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A TORY ELEPHANT.

RESIGNATION OF THE LIBERAL MINISTRY.

Announced in the Usual Form in the House of Commons—The Great Leader Loudly Cheered.

CONSERVATIVES DIVIDED AS TO ASSUMING POWER

But Salisbury Expected to be Ready by Friday to Accept an Invitation from the Queen.

LONDON, June 9.—The Cabinet Council was convened at noon, and in session until a quarter past one o'clock. It is understood the situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that, in view of the defeat last night, it would be inconsistent for the members of the Cabinet to remain longer in office, and it was resolved that their resignations be tendered the Queen at once. All the members were present.

The Announcement.

The attendance at prayers at the opening of the House of Commons this afternoon was unusually large. The report that the Ministry had resigned had been circulated pretty thoroughly throughout the metropolis, and great crowds of people surrounded all the entrances to the Parliament buildings eager to catch a glimpse of the Ministers when they should enter on a report bearing upon impending events.

Mr. Gladstone, a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon, entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man perfectly undisturbed. He at once proceeded to the Speaker's desk and entered into conversation with Mr. Peel. During the conversation the Premier was evidently in bright spirits, and he was loudly cheered by the Radical members of the House. When he seated himself in his usual place his very self-possession seemed to enthrone his admirer, and the chamber was fairly rent with cheer after cheer, and the applause became an ovation.

At last Mr. Gladstone arose in deference to the greeting. He said the Cabinet on assembling to-day thought they were under obligation to submit a dutiful communication to the Queen. (Cheers.) It would be premature on his part to enter into particulars concerning the nature of that communication now. He would say, however, that, as on former occasions, a few days must elapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at so as to be made known to the House. During the interval, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the House would follow its usual custom in refraining from the transaction of its ordinary business, and he would move that the House on rising, do adjourn until Friday. Both houses thereupon adjourned until next Friday.

Although Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon did not contain any direct announcement of resignation by the Cabinet, the terms he employed being those which have invariably been used on similar occasions, were taken to indicate that the resignations had been decided on and tendered to the Queen.

The Tory White Elephant.

The Conservatives are divided on the question of the expediency of assuming power. The majority of them favor trying the experiment. It is expected by the Tories that the Marquis of Salisbury will be ready by Friday next to accept an invitation by the Queen to form a provisional government.

Others, however, regard it as extremely doubtful whether the Conservatives will accept office, and are of the opinion that the government should at least remain provisionally; that is, until after the general elections in view of leaving unfinished so many important matters relating to both home and foreign affairs. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone intends to entirely abandon political life.

The government have notified the different officers of the Internal Revenue Department throughout the United Kingdom that the additional duties on spirits and beer have been abandoned.

The defeat of the government and its decision to resign, have produced a general depression of prices on the Stock Exchange. British consols have fallen 1/4 since the closing of the market this afternoon.

The Tory Programme.

It is reported that the Conservative leaders, at a conference this evening, decided to accept office. The following is a forecast of a portion of the new Cabinet:

The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons.

Sir Stafford Northcote (who will go to the House of Lords), Lord President of the Council.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India.

Colonel Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War.

The new Ministers will attempt no measures calculated to give the Liberals a chance to gain a victory. They will recast the budget in accordance with the votes of the House, and when the estimates are passed will dissolve Parliament. The Parnellites count upon the lapsing of the coercion measure.

The Ministerial circle takes the defeat with equanimity. It is supposed that the Cabinet, in view of the tendency to disruption and internal discord, were willing to take advantage of a chance to resign.

The crisis postpones indefinitely a settlement with Russia. The Conservatives will adopt Earl Granville's frontier convention, but will insist upon stringent guarantees against a further Russian advance.

The Conservatives' acceptance of office will necessitate a further adjournment of ten days to complete re-elections.

It is expected that the Queen will come to London.

A Radical View.

Sir Charles Dilke, president of the Local Government Board, in speaking at a city Liberal club this evening, expatiated on the great blessings that would accrue to the country from the Redistribution of Seats bill. Referring to the events of the last twenty-four hours, he said there was one event so gratifying that it was hardly possible to mention it without emotion, namely, the ex-

traordinary reception which the Liberals in the House of Commons gave their great leader this afternoon when he (Mr. Gladstone) came down to make the announcement that all expected he would make. (Cheers.)

Etiquette forbade him to add anything to Mr. Gladstone's statement. But the Liberal members of the House of Commons were deeply moved by the appearance of Mr. Gladstone in such circumstances, and they received him with a warmth of enthusiasm unsurpassed and unequalled in his (Dilke's) experience. He believed that the whole country indorsed this feeling. Mr. Gladstone's mind was uncramped and unwearied by time and age, and he was now in complete sympathy with the advanced Liberal section. Even more than before, he was the greatest Liberal leader ever known.

Most Certainly.

Lord Randolph Churchill was asked this afternoon if the Conservatives would form a government. He answered, "Most certainly."

Lobby gossip mentions the Marquis of Salisbury for Prime Minister, Sir Stafford Northcote for Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Randolph Churchill for Secretary of State for India. The gossip also says that Sir Michael Hicks Beach will have a prominent place in the new Cabinet.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal to-day, commenting on the defeat of the government last night on the budget, says: "The defeat is due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold a Cabinet from which they received nothing but broken promises, and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreboded in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crimes act. The result of the vote last night will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants at the Castle to quit Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was premeditated for cold-blooded brutality and rigid, calculating injustice. Earl Spencer may receive a dukedom for his misrule of Ireland, but it would be well for the Queen and Mr. Gladstone to bear in mind that it was the Lord Lieutenant's hand that destroyed the greatest government England had during the last century. If it had not been for Earl Spencer's misstatements in regard to the condition of Ireland and his influence in the Cabinet Mr. Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Mr. Parnell and his followers instead of provoking their hostility by such arbitrary measures as the proposed renewal of the Coercion bill."

Redistribution of Seats.

In the House of Lords the Redistribution of Seats bill has passed the committee stage.

The British in Egypt.

It is understood that the Guards will remain until the French reinforcements for Tonquin have passed through the Suez Canal and the French fleet have left Egyptian waters.

English War Vessels on a Cruise.

A fleet of fifteen ironclads and eight torpedo vessels sailed from Portland harbor this morning on a cruise.

Evacuation of Penjdeh.

A despatch from Simjon says: "The evacuation of Penjdeh by the Russians creates a good impression among the Afghans. Forage is scarce. The British Boundary Commission is about to move. The Schems states that the Amer of Afghanistan will divide his army into three corps, to be stationed at Herat, Balkh and Candahar."

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

Outbreak of Cholera in Madrid Fully Confirmed.

LONDON, June 9.—A Madrid despatch says: "Despite the repeated denial of the authorities, it is now known that there have been eleven cases of Asiatic cholera in this city and two deaths from that disease. The cholera has also broken out in Cadiz, where there have been four cases and one death. The Minister of the Interior, has resigned in consequence of this plan for improving the sanitary condition of the country having been discarded."

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There were seven fresh cases of cholera in Valencia yesterday. The persons arriving in Valencia by sea are subject to three days' observation, and all persons wishing to leave the city must show a properly attested certificate of good health. All persons arriving from towns where there are cholera cases are promptly sent to the lazarets.

The Franco-Chinese Treaty Signed.

A despatch from Peking states that the treaty of peace between France and China was signed to-day. China announces that she accepts all the consequences of France's protectorate over Annam, and abandons all political relations with that country.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal Commission resumed its session to-day in Paris. All the members are present. The British delegates presented fresh proposals in regard to clause number ten, and they are now being discussed. It is generally believed that the proposals will be rejected by the others. The reason for this belief is that although they make certain concessions, they do not recognize the principle of a permanent international control over the free navigation of the canal.

Miscellaneous and Personal.

The statue to Darwin was unveiled to-day by Professor Huxley in the Museum of Natural History, Kensington. The dedication address, which Huxley delivered, was "On the Scientific Value of Darwin's Researches."

It is announced to-day that the terms of the settlement of the slander case of Mr. Charles Warren Adams against Lord Coleridge have been arranged as follows: The Lord Chief Justice settles an income of £600 yearly on his daughter, Miss Mildred, on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Adams. The legal disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

News of the arrival of the German squadron at Zanzibar is daily expected. It is reported that the squadron has been ordered to expel the Sultan's troops from Vitt unless they evacuate that place. The crews of the Yarmouth snags arrested and taken to Wilhelmshaven will be detained until the 1000 men each have been paid.

M. de Brazza, the French explorer, has been appointed Governor of the French province in the Congo country.

The proprietors of the Neue Wiener Tagblatt and Extrablatt (Vienna newspapers) have decided to print the Sunday editions of their journals in Hungary, as they have the papers brought here by the early morning trains on Mondays. The reason given for this course of action is that the proprietors of the newspapers mentioned believe that they can thus evade the operations of the Sunday law, which was designed to prevent the performance of secular work upon the Sabbath day.

Cashier Indicted.

TOLEDO, O., June 9.—Edward T. Taylor, cashier of the Logan National Bank at West Liberty, Ohio, which failed last September, was indicted at the present term of the United States Court, this city, for misappropriating \$30,000 of notes, drafts, &c., and to-day surrendered himself and gave bail in the sum of \$3000 for appearance for trial. His attorneys are Messrs. Lee, Brown, and Lee, of this city.

BANK NOTE PAPER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMMISSION.

A Blue Silk Thread the New Distinctive Mark—Appointments by the President—Mr. Mayor Fox Remembered.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The commission appointed to open bids for furnishing distinctive paper for United States notes, national bank notes and other securities made their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. The commission recommended that the samples submitted by Messrs. Crane & Co., of 12-pound bank note paper, finished on both sides with blue silk thread, so placed therein that one thread shall run through each note or certificate, be adopted for national bank notes, United States notes and certificates; that similar paper, with one or more blue silk threads, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, running through each sheet, shall be adopted for the other obligations of the government, except checks, drafts and stamps; and that paper of similar character and finish, not exceeding 12 pounds in weight, with either a blue silk thread or water mark, as the Treasurer of the United States may determine, so placed therein that it may show upon each separate check or draft, be adopted for the checks and drafts.

The commission says that public policy requires there should not only be absolute security against fraud and counterfeits in the engraving and printing of public securities, but that the public should be assured in some conclusive way that such security exists. Such security, the commission thinks, can best be obtained by intrusting the final authentication of the securities to other control than that of the mechanical establishment by which they are executed. This, the commission says, may be accomplished with reference to United States notes and certificates by intrusting to the Treasurer of the United States the duty of placing the seal of the United States thereon. It is indispensable that the imprint of the seal should not be made in the building where the securities are executed.

The Commissioner believes that no legal obstacle exists to the transfer of a sufficient number of operatives and machines from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Treasurer's office to perform this duty, the expenses of which may be charged to the appropriation for "labor and expenses of engraving and printing." The Commissioner thinks the responsibility of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should end, and that of the Treasurer begin at the moment when securities are delivered by the former to the latter, and that, in order to fully fix the responsibility of the Treasurer the notes and certificates should be taken up in the cash account of his office immediately on the imprinting of the seal thereon. The report has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Alabama Claims.

The Department of State to-day certified to the Treasury Department the list of judgments and decisions of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims in cases of the first class.

Immigration Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of May there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 79,676 passengers, of whom 66,971 were immigrants, 8260 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 4445 aliens not intending to remain in the United States; of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales 29,739; Ireland 12,070; Scotland 1238; Austria, 2274; Bohemia, 1466; Belgium, 211; Denmark, 1213; France, 233; Germany, 21,189; Hungary, 1857; Italy, 2417; Netherlands, 781; Norway, 3004; Russia, 3279; Poland, 980; Sweden, 4739; Switzerland, 618; Dominion of Canada, 3585, and from all other countries, 338.

Important Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments: United States Marshals—Frederick H. Marsh for the Northern District of Illinois; Henry C. Urner for the Southern District of Ohio. Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia—Daniel M. Fox.

To be Collector of Customs—John P. Robinson for the District of Alexandria, Va.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue—Isban Hess for the Fourteenth District of New York; Alfred C. Parkinson for the Second District of Wisconsin.

To be Surveyors of Customs—John H. P. Voorbies for the port of Denver, Col.; Addison Cole for the port of Albany, N. Y.

Fred. H. Marsh, who succeeds A. M. Jones as marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, has been here for a week placing the regimental monument, and to-day it was unveiled on Round Top. Major MacNamara, of Boston, made the address of presentation to the Battlefield Memorial Association, J. M. Krauth, secretary, responding. Addresses were also made by Major Mahon, historian, and D. A. Baehler, vice president of the association. The monument is of Henry Clay granite, twelve and a half feet in height without the base, or fifteen feet in all. It bears full inscriptions on one face, being the figure "9" in a circle of shamrock.

Death of a Remarkable Woman.

Augusta, Ga., June 9.—Mrs. Emily H. Tubman, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Augusta, died this morning, aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Tubman was a native of Virginia, but came here in 1818 from Kentucky. She was the ward and personal friend of Henry Clay, and assisted at the welcome to Lafayette in Augusta. Deceased was a most remarkable woman, and gave over \$25,000 a year to churches and charity. She built several Christian or Campbellite churches in Georgia, and assisted in maintaining the colleges of this church in West Virginia and throughout the West. Her real estate goes to maintain a home for the poor of this county, according to the provisions of her husband's will.

Master Car Builders' Association.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 9.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Master Car Builders' Association began its session at the Hygeia Hotel this morning. There was a large attendance of car builders from all parts of the United States, representing an aggregate of 55,000 cars. President Leonard Garry read his annual address, and the secretary's report was presented by M. M. Farlow.

GENERAL GROVER.

Impressive Funeral Services and Military Honors at West Point.

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 9.—At three P.M. the government steamer Chester A. Arthur arrived with the remains of the late General Cuvier Grover, who died at Atlantic City. A military escort met the boat at the landing, where the casket containing the remains was covered with American flags and placed on a gun caisson, drawn by four black horses. Arriving on the plain, the funeral party passed along the line of the cadet corps, the latter presenting arms to the band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." When the left of the line reached the cadet corps the corps wheeled into line, company front, and commenced the march to the post cemetery. The procession followed, the caisson bearing the remains being flanked by mounted cavalymen and enlisted men on foot. The horse of the deceased was covered with a black cloth, and empty boots were hung across the saddle. General Merritt and staff, the academy professors, the board of visitors and others followed. The Academy band played a dirge, the drums were muffled, and the cadets marched with reversed arms. At the cemetery the usual military honors were performed. The caiset was placed in the grave, where the cadets fired a volley over it, which ended the ceremony. The widow and sons of General Grover and Colonel Hodges and Gillespie accompanied the remains from New York.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Southern Utes Off Their Reservation and Threatening Ranchmen.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—Congressman Symes yesterday received a telegram from the citizens of La Plata county, Col., that the Southern Ute Indians had gone off the reservation, and were threatening to prevent the stockmen from rounding up their cattle on the ranges. The Indians are moving westward, and danger to the lives and property of the people is imminent.

"When the Trails Get Fresh Don't Camp."

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 9.—Intelligence was received here Sunday that three men had been killed by Indians in Sonora. Yesterday morning information was received to the effect that the Apache were at the Scott and White ranch. This information caused great excitement here, which was intensified by the arrival of several men with the news that Indians were in Swisshelm. Captain Haw, in command of Company E, of the National Guards, telegraphed to Prescott for orders, and received the following in reply from Acting Governor Van Arman: "Pursue the Indians, Indians, and force them fighting. When the trails get fresh don't camp, but push on." A petition is in circulation to aid in sending a representative to Washington to show the true status of Indian affairs, and is being generally signed.

IRON STRIKE.

Yesterday's Developments Favorable to the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—There were some new developments in the iron strike to-day, and all of them were favorable to the strikers. Some firms signed the scale, and the Silgo Mills, which were started with non-union men yesterday, were idle to-day, the firm not being able to secure enough men to keep them in operation. The Zima Mills, which the owners confidently expected to have running with non-union men this week, is still closed down, but it is claimed will be in operation to-morrow.

The additional signatures to the Amalgamated scale were those of the Standard Iron and Nail Company, of Clifton, W. Va., which employs 500 men, and are anxious to again become members of the old organization. The Amalgamated Association, however, will not take them into the fold until they disband and come in through the regular channels. The nailers are dissatisfied with the treatment received at the hands of the manufacturers. It is understood that the latter promised to sign their scale if they seceded from the Amalgamated Association, but only three firms lived up to the agreement.

ON ROUND TOP.

Monument of the Ninth Massachusetts Irish Volunteers Unveiled.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 9.—Majors J. W. Mahon, G. Dutton and D. G. MacNamara, and Captain J. F. McGonigle, a committee of the Ninth (Irish) Massachusetts Volunteers, have been here for a week placing the regimental monument, and to-day it was unveiled on Round Top. Major MacNamara, of Boston, made the address of presentation to the Battlefield Memorial Association, J. M. Krauth, secretary, responding. Addresses were also made by Major Mahon, historian, and D. A. Baehler, vice president of the association. The monument is of Henry Clay granite, twelve and a half feet in height without the base, or fifteen feet in all. It bears full inscriptions on one face, being the figure "9" in a circle of shamrock.

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PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

An Ounce of Prevention—Looking After the Children—Starting Immigrant Facts and Figures from New York.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Miss Cleveland was an attentive and interested listener to the proceedings of the morning session of the Conference of Charities and Corrections. The regular order of business was the report of the Committee on Preventive Work Among Children. Hon. W. P. Letchworth, of New York, chairman, read the report of the committee.

Mr. William T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., read a paper entitled "Compulsory Education," in which statistics were cited voluminously. Any or all of the educational agencies, he said, might fail to absolutely prevent crime, but social science did not find other recourse than to strive to make more efficient these agencies—to improve the family nurture, the school, the trades and vocations, the partisan politics, the Sunday school. Undoubtedly compulsory education was a valuable means to the desired end. The common school, the kindergarten, the industrial art school might furnish valuable preventive agencies against crime.

Miss Phoebe Cozzens read a paper prepared for the conference by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of California. The power of early training and habit was not easily overestimated. The child who had its early life, its stem, small to befall till they were too strong to be broken. What the world most needed to-day was genuine character. Education should give men forethought to store a portion of the product of their industry against sickness or old age. It should teach them honesty and trustworthiness, and should beget a sense of moral duty. The kindergarten as a system of training was designed to inculcate just such principles and build up just such character. Character-building in the kindergarten went forward by means of personal activity in an atmosphere of happiness and contentment. The epochs of educational growth followed the divinely ordained epochs of vegetable growth. The human child had its life, its stem, its life and its blossom-life. The kindergarten was the best nourishment for the root-life of the human plant. It admitted of more formal training and discipline than the nursery and less than was indispensable in the primary school.

The child was both entertained and disciplined. He was taught to help himself. He acquired skilful use of his hands and an accurate measurement by the eye which would be life possessions. It wisely utilized a valuable portion of the child's life heretofore let run to waste, or, worse still, to the acquiring of vicious habits and propensities. As early as 1848 Paris had 6000 little children in infant schools, and to-day there were 400,000 in these schools. As a result the French are the most artistic race in the world, and the world pays them an enormous tribute each year by purchasing their handiwork. The paper concludes with a description of the kindergarten schools of San Francisco and the results of their operation.

An hour's discussion of the kindergarten, largely centered upon the subject of the conference, concluded the proceedings of the morning session.

The afternoon session was devoted to further consideration of the subject of the morning, and several interesting papers were read. Among them was one on "Dependent Young Children in Families and Institutions," prepared by Mrs. Clara J. Leonard, of Massachusetts, which gave rise to a brief but animated discussion.

Immigrant Paupers and Insane.

Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, read a paper on "Immigration," citing full statistics from authentic sources, and tracing the history of legislation upon the subject down to the act of Congress of 1882. He submitted criticisms of this act, and pointed out wherein he deemed it necessary that changes should be made in the existing law upon the subject of immigration. The act was defective, first, in that its execution depended entirely upon local officers influenced by political and local considerations; second, that examinations were generally hurried and superficial, persons being permitted to land who should be returned in the vessel by which they came; third, that there was no record kept of the various officers of the various ports, and the statute failed to impose any penalty for infringement in the bringing of convicts, chronic paupers and lunatics to this country. He recommended that the execution of the law be placed in the hands of duly appointed Federal officers, under the direction of the Treasury Department; that the examination of immigrants should be thorough and rigid; and that the capacity of each immigrant for self-support should be conclusively established before permitting him to land.

He read an official communication from Secretary Bayard, under date of April 23 last, stating that the evil of pauper immigration had been brought by Secretary Frelinghuysen to the attention of European governments through our Consuls and commercial agents, but that action in the matter had been taken only by Austria and Hungary. These governments had directed that all emigrants to America should be provided with certificates that they were able to provide for themselves.

The report closes by citing statistics relating to insanity and pauperism, which have an important bearing upon the subject of immigration. From the Federal census of 1880 it was found that the proportion of insane in the United States was one native born to every 602 native born citizens, and one foreign birth to every 254 citizens of foreign birth. Coming down to the State of New York he found that its native population was 3,871,492, and its foreign population 1,211,379. The number of insane of native birth was 7790, or one to every 497 of the native population, while the number of insane of foreign birth was 6321, or one for every 192 of the foreign born population. By the returns of the superintendents of the poor and of the State Board of Charities there were found to be in New York, in 1880, 66,057 paupers in the poorhouses, of which number 21,745 were of native birth, and 34,312 of foreign birth, the proportion being one native pauper to 176 of the native population, and one foreign pauper to 35 of the foreign population.

Pauperism.

At the evening session Mr. Frank B. San-

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Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, read a paper on "Immigration," citing full statistics from authentic sources, and tracing the history of legislation upon the subject down to the act of Congress of 1882. He submitted criticisms of this act, and pointed out wherein he deemed it necessary that changes should be made in the existing law upon the subject of immigration. The act was defective, first, in that its execution depended entirely upon local officers influenced by political and local considerations; second, that examinations were generally hurried and superficial, persons being permitted to land who should be returned in the vessel by which they came; third, that there was no record kept of the various officers of the various ports, and the statute failed to impose any penalty for infringement in the bringing of convicts, chronic paupers and lunatics to this country. He recommended that the execution of the law be placed in the hands of duly appointed Federal officers, under the direction of the Treasury Department; that the examination of immigrants should be thorough and rigid; and that the capacity of each immigrant for self-support should be conclusively established before permitting him to land.

He read an official communication from Secretary Bayard, under date of April 23 last, stating that the evil of pauper immigration had been brought by Secretary Frelinghuysen to the attention of European governments through our Consuls and commercial agents, but that action in the matter had been taken only by Austria and Hungary. These governments had directed that all emigrants to America should be provided with certificates that they were able to provide for themselves.

The report closes by citing statistics relating to insanity and pauperism, which have an important bearing upon the subject of immigration. From the Federal census of 1880 it was found that the proportion of insane in the United States was one native born to every 602 native born citizens, and one foreign birth to every 254 citizens of foreign birth. Coming down to the State of New York he found that its native population was 3,871,492, and its foreign population 1,211,379. The number of insane of native birth was 7790, or one to every 497 of the native population, while the number of insane of foreign birth was 6321, or one for every 192 of the foreign born population. By the returns of the superintendents of the poor and of the State Board of Charities there were found to be in New York, in 1880, 66,057 paupers in the poorhouses, of which number 21,745 were of native birth, and 34,312 of foreign birth, the proportion being one native pauper to 176 of the native population, and one foreign pauper to 35 of the foreign population.

Pauperism.

At the evening session Mr. Frank B. San-

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