sharp and vigorous attack on the sugar schedule, and spoke in favor of bounties.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana followed Mr.

as against the bounty system. He drew running fire from Messrs, Aldrich and Alli-son. Mr. Caffery said public opinion was against bounties. It is intimated all the members of the

senate will be called one by one before the committee is satisfied as to their knowledge f efforts made by the Sugar trust to influence legislation.

INVESTIGATION SUSPENDED.

to More Evidence Until Tuesday When as Interesting Clew Will Be Worked Up.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The senate com nittee to investigate the operations of the Sugar trust probably will not resume its sittings until Tuesday, because Mr. Gaston, the Wilkesbarre wire manufacturer, will not be able to come to Washington before that time. It is evident from this that it is the intention, if his testimony shall warrant it, to go into this branch of the inquiry next and to follow up the clew as far as passible. It has been stated that Senators Brice and Smith participated in this con-versation, as well as Messrs. Havemeyer and Terrell and other members of the Sugar and besides growing very indignant over the apparent intention of congress to fail to provide any protection for sugar. Mr. Havemeyer assured these senators that the proper protection of sugar by congress cause an appreciation of sugar stock to the extent of thirty points in as many days and that Mr. Gaston heard this and more, and afterwards stated what he had heard to others. If his testimony should onfirm these statements, it will then be the purpose of the committee to secure al the corroborative evidence possible, includ-ing Sugar stock quotations. Members of the trust and the senators themselves and know facts bearing upon the incident will

e subpoenaed, it is stated. Unfortunately for the purpose of the com mittee, Mr. Havemeyer, who is represented as having taken a leading part in the versation, is now in Europe and cannot be

Mr. Jones, on behalf of the finance com mittee, gave notice that no change was contemplated in the schedule save the omission from the clause relating to molasses of that part placing a duty of 2 cents per gallon on molasses testing 40 per cent.
At 5:40 the senate went into executive ession, and shortly after adjourned.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

eterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—(Special

The Bee.)—Pensions issue of May 18 were: Nebraska: Original—James Davldson, Sidney, Cheyenne. Additional-Eli-jah S. Crandall, North Loup, Valley, Renewal-James W. Wharton, University Place, Lancaster, Original widows, etc. Place, Lancaster, Original widows, etc.—
Deborah A. France, Red Cloud, Webster,
Iowa: Original—John Oldacre, Foote,
Iowa: Christopher Lippitt, Shenandoah,
Page, Increase—Peter Lunsford, New Market, Taylor, Reissue—Forest H. Kennedy,
Gonrie, Webster: John M. Ryan, Eddyville, Wapello; William J. Conrad, Cedar
Rapids, Linn; Joseph Francis, Dow City,
Crawford, Original widows atc.—Surder, Crawford, Original widows, etc.—Supple mental—George W. Childers, Des Moines

South Dakota: Increase Charles Foster ankton, Yankton. Original-Adam Koch, Darby, Missouja.
Colorado: Increase—Jewett Benedict.
Grand Junction, Mesa.
Issue of May 19 were: Nebraska: Renewal-William Warnock, Emerson, Dixon.
Iowa: Original-Weidner H. Spara, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie. Increase—Isnac B. Smith, Maquoketa, Jackson: John R. Bain, Newton, Japper. Reissue—Howard H. Stone, Correctionville, Woodbury, Reissue and increase—Harvey Miller, Estherville, Emmett, Original widows, etc.—Hannah Bray, Chicasaw, Chicasaw, Chicasaw.

ville, Emmett. Original widows, etc.—Hannah Bray, Chicasaw, Chicasaw,
Colorado: Original—Lewis D. Mercer,
Del Norte, Rio Grande, Reissue—James L.
Townsend, Saguache, Saguache, Original
widows, etc.—Margaret A. Ross, Pueblo,
Pueblo, Survivors Indian wars—Hiram T.
Austin, Rye, Pueblo. Fine boating & bathing, Courtland Beach.

National Conference of Charities and Corrections Held at Nashville.

COUNCIL OF PHILANTHROPISTS

Penal and Eleemosynary Institutions Nashville as an Edu-

cational Center.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.-(Correspondence of The Bee.)-The National Conference of Charities and Corrections met in the Bijou theater, Judge Caldwell of Nash ville presiding. Eloquent addresses of welcome were delivered by General Fite for the governor, Hon, Peter Turney, and by the mayor, Hon. George Guild. A still more eloquent response was given by Mr. Neph of Ohio. The University Glee club sang beautifully, and the president, Mr. Storrs of Lansing, Mich., delivered the annual address, after which the reception extended by the citizens of Nashville was held in the Maxwell house.

The parlors were beautifully decorated with palms and smilax, and a hearty Tennessee welcome was given to the delegates, 157 of whom were present at the opening. Delicious refreshments were served, and the evening passed delightfully.

The officers of the conference were: President-Lucius C. Storrs, Lansing.

Vice Presidents-Hon. R. R. Caldwell, Tennessee; Mrs. J. M. Flower, Illinois; Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; Dr. Walter Lindley, California; Ansley Wilcox, New York. Secretaries-A. O. Wright, Wisconsin: C. E. Faulkner, Kansas; Homer Folks, New

Treasurer—John M. Glenn, Maryland, Official Reporter and Editor—Isabel C. Barrows, Massachusetts.

Thursday morning the Young Men's Christian association building was taken possession of, and the work proper began at 9:30 with a report from Joseph P. Byers, Ohio. Mr. Byers dealt with the problems in the various states, dwelling especially upon the need for a change in the management of the

need for a change in the management of the city jails. The association of unemployed criminals was the source of much crime and should be prevented.

The rest of the morning was spent very profitably in the discussion of state boards of charities, the question being opened by Hon. Levi L. Barbour of Michigan. The necessity of state boards was very ably urged, and the advantages which states have who have state boards presented. Mr. Neph of Ohio described the system in that have who have state boards presented. Mr. Neph of Ohio described the system in that state, the work being defined as advisory, supervisory and investigatory. Some discussion ensued over the question whether or not women should appear on these state boards, and it was agreed by most of the delegates that their presence is advisable. General Brinkerhoff advocated that state boards should be advisory with no controlpoards should be advisory, with no control

boards should be advisory, with no control-ling power.

The sectional meetings of the afternoon were extremely interesting, being all held at the same time in different rooms. In the room devoted to the committeee on juvenile reformatories, Superintendent John L. Mallalieu of Nebraska, was chairman. Four fine papers were presented and discussed: "The Basic Ideas of Conducting and How Expressed," by F. H. Nibecker, Glen Mills, Pa, superintendent house of refuge. Superintendent Charlton of Plainfield, Ind., reform school for boys, had a very fine paper on school for boys, had a very fine paper on the subject, "Business View of Industrial Relations," giving the most practical and helpful ideas upon the subject, Mr. Charlhelpful ideas upon the subject. Mr. Chariton's views are correspondent with his generous physique, and were endorsed by many interesting speakers from different states.

D. W. Barrett, Lansaster, O., superintendent boys' industrial school, then presented a paper setting forth the qualifications necessary to be a successful officer or employe, after which an extremely interesting report of the work among girls was given from Miss Gilbert, Chillicothe, Mossuperintendent industrial school for girls.

The Associated Charities held a sectional

The Associated Charities held a sectional meeting in another room in the Young Men's Christian association building, where the emergency work of the past winter was very ably discussed in an informal manner by delegates from the different states.

CHILD SAVING WORK. The State Aid association of New York Homer Folks, secretary, in the chair, held their sectional meeting in the main audience room of the building. This prevention work, so vastly important, was outlined in two papers. "The Ideal Institution," by Mr. L. P. Alden, superintendent of Rose Orphanage home, Terre Haute, Ind., held the attention of the large audience throughout, so graphic was the portrayal of the cottage system, and so sensible and practicable the sug-

Mr. Mills, superintendent of the orphan-Thomasville, N. C., next read a paper 'Instructive Amusement and Discipline,' very helpful to those engaged in the child

Thursday evening, as Dr. Falk, who was to have conducted an evening on "Charity Organizations," was detained by the floods, the program was exchanged for that of Fri day evening on "Juvenile Reformatories,"
John L. Mallalieu, superintendent industrial
school at Kearney, Neb., presiding. Mr.
Mallalieu gave a wide review of the reform work through the states, emphasizing Vic tor Hugo's remark, that most of the crime mankind begins with the vagabondage of childhood. Over 200,000 youths have been under the care of these institutions since the inception, while no less than 14,000 are present occupants. Mrs. Lucy M. Sickles, Michigan, delivered

fine address on the influence of "Woman n Reformatories." This influence was held to be as invaluable as that of a mother in a family. The paper was followed by discus-sion, after which the subject of "General Culture in Institutions," was discussed at length, the subject being ably led by Dr. Lindsey of California, after which the con-

Friday morning the conference promptly, and after prayer by Rev. Van Ness, Mr. Joseph Byers took charge of the reports from states.

Alaska reported no organized charities and but two settlements of white people, and is looking hopefully to congress for better arrangements, as a bill is now pending. Alabama reported a new convict code, con-templating great improvements. Canada, California, Delaware, and Colorado presented brief but interesting reports, the latter state giving as the event of the past year the advent of woman into political life. Since being recognized as possessing brains enough to cast a vote, over 14,000 women in Denver alone registered, and great improvement is

Mr. Ernest Bicknell's report from Indiana was comprehensive as well as critical. Much improvement is needed. The State Conference of Charities is very helpful. The rest of the reports from states were deferred, and the president announced the committee on organization and committee on time and place. The subject of a perma-nent badge was then placed, by motion, un-

consideration of a special committee, idea prevails among delegates that a neat metal badge would be a permanent improvement over the ribbons usually worn. Captain Benjamin F. Graves then presented a motion inviting the soldiers' homes federal and confederate, national and state, o send delegates to this conference hereafter, which was heartly endorsed.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING. A hearty invitation was extended to the conference to hold the twenty-second nual meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich. being written by Governor John T. An invitation signed by the mayor and prominent men was also received from

New Haven, Conn.

An elaborate and exhaustive paper on the duty of the state to the insane was now presented by Dr. Edward Brush, physician-in-chief and medical superintendent of Sheppard asylum, Baltimore. Dr. Brush held that the humblest citizen of a state is entitled to protection, and never more so than when helpless from insanity. The paper was of such interest and so high im-portance it should be printed in full to be appreciated. In fact, that is the difficulty reporting this enormous mass of mat presented daily by the first minds in enormous mass of material

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sanity was then discussed, when the conference adjourned.

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Friday afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. The section on reform Superintendent Kilrington nessee Industrial school was introduced and read an able article upon educational and moral training, impressing the necessity of both in reform work Lyman Drake of the State Reform school Missouri was received with enthusiasm as he spoke upon utilizing boys' labor in con-struction of buildings. His idea was to

teach trades to fit the boys for places upon leaving school Superintendent Caldwell of the Kentucky Industrial school presented a paper upon manual training, which, with the following upon the institutional newspaper by Mr. Varian, editor of the Industria School Journal, Lancaster, O., was heartily commended and warmly received.

The section on sociology was obliged to defer its meeting, but pleasant and informal gatherings were held by the in-sanity section and the emergency work. A full program was presented by the child saving department upon the placing out work. Mr. Birkwell presented "Investi-gation;" Mr. Lewis, "Forms;" Mr. Brace, "Supervision," and Miss Pemberton, "Board-ing Out." Each of these speakers presented ideas which cannot fail to be ful to those engaged in this most important work.

In the section on care of feeble minded the principal paper was given by Prof. Monroe of Stanford university, California, a number of prominent specialists being pres-

ENTERTAINED BY MUSIC. A most delightful change was enjoyed by the delegates in a visit enmasse to Fisk university by special invitation at the close of the afternoon session. To be sure, it rained floods all the way, but no one was eriously injured, and as we listened to the charming music in Memorial hall we sat entranced. Many who had not wept for years were suspiciously near it as they heard the plaintive old plantation melody "Lord Make Me More Patient," with its untold sorrow and hopelessness. The Fisk jubilee singers have a world-wide reputation. They hailed visitors from the north. No

wonder they touched our hearts. of Friday evening at the Mc-Kendree Methodist church was extremely valuable on account of the many reports from the most important cities of the unio upon the experiences of the past winter. Dr. J. W. Walk of Philadelphia delivered the leading address of the session on "The Prin-ciples of Organized Charity," in which valuable suggestions were made. The paper fol-lowing upon "The Methods of Organized Charity as Tested by Times of Industrial Depression" proved the galue of the organized work above the unorganized and sentimental relief.

relief. Following this paper came the reports from cities, giving virtuable experiences dur-ing the past winter.

Mr. Henderson of Chicago not being pres-

ent, Mr. Rosengarten 26 Philadelphia gave in detail a successful experiment in utilizing unemployed labor the past winter, which, if space permitted, would be given.
Saturday's work opened in the most enthusiastic manner. Reports from the re-maining states, includifig Nebraska, were given, the latter being read by the state see etary, A. W. Clarky after which the morning was devoted to the discussion of the work for that unfortunate class, the feeble minded. One of the finest papers of the conference, prepared by Miss Alice J. Mott of Faribault, Minn., upon the care and training of the feeble minded, was read by her father, the young lady who is engaged in this work in Minnesota not being able to be present. Mrs. Iabel C. Barrows, Boston, Mass., fol-lowed upon "Manual Training for the Feeble Minded." Mrs. Barrows had secured from some eight different states fine specimens of the work of these unfortunates, accompanied by history and photographs of the pupils, forming a most interesting study. All kinds of fancy work, sewing, leather work, knit ting, shoe making, drawing, embroidery and a fine display of kindergarten work, besides After same thoughtful discussion
William P. Letchworth, Albany, N. Y.,
a finished and suggestive treatise upon

Public Care of Epileptics," advising the

At the afternoon sectional gatherings too

Dr. Brush, chairman, with crime and insanity. Dr. Dewey of Chi-cago, Dr. Allison of New York State asylum and Miss Anne Maxwell, superintendent training school for nurses, hospital, New York, were t were the principal speakers, and a valuable interchange ideas was the result of the gathering.

The committee upon reformatories dwelt upon methods in classification, discipline, the parole system, and placing in homes. Speakers from New Jersey, Ohio, Massa-chusetts and Rhode Island entered into the iscussions. The committee upon care of the feeble ninded continued the subject of epileptics. The committee upon sociology in institu-

tions of learning listened to a paper upon "The Relation of Charities and Correction to the Science of Sociology," by the secre-tary of the conference, A. O. Wright, and following that to one upon "The Utility of Academic Instruction in Practical Philanhropy," by Mr. Posenau of New York. The committee on child saving work took as a general subject the functions of states, counties and private corporations in an ideal system for the care of dependent children Special papers were prepared from Minne sota, Ohio, New York and Ontario, besides two of a more elaborate character dealing

with the placing out problem.

SOCIOLOGY. Perhaps no question of the day is arousing such widespread interest as that of sociology, and upon this account, as well as the personality of the speaker and the value of the ideas advanced, no part of the con-vention has been more interesting than the address by Daniel Fulcomer, University of Chicago, which took place Saturday evening. Added to this the sparkling address Lathrop of Hull House upon "Hull House as a Sociological Laboratory," and the even-

ing was one of great profit. Miss Anne Maxwell added to the enjoyment of the evening by the presentation of a paper upon the "Work of the Trained Nurse," a most practical and helpful article. Sunday morning Rev. Collins Denny of Vanderbilt university gave the conference sermon at the Vendome theater. The address was scholarly, and at the same time

leeply sympathetic. The kindergarten work was considered at p. m., and this most helpful charity was given enthusiastic attention. Five minute Detroit, Chicago and Grand Rapids. The trend of charitable thought and effort noticeably toward the preventive work, as evinced in this national conference by to any subject pertaining to child saving work. The Vendome theater was packed Sunday evening, and sat enthralled by the delightful music furnished by the youn ladies and gentlemen of Nashville, as as the touching addresses upon the moval of Children from Almshouses," given by Hon. Mr. Letchworth, Mr. Wines and by Hon. Mr. Letchworth, Mr. Willes and Mr. Folks, the latter illustrating most forci-

bly by stereopticon views.

The conference having been urged to spend a few days in Memphis, the meeting closed sooner than was anticipated Monday night. A most thrilling morning was spent in the consideration of the ex-convict question. Mrs. d'Arcambal, the founder of the home for ex-convicts, Detroit, Mich., brought tears to many eyes as she told of her work. Mrs. Wheeless of Nashville, one of the most de voted Christian women in the convention, is struggling against popular opinion in this work in Nashville. A woman of great per-sonality, fine education and much refine-ment, she is enduring the slights of many who look down upon this work, for the sake of loyalty to conviction. The home here is in an extremely critical

state. Where is the Omaha man or woman who will send words of cheer and a check for this work to Mrs. E. M. T. Wheeless, Fatherland street, between Ninth and Tenth? This is written entirely without this lady' knowledge, simply from a knowledge of her discouragement and pressing needs NEBRASKA REPRESENTATIVES. The different sections met Monday after-

oon, the work consisting mainly of The evening session considered the subject of "Trained Nurses." Representatives from twenty-seven different states are here, about 175 in number.

full programs were presented to admit of a full report.

CRIME AND INSANITY.

The committee on treatment of the insane, Dr. Brush, chairman, dealt specially left porthing unders for the same place. The citizens of Nashville left prothing unders for the same place of Nashville left prothing unders for the same place. The citizens of Nashville left prothing unders for the same place. The citizens of Nashville left prothing unders for the comfort and Hawaiians and English Each Striving for left nothing undone for the comfort and oleasure of the convention. They invited us into their family circles, they have taken us riding and pointed out the four imposing forts where the union forces camped so long and gave us a detailed history of the battle of Nashville with, so far as we can discern, no feeling of bitterness. The country is most delightful at this season. The undeveloped resources of the state in coal and iron are almost limitless. The timber along the Tennessee is an exhaustless belt forty miles wid of more than twenty-five varieties of trees. The Trenton limestones furnish a soil with food and guarantee good results for farmers. Nashville is a city of relics. Founded in 1780, the spell of years is upor er, and the museum of the State Historical society contains thousands of relies of the inhabitants of centuries ago, the mound builders and stone age race. Polk and Jack son were given to the nation by Nashville and the striking heroic figure of "Old Hick-

ory" still sits proudly on the rearing steed the capitol grounds. Nashville has twenty charitable instituions and a fine system of public schools. Her wonderful array of universities, leges, academies and seminaries have given her the proud title of the Athens of the south. There are ten of these fine institu tions of high grade, Vanderbilt university being one of the most noted. There are three additional schools for colored people, Fisk university, Roger Williams university and Tennessee college.

REED'S SILVER TALK.

Means a Revival of Blaine's Policy to Unite the Western Hemisphere. WASHINGTON, June 2.- The utterances of ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Lodge, Representative Burrows, Representative Cannon and other republican leaders in favor of a freer use of silver are regarded in congressional circles as a revival of the and aspirations of James G. Blaine. well known that Mr. Blaine's hopes were to unite the nations of the western hem-isphere by means of intercontinental railroads, reciprocal treaties and a con medium of exchange.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, who was

closely connected with Mr. Blaine, says the proposition of Mr. Reed is on the lines of Mr. Blaine's policy. The latter was never fully spread before the public, as it had a scope which could be developed only by patience and slow stages, and Mr. Blaine's health during his latter days was not such as to permit him to accomplish the ends he "Mr. Reed now presents the proposition

with discreetness," said Mr. Hitt, "whereas Mr. Blaine proposed passive steps which tended toward the same general results. It was Mr. Blaine's bellef that the natio western hemisphere should be reciprocally united in their commercial dealings, in their money, in their railroads and in all lines of action which would make them strong against the rest of the world. Most of the southern republics were ready for mutual action on silver, as they ar silver-using countries, but they were not yet ready for the discriminating tariffs which would cut them off from the i duties which they largely idepend Reciprocity treaties were a step in the direction of that mutual co-operation. Mr. Blaine's speeches before the Pan-American conference disclosed that his policy em braced united action on silver, on the and on all subjects in which western na

tions had a common purpose."

A great deal of significance is given Reed interview by many public men here. For several months there has been a growing sentiment among republican members in favor of a liberal policy toward sliver. Among Mr. Reed's most intimate and constant associates in the house of late have been Representative Newlands of Nevada and Representative Sweet of Idaho, who are radical supporters of silver. The ex-speaker has made a study of the silver question from the standpoint of the miner and western member until he is said to have a mastery of the intricacies of the question quite equal to that of Mr. Bland.

The La Rose brothers, acrobats, give performances today at Courtland Beach.

Hawaiians and English Each Striving Possession of a Small Piece of Cround.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS MAKE IT VALUAB. E

England Wants it as a Landing Place for an Ocean Cable Instead of Landing it at Honolulu on Foreign Soil.

HONOLULU, May 26 .- (per steamer Australia, via San Francisco, June 2.)-The steamer Iwalani, the island vessel, sailed last evening in a race with the English cruiser Champion, the prize being an island not yet claimed by any country. On the steamer Warimoo from British Columbia a few days ago was a passenger named Reid. who claimed an audience with the executive council. He announced the fact that the English government intended to lay a cable from Australia to the United States in the near future, but did not intend to touch Hawaii. The plan will be to have a connecting point between Australia and America at Neckar island, a small piece of land slightly north. The provisional government decided to send an officer to the islandwith power to plant the Hawaiian flag, thus securing the object of the government to have the proposed cable touch here. At the time the Iwalani started the Champion was preparing to start. This, it was understood, was to be on the same mission. little steamer had an hour's start, and as it is the swiftest vessel in the islands it will have a good chance to reach the island

first and thus defeat the plans of those on board the Champion R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian minister to Japan, arrived here unexpectedly May 14 with important dispatches to the government in regard to the franchise for Japanese restdents here. The mikado threatens to with-draw the Japanese laborers and restrict further immigration if his subjects are not given voting franchises. The planters are now making strenuous efforts to obtain Portuguese laborers from the Azores, and a commission will probably be sent by today's steamer to Portugal to obtain The Chinese have also claimed the franchise, and have so petitioned the government. The consitutional convention Wednesday and delegates are arriving daily

from the other islands. The work at Pearl harbor is progressing rapidly. Borings have been made all over the proposed entrance to a depth of thirty feet and not a sign of rock or coral has been encountered. Lieutenant Woods, who is in charge of the engineering party, says the harbor bids fair to be the finest in the

world. President Dole has written a letter to Walter G. Smith declining a request from the United States to appoint him delegate to the republican league convention at Denver to advocate the claims of Hawaii. The president thinks such action would bear the construction of seeking to make a party matter of Hawaiian annexation SAN FRANSISCO, June 2.—Neckar isl-

and, the prize for which Hawaiian advices intimate the provisional government and England are striving in an ocean race be-tween the steamer Iwalani and her maj-esty's ship Champion, has been the subject of considerable discussion in the past two years. The island was for a long time in the possession of Americans interested in Island ventures, and when it was announced some time ago that the English flag had been raised over the little domain in the Pacific, England's policy was severely de-nounced. The island was discovered in 1807 from her majesty's ship Cornwallis and named after the captain of that ship. It was examined in 1859 by Lieutenant J. M. Brooke of the United States schooner Fenimore Cooper, and is situated in 16 degress and 44 minutes north, 169 degrees and 30 minutes west. It is described as being a lagoon island, with a reef of quadrilateral