to End Their Sorrows. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Opening Session of the Great Public Spirited and Philanthropic Association at the Opera House Last Night.

## First Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the conference of charities and correction was held last night in Boyd's opera house, the audience filling the parquet and circle with a highly intelligence and cultivated audi-

The stage was occupied by the chairman of the local executive committe. Prof. J. A. Gillespie, together with Presdent H. H. Gites, of Madison, Wis.; F. H. Wines, of Illinois; F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; Governor Thayer, Mayor Broatch, John M. Thurston, ex-Senator Saunders and Canon Doherty, and E. Rosewater, of Omaha.

The Omaha Musical Union Orchestra volunteered their services and opened the exercises with an excellent overture. During the evening they played several other pieces, all of which were admirably rendered and appreciated.

Canon Doherty followed in prayer. Chairman Gillespie then said that it was his duty as it was also his privilege, to preside over the excellent assemblage and to announce the speakers. The conference had come to do us good. It was actuated by a broad and liberal spirit which admitted of the utmost freedom of discussion of all subjects bearing upon the object of its creation. On the platform could be found Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Gentile-a platform broad enough to accommodate all. The conference had come here at their own expense, and what the people of Omaha did for them they did only by courtesy. What Omaha owed them was a hearty

He then introduced Governor Thayer, who spoke as follows:
GOVERNOR THAYER'S SPEECH.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S SPEECH.

It has been my good fortune to be charged with the performance of a pleasing duty, that of extending to you a heartfelt welcome within this state. When your association, a year ago, designated Nebraska as the state, and this, the most successful commercial city west of the Missouri river, as the place for commercial this year, our people were your gathering, this year, our people were rejoiced—rejoiced that the distinguished phi-lanthropists who compose your organization were pleased to select this place where we could have the opportunity of meeting you, that we might render the tribute of honor that we might render the tribute of honor and respect due to those who are giving a large portion of their lives to works of philanthropy. We are pleased to meet you here, for we honor those who are engaged in doing good work to their fellowmen, those who are engaged here seeking to improve the condition of those of the criminal classes and seeking to devise new methods and modes of preaching to that most unfortunate class; those who are enduring the saddest of all earthly diseases—a disease of the mind, and in the dispensation of charity to those who are in need of a sucdisease of the mind, and in the dispensation of charity to those who are in need of a succoring hand; those who are thus engaged are imitating in an humble manner the example of the Divinity itself, who, assuming the form of man, went about doing good, seeking out the humble and the lowly and the poor and the sinful of this world affd raising them up to a higher plane of life and making better men and better women, and giving them the assurance of the hope of happiness. Those who are thus engaged are illustrating in a practical life the teachings and the precepts and the spirit of Him who proclaimed the sublimest code of morals and of the laws of the Mount, or when He was teaching in the temple or walking in the streets of the holy city, or walking through the groves of Sharon, or resting beneath the bending Sharou, or resting beneath the bending palms of Palestine. He left an example of doing good to the race, and you, my friends, are thus engaged, trying to raise up poor, deluded men, and reform the criminal and the vicious, and are thus exerting an influence which spreads itself through all the ramifications of society. You are thus trying to element the second spreads and the second society. You are thus trying to element the second society. wate the human race. I gladly welcome you here, for in the position that I occupy I more fully appreciate the labors in which you are engaged, for, having much to do with the criminal class and with the insane, I appreciate the labors that you are performing, and I believe I shall appreciate still more the results of your deliberations and discussions here as to the best methods of treating these different classes of people.

My friends, I am glad you are here for another research.

other reason, that you may be witnesses to the great achievements which have been brought to bass within a lifetime of one gen-eration, and a little more; for, here in Neeration, and a little more; for, here in Nebraska thirty-three years ago there was not a sign of a habitation within all its borders; all that met the eye were vast treeless plains and the sod unturned. To-day all this then unpeopled wilderness of prairie has been carved into beautiful farms, occupied and cultivated by thriving and contented people, with farms dotted all over with beautiful groves, planted by man's hand. Railroads now intersperse all through this state. They are built so rapidly that we can hardly keep track of them. Every eight or ten miles, there are thriving towns and villages, with the heaven ward-pointing spires of the churches, and every three or four miles a school house, and to-day we have a population of over 1,000,000 people. Here has been witnessed a grand development of progress and civilization: we have christianity and education and charitable institutions, showing the influence of education and christianity. This development has been made, this progress has been accomplished inspired by christian faith and enlightenment. We are, therefore, pleased that you will have the opportunity of beholding what has been accomplished. You may excuse a little pardonable pride on our part for calling your attention to these results. Now, my friends, as the chief executive of this state, and in the name of the state and of the people, i extend to you a most hearty and cordial welcome. Welcome, thrice welcome within our borders. May your deliberations here be such that they may evert an infinence, not only throughout this state, but throughout all America, and when you go hence you may carry with you pleasant memories, as I know we shall retain pleasant memories and recoltions of you, and may you carry with you the conactousness of duties well performed; of good deeds done in the name of humanity, and in the interests of the human race. The memory of good deeds so were bessed. It benefits not only those who are performing good deeds but those who receive the benefit of them. It stops not with the braska thirty-three years ago there was not a sign of a habitation within all its borders; al and in the interests of the human race. The memory of good deeds is ever blessed. It benefits not only those who are performing good deeds but those who receive the benefit of them. It stops not with the present, but reaches beyond and beckons us onward. As the twilight fades away into the shadows of the evening, as the darkness of the night melts away into the light of the coming morn, so the memory of good deeds melts away into the light of Heaven. Again my friends of the conference, I bid you a most hearty welcome. earty welcome. The governor's remarks were received

with hearty applause.
Prof. Gillespie then introduced Mayor
Broatch, of Omaha, who spoke as fol-

MAYOR BROATCH'S SPEECH.

MAYOR BROATCH'S SPEECH.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We feel that in selecting Omaha as the place for holding your convention this year you have conferred upon us a very great honor, and I, as the executive of this city, enjoy the distinction of extending to you a most cordial and hearty welcome. The name of your association denotes the object which calls you together; it is one of pure philanthropy and in the deepest sense christian. In seeking to benefit a large class of unfortunates you do so without hope of reward in this life, save the consclousness of having carried out the injunction of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

When I learned that your convention was to assemble here I was exceedingly gratified, because we have much to learn, and you who have been engaged in this work are qualified to instruct. We desire to study the objects of your organization—what you have accomplished and what are your aims for the future.

In looking ever the toli of active members.

future.

In looking over the toli of active members,
In looking over the toli of active members,

tion—names familiar in every household; many of these are endeared to us by their successful endeavors to alleviate the suffer-ing and misery attending our civil war, and their devotion to works of mercy after peace

was restored. We have also in Omaha, and the state o Nebraska, many noble men and women who are untiring in the performance of good and charitable deeds; to them this convention will be as food to the hungry, it will both

stimulate and nourish.

Our city is young, but is advancing rapidly in securing the advantages which have taken a long period for older cities to acquire, and we propose to benefit by the experience of those cities and if possible, improve upon

their systems,
We are not, however, entirely unmindful
of the unfortunate, whether they be the
criminals, the indigent, the imbeelle or the
insane. We have very little to show you in
insane. We have very little to show you in the way of public buildings devoted to charitable objects, but we have some very worthy institutions, while though they labor under great disadvantages, are yet doing ex-Your labors here cannot be otherwise than

beneficial. In the selection of St. Paul last year, and Omaha this, you have shown wisdom, for the reason that the thousands of acres near these cities, yet untilled, will in the near future support a dense population, and it is reasonable to assume that a large portion will come who will need our kindly care.

care.
You will find the people of Omaha in hearty sympathy with you in your good work, and we will hope that as a result of your labors, our legislature will provide for a state board of charities.

Again allow me to express to you our gratitude and pleasure for your attendance here at this time, and hope that your season with us may be one of interest and profit to yourselves, and that when you leave, your minds may be filled with pleasantmemories. minds may be tilled with pleasantmemories Ex-Governor Saunders was then intro duced and as he approached the audience, he was received with friendly ap plause. EX-GOVERNOR SAUNDERS.

He said that as the chief execu-tive of the state had extendeded to them the hospitalities of the state, and as the mayor of Omaha had extended to them the hospitality of the city, he did not see that anything was left for him to say, except to say, as some of the local energetic dealers did in advertising their wares, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." To the gen-tlemen and ladies, for he understood there were ladies taking great interest in the matter, he extended a most cordial wel-come. They had been invited to Omaha, not because Omahans needed more than any other people, either charity or corrective influences, but because it was felt that in the surrounding country there were yet miles of territory which in the future would be populated and thus render necessary the principles which the conference advocates. He was glad to see them and tell them of what they had about them. When they had left their homes they supposed they were going far west, but it was a fact that people out here didn't consider the wes was reached until they had passed the Missouri river. They were not farther at this point from the Pacific than they were from the Atlantic, nor farther from the gulf than from the great lakes of the north. They were therefore in about the center of the country, and it was a good place for them to begin their work of reforma-tion and correction. It was here they raised their beef, their pork, their wheat and their corn. The bread made of that corn was the best in the world, and if there were any friends or his auditors in Kentucky, they might find other uses for it there. He closed with a hearty commendation of the objects of the confer-ence, the good it had already done, and the exceeding benefit which it might be

country. JOHN M. THURSTON. John M Thurston was the next speaker. He said: The civilization of the nineteenth century is rapidly developing a compassionate public

expected to work in the future in the

Almost nineteen hundred years ago the lowly Nazarene walked the shores of Gaillee, crying, "Peace on earth, good will towards man." Slowly since that time, but surely, the Divine leaven of those sweet words has been permeating, developing and mellowing the

human heart.
The humanitarian idea is an outgrowth of the christian religion.
A public charity was unknown to pagan civilization.

civilization.

At the dawn of the christian era the God of the world was power. Both nations and men were ruled by the brute law of "the survival of the fittest."

Governments were organized and maintained by the strong for the strong. The weak went to the wall,

Misfortune, suffering and distress appealed in vain to the blunted sensibilities of unregenerate man.

cenerate man. The world seemed totally unable to recog-nize or welcome the sublime simplicity of the mission and teachings of its Messiah. Even that wonderful people who received, irm-handed, Jehovah's declared law, whom Moses led from bondage through the miracleparted sea, and whom Joshua by sword and parted sea, and whom Joshua by sword and spear established in the fertile places beyond the Jordan, could not comprehend the infinite splendor and possibilities of a spiritual kingdom—would not consent to be delivered from error and hardness of heart through the mediation of mercy and love.

Pagan Rome, the center of civilization, the seat of power; the home of learning balding.

seat of power; the home of learning, holding in domination almost the whole known world, laughed in derision at the spectacle of a crucified Christ, and mocked the civinity of

a crucified Christ, and mocked the divinity of his mission with a crown of thorns.

Jerusalem is still held by the infidel host. Rome sleeps in the dust of ruin and decay. But the spirit of mercy, charity, love, bequeathed to humanity by a persecuted Savior is evangelizing the world.

I know that crusader and conquerors marched under the holy emblem of the cross, and that conquest and extermination have been justified in its sacred name. But Christ taught peace, love and hope, and

have been justified in its sacred name. But Christ taught peace, love and hope, and above all, mercy and charity.

Some may say that this organization assembled here to night, is the outgrowth of civilization, but I maintain that it is the product of developed christianity. Such a splendid representative body most magnificently demonstrates the advancement, intellizence, morality and christianity of the American people.

It shows that in the rapid development of a new country in the continued amaignmation of all nationalities, into one, and in the unceasing strife for wealth and fame, the welfare, comfort and bappiness of the unfortunate are not overlooked or forgotten. What more giorious union can there be on earth than that of ministering to distress? What heroism more sublime than the

be on earth than that of ministering to distress? What heroism more sublime than the
sacrifices so many of you make for the benefit
of your unfortunate fellow men?

We welcome you to this great growing
state and city as our honored guests. We
are proud of your presence in our midst, and
we know that your deliberations will result
in the accomplishment of great and far-reachidg good.

We trust that your formulated plans may
be accepted by the statesmanship of the near
tuture, and we hope that the time is soon
coming when only that government can be
maintained which protects the weak, the
poor and the unfortunate from the domination of the strong, the rich and the favored;
which fosters and enforces universal industry, sobriety and morality and which encourages and dispenses an enlightened christian ages and dispenses an enlightened christian charity. God speed to the day when self-interest

God speed to the day when self-interest shall cease to be the mainspring of human action: when wrong can no longer justify at the bar of public opinion under the warrant of power; when might shall be merciful and justice kind; when the sword of the soldier shall leap from its scabbared to protect the helpless and deliver the oppressed, and when society shall open its compassionate heart and extend its sustaining hand to the repentant sinner and the hopeless outcast.

Once again, on behalf of the citizens of Omaha, I invite and welcome you to our

Omaha, I invite and welcome you to our homes.
Come when you will, the latch-string is always out. [Applause.]

E. ROSEWATER'S SPEECH.
Prof. Gillespie then introduced Edward Rosewater, editor of the Beg. He

ward Rosewater, editor of the BEE. He spoke as follows:

Less than three hours ago a letter was handed to me by the secretary of the board of trade with the request that I deliver an address of welcome to the delegates to the national conference of charities and corrections. I take it that I was taken on short notice because editors are expected to be walking encyclopedias of statistics and general information. In extending to you the eral information. In extending to you the

welcome of the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of this city who are organized under the name of the board of trade, I take the liberty of incidentally pointing to some facts. My friend, Governor Saunders, has talked to you of Omaha lots. Let me whisper in your ear that he is a real estate agent. (Laughter.) I propose to confine myself to figures concerning the youngest city having an equal population on the American continent. I mean what I say, Omaha with her 90,000 population is thirty-two years old and has trebled its numbers since the last national census when it was 30,630 inhabitants. In 1885 the state census credited her with 61,300 and a fraction. This marvelous growth is equalled by commercial industry

with 61,300 and a fraction. This marvelous growth is equalled by commercial industry and activity.

During the past year her jobbers have disposed of nearly \$50,000,000 worth of goods. Her manufacturers about \$30,000,000, and one institution, which, by the way is the largest in the world of its kind, the Omaha Smelting works, have handled over \$30,000,000 in precious metals during the past year. In 1886 Omaha expended between five and six millions on public and private buildings and over \$5,000,000 have already been expended this year on construction of buildings within the limits of the city, which with public improvements will exceed over \$8,000,000 by the end of the year.

Our bankers have handled \$150,000,000 per year, while over \$16,000,000 of money are on

year, while over \$15,000,000 of money are on deposit in Omaha banking houses. With such commercial activity and rapid growth It is not to be expected that Omaha has reached the culture and remement of the east, but her people are as intelligent and as full of sympathy with the noble work of our organization as the people of any cily in America.
Incidentally the speaker refered to the

press and its influence in creating sympathy and arousing public opinion in the cause of the humanitarian movement in which the conference is engaged.

The speaker closed with extending a hearty welcome on behalf of the board of

hearty welcome on be trade and the press. MR WINES F. H. Wines, one of the earliest members of the conference, spoke next in be

half of the association. He spoke of the modest manner in which ome of the other orators had referred to some of the other orators had referred to Omaha's prosperity and referred to the fact that eastern people could listen to plain statements of cold matter-of-fact and not judge those statements to be the imagining of western people. Although an eastern man by birth, he yet held that there were certain elements which were peculiarly western, and one of those is that we in the west do things one of those is that we in the west do things better than they are done in the east. The reason was obvious. We begin where they lett off. As a consequence, we lay a broader and better foundation for all our undertakings and therefore, surpass our brethern in the east.

Speaking upon the object of the conference has said that once of the conference has said that once of the preceding

ence, he said that one of the preceding speakers had expressed the hope that there might, as a consequence of this conterence, established in Nebraska a state board of established in Nebraska a state board of charities. That would be a good thing. But there was something better and the people ought to organize it. It was their city charity. In our thriving, rapidly-growing and ever-advancing towns, we of to-day are often strangers in the place of our birth. This growth was found in many western towns, although a friend of his had said that there was nothing even in the growth of Chicago. That reminded of the story of the individual who had tried to hold in a small vessel all the water which came from a the individual who had tried to hold in a small vessel all the water which came from a spring in a side hill. Soon he was compelled to use a pail, then a tub, then a barrel and finally a hogshead, which, however, could not contain the water which continued to flow from the spring. That was an illustration of the people's delay. Their charities were the last thing to be organized. He advocated the organization of the charities of this city so that all might neet on a common basis. might meet on a common basis.

Mr. Wines said that the conference had not come to Omaha to instruct the people

They were not teachers, they were simply students. If the people had anything to tell them, the conference would be pleased to hear it. In the department of the interior at Washit. In the department of the interior at Washington there was a list of the blind, the deaf the dumb, the paupers and the criminals and the aggregate reached the appalling number of 500,000, or one in 100 of the population. It was appalling that such was the case, but it was worthy of congratulation that these figures did not begin to compare with the pauper population of Europe, where it comprised in some instances as many as one in thirty-five. If they wished to prevent such a fate in this country, they should organize, come together, exchange notes and do what come together, exchange notes and do what they could for the amelioration of the people. The conference had no plans, no principles which it wished to impose upon them. It wanted simply to ascertain the truth.

F. B. SANBORN.
Mr. Wines was followed by Mr. Sanwho spoke as follows: Mr. Mayor, Mr. President and Gentlemen The fullness of your welcome and the keartiness of your greeting as our conference visits for the first time this young giant of the western cities, leaves little but thanks to offer you in return. To many of us, your seenery is new and your achievements and your possibilities take us by surprise—but your hospitality makes us familiar and at home. We recognize under your wild Indian names—Omaha, which makes us put our hands to our top-hair and think involuntarily of the tomahawk—Nebraska, with its more soothing sound, and the swift rush of syllables in Missourl—under these names of the savage, we recognize The fullness of your welcome and the kearti inder these names of the savage, we recognize the milder aspects of our national civiliza-tion and are well assured that we can here consider the sweet charities without further thought of scalping and roasting. Even the blizzard does not terrify us (being out of sea-son) and we trust to your kindness to see that we are not visited by a cyclone during

You have alluded, gentlemen, to the peculiar character of our assembly, that it does not seek the usual objects of worldly ambi-tion, but labors and plans to alleviate human tion, but labors and plans to alleviate human suffering and to give a new and fair chance to those who, in the hot race of life, have fallen behind or been troiden under foot. While we cannot accept all your praises, for simply doing our duty, we join with you in upholding this work of charity and of reformation as the noblest in which men and women can be employed, and we are told (what we should hardly have expected from ceaseless activity and evident prosperity of your vouthful comhardly have expected from ceaseless activity and evident prosperity of your youthful community) that here also are to be found in daily operation those sources of poverty, insanity, crime, and more than bestial degradation, which are so hideously active in older cities and lands of innerited misery. If there is anything in our experience that can be of advantage to you, we desire to place it freely at your service and renouncing our dearest Yankee privilege, privilege of asking questions, we offer ourselves to be questioned and cross-examined upon those subjects to which some of our number have devoted years of thought and observation.

When Mr. Sanborn had concluded, President Giles was introduced and greeted with applause. He read his speech, of which the following is a sum-

mary: Ladies and Gentlemen: This national conference of charities and correction was organized out of the common impulse of scattered laborers in this department of human activity, who felt the necessity of meeting for association and helpfulness. It meeting for association and helpfulness. It came into being to supply a generally recognized need of a more intimate acquaintance and a more extended co-operation among the men and women interested in the reforms and philanthropies of the land. The sentiment prevailed that these tasks were too great to be borne alone and these problems were too difficult to be solved by individual wisdom.

One of the most important objects of the One of the most important objects of the conference is to unify the methods of philanthropy. While we must always try to fit our work to the special circumstance before us, and while differences of administration will be necessitated by differences of situation, yet there are general principles which underlie all successful efforts, and there are essential elements which every true method must embrace. To lay bare these general principles by the report and comparison of wide-spread experiences, and to arrive at these essential elements by close observation and searching discussion, in order that all and searching discussion, in order that all may work according to the wisest system and that the many may enjoy the discoveries made by each—such is the purpose of this or-

made by each—such is the purpose of this organization.

We meet from year to year to publish whatever discoveries we have made in our new fields of effort and inquiry; to confess our mistakes, that others may be saved from error and loss; and to correct our methods by the aid of the experiences of our associates. Intimately connected with and including foreign immigration, here are problems that touch not only the pockets of all voters, but the deep-lying sources of their security and happiness,—problems with which the legislator must deal promptly, yet wisely. These are evils which lie across the pathway of the educator and limit his auceess,—evils which confront the church as well as the state, and make it hard to bring in the kingdom of righteousness on the earth.

For the wretched who have no voice to tell For the wretched who have no voice to tell

their woe, we would demand intelligent charity. The insane and feeble-minded, who are incapable of pleading for themselves, we would present to the pitying heart of man. The claims of dependent and neglected children we would advocate. The wrongs of convicts who have no appeal from the lash we would publish. In behalf of criminais and for the protection of society, we would urge the more rational methods of prison management.

To deepen in every mind a conception of these social cvils, to fill, every heart with the humanitarian impulse, to organize the constructive and reformative forces of society more efficiently, to create a public sentument

structive and reformative forces of society more efficiently, to create a public sentiment which shall demand the wisest methods, even if they are apparently the most expensive to teach legislators to have faith in ability and integrity valuer than in brick and mortar, to convince voters that the employment of the best equipped and most talented men is the truest economy, to bring to an men is the best equipped and most talented men is the truest economy, to bring to an end that American folly which invests in cheap methods and temporary expedients and rewards partisan services with the best places—such as are some of the purposes of

this conference.
It has been evident from the beginning that, to accomplish these objects and to har-vest this good, this conference must confine itself to the work of publishing information, of awakening discussion and creating public

The work accomplished by this conference The work accomplished by this conference in the last decade has outgrown the largest expectations of its friends and justified the largest hopes respecting its future usefulness. At its first meeting, fourteen years ago, less than a score of delegates attended; and they represented three states. At the last year's meeting, at St. Paul, nearly five hundred delegates were in attendance, from thirty-five states and territories.

It is a source of gratification to notice the increasing attention given to our meeting by the press of the land—that uncrowned king of public opinion and unfrecked priest of knowledge. From year to year the daily papers have made our words known to multi-

knowledge. From year to year the daily papers have made our words known to multi-tudes who, though interested, could not be here to listen. The great organs of public intermation have expounded our ideas in leading editorials, while our annual proceed-ings have furnished texts for elaborate reings have furnished texts for elaborate feviews in leading magazines and quarterlies. The volumes of our proceedings already make a respectable library of social science, to which officials go for information and in which university students find inspiration.

We have already done something to shape legislation. The statutes of almost every

state are now annually enriched by laws for the better care of the dependent classes and the wiser care of public institutions, which are the outgrowth of the public opinion created by the national conference. We take note of this growing influence in no spirit of pride, but simply to enforce both the encour-agements and the responsibilities of our position.

As we turn toward the future, we find our selves confronted by great problems still un-solved and by tasks that call for the wisdom

The time is auspicious for a step forward. The interest in all social and phlianthropic work is spreading. The students in all our work is spreading. The students in all our higher institutions are calling for instruction on social topics. The humanities are gaining a recognized place in literature. The pulpit has become the organ of this new spirit, and everywhere the prophecy of the great Metternich is coming true: "There are no more political questions; there are only social questions."

The Programme,

The Programme.

Friday, August 26.—9 a. m., prayer; 9:30, preliminary business; 9:30-12:39, report of committee on reports from states by Fred H. Wines, Illinois, chairman; 8 p. m., report of committee on state boards of charities, by F. B. Sanborn, Massachuseits, chairman.

Saturday, August 27.—Excursion to Lincoin, train leaves at 8 a, m. from the Burlington depot; 2:30 p. m., session at Lincoln; subject, the contract convict labor system; paper by General R. Brinkernoff, of Ohia; addresses by other distinguished speakers.

Sunday, August 23.—2 p.m., conference sermon; 8 p.m., reports of the committee on "Our Duty to the African and Indian Races," by the Hon. Phillip C. Garrett, of Pennsylvania behavioral to the Control of the Pennsylvania behavioral to the Control of Pennsylvania behavioral to the Pennsylvania behavioral to vania, chairman; paper by General S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, followed by ad-

dresses.

Monday, August 29,—9, prayer; 9:30, miscellaneous business; 9:30, to 10:14, report of committee on moral and industrial education, by the Rev. M, McG. Dana, D.D., of Minnesota, chairman; 10:15 to 12:30, report of committee on child saving work, by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fairbanks, of Wisconsin, chairman; paper by the Rev. G. Gordon, chairman; paper by the Rev. G. Elizabeth B. Fairbanks, of Wisconsin, char-man; paper by the Rev. G. Gordon, of Wis-consin, president of the American Humane society, on cruelty to children; paper by the Rev. Robert W. Hill, D.D., of Oregon, on Wisconsin Mark. children of "Shinbone Alley;" paper by Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, of Connecticut, on the economy of the state in the care of dependent children; 2:30 p.m., report of the committee on allen paupers and criminals, by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of New York, chairman; papers by F. B. Sanborn, of Massa-busette and Usik P. Gerrett of Paris chusetts, and Ralph C. Garrett, of Pennsy

Monday evening; report of committee on penal and reformatory institutions by Prof. A. O. Wright of Wisconsin, chairman; paper on the police system of Milwaukee, Wis. on the police system of Milwaukee, Wis.; paper on registration of professional criminals by Warden J. W. McClaughry, Joliet, ill.; paper on the prison contract system from the manufactum's standpoint, by W. T. Lewis, Wisconsin, president National Anti-Convict Contract association.

Thesday, August 30—9:30, report of committee on schools for defective classes by J. J. Dow of Minnesota, chairman; paper by the chairman on the condition of the blind in this country; paper by J. L. Noyes, Minnesota, on trades in schools for the deaf;

nesota, on trades in schools for the deaf; paper by T. M. Powell, lowa.

Tuesday evening—S p. m., report of committee on organized charity, by Dr. Charles D. Kellogg, chairman; paper by Mrs. C. R. Lowell of Massachusetts, on how to adopt organized charity to rural communities; paper by Mrs. John H. Scribner on savings a necessary part of organized charity; paper necessary part of organized charity; paper by Mrs. Putnam on friendly visiting; by Miss Tilpha D. Smith of Massachusetts, on

how to get and keep friendly visitors. Wednesday, Aug. 31—9, prayer; 9-9:30, miscellaneous business; 9:30, report of com-mittee on insanity, Dr. Richard Dewey, Illinois, chairman; paper on the colony system of caring for the insane, as proposed in Michigan, by Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Michi-gan; paper on relation of intemperance in parents to insanity in children, by Dr. Jen-nis McCowan, Iowa; paper on sleep for in-sane, by Dr. C. M. Finch, of Onlo, paper on conclusions from personal experience in the treatment of the insane, by Dr. W. W. Reed,

Wisconsin.
Wednesday afternoon—Closing session,
winding up of odds and ends of business,

Personal Paragraphs. H. G. Wilkie went east yesterday. H will visit Chicago and other points.

Mrs. J. H. McShane and family re turned from Lincoln yesterday. James U. Gridley and wife left for Rapid City, their future home, yesterday. Among the arrivals from the east esterday were Mrs. Joseph Barker and Mrs. Samuel Rhees.

Mr. W. H. Young, formerly with George W. Cook, left yesterday for Portland, Ore., where he has accepted a lucrative position in a large boot and shoe house.

A. G. Warner, of Bullimore, who holds a scholarship in John's Hopkins, and who is also a member of the Baltimore Assonated Charities, is in the city to attend the conference of charities and correc tion.

D. W. Ingersoll, a prominent citizen of St. Paul, and president of the board of directors of the state reform school of Minnesota, is at the Paxton. J. W. Brown, superintendent of the reform school of that state, accompanies him. Both are delegates to the conference.

A. E. Marriott, late steward of the Mil-lard, has now taken charge of the din-ing room of the Barker botel in connection with Mr. Balch, and proposes, with the opening of the new addition to that hostelry, to make several important changes in the location and fitting up of

At the meeting of the Fair association at the Paxton yesterday it was decided to accept the offer of the owner of Jay-Eye-See to bring that famous steed to the Omaha fair.

Jay-Eye-See at the Fair.

Stricker Out. CLEVEL AND, O., August 25 .- John Stricker, captain of the Cleveland base ball club, was ned \$10 and costs in police court this morn ing, for playing ball on Sunday,

LONDON'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

ROAST EGGS.

A Damaging Fire in a Commission House Last Night.

South Fourteenth street. Officer Cullen

promptly turned in an alarm from box 42

and when the department arrived on the scene the lower floor of the building was

one mass of roaring flames. The firemen

got to work quickly, although for a time it looked as if the Nebraska Clothing

company's establishment adjoining, was doomed to go. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is suggested it caught fire from a lighted candle used for the

purpose of testing eggs, and left burning

Mr. Purvis' loss on the stock will reach

\$600 and was not covered by insurance. The building was owned by J. J. Brown, and was insured for \$22,000. J. J. Brown had stored in the building a lot of dry goods and notions from his old stock. They were damaged to the extent of \$500

A Pleasant Evening. .

The Hillside Congregational church

was filled to the doors last night by an

audience assembled to witness the per-

formance, by the Young People's Mis-

sionary society, of the humorous cantata,

'The Grasshopper." Ald. A. M. Kitchen

presided. The programme opened with

a piano solo by Mrs. L. B. Hollenbeck:

declamations by W. S. Heller and W. E.

Hurlbut, a dumb speech by Mr. Van

Zandt and a reading by Miss Jennie White. The parts in "The Grasshopper" were taken in full costumes as follows: A. M. Kitchen, Gobbler; T. C. Wallace, Rev. Bumble Bee; Miss L.

J. Leggett, ancient maiden; George A. Ostram, a herald; Miss Addie W. Hurlbut.

widow; G. F. Gellenbeck, L. A. Webb, Craig McCulloch and Bruce McCulloch

were black bugs. The chorus was led by

were black bugs. The chorus was led by Miss Addie Hurlbut and consisted of P. Winter, F. J. Stafford, H. L. Letissier, G. A. Sherwood, T. J. Sterner and the Misses Van Demar, E. B. Parker, N. M. Showwalter, E. A. Ekland, G. S. Rien and Mrs. Addie R. Gellenbeck.

Mr. G. F. Gellenbeck answered numer-

ous encores and rendered a fine march on

his Stewart banjo accompanied on the

After the performance refreshments

The internal revenue collections yes-terday amounted to \$3,537.70.

Arrangements are being made for bringing 150 bicyclists into line in the

C. S. Higgins is in hard luck, as far a

his horses are concerned. Last week he

lost an elegant bay worth \$200, and yester

day another horse valued at \$300 died. Some inflammatory disease was the cause

Thaddeus J. Wren had an injunction issued against the street commissioner

yesterday to prevent him from grading Mason and Thirty-first streets until the damage therefrom to his property lo-

cated on the corner of those streets

first determined by proper appraise-

Mayor Broatch complains of being re

ported by the Herald and World as say ing things that he never thought of. The

latest guerrilla pen outrage is something

about a Dodge street saloon license. The mayor says he has enough to do in mak

ing truthful statements and he thinks it

Rev. R. Moffett, of Cleveland, O., gen

eral secretary of the Christian missionary

convention of the United States, will preach in the First Christian church.

I wentieth and Capitol avenue, on Fri-

day evening, August 26. A cordial invitation is extended to the public. Dr.

the board of public works is quietly in

vestigating the condition of the big sewer

in the city that have been built and are about to be built. It is said that all of those

constructed are faulty, the contracts not

having been lived up to. The presenta-tion of a bill of \$3,850.30 for repairs on

the Tenth street sewer by the Asphaltum

company was an eye opener, especially

as this sewer was commenced a year

Building Permits.

The following building permits were

P. Pruyn, one-story frame addi-tion to dwelling, Franklin, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth

dence, Thirty-third, between Popple-ton and Woolworth streets, to cost... Ioseph Woodhull, one-story frame cot-tage. Nineteenth, batween South

and Castellar, to cost...
M. J. Freeman, one and a half-story

to dwelling, Twenty-fourth and Cas-

Anna M. Hayward, two-story frame

alling, Twenty-seventh and Mi-

Cattle Afflicted With Texas Fever.

CINCINNATI, August 25 .- The health of

neers notified the board to-day that Texas

fever had broken out among the cattle a

Fleishman's distillery at Riverside, and that seven have died and twenty more are now sick with that disease. The board ordered a

Oil and Natural Gas Discovery.

Sr. PAUL, August 25.-It is claimed that a

flow of both oil and gas has been discovered

curing leases on all the land in the imme

General Crook Honored

WHEELING, W. Va., August 25 .- At to

West Virginia, Major General George Crook

was elected president for the ensuing year

Among the many vice-presidents are ex President Hayes and General W. S. Rose-

Admitted to Bail.

erts, the woman who was charged with re

The Khedive Invested.

Connaught has invested the khedive with the

Another Bank Broken.

Hanlan Ready to Sail.

row on the Zealandia for Australia

taken from Queen Victoria.

NEW YORK, August 25.-Mrs. Fannie Rob-

crans.

The third quarterly meeting

ittered should not be put in type.

grand parade during reunion week.

piano by Miss Hollenbeck.

of death.

his church.

ago.

teachers and schools.

ssued vesterday:

when the house was closed.

and were not insured.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening An Immese Establishment With More Than fire was discovered in the commission Two Thousand Operators. warehouse of Robert Purvis, No. 213

EAST INDIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

The Noise of the Humming Instruments Sounds Like Thunder-English Method of Treating Employes-Red Tape.

London Correspondence Boston Globe: Visitors to London who are searching for new things to amuse them, should under no circumstances fail to visit the telegraph department of the general postoffice at St. Martins le Grand, in Cheapside. It is one of the most interesting places in London, yet comparatively few Americans, and even Europeans, ever avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the greatest telegraph office in the world.

The place is wound round and round with "red tape" and it usually takes from three to four days after an application for a ticket of admission has been filed before a reply is received. Applications should be made to C. W. Patey, assistant postmaster general, who delegates an official of the telegraph department to show visitors around.

The noise which greets one's ear on entering the first room, or gallery, is peculiar. Those who have visited the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph company at 165 Broadway, New York, will readily recall the deafen-ing clatter of the instruments, sounding like musketry in a great battle. The noise one hears in the London office is of another character, on account of the difference in apparatus. It rolls toward you like the grambling of distant thun-der, then swells into an awe-enspiring roar and settles back again into an ominous moan.

One can scarcely believe one's eyes at the sight. Here are hundreds upon hundreds of old men, young men and boys, old women, young women and little girls, all busily engaged in the work of transmitting, receiving and distributing mes-sages. Not one of them is idle. On they work, never looking up, sending and re-ceiving as if their life depended upon it. As far as the eye can reach, it encounters a sea of faces. Here and there a senior clerk, or chief operator, is seen walking up and down the aisles of his division, keeping a watchful eye on his subordinates, and urging on to renewed efforts the weary-looking check boys and girls who are inclined to lapse into inactivity.

The operating rooms of the telegraph department occupies the entire seventh and eighth floors of the immense postoffice building, and covers a superficial area of 55,560 square feet. They are di-vided into five wings or galleries. The Wheatstone automatic telegraph

is the principal system in vogue here. This system has lately been used with more or less success in the United States, but the old Morse style is preferred by American operators for numerous reasons, the principal one being that it requires but little telegraphic knowledge to become an expert Wheatstone operator which brings down the salaries. Yankee operators are shrewd! The Englishman has perfected his

Wheatstone system to such an extent, however, that the immense amount of telegraphic matter could not be handled is pretty near time that words he never without it on the same number of wires as are in use at present. It is quite s complicated system, consisting of a per-forator, automatic transmitter, receiver and sounder. The perforator, or puncher is an arrangement of three flat keys of steel, resembling piano keys. One key punches dots, another spaces and the third dashes. A long strip of paper tape, Moffett occupies a prominent position in about one eighth of an inch wide, is placed under the perforator, the ma Douglas County Teachers' association was held at Prof. Bruner's office, yesterchinery is set in motion, and as the paper runs through the operator, with the aid day afternoon, and the following officers elected: Prof. J. B. Bruner, president; J. M. Bohrer, vice president; Ella G. Bates, secretary; E. Anna Bowerman, treasurer. The association meets every of two sticks of wood, one in each hand, punches the code characters through it. Clickety, clickety, click goes the with lightning rapidity, and the young lady with the two sticks pounding three months to discuss educational top-ics and matters of general interest to away on the key-board, brings back vividly to one's mind a suggestion of Mark Twam's famous nightmare infle-It is understood on good authority that

Punch, fair lady, punch with care Punchin the presence of the visitaire.

Then the tape with the words punched into it is run through the automatic transmitter, which brings the matter out on tape again at the other end at the rate of 1,500 words per minute.

The Morse instrument with an improvement on the old code signals, is also used to some extent, but in this Europeans are

lamentably weak. Their great, cumber-some instruments, which look more like a boilermaker's machines, do not admit of very rapid work, and it is indeed painful for one accustomed to seeing the rapid and easy workers in the United States, to watch the Engish operator struggling painfully along with a key about the size of a lemon squeezer, at the rate of twenty words per minute at the utmost. Yet these same operators and these same keys and sounders in the London office have transmitted and received over 250,000 telegrams outside of news matter in one day.

There are 960 sets of instruments in

use. Some of these comprise four distinct machines, such as the Wheat-stone and quadruples systems. All of these instruments are con-nected at the switchboard or test-box with the main lines by "office wire" the main lines by "office wire" which, if stretched out in on continuous line would reach from Boston to Richmond, Va. This office wire is taid under the floors of the rooms; each wire is labelled at the switchboard, and it requires but a moment to bring any one wire, if needed, to the surface. A special wing is reserved for the news department where all the special di-

spatches for the newspapers and press associations are transmitted. 1,250,000 words of press matter have been handled in this wing in one night.

Three miles of shelving situated in the basement, are barely sufficient to accommodate the 50,000 cells of battery which

infuse the electrical life in the 6,000 ternear Fort Snelling. The find was made some two weeks ago, and the parties making it have employed the intervening time in seminal wires running in and out of the building.

The entire staff of the London office numbers 2368. The day force is com-posed almost wholly of women, while the men do the work at night. The

operators are taken from the ranks of the check clerks as they grow older lay's meeting of the Society of the Army of nd more proticient in telegraphy. From a financial standpoint the English operator is far better off than th American. The government controls all the telegraphs, and in order to secure good service places a premium on steadiness and sobriety. When a man becomes a confirmed drunkard or otherwise misbehaves himself after repeated warnings, he is dismissed from the service and can ceiving \$10,000 of the money embezzled from the Manhattan bank by Teller Scott, was ad-mitted to ball in the sum of \$10,000 this afternever re-enter it. This is not the case in the United States. I have known dreds of men to walk from one company's office into another after having violated every rule in the service. ALEXANDRIA, August 25.-The Duke of drunkard element is unknown in England for the simple reason that it is no

insignia of the Order of the Bath as a jubilee tolerated. Every telegraph employe from the controller down to the batteryman is given leave of absence once a year, according to rank. Senior clerks and all officials above that grade receive one cal-ROCHESTER, N. 1., August 27.—A special from Dansville, N.Y., says the First National endar month's leave of absence per anbank of that place closed its doors this num with full pay. All employes under the position of senior clerk are given three weeks. Who ever heard of the Western Union company giving an ent-SAN FRANCISCO, August 25. - Hanlan, the ploye even two days' leave with pay?
Who ever heard of the Western Union oarsman, has arrived here and sails to-mor-

or any other American company providing their sick operators with medical aid and continuing their pay during their ill-ness? It is done in England. If a telegrapher is ill he has but to send to his office, and the staff physician will attend him, the government bearing the ex-pense-and all this time the sick man's

salary goes on.

"Are you interested in long-distance telegraphy?" asked Senior Clerk Allen when he showed me through the department recently. Replying in the affirmative, I followed him to a desk in a distance. salary goes on. tant corner, where he began to call "Ms, Ms, Ms, "signing "Ts," the London office call. Shortly after "Ms" an-

That is Marseilles," said Allen, "Iam going to have him give us Bona on the northern coast of Africa." Jerking away at his monstrous key he clicked out to Marseilles: "Please give me Bona, quick. "All right," replied "Ms." "Call

Bona was "raised," and was asked to put Alexandria on. "Call him," said Bona. Alexandria was reached without much difficulty, although the wire seemed to give an occasional swing or lurch, caused presumably by some defective pole. "To 'Ad': Can you give me Aden!

"I think so," said Alexandria. "Wire been in trouble and been raining much. Can't get these tazy Arabs to go out after

Can't get these lazy Arabs to go out after wire trouble. Try, 'De.'"
"De, de, de,' clicked the ponderous instrument. Here Alexandria broke in, telling "Ts" to adjust his instrument for Aden. Alien adjusted and Aden answered, "i. i. De."

Here we had a port in the Suzz canal

Here we had a port in the Sucz canal, thousands of miles away, and it took but a moment for him to reply to our ques-tion that it was very hot. Could be give

as Bombay? Of course. "Please call "It took just one minute for Aden to make his connections and for Bombay to mare his connections and for bomoay to answer us with a cherry "good morn-ing" that sounded as clear as a bell. He said it was hot; so hot that he had an idea he would shrivel up if it continued much longer. When told that I was an American, who understood telegraphy, and that I represented the Globe, he said:
"Glad to see you. I once lived in Boston. Globe's a great paper."

After a few more courtesies had been exchanged the wire "busted" somewhere in France, and I left the building. And yet they say this is an unprogressive age!



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