

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION

OF

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 8, 1890.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER,  
1890.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 55.

IN SENATE,

MAY 8, 1890.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, }  
No. 135 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. }

HON. EDWARD F. JONES, *Lieutenant-Governor*:

SIR.—In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present herewith, the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, and to respectfully request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

*President.*

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,

*Chairman of Executive Committee.*

W. M. F. ROUND,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

1889  
OFFICERS FOR 1890.

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Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER.      WALTER HOWE.

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TREASURER.

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Joanna Margaret Hill, Birmingham, England.  
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William Tallack, Secretary Howard Association, 5 Bishopgate  
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Rev. J. W. Horsley, "Waifs and Strays" Society, London.  
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### BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$500 OR MORE AT ONE TIME.

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Mrs. Cornelius B. Gold.  
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Oswald Ottendorfer.  
Miss Serena Rhinelander.  
Miss Julia Rhinelander.  
Jacob H. Schiff.

Roswell Smith.  
William H. Scott.  
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Mrs. A. T. Stewart.\*  
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John David Wolfe.\*  
Catherine L. Wolfe.\*  
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer.

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Edward Cooper.

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William B. Crosby.  
W. E. Connor.  
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Theodore W. Dwight.  
Edwin Einstein.  
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George S. Fraser.  
Elbridge T. Gerry.  
Winthrop S. Gilman.  
William C. Gilman.  
Horace Gray.  
Lincoln S. Gold.\*

\* Deceased.

[SENATE, No. 55.]

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Joseph Howland, Matteawan, N. Y.  
Mrs. Joseph Howland, Matteawan,  
N. Y.  
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E. C. Homans.  
Meredith Howland.  
Mark Hoyt.  
Morris K. Jessup.  
John Taylor Johnston.  
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Miss Lenox.  
Miss Lenox.  
Pierre Lorillard.  
Peter Lorillard.  
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Richard A. McCurdy.  
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Allen McLane.  
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E. D. Peters.  
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Henry B. Renwick.

Horace Russell.  
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Joseph Sampson.  
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Sinclair Tousey.\*  
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William Wood.  
Charles B. White.  
Cornelius D. Wood,\* Brooklyn, N. Y.

\* Deceased.

[Senate, No. 55.]

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BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF FIFTY DOLLARS AT ONE TIME.

John H. Abeel.  
W. W. Antor.  
Isaac Bell.  
August Belmont.  
Simon Borg.  
W. A. Booth.  
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Stewart Brown.  
John Crosby Brown.  
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W. T. Coleman.  
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Hamilton Fish.  
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James C. Holden.  
Thomas Hunt.  
Richard Irvin.  
Dudley Jardine.  
John Jay.  
Edward Jones.  
James J. Jones.  
Alex. S. Johnson.  
J. H. Keyser.  
A. C. Kingsland.  
J. R. LeRoy.  
Samuel Lichtenstadter.  
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Howard Potter.  
Percy B. Pyne.  
Robert Ray.  
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J. Hampden Robb.  
George A. Robbins.  
Samuel Sloan.  
William D. Sloan.  
W. C. Schermerhorn.  
Frederick K. Stevens.  
William H. Scott.  
Leo Speyer.  
John Stewart.  
James P. Sutton.  
Austin Sherman.  
B. B. Sherman.  
Cornelius Smith.  
Mrs. R. L. Stuart.  
James O. Sheldon.  
Charles N. Talbot.  
I. T. Terry.  
Rev. S. H. Virgin.  
Abram Van Nest.  
Bleecker Van Wageningen.  
A. Ward.  
Charles Watrous.  
Mrs. Laura Willard.  
W. H. S. Wood.  
E. J. Woolsey.  
Mrs. E. J. Woolsey.  
W. Walker.  
Samuel Wetmore.

## LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR CO-OPERATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

### ALBANY COUNTY.

Residence, Albany.—Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, Rev. W. W. Battershall, D. D., John H. Van Antwerp, Dudley Olcott, Abraham Lansing, Henry R. Pierson,\* Rev. James H. Ecob, D. D., J. H. Hulsapple, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, C. P. Williams, James T. Tracey and James Fenimore Cooper. Bishop Doane, chairman; Dean Sage, treasurer; James Fenimore Cooper, secretary.

Residence, Cohoes.—Earl Z. Stinson.

*Committee on Jails and Station-houses.*—Robert C. Pruyn, chairman; Rev. James H. Ecob, D. D., Dr. Vander Veer, J. H. Hulsapple, H. R. Pierson, Abraham Lansing, Matthew Hale, Townsend Lansing.

*Committee on Penitentiary.*—C. P. Williams, chairman; Dean Sage, James T. Tracey, Dudley Olcott.

*Executive Committee.*—Bishop Doane, Dean Sage, James Fenimore Cooper, C. P. Williams, Robert C. Pruyn.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

To be appointed under the new rules.

### BROOME COUNTY.

Residence, Binghamton.—Dr. John G. Orton, B. N. Loomis, E. M. Noyes, E. K. Clarke, D. H. Carver, J. W. Manier, Charles Wilkinson, Avery Cromse, Julius Rogers, Dr. F. W. Putnam, Dr. J. H. Chittenden, H. M. Beecher, C. R. Williams, L. K. Thompson, E. C. Tichenor.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

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\* Deceased.

## CAYUGA COUNTY.

- Residence, Auburn.—H. V. Howland, Rev. C. C. Hemenway, W. O. Magee, Rev. J. K. Dixon, Charles E. Thorne, Frank W. Richardson, Dr. W. S. Chasman, Mrs. Charlotte C. Bates, Mrs. Miles Perry, Mrs. John W. Haight.
- Residence, Union Springs.—Mrs. Mary H. Thomas.
- Residence, Weedsport.—Homer Rheubottom.
- Residence, Aurora.—Lansing Zabriskie.
- Residence, Willowbrook.—Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin.

## CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

- Residence, Mayville.—Rev. J. H. Miller, William Chase.
- Residence, Fredonia.—M. S. Moore.
- Residence, Westfield.—Alfred Patterson.
- Residence, Jamestown.—Hon. Jerome C. Preston.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY.

- Residence, Elmira.—Dr. W. C. Wey, Z. R. Brockway, J. D. F. Slee, Rev. C. H. McKnight, Dr. Ira T. Hart, D. Atwater, Frederick Mall, M. S. Converse, Major E. O. Beers.

## CHENANGO COUNTY.

- Residence, Norwich.—Dr. H. H. Beecher, B. Gage Berry, Daniel M. Homes, Cyrus B. Martin.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

- Residence, Plattsburgh.—Hon. William P. Moores, Henry Orvis, R. F. B. Hall.
- Residence, Keeseville.—Hon. Henry Kingsland, 2d.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

- Residence, Hudson.—A. B. Scott, C. W. Gebhard, John Smith, M. D., L. F. Longley, Charles C. Terry.

## CORTLAND COUNTY.

- Residence, Cortlandville.—Lewis Bouton, Frank Place, Dr. Frederick Hyde.
- Residence, Homer.—Dr. Caleb Green, Thomas S. Banney.

## DELAWARE COUNTY.

- Residence, Delhi.—T. W. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Griswold, Mrs. F. Jacobs, Jr., Mrs. W. Youmans, Dr. H. A. Gates, Mrs. H. A. Gates, Mrs. C. A. Frost, Rev. F. H. Seeley, Rev. J. S. Robinson, James Penfield, Mrs. James Penfield, Adam Scott, Mrs. Adam Scott.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY.

- Residence, Poughkeepsie.—Dr. Edward H. Parker, Edmund Platt, Robert F. Wilkinson, Warren G. Cowle, Mrs. Mary G. Underhill.

## ERIE COUNTY.

- Residence, Buffalo.—James Lyons, P. J. Ferris, Dr. John D. Hill, David P. Page, Mrs. A. McPherson.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

- Residence, Elizabethtown.—Dr. S. E. Hale, Francis A. Smith, Richard L. Hand, Abijah Perry, Robert W. Livingston.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

- Residence, Malone.—Dr. S. P. Bates, F. T. Heath, Hon. John L. Gilbert, J. P. Badger, Newcomb H. Munsill, Julius C. Saunders, Martin E. McClary, Charles Ferry, Frederick G. Paddock, Charles L. Hubbard, Henry A. Miller, Rev. J. W. Ashworth, Rev. Charles S. Richardson, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, Rev. I. D. Peaslee.

## FULTON COUNTY.

- Residence, Johnstown.—Jacob Burton.
- Residence, Gloversville.—John Ferguson, Dr. Eugene Beach.

## GENESEE COUNTY.

- Residence, Batavia.—Professor G. Fuller, Hon. J. R. Holmes.

## GREENE COUNTY.

To be appointed.

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

- Residence, Wells.—G. B. Morrison.
- Residence, Sageville.—William H. Fry.

## HEBKIMER COUNTY.

To be appointed.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Residence, Watertown.—Rev. Richard G. Keyes, Jesse M. Adams.

## KINGS COUNTY.

Residence, Brooklyn.—William H. Male, Lester W. Beasley, Henry R. Jones, Dr. A. Matthewson, George H. Fisher, Henry Batterman, Isaac H. Cary, Alexander Forman, Dr. T. J. Backus, George C. Brackett, John B. Woodward, Dean Sage, Charles A. Schieren, Abbott L. Dow, C. D. Wood, E. H. Kidder, Albert C. Perkins, Willis L. Ogden, Thomas S. Moore, Franklin Allen, Churchill H. Cutting, F. R. Bellamy.

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Residence, Lowville.—Rev. Joseph H. France, Amos Rice, Carroll House, Royal P. Wilbur.  
Residence, Croghan.—Hon. William W. Rice.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Residence, Geneseo.—Dr. W. E. Lauderdale, Rev. T. W. D. Ward, Professor W. J. Milne.

## MADISON COUNTY.

Residence, Morrisville.—D. D. Chase, H. P. Meade, Lucius P. Clark.  
Residence, Oneida.—W. R. Williams.

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Residence, Rome.—Simon G. Visscher, Mr. Converse, Dr. Dutton, Mrs. Jay Hildreth, Hon. Henry A. Foster.

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Residence, Geneva.—T. C. Maxwell, Arthur P. Pease.

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Residence, Middletown.—Hon. J. D. Friend, Hon. J. G. Wilkin.

## ORLEANS COUNTY.

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Residence, Pulaski.—N. B. Smith.  
Residence, Fulton.—D. W. Gardner.

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Residence, Cooperstown.—Elihu Phinney, Dr. H. Lathrop, S. M. Shaw, G. F. Keese, Miss Susan Cooper, Dr. W. T. Bassett.

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Residence, Hempstead.—Rev. William H. Moore, D. D., Ebenezer Kellum, Valentine Clowes.  
Residence, Westbury.—Benjamin D. Hicks, Mrs. James Willets.  
Residence, Glen Cove.—Edwin A. Hopkins.  
Residence, Astoria.—Rev. Washington Rodman, Miss E. H. Rodman, Dr. J. D. Trask.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY.

To be appointed under new rules.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

Residence, Richmond C. H.—Dr. Ephraim Clark, Dr. I. L. Milsbaugh, Stephen Stephens, Miss H. Moore, Miss Mundy.

## ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Residence, Stony Point.—Dr. William Govan.  
Residence, Haverstraw.—Alonzo Wheeler.  
Residence, Nyack.—Seth B. Cole.  
Residence, Tomkins Cove.—Walter T. Searing, Mrs. Laura Wood.

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To be appointed.

## SENEGA COUNTY.

Residence, Waterloo.—Hon. S. G. Hadley, Dr. S. B. Wells, Solomon Carman.  
Residence, Ovid.—Hon. George Franklin, Dr. John B. Chapin.  
Residence, Seneca Falls.—Charles A. Hawley.

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Residence, Schoharie.—Thomas W. Zeb, Jr.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Residence, Schenectady.—Dr. B. A. Mynders, Hon. W. T. L. Sanders, S. B. Howe, Professor C. E. Kingsbury, Rev. Dr. Alexander.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY.

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Residence, Ogdensburgh.—Dr. B. F. Sherman, Professor R. G. Pettibone, Daniel Magone, Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Rev. J. Bastow, W. L. Proctor, J. W. Wilson, Gates Curtis.  
Residence, Potsdam.—E. W. Foster, L. E. Wadleigh, Rev. George Harkness, Rev. C. E. Bascom, O. E. Bonney, John A. Vance.

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Residence, Bath.—Z. L. Parker, Rev. O. K. Howard, Rev. James M. Platt, Dr. A. H. Crutenden.  
Residence, Corning.—Dr. H. C. May, F. A. Williams.

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Residence, Riverhead.—Dr. R. H. Benjamin, Thomas Cook, G. O. Wells.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

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Residence, Grahamville.—Dr. J. M. La Moree.

## TIOGA COUNTY.

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## TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Residence, Ithaca.—Professor Ziba H. Potter, Professor James Law, Professor William D. Wilson, Marcus Lyon, Orange P. Hyde.

## ULSTER COUNTY.

Residence, Kingston.—Hon. James G. Lindsley, Mrs. Mary J. W. Reynolds, F. W. Westbrook, S. D. Hood, Rev. L. T. Watson, Augustus W. Reynolds.

Residence, New Paltz.—C. W. Deyo.

Residence, Saugerties.—W. R. Sheffield.

Residence, Rosendale.—Rev. John Gleason.

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Residence, Palmyra.—Isaac C. Bronson, Dr. Samuel Ingraham, A. S. Niles, Mrs. Horace Eaton, George G. Jessup.

Residence, Arcadia.—Rev. Park Burgess.

Residence, Walworth.—Hon. Lucien T. Youmans.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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Residence, Sing Sing.—Dr. G. J. Fisher, Mrs. Catherine E. Van Cortland, L. G. Bostwick, S. G. Howe, Miss E. Roe, Rev. N. T. Everts.

## WYOMING COUNTY.

Residence, Warsaw.—Hon. Augustus Frank, Rev. L. E. Nassau.

## YATES COUNTY.

Residence, Penn Yan.—Joseph F. Crosby, William F. Van Tuyl, D. A. Ogden.

1889  
Treasurer's Account from December 31, 1888, to  
December 31, 1889.

Dr.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1888.....	\$650 42
Donations .....	4,388 49
Board of estimate and apportionment.....	750 00
Elmira reformatory, for care of paroled men .....	300 00
Rents .....	666 00
Sundries.....	85
	<hr/>
	\$6,655 76

## Cr.

Expense of agency in New York city for discharged convicts and persons under arrest.....	\$2,323 70
Expense of State organization, prison and jail inspection and general county work.....	3,815 62
Taxes and water rents.....	275 03
Interest on \$6,500 mortgage on No. 135 East Fifteenth street .....	325 00
House expenses .....	337 88
Cash balance in Mechanics' National Bank .....	78 53
	<hr/>
	\$6,655 76

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,

Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of Cornelius B. Gold, Esq., treasurer and find them correct.

JAMES McKEEN,

EUGENE SMITH,

Auditing Committee.

## DONATIONS.

Dean Sage .....	\$100 00
Anson Phelps Stokes .....	25 00
Phebe Anna Thorne .....	100 00
George S. Fraser .....	50 00
Thomas Denny .....	10 00
Julia Merritt .....	25 00
Warren C. Beach .....	5 00
Thomas M. F. Randolph .....	5 00
Mrs. Thomas M. F. Randolph .....	5 00
A. Cotting .....	5 00
Anonymous .....	2 00
Miss G. E. M. .....	20 00
H. W. DeForest .....	50 00
W. D. Barnes .....	10 00
S. T. Gordon .....	5 00
Elbridge T. Gerry .....	50 00
Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D. .....	10 00
W. E. Dodge .....	25 00
Cornelius B. Gold .....	100 00
Wendell Prime, D. D. .....	100 00
Mrs. Edward E. Poor .....	5 00
C. W. Ogden .....	10 00
Miss Helen C. Brush .....	10 00
Young Women's Christian Association, Vassar college .....	5 00
R. Fulton Cutting .....	50 00
Henry Batterman .....	10 00
Margaret Coddington .....	5 00
Henry K. McHarg .....	100 00
C. D. Wood .....	100 00
Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss .....	15 00
William H. Scott .....	50 00
Dr. J. McE. Wetmore .....	10 00
Mrs. J. Anganca .....	10 00
Adrian Iseln .....	100 00
John B. Ireland .....	10 00

1889

[SENATE, No. 55.]

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Isaac H. Cary .....	\$10 00
John B. Whiting .....	10 00
F. Alexandre's Sons .....	20 00
Henry Day .....	5 00
Morris K. Jesup .....	50 00
Cornelius Vanderbilt .....	100 00
H. M. Schieffelin .....	25 00
Mrs. Emily A. Anthon .....	5 00
J. Halsted .....	10 00
Mary S. Moffet .....	10 00
Robert Jaffray .....	10 00
Thomas Whittaker .....	5 00
James M. Constable .....	10 00
Charles F. Ostrander .....	15 00
C. H. Coster .....	20 00
William Bispham .....	10 00
Robert S. Holt, Jr .....	10 00
Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas .....	10 00
C. H. Allen .....	10 00
J. L. Dudley .....	10 00
Oelrichs & Co. ....	25 00
S. Enslee .....	10 00
E. C. Homans .....	100 00
Chalmers Dale .....	10 00
Charles B. Meyer .....	5 00
Mrs. R. S. Shotwell .....	5 00
Mrs. William Wilson .....	1 00
Lispensard Stewart .....	50 00
Miss Julia Rhineland .....	100 00
Miss Serena Rhineland .....	100 00
Blake Bros. & Co., from "a client" .....	50 00
J. Hampden Robb .....	50 00
Charles Watrous .....	50 00
William S. Walton .....	10 00
Rev. John C. Bliss .....	10 00
Mrs. Alfred H. Smith .....	5 00
S. B. Schiefflin .....	5 00
Mrs. Isaac Abbott .....	2 00
"T 79" .....	25 00
F. E. Triacca .....	5 00
Seth Low .....	10 00
J. N. Trowbridge .....	10 00

George E. Sterry .....	\$10 00
Mrs. R. Campbell .....	1 00
Niagara County Committee, by Mrs. Mgt. Montgomery, Treas. ....	5 00
W. E. Connor .....	100 00
Anonymous .....	5 00
E. L. Godkin .....	10 00
"Cash" .....	10 00
Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D. ....	10 00
John F. Dillon .....	10 00
Moores M. White .....	5 00
Amos R. Eno .....	10 00
Simon Borg .....	150 00
Dudley Jardine .....	25 00
Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd .....	5 00
E. D. Peters .....	100 00
Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. ....	10 00
"W. P." Fishkill .....	5 00
H. E. Alexander .....	10 00
Mrs. G. Winthrop .....	20 00
"A friend" .....	1 00
Helen L. Desa .....	10 00
Helen C. Brush .....	10 00
Josephine M. Porter .....	10 00
Mrs. E. D. Adams .....	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Goodridge .....	10 00
John Sinclair .....	10 00
Murray fund .....	25 00
S. P. Avery .....	50 00
R. H. L. Townsend .....	10 00
Rev. Lyman Cobb .....	5 00
Anna M. Cox .....	5 00
S. T. Gordon .....	25 00
Miss Millie de Peyster .....	5 00
Church of the Incarnation, New York .....	40 00
Emily L. Janeway .....	5 00
Norman W. Dodge .....	25 00
Berean Baptist church, New York .....	10 00
Miss Alice Keteltas .....	10 00
John H. Earle .....	10 00
James I. Higginson .....	10 00
Benjamin O. Chisholm .....	5 00

Victor Gerard P. S. donation .....	\$10 00
W. B. Jr. ....	2 00
Mrs. M. Keteltas .....	5 00
Miss E. A. Dean, by First Reformed Episcopal church, New York .....	50 00
First Collegiate Reformed church, Harlem .....	21 65
Anna C. Alden .....	10 00
Ellen Collins .....	10 00
J. R. Slauten .....	10 00
Sarah S. Adam .....	5 00
William J. Haddock .....	10 00
Robert M. Olyphant .....	10 00
Louis B. McCagg .....	10 00
Charles W. Ogden .....	10 00
Rev. Charles H. Walker .....	1 00
Mrs. A. E. Brice .....	5 00
William Alexander Smith .....	10 00
J. E. Roberts .....	5 00
David Stewart .....	25 00
A. A. Raven .....	10 00
Henry L. Hoguet .....	10 00
Henry B. Renwick .....	100 00
Robert J. Livingston .....	50 00
James J. Goodwin .....	25 00
P. Lorillard .....	25 00
John D. Fraser .....	5 00
Miss J. B. Rhinelander .....	20 00
Elbridge T. Gerry .....	25 00
Wager Swayne .....	20 00
William P. Letchworth .....	25 00
John Taylor Johnston .....	100 00
James C. Carter .....	10 00
Francis L. Lowndes .....	10 00
"J. B. C.," in memoriam .....	10 00
Oscar Craig .....	10 00
Grace church, New York, through Theodore K. Gibbs, treasurer .....	155 84
Mrs. J. D. Ogden .....	10 00
William Colgate .....	25 00
J. Stickney .....	10 00
Mrs. John W. Auchincloss .....	20 00
Archer V. Pancoast .....	10 00

O. B. Jennings	\$10 00
Mrs. John W. Minturn	10 00
S. V. White	50 00
Mary C. Warren	10 80
Isaac J. Greenwood	10 00
William F. King	10 00
John S. Kennedy	100 00
W. Van Norden	10 00
Henry Day	10 00
Mrs. George H. Morgan	10 00
John A. Carter	10 00
J. Morgan Howe	5 00
George N. Curtis	100 00
Charlton T. Lewis	50 00
William S. Sloan	10 00
Mrs. C. R. Lowell	5 00
John J. McCook	25 00
First church of Amherst, Mass.	5 00
Mrs. S. I. Hurtt	10 00
Mrs. Robert Campbell	1 00
Name withheld	5 00
Walter Howe	50 00

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\$4,388 49

## OTHER DONATIONS THAN MONEY.

Charlton T. Lewis	Printing press and type.
W. J. Dennett	Clothing.
F. Remsen	Reading matter.
R. Fulton Cutting	Reading matter.
George E. Sterry	Clothing.
W. J. Haddock	Clothing.
Mrs. Hatch	Clothing.
Mr. Charles J. Gillis	Clothing.
W. L. Jenkins	Clothing.
Mrs. E. E. Poor	Clothing.
Dr. Carreau	Clothing.
W. Hurlburg	Clothing.
Mrs. C. E. Beebe	Clothing.
Mrs. F. Lawrence	Clothing.
A. Miller	Clothing.
R. A. Donan	Clothing.

Dr. B. Robinson	Reading matter.
Mrs. Alex. Rumrill	Clothing.
Emily Anthon	Reading matter.
Miss G. Kendall	Reading matter.
Mary B. Ellis	Reading matter.
Mrs. G. Clark	Reading matter.
State Charities Aid Association	Reading matter.
Mrs. A. M. Leary	Clothing and reading matter.
Dr. Crary	Reading matter.
Mrs. E. E. Poor	Reading matter.
Theo. F. Parker	Clothing.
Dr. J. F. O'Connor	Clothing.
Dr. Chas. O. Kimball	Reading matter.
Mrs. William Wilson	Reading matter.
George E. Sterry	Clothing.
Mrs. James W. Lyon	Clothing.
James J. Phelan	Clothing.
Mrs. R. Campbell	Clothing and reading matter.
George Ashton Black	Clothing.
Mrs. T. D. Robinson	Reading matter.
Mrs. Charles J. Gillis	Clothing.
Mrs. K. Van Rensselaer	Clothing.
Mrs. H. Herman	Clothing.
Miss Coggill	Reading matter.
Hospital Book and Newspaper Society	Reading matter.
Mrs. H. P. Gray	Reading matter.
Miss Sarah J. Cobb	Reading matter.
J. D. Badgley	Clothing.
R. A. Shotwell	Clothing.
S. R. Wray	Clothing.
A friend	Clothing.
Mr. Buis	Clothing.
Mr. Buis	Clothing.
Miss Kendall	Reading matter.
Miss Schick	Reading matter.
Robert Marshall	Reading matter.
C. B. Gold	Clothing.
J. F. Dillon	Clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. S. H. Beane	Clothing and reading matter.
R. A. Yellowlee	Clothing.
Dr. A. H. Smith	Clothing.
B. Kahnweiler	Clothing.

[Senate, No. 55.]

M. S. Auchincloss	Reading matter.
A Friend	Clothing.
Dr. Smith	Clothing.
Rev. G. S. Payson	Clothing.
A Friend	Clothing.
S. I	Reading matter.
John F. Lockman	Clothing.
Mrs. S. Ullman	Clothing.
Herman Bendix	Clothing.
Nathaniel Freeman	Reading matter.
Edwd. Cobb, Jr.	Clothing.
Robert W. Rutherford	Clothing.
John B. Whiting	Clothing.
Mrs. W. H. Flohr	Clothing.
Mrs. A. N. Smith	Clothing.
A. E. McFarland	Clothing.
R. W. Gilder	Reading matter.
S. P. Avery	Clothing.
C. P. Frame	Clothing.
Richard Fingerhut	Clothing.
Mrs. P. H. Vorhees	Clothing.
Edw. M. Welch	Clothing.
No. 45 East Ninth street.	Reading matter.
No. 678 Madison avenue.	Clothing.
Anonymous.	Clothing.
Mrs. H. Herman	Clothing and reading matter.
Miss E. Cochran	Reading matter.
Mrs. Wickham	Reading matter.
Anonymous.	Reading matter.
Mrs. J. Dewsnap	Clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. Graydon	Clothing.
J. C. O'Connor, Jr.	Clothing.
F. C. Bay	Reading matter.
Mrs. Dillon	Clothing and reading matter.
Wolf & Randolph	"Acme" blacking.
Mrs. Broughton	Reading matter.
Susan S. Elliott	Clothing.
Mrs. Coggill	Clothing.
Mrs. M. L. Bulkley	Clothing.
Mrs. L. A. Sayre	Clothing.
Anonymous.	Reading matter.
Mrs. Kimball	Reading matter.

Mrs. A. N. Smith	Reading matter.
Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton	Clothing.
Mrs. F. R. Lawrence	Clothing.
Mary S. Hoffman	Reading matter.
A. W. Dennett	Clothing.
Mrs. Katherine Miller	Clothing.
Anonymous.	Reading matter.
Mrs. D. E. Moran	Clothing.
Mrs. Vorhees	Clothing.
Mrs. N. Amerman	Clothing.
C. Collins	Clothing.
C. Wheeler	Clothing.
Joshua Leavitt	Clothing.
Mrs. M. Julien	Clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. J. S. Halsey	Reading matter.
A. B. Starey	Clothing.
Hoffman Miller	Clothing.
Knickerbocker Club	Reading matter.
Wilkinson Bros	Wrapping paper.
C. Wheeler	Clothing.
Mrs. J. C. Cady	Clothing.
Miss G. Kendell	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Clothing and reading matter.
Frank Waller	Clothing.
Mrs. Jackson	Reading matter.
C. W. Machen	Reading matter.
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart	Reading matter.
Dr. George P. Ludlam	Clothing.
A. S. Elseffer	Reading matter.
Miss Carrie Silcock	Reading matter.
Friends' Literary and Library Association	Reading matter.
Thomas M. F. Randolph	Clothing.
Mrs. Latham G. Reed	Clothing.
F. B. Crocker	Clothing.
Mrs. J. H. Gifford	Reading matter.
Mrs. D. E. Moran	Reading matter.
Daniel Greene & Co	Reading matter.
Mrs. G. G. Brinckerhoff	Reading matter.
Dr. L. A. Sayre	Clothing.
Dr. S. W. Roof	Clothing.
Prof. H. Carrington Bolton	Clothing and reading matter.

A. W. Dennett .....	Clothing.
Mrs. Wm. C. Osborn .....	Clothing.
Fred. M. Peyster .....	Clothing.
Mrs. H. H. Nathan .....	Clothing and reading matter.
Benj. O. Chisholm .....	Reading matter.
Mrs. Robert Campbell .....	Clothing.
Mrs. J. R. Halsey .....	Christmas letters to prisoners.
Mrs. A. G. K. Champlin .....	Reading matter.

1889.

## Charter of the Prison Association of New York.

### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

PASSED May 9, 1846, by a two-thirds vote.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All such persons as are now or hereafter shall become members to the said association, pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Prison Association of New York," and by that name have the powers that, by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation; and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation; provided that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of \$10,000, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which the corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its executive committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation, and the following articles that now form the constitution of the association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alterations in the mode therein prescribed.

#### ARTICLE I.

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.
2. The improvement of prison discipline, and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or States.
3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

## ARTICLE II.

The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee. There shall be the following standing committees, viz., a finance committee, a committee on detention, a committee on prison discipline, and a committee on discharged convicts. The number of the executive committee shall consist of not more than thirty-five, of whom not more than ten shall be officers of the society, and not more than twenty-five shall be persons other than officers.

## ARTICLE III.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be *ex-officio* members of the executive committee, who shall choose one of their number chairman thereof.

## ARTICLE IV.

The executive committee shall meet once in each month and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the association.

## ARTICLE V.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the president, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents shall designate.

## ARTICLE VI.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the association not less than five dollars shall, owing to such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of \$500 shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of \$100 shall constitute an honorary member of the association for life; and a contribution of fifty dollars shall constitute a member of the association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may, from time to time, be appointed by the executive committee.

## ARTICLE VII.

A female department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the executive committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the executive committee shall adopt.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

## ARTICLE IX.

Any society having the same object in view may become auxiliary to this association by contributing to its funds and cooperating with it.

## ARTICLE X.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the association, intermediate the annual meetings.

## ARTICLE XI.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society, at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers selected for the current year, under the constitution, shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted that no manager of said society shall receive compensation for his services.

3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a work-house in the county of New York, and, in their discretion, to receive and take into the said work-house all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the alms-house, may deem proper objects; and the said executive committee shall have the same power to keep, detain, employ and



govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association, and the management, government, instruction, discipline and employment of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said work-house, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said work-house, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

5. The said executive committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said work-house, to bind out the said persons so being minors, as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trade and employment as, in their judgment, will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

6. The said executive committee, by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that, by the twenty-fourth section of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes, are invested in inspectors of county prisons; \* and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them as in the section aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof. *Provided*, that no such examination or

\* See section 24.

inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose to be granted by the chancellor of the State, or one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

## STATE OF NEW YORK :

In SENATE, May 8, 1846.

The bill having been read the third time, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Senate.

A. GARDINER,

*President.*

## STATE OF NEW YORK :

In ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1846.

This bill having been read the third time, and two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly.

A. C. CRAIN,

*Speaker.*

APPROVED, this 9th day of May, 1846.

SILAS WRIGHT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }

I have compared the preceding with an original law on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of said original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of this office, at the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,

*Deputy Secretary of State.*

[Revised Statutes, part IV, chap. 3, title 1.]

§ 24.\* It shall be the duty of the keepers of each of the said prisons to admit the said inspectors, or any one of them, into every part of such prisons; to exhibit to them, on demand, all the books, papers, documents and accounts pertaining to the prison or to the detention of the persons confined therein, and to render them every facility in their power to enable them to discharge the duties above described. And for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information to enable them to make such report as is above required, the said inspectors shall have power to examine, on oath, to be administered by either of the said inspectors, any of the officers of the said prisons, and to converse with any of the prisoners confined therein, without the presence of the keepers thereof, or any of them.

\* See section 20 in last revision.

1857  
By-laws of the Prison Association of New York.

I. There shall be a stated meeting of the executive committee on the third Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting.

II. At every meeting of the executive committee five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III. The order of business at every stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Report of the treasurer.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Report from the corresponding secretary.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Report from the general agent.
7. Miscellaneous business.

At a special meeting no other business shall be transacted than that for which the said meeting was called.

IV. The chairman shall appoint all special committees; and no person nominated by him shall be excused, unless upon reasons satisfactory to the meeting.

V. The chairman shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal; and the rules of order shall be those embodied in Cushing's Manual, so far as they are applicable.

VI. There shall be four standing committees, namely: A committee on finance, a committee on detention, a committee on discharged convicts and a committee on prison discipline.

VII. It shall be the duty of the finance committee:

1. To devise ways and means for obtaining the funds necessary to carry on the work of the association; and they may, at their discretion, employ an agent to collect the requisite funds.

2. To audit all bills against the association; and no bills shall be paid by the treasurer unless approved by the committee and countersigned by the chairman.

3. To audit and report upon the treasurer's accounts annually.

4. To invest and control the surplus moneys of the association, under the authority of the executive committee.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the committee on detention:

1. To inquire, as far as may be practicable or necessary, into the causes of commitment of persons in the prisons or houses of detention in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge or providing for the defense of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavor to improve both the physical and moral condition of the prisoners in all suitable and practicable ways.

IX. It shall be the duty of the committee on discharged convicts:

1. To correspond with prison agents or superintendents relative to the character and trades of prisoners, and to ascertain, previous to the discharge of each prisoner, his feelings, views and capabilities, with a view of making the best arrangements for his future employment.

2. To keep a record of all persons who will employ discharged prisoners, and of their several occupations; to procure such employment for prisoners and applying therefor as seems best adapted to the capacity of each; to hold correspondence with employers; to keep a record of the conduct and prospects of those for whom places have been obtained, that they may be sustained and encouraged with the idea that a continued friendly interest is felt for him.

3. To secure suitable boarding places for discharged prisoners, where they will not be exposed to corrupting influences, taking care not to have more than one in a place, where it can be avoided.

4. To see that the prisoners are provided with suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract particular attention.

X. It shall be the duty of the committee on prison discipline: To give attention to the internal organization and management of prisons, embracing the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement. This duty shall be comprised under the following heads: Health reformation, convict

labor, administration and internal police, comparison of different prison systems, visitation of prisons and houses of reformation, and the whole subject of criminal law and penal justice.

XI. One or more agents may be appointed by the executive committee to assist the standing committees in the performance of their duty.

XII. The recording secretary of the association shall be the secretary of the executive committee; and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of said committee, to record them in a book provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all the meetings of the committee.

XIII. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the executive committee and of each of the standing committees; when required shall act as the general financial agent of the association, and shall report at each stated meeting of the committee.

XIV. The treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the association; shall pay over the same as directed by the finance committee; shall report at each stated meeting of the executive committee, and shall give such security for the faithful discharge of his duty as that committee shall require.

XV. The president, chairman of the executive committee and corresponding secretary shall be members, *ex officio*, of all the standing committees.

XVI. No alteration shall be made in these by-laws, except upon notice of the proposed amendment given at a previous meeting of the executive committee.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Prison Association of New York offers for the year of 1889 no more than a sketch of its routine work, which is, as heretofore, in full conformity with the provisions of its charter. Under the several headings representing the objects for which the association was incorporated, it calls attention to the condition of the prisons and what is believed to be their greatest needs.

THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

*State Prisons.*

There has not been a time in the history of prison reform in New York when there has been better legal provision for the care of prisoners sentenced to State prisons. The law passed in 1889, and known as the Fassett law, provides for a full classification of prisoners, a careful grading, for a just subdivision of industries; for surplus earnings, and for the indeterminate sentence and liberation under such tentative conditions as can but afford ample protection to the public. Considerable progress has been made in the larger application of this law, as many of its provisions were not practically enforceable until the beginning of 1890, and so complete a revolution in penal treatment could not be brought about without the provision of a vast and complex organization. As the prison association had a prominent part in securing the passage of this law, it has been submitted by it to penologists in all parts of the world, asking for criticisms and suggestions. The criticisms have simply touched minor points of details, while the system as a whole has been universally commended. The association has done what it could to create a public sentiment to sustain the new law to its fullest conditions. There is every reason to believe that a few years will see it in full operation, and that it

will speedily prove itself to be an economical and just law, based on the fullest measure of justice alike to the individual convict and the public.

*The State Reformatory at Elmira.*

As the office of the prison association is the reporting office of the reformatory in New York city, it has at all times under its care from eighty to 120 paroled men from Elmira. To these young men the office is a bureau of advice. Places that are found for them to work are investigated by the clerks of the association, proposed changes of employers must be approved by the association before they can be made. The books of the association fully bear out the high standard of reformation claimed by the managers of the reformatory in their annual reports. Of the 619 men actually dealt with at the association's rooms, in the way of material assistance or advice, 170 come from the Elmira Reformatory. From this institution the association receives a sum of money, covering the actual expenditures involved, amounting last year (1888) to \$351. Having so good an opportunity to test and prove the actual benefits to society arising from the system at Elmira, it urges on the highest economic grounds the extension of the institution, so that every felon under 30 years of age and more than 16 may be brought under its reformative influence. There is no money expended by the State that brings a larger and quicker return than that spent on the Elmira Reformatory. The institution is now overcrowded. When the contemplated enlargement is made it will be as large as it ever should be; indeed, under a less perfect system and management it would be twice too large already. The association recommends the establishment of a second similar reformatory on the same plan of organization and direction. But in the meanwhile no time should be lost in completing the plans devised by the managers of the institution at Elmira.

*Women's Prisons.*

The success of the Women's Reformatory Prison at Hudson is unquestionable; but it is not comprehensive enough in the grades of criminals accepted. The women felons are at present cared for in the county penitentiaries, where they are boarded by the State while only misdemeanants are taken at Hudson. In these institutions conducted on the congregated plan, and for both sexes,

and under the care of men, there is but little hope of their reformation. The success of the Sherborn prison in Massachusetts has demonstrated the feasibility of conducting a prison for women, by women only, and with no other object than to secure the reformation of women.

#### THE COUNTY PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Reports have been received from the cooperative county committees, representing forty-seven counties out of the sixty counties of the State. From these, and from reports of special committees of the association, we submit the following:

#### COUNTY PENITENTIARIES.

There are six of these in the State of New York, all of which are under the same system, and with the same faults and abuses as heretofore so frequently set forth. Their support is largely gained by the labor of United States prisoners, imported into the State from various parts of the country, and from prisoners boarded in them by the State and by other counties. The penitentiary is simply a part of the "county system," which of itself is as bad as partisan politics can make it, and which is well or ill administered according to the conscience of the party that happens to be in power. We need never hope for any great reduction of the criminal classes in this country until we abolish the county penal system entirely. It came to us from England and England herself became convinced of its folly in 1877, and then bringing by act of Parliament all her prisons under one management, has reduced her criminal class more than thirty per cent. Two of our penitentiaries have long been managed in as praiseworthy a way as a bad system would permit, three have been frequently charged with corrupt practices and careless and cruel management, and the sixth having been taken from an unsatisfactory warden and put in the hands of an expert prison manager is now in as fair condition as an over crowded, badly ventilated and inconvenient prison can be. Appended are reports from officials regarding the New York, Kings and Erie county penitentiaries:

#### *New York County Penitentiary.*

Built in 1824-25. It has 800 cells. Largest number of prisoners in 1889 was 1,132 an estimated average number of 995. Size of cells seven feet nine inches by three feet six inches.

No effectual separation of old and young offenders, but full separation of men and women. Average length of sentence is six months and five days. Eighty-seven per cent of prisoners can read and write. Board of prisoners provided for on public account system. No escapes. All work done entirely for the department of public charities and correction. Visitors are admitted to the cells, mess-room, etc., when the men are at work. Are not allowed to visit the work-shops. No United States prisoners. There are 112 male State prisoners and sixty-four female. There are 147 women prisoners. There is a library of 1,500 books; others needed badly. The prison association can help improve the plant and discipline of the penitentiary by advocating the erection of a new one.

(Signed)

LOUIS D. PILSBURY,

*Warden New York Penitentiary.*

It will be seen by Mr. Pilsbury's report that the penitentiary building is more than sixty years old. It is already greatly overcrowded, having had 1,132 prisoners to 800 cells — and the cells but 7 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 6 inches in size. The ventilation is bad. It is only by the excellent system and the management of the warden that the place is kept in tolerable condition. The prison association has already recommended the removal of the penitentiary to Riker's island, and most emphatically repeats the recommendation here. This step should be taken at once, while the commissioners may have the benefit of the large experience and excellent judgment of Mr. Pilsbury, who has certainly greatly improved the institution during his term of management.

#### *Kings County Penitentiary.*

"Built in 1852; cells, 614. Largest number of prisoners, 900. Estimated average number, 779. Cells, 8 feet by 8 feet by 5 feet. There is inadequate separation of young and old offenders. Men and women are effectually separated. Twelve hundred and fifty prisoners received during 1889—one being a life prisoner. Average length of sentence is eight months. Out of the 1,250 received 1,041 can read and write. Prisoners boarded on public account system and worked on piece-price plan. Visitors are admitted on week days from 12 M. to 1 P. M., except on Wednesday and Thursday. On Sundays visitors are admitted from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[Senate, No. 55.]

It is the intention of the warden to lessen the number of visiting days. There are in this penitentiary eleven United States prisoners and 356 boarded by the State. There is a library of 1,000 books, but more are needed. There is need of a female prison."

The above report, though returned to us unsigned, was kindly made out for us by the officials of the prison. It emphasizes the need of a prison for women, and for larger reformatory prison accommodations since a large proportion of the prisoners are young men on short sentences, many of whom could be reformed if put under a rigid reformatory system, with an indeterminate sentence and the test of conditional liberation.

The following report is made by a special committee appointed by the Prison Association:

#### IN THE MATTER OF THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

*To the New York Prison Association:*

The undersigned, appointed a committee to inspect the Kings County Penitentiary, respectfully report that we proceeded to perform that duty under and in pursuance of our appointment, and of an order made by Mr. Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, in accordance with the charter of the association. We have made several visits to the prison, examined all the buildings and conferred with the warden and keepers. We were also fortunate in securing the cooperation of Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, former superintendent of the women's prison at Sherburn, Mass., and Dr. Lucy M. Hall, formerly medical adviser of the same institution, both of whom have rendered very valuable assistance in this matter. We submit herewith a communication from these ladies, embodying the results of their inspection of the women's department of the penitentiary, and making certain suggestions respecting the same, in which we very cordially concur.

Since the last regular inspection of the penitentiary by the prison association, Mr. Patrick Hayes has been appointed warden. Every courtesy was extended by him to us upon the occasions of our visits.

Under the provision of chapter 571 of the Laws of 1875 the Kings County Penitentiary became virtually a State prison for all felons sentenced for a term not exceeding three years, within the second judicial district of the State. Such convicts are required to be kept and employed therein in the manner pre-

scribed by law; and the county receives from the State an allowance for persons so received. Under chapter 471 of the Laws of 1879 it is made the duty of the superintendent of the penitentiary, upon the discharge of convicts received in pursuance of the law last previously mentioned, to supply them with clothing not exceeding eighteen dollars in value (twelve dollars during the summer months) and a sum of money not exceeding on an average five dollars; and mileage according to the distance of their place of residence or place of conviction. It results from the application of these statutes that discharged felons received under them are the recipients of this bounty from the State, whereas misdemeanants and certain other classes of felons sentenced within the county, even for a longer period than three years, receive nothing upon their discharge except a suit of clothes provided by the county. This discrimination is anomalous, and such steps certainly should be taken by the county authorities as may be necessary to prevent such seeming partiality. The provision now contained in the statutes applicable to State prisons, whereby a certain portion of the earnings of convicts while in the prison may be paid to them upon their discharge, should be made applicable to the county institutions.

It is also to be observed that although the penitentiary, for a certain portion of its inmates, is made a substitute for a State prison, it has been exempted from many of the provisions of the Fassett bill, passed last winter, providing labor for State prisoners. The result of this exemption in the matter of prison labor is deplorable in the extreme. Out of upwards of 700 convicts confined in the prison at the time of our visits, only about sixty or seventy were engaged in any regular employment, and those for only a limited portion of the day. The former contracts for the manufacture of shoes having expired, the machinery and appliances for that kind of labor have been taken away. At the time of our visit the few men at work were employed upon a sub-contract for the sewing of government mail bags. The warden has been reduced to the necessity of marching the men about an hour or two each day; but during the greater portion of the time they are kept locked in their cells in a condition of absolute idleness, with its incident physical, moral and mental deterioration. Some employment has been found in improving the grounds, and the warden has shown commendable energy in utilizing the men

in repairing the buildings, painting, whitewashing and cleaning them; so that the prison has never before been in a better condition, so far as the buildings and grounds are concerned. We believe the most earnest pressure should be made upon the county authorities at the earliest possible time to establish systematic employment, either upon the public account or the piece-price system, either of which they are authorized to adopt by the provisions of the Fasset act, chapter 382 of the Laws of 1889.

We find occasion very cordially to commend the steps taken by the prison warden, Mr. Hayes, in the enforcement of prison discipline. We made nothing in the nature of any judicial investigation of complaints, which have found their way into the public prints, of the severity of this discipline in certain instances, but are persuaded that none of the complaints made have any substantial foundation. There is unfortunately a disposition on the part of the public readily to believe stories of tyranny on the part of prison officials; and such stories, of course, have unfortunately too often had a basis of truth. In the great majority of cases, however, the errors of prison officials, particularly in those institutions which are situated in and near our great cities and are easily accessible by visitors, are on the side of too great leniency. The disposition, therefore, of the prison warden to enforce prison discipline should command public support. He has already wisely adopted a rule absolutely prohibiting visits from ex-convicts. It is also his purpose very materially to curtail the opportunities heretofore given for visits from other friends and relatives of the convicts. It is undoubtedly true that in a multitude of cases the interest shown in prisoners by their friends has a reformatory influence, at least a tendency to prevent convicts from continuing the life of social outlaws. Such visits, however, if too frequent, very materially interfere with the administration of the best prison discipline. The permission hitherto accorded to supply the prisoners with luxuries in the way of food is inconsistent with the provisions of law prescribing the nature of prison maintenance. Moreover, it is in many instances a heavy tax upon the friends and relatives of prisoners, the furnishing of such luxuries being oftentimes dictated as much by fear as by affection.

As to the women's department, the prison association have again and again recommended its entire separation from the male

prison. There is ground for belief that the Legislature will at an early day provide for an entirely separate institution in the nature of a women's reformatory prison. The present reformatory at Hudson is available only for misdemeanants, and not even for those convicted in the two great cities of Brooklyn and New York. There is no available prison properly equipped for female felons. Steps should, however, at once be taken for some change at the Kings County Penitentiary. Whatever may be done hereafter in the way of a separate State institution, like the reformatory at Sherburn, Massachusetts, or women's prison at Indianapolis, there must continue to be a necessity for a place of confinement for female convicts, for longer or shorter terms in Kings county. The present warden, like his predecessor, concurs with us in advising an absolute separation of the women's department. The building now occupied by the women is in the common inclosure, and women and men are received from the courts by substantially the same method of transportation. The county owns ample ground adjoining and outside of the present prison yard. The labor of the convicts could now be utilized in the erection of a new and suitable building, with a separate yard and separate entrance, and we believe that the supervisors of the county should be urged to take steps at once towards such an extension. The building now used by the women could be used for the further gradation of male convicts. There is at present no attempt at gradation, except into long-term and short-term prisoners.

It also seems to us desirable that some building should be provided for use as a mess-room. At present the convicts take their food from a window at the cook-house, and proceed with it to their cells. This method causes a waste of food, and soils the clothing and bedding of the prisoners.

We also find that the books provided by the county authorities for the records of commitments are defective, and are not in compliance with section 15 of article first, title 1, chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes. That section provides that it "shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to keep a daily record of the commitments and discharges of all prisoners delivered to his charge, which record shall exhibit the date of entrance, name, offense, term of sentence, fine, age, sex, country, color, social relations, parents, habits of life, can not read, read only, read and

write, well educated, classically educated, religious instructions, how committed, by whom committed, state of health when committed, how discharged, trade or occupation, whether so employed when arrested, number of previous convictions, value of articles stolen."

The books provided for the Kings County Penitentiary record less than half of these particulars.

On the date of our last visit, December 30, 1889, there were in the prison:

Long-term men.....	349
Short-term men.....	304
Women.....	65

Making a total of convict inmates..... 708

No available employment was provided for any of the women, except in washing, and such work as was incident to the care of the prison itself. As we have before stated, there were on that day employed in making mail bags sixty-five men. There had been employed besides at odd jobs, 100 men, at from two to six and seven hours each; thus leaving nearly 600 in entire idleness and locked up, except for an hour or so when exercised in marching to and from the cook-room.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES McKEEN,  
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING,  
F. P. BELLAMY,

*Inspection Committee.*

*Report of the Women's Prison.*

We have visited the women's department of the Kings County Penitentiary, as your committee requested us to do, and after a careful inspection of every portion of it, permit us to present the following conclusions:

Taken as a whole, the condition of this portion of the institution is good. With the exception of the windows, we found it clean and well ventilated. The inmates were well behaved, and we saw no evidence of unkind treatment of any sort.

We beg leave, in spite of this, to express to you our earnest conviction that the moral condition of the women would be

improved by a wider separation from the male prisoners. The influence of such close contact between the vicious of both sexes has universally been found to be harmful, and a building located outside the prison wall, to which women could be transported from the courts or jail in vans set apart to their use, would, in our opinion, be a great improvement upon the present arrangement. Should such a change be found impracticable at present, we would recommend that a larger and better equipped laundry be provided, and that the facilities for bathing be improved. At present there is no opportunity for a woman to take a "full bath," either upon arrival or afterwards.

It seems to us desirable that a ventilating pipe should be placed in the closet used by the women, as at present there is no provision for the removal of foul gases and odors, except as they escape into the prison.

We found the warden most kind and genial, and the matron in charge of the women was helpful to us in every way.

Very truly,

LUCY M. HALL, M. D.  
ELIZA M. MOSHER, M. D.

*Erie County Penitentiary.*

"Situated in suburbs of the city of Buffalo. Built in 1848. Valued at \$420,000. Has 400 cells. Largest number of prisoners during the year, 657; average number, 564. Size of cells, 4 feet by 7 feet. Effectual separation of young and old and of men and women. Average length of sentence, sixty days. Ninety-two per cent can read and write. Prisoners worked on public account and piece-price plan. Visitors are admitted on Thursdays. Seventy-one United States prisoners. Sixty boarded by the State. Thirty-eight women. The prison association can help improve the discipline and usefulness of the prison by urging that habitual offenders be given long sentences to the full extent of the law."

The above report was received from the officials of the prison. Another correspondent writes us that the average cost of keeping each prisoner is two dollars and twelve cents per week. The report of the penitentiary makes plain why long sentences are advocated, in the fact, full of threatened danger to public security, that in 1889, 4,275 sentences were ten days or under; 1,350 between ten and twenty days; 1,067 between twenty and thirty days.



*Other county institutions.*

Hart's Island Branch Work-house, visited December 8, 1889, by corresponding secretary. There has been no material alteration in the building plant of this institution, but the moral tone of it seems much improved under the management of the new superintendent, Rev. W. R. Stocking. The low, barrack-like cottages are not sufficient in number or properly constructed; they are overcrowded. A dormitory, 18 feet wide and 65 feet long and 10 feet high, had forty beds in it, was used as a sitting-room through the day or on Sunday when we visited it. Sanitary arrangements are imperfect and small decidedly unpleasant. Mr. Stocking, the superintendent, has made every effort to give this workhouse a strong reformatory character, receiving some support from the commissioners of public charities and corrections. Much might be done if that honorable body would only see to it that young first offenders were sentenced there, and if the judges could be induced to give longer sentences to such offenders. A school building is very much needed, and there should be a class in manual training. The proximity of the "Potters Field," the noisome odor of which was plainly perceptible when the wind is from that quarter, must have a depressing effect on everyone who is sent to this remote institution. Every facility should be given the superintendent there for the proper classification dependent upon age and experience in crime and for obvious reasons the insane should be at once removed.

Before leaving this general subject of the larger institutions it may not be amiss to urge again that the pernicious custom of granting short sentences to misdemeanants be discontinued, and some plan of indeterminate sentences be substituted; thus the release of the prisoner would be determined by his conduct and moral condition. Under the present plan a vast army of "rounders," habitual offenders, has grown up, who go and come from the work-houses and jails and penitentiaries, regarding them as a convenient and natural habitat. To show to what extent this custom is burdening a patient public, attention is called to the following figures obtained from the Rev. W. R. Stocking, master of Hart's Island Work-house. They are from the records of the female department of the institution: Jennie Allen was sentenced seventeen times in twenty-nine months; Jennie Clark, sixteen times in twenty-nine months; Mary J. Coggin, sixteen times in

twenty-five months; Mary Wilson, twenty-four times in twenty-nine months; Carrie Quinn, seventeen times in twenty-eight months, and Jennie Wren, twenty-eight times in twenty-five months. Six women aggregate 108 sentences within thirty months. When we reckon the demoralization attending every arrest, the greater recklessness of character induced and the cost of arrests, of courts, and of transportation, with the cost of sustenance, the burden to the State in corrupted humanity and in actual expenditure is appalling.

## OUR COUNTY JAILS.

Since the passage of the new prison law, the one conspicuous anomaly in our prison system is the county jail. It remains what it was forty years ago, except that with a growth of corrupt partisan practices in our politics it is more a disgrace to our civilization than ever before. Every county jail is simply a boarding-house for convicted tramps and drunkards, and where innocent men and women awaiting trial are herded, with the vilest outpouring of society; where the innocent first offenders, though he be no more than a child, is kept in constant and unwatched association with the most corrupt reprobate of the slums; where there is no work, where there is either overfeeding or starvation, little ventilation, and in too many cases every condition of filth. This seems a strong statement, but in view of legislation to be sought in this matter, we have had reports from our cooperative committees in forty-seven counties which we beg to submit herewith.

*Albany county.*

Jail in Albany centrally located. Date of erection, unknown. Estimated value, \$23,000. Forty cells in common jail; eight large ones in separate building. Largest number of prisoners during past year, 219. Average number twenty-three and two-fifths. Cells in old building 4½ feet by 7 feet, 7 inches. In other buildings good sized rooms. There is effectual separation of old and young and men and women. Fed on public account plan; cost twenty-three and two-fifth cents per day for each prisoner. No systematic labor. A new jail will soon become a necessity.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER,

*Secretary of Coöperative Committee.*

*Broome county.*

Jail in the city of Binghamton. Built in 1857. Estimated valuation, \$17,000. Number of cells, twenty-two. Largest number of prisoners during year, thirty-eight. Average number, twelve. Size of cells, 4 feet by nine feet. No effectual separation of young and old. Perfect separation of men and women. County pays three dollars and fifty cents. No escapes. No systematic labor. Needed improvements: 1. Separation of young and old. 2. Increase of library. 3. Some plan of systematic labor.

J. G. ORTON, M. D.,  
Chairman Coöperative Committee.

*Cattaraugus county.*

Jail at Little Valley. Built in 1867; burned and rebuilt in 1879. Its present approximate valuation, \$7,000. Number of cells, forty-six. Largest number of prisoners during past year, forty-six; average number of prisoners, twenty-one. Size of cells, 3 by 7 feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board of prisoners. No escapes during 1889. No systematic labor. There are no facilities for bathing in the jail and the inmates are not kept as clean as they ought to be. There are bath tubs in the building and they might be put in at a small expense, as there is plenty of spring water. Jail heated by wood and coal stoves. Steam heat would be a great improvement.

A. H. HOWE,  
Chairman Coöperative Committee.

*Chemung county.*

Jail at Elmira, built in 1872; cost about \$70,000. Number of cells, twenty. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, seventy-eight. Average number of prisoners, twenty-two. Size of cells: In pit, 10 by 12 feet and 8 feet high; in upper story, 12 feet square and 8 feet high. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays three dollars for board of prisoners. No escapes during 1889. No systematic labor. Fit to be torn down and build anew.

S. C. WEY, M. D.,  
Chairman Coöperative Committee.

*Cayuga county.*

Jail at Auburn, built in 1889. Approximate value, \$45,000. Number of cells, forty-five. Largest number of prisoners during past year, sixty-five. Average number of prisoners, twenty-nine. Size of cells, 8 feet by 5 feet; 8 feet high. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County paid for board of prisoners three dollars and twenty-five cents for last year. There has been one escape through open door. No systematic labor. The jail is new with modern improvements, lighted with gas, heated by steam, has wash-bowl and closet with running water in every cell; also bath-room in each ward.

CHARLES C. HEMENWAY.

*Clinton county.*

Jail at Plattsburgh, built in 1889. Its present approximate value, \$15,000. Number of cells, sixteen. Largest number of prisoners during past year, thirty. Average number of prisoners, sixteen to eighteen. Size of cells: Ten cells, 6 feet by 8 feet; three cells, 12 feet by 14 feet, and three cells, 8 feet by 12 feet; all 8½ feet high. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays four dollars and twenty cents for board of prisoners. No escapes during 1889. No systematic labor. No improvements necessary at present. There are three bath-tubs in jail, and a water-closet in each cell, and well ventilated with corridor. Heated with steam. Supposed to be one of the best jails in the State.

WILLIAM D. MOORES,  
Chairman of Coöperative Committee.

*Chenango county.*

Jail at Norwich. Its present approximate value, \$2,000. Number of cells, ten. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, forty. Average number of prisoners, twenty. Size of cells, 4½ by 8 feet. There is no effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. The prisoners are boarded by the county. Average length of sentence, twenty-five days. Nearly all our prisoners can read and write. No escapes during 1889. There is no system of labor in the jail.

*Chautauqua county.*

Jail at Maysville, N. Y. Built between 1832 and 1840. Number of cells, twelve. Largest number of prisoners during past year, forty-seven. Average number, twenty-five. Size of cells, 8 feet in first story; two double-cells each side above. No effectual separation of old and young, but men and women are separated. Prisoners are boarded by county at three dollars and ninety-nine cents per week. Average length of sentence, ten to ninety days. All prisoners can write and read. There have been two escapes at the same time by digging through brick wall between ceiling of lower corridor and floor of upper corridor. No systematic labor at present.

H. R. CASE,  
*Sheriff of Chautauqua County.*

*Dutchess county.*

Jail at Poughkeepsie built 1860. Its present approximate value \$6,000. Number of cells, two large rooms and twenty-four double cells. Largest number of prisoners during last year, fifty. Estimated average number, twenty. Size of cell 5 by 8 feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. Prisoners are boarded by the county at prices fixed yearly by the supervisors. Average length of sentence, seventeen days. One-third of the prisoners can read and write. No escapes in 1889. No systematic labor in jail.

*Eric county.*

Jail at Buffalo, completed 1878. Its present approximate value, \$200,000. Number of cells, 155, besides two dormitories to accommodate in all 200. Largest number of prisoners, ninety-nine. Average number, fifty. Size of cells, 6 by 8 feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays two dollars and fifty cents for board of prisoners at the present. No escapes from jail. One prisoner on being taken from jail to court-house slipped his handcuffs and escaped from officer. No systematic labor in jail.

JOHN D. HILL

*Essex county.*

Jail at Elizabethtown, built 1874. Approximate value, \$4,000. Number of cells, ten. Largest number of prisoners during past year, fourteen. Estimated average number, nine during 1889.

Size of cells, 6 by 10 feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. Average length of sentence six months. Nearly one-half of prisoners can read and write. Prisoners are boarded by county at four dollars per week. No escapes during 1889. No labor done in jail.

O. A. PHINNEY,  
*Sheriff of Essex County.*

*Franklin county.*

Jail at Malone, built 1852, approximate value \$1,000. Number of cells, six criminal and four debtor cells. Largest number of prisoners during the past year, twenty. Average number of prisoners, fifteen. Size of cells, criminal, 6 by 10. Debtor, two cells 12 by 12, and two cells 12 by 16. No effectual separation between young and old, but between men and women. County pays for board of prisoners, three dollars and fifty cents per week. No escapes during 1889. No systematic labor at jail. A new jail, and the need thereof is urgent as all classes of prisoners are forced to stay together in common company under the now existing condition.

SIDNEY P. BATES, M. D.,  
*Chairman Cooperative Committee.*

*Fulton county.*

Jail at Johnstown, built 1762. Present approximate value, \$10,000. Number of cells, eight. Largest number of prisoners, about forty. Estimated average number, fifteen. Size of cells, all different except two, about 10 by 12. No effectual separation of young and old, and there is no way of preventing conversation between men and women. Prisoners are boarded by county at about three dollars and fifty cents per week. Average length of sentence, about fifteen days. Twelve prisoners can write and read, some can read only. There have been no escapes in 1889. No system of labor in jail.

*Genesee county.*

Jail at Batavia, built in 1848. Present approximate value, \$7,000. Number of cells, sixteen. Average number of prisoners, four to five. Size of cells, 6 feet by 3½ feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board of prisoners. No escapes during 1889.

No system of labor. The jail is an old building in an unhealthy location on the bank of the Tonawanda creek. Its basement is always flooded in high water. Money expended in repairs on the present structure would be wasted. A new jail upon a new site is one of the crying needs of the county.

G. FULLER,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Hamilton county.*

Jail at Wells, built in 1844. Present approximate value \$3,000. Number of cells, three. Largest number of prisoners, one. Average number, one, only two months. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board of prisoners. No escapes and no systematic labor. Jail is in good condition.

WM. H. FREY,

*County Judge.*

*Jefferson county.*

Jail at Watertown. Approximate value, including grounds, \$8,000. Number of cells, eighteen; size, 6 by 7 feet. No effectual separation of old and young but effectual separation of men and women. County pays three dollars and fifty cents per week. Four escapes during 1889 through double planked door (four inches thick). There is no stockade outside of building. No systematic labor. They read and play cards—that was the case two years ago. The prisoners, mostly confined for being drunk and disorderly, should be set to work on the corporation and made to earn their board. Those sent to the Rochester penitentiary, if taken by the sheriff, cost the city or county twenty to twenty-five dollars. If they could be sent by a policeman, as our newspapers suggested, the cost would be a little over half. It would be a great saving of expenses if we could keep them here and set them to work. Our supervisors regard the jail as in very fair condition. It is a poor affair, rather. If a new one were built it could be so arranged as to separate the old and young criminals. The sheriff's charge for board is, as I understand, more than twice as high as we are charged for them at Rochester.

In case of a minor arrested for being drunk (it was his third offense) he was fined ten dollars or to go to the penitentiary at Rochester for 100 days. The recorder upon my asking him to ask

the prisoner where he got the liquor said: "I have no more right to ask him than any citizen. *Once I had a right and could punish him for perjury if he answered wrong, but for some reason that part of the law has been repealed.*" We had thought of getting the excise board to summon him before them and make him answer, so as to take away the license of the liquor seller, but in less than twenty-four hours the sheriff had started off with him to Rochester.

RICH. G. KEYES,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Livingston county.*

Jail at Geneseo, built 1889. Present approximate valuation, \$18,000. Number of cells, twenty. Largest number of prisoners during the past year, eighteen; average number, seven. Size of cells 5 by 8 feet. No effectual separation of old and young but effectual separation of men and women. County pays twenty cents for each meal of prisoners. No escape in 1889. No systematic labor. We need more effectual separation of different classes of prisoners.

*Montgomery county.*

Jail at Fonda, built 1885. Approximate valuation, \$10,000. Number of cells, twenty-five. Average number of prisoners, forty. Women are separated; no other separation made. County pays three dollars and twenty-five cents per week but sheriff provides clothes and shoes when required. No escape. No systematic labor. Our correspondent writes: "I carry to the jail all the newspapers I can get hold of but I am unable to preach there, as my health and other duties prevent. Other clergymen have their own field of labor and cannot preach in the jail. I formerly preached there but am no longer able."

W. FROTHINGHAM,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Monroe county.*

Jail at Rochester, New York, built 1885. Present approximate valuation, \$75,000. Number of cells, sixty. Largest number of prisoners, sixty. Average number, forty. Size of cells 8 by 4 feet. Old and young are separated and the female department is entirely separate from the male. The county pays two dollars

and seventy-five cents per week for board. No escapes. No systematic labor as detentions are short and no opportunity exists. The jail is well ordered and kept and its sanitary condition commendable.

E. V. STODDARD, M. D.,  
Chairman of Coöperative Committee.

*Madison county.*

Jail built 1872. Present approximate value \$15,000 to \$20,000. Ten cells for men and two for women and one debtor cell. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, forty. No effectual separation of old and young. Men and women are separated. County pays two dollars and seventy-five cents for board per week. No escapes in 1889. No systematic labor.

L. W. BURROUGHS,  
Sheriff of Madison county.

*Niagara county.*

Jail at Lockport, built 1879. Present approximate valuation, \$5,000. Number of cells, thirty-two, and two large cell rooms. Largest number of prisoners, seventy-two. Average number, forty-two. Size of cells, 9 by 5 feet. No effectual separation of young and old; men and women separated. County paid three dollars per week for 1889. No escapes. No systematic labor. There should be better separate apartments for women, witnesses and minor prisoners.

A. H. PICKARD,  
Sheriff of Niagara County.

*Orleans county.*

Jail at Albion, built, 1830. Present approximate valuation, \$5,000. Sixteen cells (three cells 8 by 8 feet, thirteen cells 8 by 5 feet; 8 feet high). Largest number of prisoners was six. Average number, four or five. Cells clear and well aired—good water, etc. Effectual separation of young and old and of women and men. County pays three dollars for board. No escapes. No systematic labor. The law ought to allow and require the sheriff to put the prisoners who are able, to systematic labor, though this is not so necessary in large counties.

EDWIN B. REYNOLDS,  
Chairman of Coöperative Committee.

*Orange county.*

Jail at Goshen, built 1887. Approximate valuation, \$25,000. Number of cells, forty-five. Average number of prisoners, fifty-one per month. No separation of old and young. Men and women are confined to different floors. The county pays three dollars and twenty-five cents. No systematic labor.

Jail at Newburgh in basement of court-house, erected 1840. Number of cells, five. Largest number of prisoners, thirty-two. Average, fifty-one per month. Size of cells: Four cells, 8 by 8 feet; one cell, 12 by 16 feet. No separation for old and young offenders. Men and women can converse, but when men are in corridor, women are locked up. County pays three dollars and twenty-five cents for board of prisoner per week. No escape. No systematic labor. Our prisoners should be employed to the full extent of their physical ability. Work on country roads and city streets would be very desirable and would not interfere with any honest labor. Even if it should seem to do so, systematic work should be done. Many an idle man would work for his living out of jail in preference to working in confinement. Occupation would prevent concocting further schemes of wickedness, and better prisoners.

A. V. S. MYERS.

*Oswego county.*

Jail in Oswego, built in 1887. Present approximate valuation, \$31,000. Number of cells, twenty-six. Largest number of prisoners, forty-three. Average number, thirty. Cells in iron revolver are 8 feet long, 8 feet high and 6 feet by 7 feet wide. Effectual separation of young and old and of men and women. The county pays about two dollars and sixty-two cents per week. One escape during 1889—run away while working in the yard but was recaptured and imprisoned. No systematic labor now, but supervisors have directed that the prisoners should be set to work. The corridors should be cased with boiler iron as the brick external walls are insufficient and have been broken through. Attempts have been made to escape.

NOTE.—In addition to above remarks to reports touching the character of the jail, your committee adds that an official inspection of the jail was made in February, 1890. The premises were

found clean and in good condition. The jail is well kept. As soon as arrangements are made, pursuant to the directions of the board of supervisors, prisoners will be compelled to work.

A. J. HARMON,

*President of Oswego Coöperative Committee.*

*Otsego county.*

Jail built in 1878. Number of cells, sixteen. Largest number of prisoners, sixteen. Average number, seven. Size of cell, 6 feet by 9 feet. Effectual separation of old and young and of men and women. County pays three dollars for board per week for prisoners. No escape. No systematic work.

A. E. TALLMADGE,

*Sheriff of Otsego county.*

*Oneida county.*

Two jails at Utica, built in 1882. Present approximate valuation, \$70,000 for both jails. Number of cells, thirty. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, sixty-five. Average number, twenty. Size, 9 feet by 8½ feet, 9 feet high. Effectual separation of men and women. County pays two dollars and forty-eight cents for board of prisoners. No escape. Systematic work, stonebreaking. Sheriff thinks that better sewerage is needed.

THEO. P. COOK,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Putnam county.*

Jail at Carmel, built 1860. Present approximate valuation, \$5,000. Prison is built in an octagon. Eight cells and one cage. Largest number of prisoners, forty. Average number, twenty. Size of cells, 2 feet by 8 feet by 6 feet. No effectual separation of old and young. Women are locked up in house or room of the jailer. County pays for board three dollars and twenty-five cents for each of fifteen, over this three dollars. No escapes. No systematic labor.

Needs: 1. That we have a larger building built. 2. That there be some way provided to separate criminals from those locked up for minor offenses. 3. Provisions to be made to keep separate boys and young men, incarcerated for first offense, from

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hardened criminals and men and women of bad character. 4. That there be some law passed by Legislature or ordinance by town or county that will force the jail authorities to put the inmates to work. It is too much that the county should be taxed for thirty or forty idle men. 5. Matters be so arranged that jail should be taken out of reach of politics. A few small politicians of our county make a business of picking up drunken men and slight offenses and bringing them to jail; thus making their own fees and the business more profitable for jail authorities. Help us if you can. The information I give is correct, most of it having been gotten from supervisors of the town.

(Rev.) E. W. STONE,

*Correspondent for Putnam County.*

*Queens county.*

Jail built 1875. Average number of prisoners, thirty to forty. No effectual separation of old and young; men and women separated. County pays for board of prisoners, three dollars. All sentenced prisoners break stones several hours a day. The beds in the cells have a sack bottom on a frame, with a blanket or two for each. Those not sleeping in the cells have a raised platform of boards to spread the blankets on. I have several times recommended our local visiting committee to try to have the latter made as good as the former. A better classification of criminals should be made.

*Rensselaer county.*

Jail at Troy, built 1826; annex built 1885. Land worth \$15,000. In 1885 \$30,000 was expended upon it. Number of cells, thirty-two and four large rooms. Largest number of prisoners, ninety to 100; average number, sixty-five to seventy. Size of cells, 6 by 8½ feet. Effectual separation of men and women, and of boys and men; others together. County pays three dollars per week for board. No escapes. No systematic labor. The jail is in perfect order.

JOS. HILLMAN.

*Richmond county.*

Jail at Richmond, built 1860. Number of cells, twenty-eight. Largest number of prisoners, seventy-five; average number, forty. Size of cells: Twenty-four cells, 4 by 8 feet, and four cells, 8 by 8 feet. No effectual separation of old and young; men and

women separated. County pays four dollars for board of prisoners per week. Several attempts to escape have been made, which would not have been prevented by the security of the jail, but by being detected. No systematic labor. Only one suggestion is to be made — a new jail.

JOHN H. ELSWORTH,  
*Sheriff of Richmond county.*

*Rockland county.*

Jail built 1856. Approximate value, \$8,000. Number of cells, nine. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, nineteen; average number, twelve. Size of cells, 7 by 7 feet. Separate apartments for women, but not for old and young offenders. County allows four dollars for board. No escape. No systematic labor. No improvement could be made without rebuilding and enlarging.

JOHN F. SHANKEY,  
*Sheriff of Rockland county.*

*Schenectady county.*

Jail at Schenectady built 1887. Present approximate value \$12,000. Number of cells, twelve for prisoners and four for witnesses and debtors. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, eighteen. Average number, seven. Size of cells 8 by 6 feet 9 inches inside. There is separation for women and debtors. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board of prisoners. No escapes. No systematic labor. The most necessary improvement in our jail is the want of one or two cells to keep men apart that they cannot converse with one another. Our jail is otherwise in perfect order.

L. L. HUTCHINSON,  
*Sheriff of Schenectady county.*

*Schuyler county.*

Jail built 1868. Present approximate value \$5,000. Number of cells eight, and six rooms. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, thirteen. Average number, six. Size of cells 4 by 8 feet. There is effectual separation of young and old and of men and women. County pays three dollars per week for board of prisoners. No systematic labor.

*Steuben county.*

Jail at Bath, built in 1883. Present approximate valuation, \$32,000. Number of cells, thirty-two. Largest number of prisoners, twenty-six. Size of double cells, 7 by 7; size of single cells, 4 by 6. Effectual separation of men and women and of old and young. County pays three dollars per week for board. No escapes. No systematic labor.

*St. Lawrence county.*

Jail built 1860. Present approximate value, \$12,000. Number of cells, twenty-four and four debtor rooms. Largest number of prisoners, forty-one. Size of cells, 4 by 8; debtor-rooms, 10 by 10. Average number of prisoners, thirty. Effectual separation of young and old and of men and women. County pays for board three dollars per week. Two escapes during 1889 by sawing through the bars. No systematic labor. The county is putting in water-works which is making our jail all the county requires, well heated and ventilated.

ERASTUS P. BACKUS,  
*Sheriff of St. Lawrence county.*

*Suffolk county.*

Jail built 1880. Approximate valuation, \$25,000. Number of cells, seventeen. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, thirty-nine. Average number, twenty-one. Size of cells from 6 by 8 to twelve feet square. Effectual separation of men and women and of old and young. County pays for board three dollars per week. No escapes. No systematic labor.

ROBT. L. PETTY,  
*Sheriff of Suffolk county.*

*Saratoga county.*

Jail built 1889. Present approximate valuation, \$18,000. Number of cells, twenty-seven. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, fifty. Average number, twenty-five. Size of cells, 7 feet by 16 feet. No effectual separation of old and young; men and women are separated. County paid for board on an average three dollars twelve and one-half cents per week. One escape, by going out through a hole in the wall made by workmen in tearing down the old jail. No systematic labor. The question is being agitated

by county authorities at present of building a yard and setting short-time men to work breaking stones. Such arrangement would undoubtedly lessen the number of tramps now roaming about the country.

N. T. HOWLAND,

*Keeper of Saratoga county jail.*

*Sullivan county.*

Jail at Monticello, built 1845. Present approximate valuation, \$6,000. Number of cells, six. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, seven. Average number, three. Size of cells, five small and one large. Effectual separation of all. One escape, by breaking locks, during 1889. No systematic labor. A new jail ought to be built.

C. S. THORNTON.

*Schoharie county.*

Jail at Schoharie, built 1845. Present approximate valuation, \$500. Number of cells, six. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, twelve. Average number, five. Size of cells, 7 feet by 7 feet. Effectual separation for all. County pays for board three dollars. No escapes. No systematic labor. A new jail ought to be built.

THOMAS W. LEH, JR.,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Tioga county.*

Jail at Owego, built 1882. Present approximate valuation, \$25,000. Number of cells, twenty. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, twenty-three. Average number, sixteen. Size of cells, 5 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet high. Effectual separation for all. County pays three dollars and fifteen cents for board of prisoners. One escape, by sawing through. No systematic labor. Efforts have been made to render some kind of labor for the prisoners, but on close investigation it was found that it would cost more than it would come to. The supervisors could not be induced to make the needed preparations.

WILLIAM SMYTH,

*Chairman Coöperative Committee.*

*Tompkins county.*

Jail at Ithaca, built 1885. Present approximate valuation, \$18,000. Number of cells, fifteen. Largest number of prisoners during 1889, twenty. Average number, eleven. Size of cells, 6 by 10 feet. No effectual separation of old and young. Men and women are separated. County pays for board, three dollars and fifty cents per week. No escapes. No systematic labor.

*Ulster county.*

Jail at Kingston, built about 1850. Present approximate valuation, \$10,000. Number of cells, twenty-two. Largest number of prisoners, fifty. Average number, thirty. Size of cells 8 feet square. Effectual separation of all. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board. No escapes. No labor except cleaning jail and court-house. We need more light in the lower corridor and have in vain endeavored to induce the supervisors of the county to alter the windows and gratings. Jail is in good condition and repair; its faults of construction are radical and ought to be remedied by the erection of a new building with all modern conveniences and arranged for the employment of the prisoners in some kind of manual labor. The effect of enforced idleness is destruction of all physical and mental stamina.

A. W. REYNOLDS.

*Washington county.*

Jails at Salem inspected by corresponding secretary. Jail built, 1869; brick building with iron corridors inside, attached by covered passageway to the court-house. Fourteen cells in men's department and two in women. Have as high sometimes as fifty prisoners. Average about thirty. County pays two dollars and eighty-three cents a week for their support. No provisions for keeping condemned prisoners separate. Cells made of brick 7 by 5 by 7; have small ventilating holes, 3 by 5; very dirty bedding, too dark, illy ventilated and bad smelling. Jail insufficient for prison purposes and constantly overcrowded. In one room called the debtor's room (14 by 16 by 8) there were twelve wooden bunks and eight prisoners. Wooden floor saturated with filth, two windows with double bars, each window six feet square; there was a stove in the room and the men eating their breakfast and



the odor positively overpowering. In order to accommodate the overflow in the prison, bunks have been put in the cellar which look very much like coffin-boxes put up on edge with lid hanging down. The jail is entirely insecure; three men sawed out on January second. Most of the sentences are for thirty or sixty days. Jail is altogether insufficient. Outrageous jail and worthy of utmost condemnation. There is no systematic labor in the jail, in fact no labor except cleaning up by the prisoners.

*Wayne county.*

Jail at Lyons, built 1852. Approximate valuation, \$7,000. Number of cells, twenty-four. Largest number of prisoners, sixty; average number, thirty. Size of cells, 7 by 4 feet. No effectual separation of old and young; men and women separated. County pays two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per week. No escapes. Ventilation bad; but prisoners are well cared for and well fed. They are kept in complete idleness and contract a habit of choosing to live in that way. The supervisors proposed to have a stone-yard where tramps and other prisoners could work, but the plan was not favored and did not carry.

JOHN L. COLE,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Wyoming county.*

Jail at Warsaw, built in 1842. Present approximate value, \$25,000. Number of cells, eight double cells. Largest number of prisoners, thirteen for one day only; average number, seven. Size of cells, 5 by 7½ feet. Effectual separation for all. County pays three dollars and fifty cents for board per week. No escapes. No labor. The jail is now quite generally repaired.

CHAS. J. GARDNER,

*Sheriff of Wyoming county.*

*Warren county.*

Jail at Lake George, built 1878. Present approximate valuation, \$15,000. Number of cells, nine. Largest number of prisoners in 1889, eleven. Average number of prisoners, four. Size of cells 6 by 10 feet. No effectual separation of old and young. Men and women are separated. County pays four dollars for board. No escapes. No systematic labor. If properly conducted, the

young and old could be separated, and I think it could be arranged that all prisoners under sentence could be kept in some way employed; it would be better for them and more profitable for the county.

S. R. ARCHIBALD,

*Chairman of Coöperative Committee.*

*Yates county.*

Jail at Penn Yan built 1857. Original cost \$5,000. Not a good building. Eleven single cells and two double. Largest number of prisoners, nineteen. Average number, seven. Size of cells 3½ by 8 feet. No effectual separation of young and old and of men and women. County paid three dollars and twenty-five cents for board in 1889. Two escapes by knocking keeper down with a stick of wood. No systematic labor. I would have better drainage from the house, as all slops are carried by hand. Privy is filthy. Cells are not ventilated. Would have cells lined with iron and would have them in center of building instead of against outside wall. The jail is well lighted but should be heated by steam instead of coal stoves. Jail is built of small stone and poor cement; not secure. Would recommend systematic labor; breaking stones for streets of our village. Also would have prisoners well provided with moral and religious literature.

MYRON PECKINS.

From these reports it will be seen that the forty-two jails in the forty-two counties have an approximate value of \$931,000, and this does not include New York nor Kings county which would easily bring the sum up to \$1,500,000. That we have 1,728 persons in forty-two counties in complete idleness. If we add to the figures shown, the jail population of Kings and New York counties, we have more than 2,000 persons in complete idleness, living in buildings costing \$1,500,000, and costing \$322,400 for their bare sustenance alone, to say nothing of their official servants the sheriffs and keepers, the costs of courts and of the countless fees that make the shrievalty a prize to be sought by small political leaders.

OUR COMMITTEE ON DETENTIONS.

It is under this committee that Mr. D. E. Kimball has daily visited the toms and courts. He has been the adviser of many who have found themselves unjustly accused, or whose arrest had

been effected as a means of persecution. He has saved many an innocent person from becoming the prey of the legal sharks that disgrace their profession by imposing upon simple and frightened prisoners. He has comforted the families that have been left comfortless and helpless by the arrest of some supporting member. An idea of Mr. Kimball's work can be better gained by a report of a few of the cases that came under his notice.

M——, a poor ex-convict in the last stage of consumption, was discharged from the Massachusetts State prison at Charlestown on Monday, December thirtieth. The chaplain and friends made up enough money to purchase a ticket for him to Jacksonville, Fla., and started him on his journey by way of the Fall River line. On reaching this city he went to the Florida steamer but found that it did not sail till the next day; having very little money he asked to see the captain hoping that he might be allowed to remain on the boat over night. The captain was not on board, so M—— was told to return in two hours. He went across West street, and stood for some time in front of a saloon. A burly old Irishman, who kept a sailor's supply stand near by, asked him if he was waiting for a chance to steal something. M—— answered hotly that he wasn't, so one word led to many and finally the proprietor of the stand struck M—— on the chest bringing on a severe hemorrhage, and in addition caused his arrest on a charge of attempting to steal his show case. Instead of being taken to the police station M—— was taken to the hospital and was obliged to remain some time before he was well enough to be taken to court. The old vender prosecuted him rigorously and heartlessly and had a drunken longshoreman to substantiate his statements, so the man was held for the grand jury. At this stage his case was brought to our notice. We found that he had no medicine and could not eat the prison food; the doctor had called on him but only talked with him a minute and then walked off. Our agent complained to the warden of the physician's neglect and directed the caterer to give M——, any nourishing food that he required at the association's expense. When the case came up before the grand jury the association requested that body to make an unusually careful investigation and as a result the case was immediately dismissed. M—— was very weak from the excitement and two weeks' confinement, so we cared for him

over night, and sent him to Boston the next day where he will enter a hospital for consumptives. Even the policeman who arrested him believed him innocent and did all he could to clear him.

J——, an old man, called our agent to his cell door in the Tombs. He said that he was a hackman and had been a resident of New York city for twenty-five years. He was born in Wales. On a certain night he took as a passenger in his cab a man who was under the influence of liquor. The man charged J—— with having knocked him down in a certain saloon and stolen thirteen dollars (\$13) from him. Less than a dollar was found on J—— at the time, and although he was able to prove that the saloon was locked up at the time the theft was said to have been committed, he was held for trial. He was tried in general sessions and notwithstanding his ability to produce the bartender and proprietor of the saloon, to swear that it was closed, J—— was convicted of petit larceny. This association secured affidavits showing that he bore a good character, and asked the judge to be as merciful as possible under all the circumstances. To have locked him up for a long term would mean absolute ruin, as he would have been obliged to sell his cab and horse much below their real value. The judge read all the testimonials, recommendations and papers in the case and very kindly suspended sentence. At the same time he instructed the representative of the association to call on the mayor and ask him to restore the man's license as a public hackman. After much difficulty the license was procured, and J—— is once more "on the box."

C——, a young Englishman who had pleaded guilty to having stolen a pocket-book from a lady in Cortlandt street, asked the association to help him, as he had been driven by starvation to commit the crime. He arrived in this country last September with his wife, and secured work with a cigar dealer on Broadway. He remained with this man about two months and got a place uptown. He lost the last-named place and used up all his money while searching for another situation. On the day he committed the crime and for twenty-four hours before he had eaten nothing; his landlord had threatened to put him and his wife on the street for non-payment of rent; he had tried from everyone he knew to borrow a little money to meet his expenses, but without success; his wife, being about to become a mother, could not do any work.

He saw a lady coming up the street with her pocket-book, a long, slender one, projecting from the side pocket of her small, tight-fitting jacket. He snatched the pocket-book and ran, but was caught by the crowd and handed over to a policeman. He told the story of his sufferings to the lady and she asked leave to withdraw the charge, but was not permitted to; she wrote a strong letter, asking the court to be merciful, and had it put with the papers. When C—— was brought before the court and asked what he had to say, he recited his story in such a straightforward manner and with such pathos that the judge and many gentlemen in court were deeply moved. The association was able to corroborate some of the statements from having seen his employer and his wife. The judge said he believed his story and suspended sentence. He called to thank the association for the part they took in getting him out, and when last we saw him he had obtained work.

#### COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

This committee reports discharged prisoners assisted and counseled by the following table:

TABLE OF APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF AT OFFICE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

1880.	FROM STATE PRISON.			FROM PENITENTIARIES AND REFORMATORIES.			FROM DETENTION PRISONS.		Total.
	State Prison.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Other State Prisons.	Blackwell's County.	Other Reformatories.	Clinton Reformatory.	City and County Jails.	
January	21	2	1	1	26	2	4	9	66
February	13	2	3	1	16	1	21	2	59
March	4	2	2	1	29	3	16	4	61
April	10	3	2	1	9	0	6	1	37
May	10	3	3	1	30	2	13	1	60
June	6	2	1	1	24	2	13	1	47
July	7	1	5	1	24	2	17	1	47
August	2	1	1	1	16	1	23	1	43
September	6	2	1	1	17	1	8	1	35
October	15	3	3	1	11	3	11	5	51
November	9	3	1	1	20	1	29	4	67
December	9	.....	3	1	21	1	12	2	43
	113	21	23	7	230	25	170	30	619

Of the 619 persons who came to us for help, many were without employment or means of support. To these we have given 1,236 days of work, and we have found steady employment for thirty-nine. Many applicants have better promise of work elsewhere, and thirty-four have had transportation furnished them as follows:

To Nottingham, England .....	1
To Portland, Me. ....	1
To Albany, N. Y. ....	1
To Vienna, Austria. ....	1
To Witten, Germany .....	1
To Jacksonville, Fla .....	1
To New Orleans, La .....	1
To Tarrytown, N. Y. ....	1
To Boston, Mass. ....	3
To Croton, N. Y. ....	1
To Philadelphia, Pa. ....	3
To Coney Island, N. Y. ....	6
To New Brunswick, N. J. ....	2
To Troy, N. Y. ....	1
To Stamford, Conn. ....	1
To Newark, N. J. ....	4
To Perth Amboy, N. J. ....	1
To Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1
To Scranton, Pa. ....	1
To Woodburgh, N. Y. ....	1
To Sing Sing, N. Y. ....	1
Total .....	<u>34</u>

It would better show the magnitude and importance of our office work if we could transcribe here the contents of our record book of cases. There can be room but for the few following:

W. H., a young colored man of fine physique and generally good personal appearance, applied to this office for relief after having served a sentence of five and a half years in the State prison. He said that he was not and never had been a thief, but was sent to prison for a violent assault committed on a man while in an intoxicated condition. He said that all he wanted was employment; as a test he was temporarily employed about the building. For nearly three months he worked for the association three hours

per day, doing all that was required of him faithfully and well, but all his efforts in the direction of obtaining employment resulted in failure. He finally borrowed sufficient money from a friend to start in business for himself, and at present he is running a small laundry making a very comfortable living. When he came to us his clothes were in rags, but we gave him a complete outfit, part of which he afterwards returned with thanks.

A. A., a boy of 17 was assisted three years ago by the association, after having served a short term in Blackwell's Island penitentiary for petit larceny. The association provided him with board and lodging for many weeks, and employed him temporarily at painting. Finally a situation was procured for him in a printing office and he was lost sight of. In December he called to express his gratitude to the association for having assisted him, and to say what little he learned of the painting business while with us, proved of great service as he secured work with a painter and was then earning two dollars per day. He said that he remained in the situation provided for him by the association, until he had saved enough money to clothe himself respectably, then he went to his parents who had cast him off on account of his waywardness, and was received with open arms. He says he is a church member, and will never again fall into criminal ways. His appearance certainly bore out his remarks.

Maggie B., a woman about 51 years of age and lame, was found by our representative in the city prison, charged with having stolen a satchel containing money and jewelry from a woman who was her companion on a steamer coming from Boston to this city. The two women occupied one room and when the boat reached the dock Maggie's companion missed her satchel and pocket book and money, and accused Maggie of having stolen it. Of course she denied the charge with the greatest indignation, but the missing property was found in a large bag belonging to her. In explanation of this state of affairs Maggie said, that during the night they had been drinking whisky and that the complainant had evidently taken so much as to become befuddled, and while in a semi-intoxicated condition placed her property in Maggie's bag by mistake.

In view of the peculiar circumstances our advice to Maggie was to plead guilty to petit larceny; we agreed to intercede for her with the judge as she was a stranger here, only passing through the city on her way to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama.

To substantiate this part of her statement she produced her passage ticket by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She had absolutely no money, and was entirely friendless. She positively declined to plead guilty to any crime whatever; said that in spite of appearances she was innocent. While in the Tombs she was beset by three "lawyers" who wanted to get her passage ticket in lieu of a fee. Fortunately our representative was able to block their little game, and Maggie held on to her ticket at our advice.

The complainant in this case was an actress; she did not appear against Maggie, and after the poor woman had remained in the Tombs for sixty days, she was discharged and came to our office for board and lodging which was provided for her until the steamer sailed, when she went on her way rejoicing.

S——, a young man came to us in search of a "Prisoner's Friend," and, as he was an honest appearing man, I engaged him in conversation and learned that he had recently been discharged from a State prison, where he had been since December, 1883, serving a sentence of eight years, for manslaughter. On leaving the prison he was given twenty dollars and a ticket to this city; he immediately paid three weeks' board in advance and began to look for work. As this looked well, I thought it would be an excellent case for our attention, and invited him to call, in case his efforts to obtain employment were unsuccessful. He did call three weeks later, greatly discouraged because he had found no work and his time had run out at the boarding-house. We placed him at work temporarily in the press bureau, reading papers, and at other work about the building; he did all that was required of him faithfully, and in a little more than a week we secured him employment with a railroad company.

B. V.——, a forger who has been known to the association for fourteen years as a most dangerous and unscrupulous criminal who has served four or five terms in the prisons of this and other States, and who managed to swindle a former agent of the association, asked for assistance as follows:

"Will you permit one on whom the hand of the Unseen lies heavily, to address a few words to you? I have been a great sinner, a criminal, but am done with crime. I pledged this to my Father above and I pledge it to you. \* \* \* Every night of my last term in prison I thanked my Heavenly Father for His mercies and besought Him not to forsake me as yet. I have

asked myself continually, What step shall I take, to what straw shall I cling? My history, and false addenda to it, are cast up to me, and as sinful as I have been, of this I feel assured: Were the Saviour to walk the streets on earth, He would not abandon me, did I cry unto Him, save me! I appeal to you to lend me a friendly hand. All I ask on this earth is to stand *somewhere*. I might or might not plead extenuating circumstances. My own father, sisters, brother, and very wealthy uncle have cast me from them. I have but my merciful Father in Heaven and you to turn to. I believe in the incomprehensible mercy of the Almighty. I believe in virtue. I love the good and the right. I am naturally active, hence industrious. I never drank but do smoke. Never was intoxicated in my life (now 44). Will you take my word and try me? Imagine, if you please, my condition: Everlasting separation from my family, my present poverty, my earnest, though late, resolution to become a Christian, to lead a sinless and honest life for the remainder of my days—will you abandon me; will you refuse to try me?"

In response to this appeal he was given temporary employment in the discharged prisoners' department, indexing scrap-books and at press bureau work. His work was done faithfully and well and he is now steadily employed in a large publishing house. For three months he was sustained but is now doing well.

H., a poor woman with a nursing baby, was found in the Tombs charged with petit larceny. Her husband neglected her, spending all his earnings for drink, but she managed to keep the family of five small children by doing washing and scrubbing. One windy day she was out of money and needed wood for a fire, so she went down to the cellar to look for something to use for fuel. She found an old cot, sold it to a dealer for twenty-five cents, and procured what she needed. The cot belonged to a tenant in the house who demanded two dollars *and the cot*. She got the cot back and paid the woman who owned it one dollar and fifty cents to refrain from prosecuting her. The woman took her money and had her arrested. On our explaining to the authorities Mrs. H. was discharged.

It often happens that a man can not get employment because he is too poorly clad. In such cases where there was manifested a reasonable intention to live an honest life, clothes have been furnished. In this way our clothing-room has supplied 680 gar-