

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 22, 1897.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
ALBANY AND NEW YORK.
1897.

8-85
P93
v.14

1896-99

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 43.

IN SENATE,

APRIL 22, 1897.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York for Year 1896.

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

Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, *Lieutenant-Governor*:

Sir.—In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present herewith the fifty-second annual report of the Prison Association of New York, and to respectfully request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,

President.

WM. M. F. ROUND,

Corresponding Secretary.

1896

OFFICERS FOR 1897.

President,

CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

Vice-Presidents.

LEVI P. MORTON,	CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER,
WM. P. LETCHWORTH,	REV. WENDELL PRIME, D. D.,
LISPENARD STEWART,	RT. REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON.

Corresponding Secretary.

W. M. F. ROUND, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

Recording Secretary.

EUGENE SMITH

Treasurer.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, 15 Wall Street, New York.

Executive Committee.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, *Chairman.*

F. P. BELLAMY.	SAM'L MACAULEY JACKSON.
BENJ. OGDEN CHISOLM.	RICHARD A. MCCURDY.
J. FENIMORE COOPER.	JAMES MCKEEN.
JNO. D. CRIMMINS.	EDWARD B. MERRILL.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	J. MURRAY MITCHELL.
J. W. S. GOULEY.	FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.
GEO. C. HOLT.	DEAN SAGE.
JNO. WM. HUTCHINSON.	EDW. WELLS SOUTHWORTH.
JOHN R. THOMAS.	C. D. WOOD.

1396

FOREIGN CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

- Johann Wichern, Rauhe Haus, Horn bei Hamburg, Germany.
Herr Heinemann, 250 Hammer Landstrasse, Horn bei Hamburg,
Germany.
- Alfred Davis, 13 St. Ermin's Mansions, Westminster, London,
E. C.
- Dr. Maurice Davis, 11 Brunswick Square, London, N. C.
- Dr. Fohring, President Tribunal of Justice, Hamburg, Germany.
- Hon. Fr. Stuckenberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Crofton, C. B., Oxford, England.
- Mons. Bonneville de Marsangy, No. 7 Rue Penthievre, Paris,
France.
- Signor Martino Beltrani-Scalia, Rome, Italy.
- J. J. Henley, Local Government Board Inspector, New Govern-
ment Offices, Westminster, London, England.
- General Sir E. F. DuCane, Chairman of Directors of Convict
Prisons, 44 Parliament street, London, England.
- Mons. Robin (pasteur), 21 Rue Piatt, Belleville, Paris, France.
- Dr. Guillaume, Bureau of Statistics, Berne, Switzerland.
- Richard Peterson, Director of Penitentiary, Christiania, Norway.
- Herman Adami, LL.D., 5 Bismarck Strasse, Bremen, Germany.
- Florence Davenport Hill, 11 Thurlow road, Hampstead, London,
England.
- Joanna Margaret Hill, 62 Hagler road, Birmingham, England.
- Florence Nightingale, South street, London, England.
- William Tallack, Secretary Howard Association, 5 Bishopgate
street without London, England.

Rev. J. W. Horsley, "Waifs and Strays" Society, London, England.

Arthur Maddison, Secretary Reformatory and Refuge Union, London, England.

Senor M. Calista, Quito, Ecuador.

Pastor Winkleman of the Prison Association of Saxony.

Rev. Dr. T. J. Scott, Bareilly, India.

Dr. Wolfgang Mittermaier, Heidelberg, Germany.

Prof. Cesare Lombroso, Turin, Italy.

Baron R. Garofalo, 29 Largo Garofalo, Naples, Italy.

Hon. Michael Kazarin, Department of Prisons, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Dr. Paul Balliere, 128 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France.

Sir John Scott, Cairo, Egypt.

A. Riviere, Secretary Society Generale des Prisons, 52 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, France.

Terusaki Oinouye, Kabato, Hokkaido, Japan.

Rev. K. Tomeoka, 38 Miyamasee, Sibuya, Tokio, Japan.

R. Berenger, Vice-President du Senat, 11 Rue Portalis, Paris, France.

H. Sano, Secretary General, de la Societe Penitentiare de Tokyo, Japan.

Keigo Kiyoura, Vice Minister of Justice, Tokio, Japan.

J. H. T. Jackson, Hamilton, Bermuda.

J. Bruinwold Riedel, Amsterdam, Holland.

1896

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Alabama.—R. H. Dawson, Montgomery.

Illinois.—Rev. Fred H. Wines, Springfield.

Kansas.—John D. Milliken, MacPherson.

Maryland.—G. S. Griffith, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—Rev. S. J. Barrows, Boston; F. B. Sanborn, Concord; W. F. Spalding, Boston.

Minnesota.—Rev. H. H. Hart, St. Paul.

New York.—Z. R. Brockway, Elmira.

Ohio.—Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield.

Ontario, Canada.—James Massie, Toronto.

Virginia.—Robert Stiles, Richmond.

LIFE PATRONS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$500 OR MORE AT ONE TIME.

Mrs. William E. Dodge.	Roswell Smith.*
Cornelius B. Gold.	William H. Scott.
Mrs. Cornelius B. Gold.	Lispenard Stewart.
Walter Howe.*	Dean Sage.
Adrian Iselin.	Mrs. A. T. Stewart.*
Henry K. McHarg.	Cornelius Vanderbilt.*
Oswald Ottendorfer.	William K. Vanderbilt.
Miss Julia Rhinelander.*	John David Wolfe.*
Miss Serena Rhinelander.	Catherine L. Wolfe.*
Jacob H. Schiff.	Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer.

* Deceased.

1896

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$100 AT ONE TIME.

George B. Archer.	John Caswell.
William H. Aspinwall.*	Samuel B. Caldwell.
William B. Astor.*	Edward Cooper.
J. J. Astor.*	A. B. Conger.
Mrs. Caroline W. Astor.	William B. Crosby.
Samuel P. Avery.	W. E. Connor.
Rev. N. S. S. Beman, Troy, N. L.*	Erastus Corning, Albany.*
Mrs. Frederick Billings.	John D. Crimmins.
Frederick Billings.	J. W. Curtis.
E. C. Bogert.	George N. Curtis.*
William T. Booth.	Rev. Dr. Darling, Albany.*
Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.*	William E. Dodge.*
Alexander Hargraves Brown, M. P., Liverpool, England.	William Butler Duncan.
James Brown.	Henry W. DeForest.
M. Bayard Brown.	Theodore W. Dwight.*
H. K. Bull.	Edwin Einstein.
B. Ogden Chisolm.	Mrs. M. L. Ewen.
W. E. Chisolm.	A. R. Flower.
Alfred Corning Clark.*	George S. Fraser.
William F. Cochran.	Elbridge T. Gerry.
H. K. Corning.	Winthrop S. Gilman.
R. Fulton Cutting.	William C. Gilman.
	Lincoln S. Gold.*

* Deceased.

Miss Catherine L. Gold.*	Samuel F. B. Morse.*
Frederick T. Hill.	George D. Morgan.
Dr. J. G. Holland.*	Adam Norrie.*
Joseph Howland, Matteawan, N.Y.	R. M. Olyphant.
Mrs. Joseph Howland, Matteawan, N. Y.	Daniel Parrish.
Dr. Elisha Harris.*	E. D. Peters.
E. C. Homans.*	George B. Phelps.*
Meredith Howland.	Wendell Prime, D. D.
Mark Hoyt.*	John A. Pullen.
Clarence M. Hyde.	George C. Rand.
Samuel Macauley Jackson.	Latham G. Reed.
John Taylor Johnston.*	W. C. Rhinelandler.
James R. Keene.	C. R. Robert.*
Morris K. Jesup.	C. V. S. Roosevelt.
James H. Jones.	Theodore Roosevelt.*
John S. Kennedy.	J. Hampden Robb.
James Lenox.*	Henry B. Renwick.*
Miss Lenox.	Horace Russell.
Pierre Lorillard.	George I. Seney.*
Peter Lorillard.*	James S. Seymour, Auburn.
Wm. P. Letchworth.	Alfred Sully.
Charlton T. Lewis.	Adam T. Sackett.
Woodbury G. Langdon.	Joseph Sampson.
Robert J. Livingston.*	Mrs. Mary Sheafe.
J. H. Mead.	J. F. Sheafe.*
Richard A. McCurdy.	C. H. Shipman.
Mrs. C. L. McLanahan.	William G. T. Shedd, D. D.*
Allen McLane.	Elliott F. Shepard.*
	Henry M. Schieffelin.*

*Deceased.

R. L. Stuart.*	Sinclair Tousey.*
Alexander Stuart.*	Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D.
James Stokes.*	Henry Villard.
Jonathan Sturges.*	Wm. Van Arsdale, Phila., Pa.
Mrs. Catherine L. Spencer.	Alex. Van Rensselaer.
Rev. Jas. Saul, D. D., Phila., Pa.*	George C. Ward.
Francis George Shaw.*	Salem H. Wales.
Mrs. Francis George Shaw.	William Seward Webb.
Anson Phelps Stokes.	R. W. Weston.
Eugene Smith.	Samuel Willets.*
John D. Slayback.	Rev. E. C. Wines.*
Edward Wells Southworth.	J. Walter Wood.
H. S. Terbell.	William Wood.
Seth E. Thomas.	Charles B. Waite.
Phoebe Ann Thorn.	Cornelius D. Wood, B'klyn, N. Y.

*Deceased.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$50 AT ONE TIME.

Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan.	Miss E. A. Dean.
John H. Abeel.	R. G. Dun.
W. W. Astor.	P. W. Engs.
Dr. Felix Adler.	B. H. Field.
Isaac Bell.	Hamilton Fish.*
August Belmont.	James Foster, Jr.
Simon Borg.	Arthur Gilman.
W. A. Booth.	Horace Gray.
Cornelius N. Bliss.	Mrs. John Hall.
E. C. Bogert.	E. C. Halliday.
J. Carson Brevoort.	Mrs. E. C. Halliday.
James M. Brown.	E. Herrick.
Stewart Brown.	James Horne.
J. R. LeRoy.	Frederick E. Hyde.
John Crosby Brown.	James C. Holden.
Edmund Coffin.	Thomas Hunt.
Benjamin G. Clark.	John Wm. Hutchinson.
Albert Crane.	Richard Irvin.
Mrs. Thomas Crane.*	Dudley Jardine.
W. T. Coleman.	Edward Jones.
Israel Corse.	James J. Jones.
William E. Dodge, Jr.	Alex. S. Johnson.

*Deceased.

G. W. Knowlton.	Olivia E. P. Stokes.
J. H. Keyser.	John Stewart.
Francis G. Landon.	James F. Sutton.
Samuel Lichtenstadter.	Austin Sherman.
J. S. Lowery.	B. B. Sherman.
Mrs. Joseph Milbank.	Cornelius Smith.
Mrs. S. P. Maghee.	James O. Sheldon.
W. H. H. Moore.	Charles N. Talbot.
William F. Mott.	I. T. Terry.
David Olyphant.	Allen Tucker.
E. Parmly.	Samuel Auchmuty Tucker.
Thomas Prosser.	Rev. S. H. Virgin.
Howard Potter.	Abram Van Nest.
Percy B. Pyne.	Bleecker Van Wagenen.
Robert Ray.	A. Ward.
James I. Raymond.	Mrs. Laura Willard.
George A. Robbins.	Mrs. E. V. S. Winthrop.
Samuel Sloan.	W. H. S. Wood.
William D. Sloane.	E. J. Woolsey.
W. C. Schermerhorn.	Mrs. E. J. Woolsey.
Frederick K. Stevens.	W. Walker.
William H. Scott.	Samuel Wetmore.
Leo Speyer.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Local Committee 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, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, James F. Tracey and James Fenimore Cooper. Bishop Doane, chairman; Dean Sage, treasurer; James Fenimore Cooper, secretary.

Committees on jails and station houses.— Robert C. Pruyn, chairman; Dr. Vander Veer, Abram Lansing, Matthew Hale, Townsend Lansing.

Committee on penitentiary.— Dean Sage, chairman; James F. Tracey, Dudley Olcott.

Executive committee.— Bishop Doane, Dean Sage, James Fenimore Cooper, Robert C. Pruyn.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

To be appointed under the new rules.

BROOME COUNTY.

Residence, Binghamton.— Dr. John G. Orton, B. N. Loomis, E. K. Clark, D. H. Carver, J. W. Manier, Charles Wilkinson, Julius Rogers, Dr. F. W. Putnam, Dr. J. H. Chittenden, H. M. Beecher, C. R. Williams, E. C. Tichener, J. H. La Roche, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Dr. Wm. A. White.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

To be reorganized.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Residence, Auburn.— 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.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Residence, Mayville.— Hon. Albion W. Tourgee, 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, Rev. C. H.
McKnight, Casper G. Decker, Isaiah B. Coleman, Albert Dense.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Residence, Norwich.— Daniel M. Homes, Cyrus B. Martin.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Residence, Plattsburgh.— Henry Orvis, Rev. Francis B. Hall.

Residence, Keeseville.— Hon. Henry Kingsland, 2d.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Residence, Hudson.— John McGinnis, Robert V. Noble.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Residence, Cortland.—Lewis Bouton, Frank Place.
Residence, Homer.—Thomas S. Ranney.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Residence, Delhi.—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.—Edmund P. Platt, Robert F. Wilkinson, Warren G. Cowee.

ERIE COUNTY.

Residence, Buffalo.—C. B. Armstrong, Wm. H. Gratwick, Geo. F. Cary, A. C. Sherman.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Residence, Elizabethtown.—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, Gloversville.—Dr. Eugene Beach.

1896

GENESEE COUNTY.

Residence, Batavia.—Professor Gardner Fuller, Hon. J. R. Holmes, Rev. J. H. Durkee.

GREENE COUNTY.

To be appointed.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

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

HERKIMER COUNTY.

To be appointed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

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. Bracket, Dean Sage, Hon. 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. P. Bellamy.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Residence, Lowville.—J. Carroll House.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Residence, Geneseo.—John M. Milne, Ph. D., Rev. C. H. Boynton, Ph. D.
Residence, Mt. Morris.—John F. Connor.

MADISON COUNTY.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Residence, Fonda.—Rev. W. Frothingham.

MONROE COUNTY.

Residence, Rochester.—Quincy Van Voorhis, Theodore Bacon, Col. J. S. Graham, Hon. W. S. Hubbell, E. O. Sage, Gilman H. Perkins, Charles E. Fitch, Hon. Thomas Raines.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The association's committee on detentions and discharged prisoners.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Residence, Lockport.—M. H. Webber, Dr. J. B. Hartwell, Mrs. Robert Norton, J. S. Helmer, Rev. P. Cannon, Mrs. Burt Van Horn, Mrs. A. L. Dietrick, William H. O'Keefe, Moses Brady.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Residence, Utica.—Col. Theodore P. Cook, Hon. P. J. Bulger, Wm. Blakie, Rev. T. J. Brown, D. D., Rev. J. Frank Leland, Rev. Dr. Lynch, Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, Mrs. W. G. Bussey, Dr. Smith Baker.
Residence, Whitesboro.—Mrs. Martha L. Whitcher.
Residence, Clinton.—Rev. E. L. Lowell.
Residence, Rome.—Hon. R. C. Briggs, Mrs. W. J. Kingsley.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Residence, Syracuse.—G. L. Bonta, Hon. W. H. H. Gere, Timothy Hough, M. W. Hanchett, Dr. E. E. Van DeWalker, A. L. Merrick.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Residence, Canandaigua.—Mrs. Collins Hart, Hon. James C. Smith.
Residence, Geneva.—T. C. Maxwell, Arthur P. Pease.

1896

ORANGE COUNTY.

Residence, Newburgh.—John L. Sloat, Charles Estabrook, Colonel C. H. Weygant, Joseph Van Cleft, Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, Uriah Traphagen, Miriam Lozier.
Residence, Goshen.—Dr. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Floyd A. Crane, George H. Mills.
Residence, Middletown.—Hon. J. D. Friend, Hon. J. G. Wilkin.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Residence, Albion.—Daniel W. Frye, U. C. Rogers.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Residence, Oswego.—George C. McWhorter, Gilbert Mollison, J. A. Place, Chas. H. Butler, John T. Mott, Henry H. Lyman, Rev. Lewis Halsey, D. D., S. S. Sherman.
Residence, Pulaski.—N. B. Smith.
Residence, Fulton.—D. W. Gardner.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Residence, Cooperstown.—G. P. Keese, Dr. W. T. Bassett, Mrs. J. Warren Lamb, Robert I. MacBride.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Residence, Carmel.—James R. Weeks, Jas. A. Zickler, Rev. H. B. Warring, Miss Ida M. Blake, G. E. Reed.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Residence, Great Neck.—John Keese.
Residence, Hempstead.—Valentine Clowes.
Residence, Westbury.—Benjamin D. Hicks, Mrs. James Willets.
Residence, Astoria.—Rev. Washington Rodman, Miss E. H. Rodman, Dr. J. D. Trask.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
RENSSELAER COUNTY.

To be appointed under new rules.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

- Residence, New Brighton.—A. B. Boardman, John H. Pool, R. B. Whittemore, Oswald N. Cammann, Ed. M. Muller, Miss H. Iner, Mrs. J. K. West, Mrs. Wm. Davidge.
Residence, West New Brighton.—Rev. Pascal P. Harrower, L. F. Whitin, F. O. Boyd.
Residence, Richmond.—Dr. J. S. Millspaugh, T. W. Fitzgerald, Captain A. G. Hall, Miss Louise Moore.
Residence, Clifton.—David Marsh, Miss Ripley.
Residence, Grimes Hill, Tompkinsville.—A. D. Irving.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

- Residence, Haverstraw.—Alonzo Wheeler.
Residence, Tomkin's Cove.—Walter T. Searing, Mrs. Laura Wood.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

To be appointed.

SENECA COUNTY.

- Residence, Waterloo.—Hon. S. G. Hadley, Dr. S. R. Wells, Solomon Carman.
Residence, Seneca Falls.—Charles A. Hawley.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

To be appointed.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

- Residence, Schenectady.—Hon. W. T. L. Sanders, S. B. Howe, 615 Union street; C. E. Kingsbury, 311 State street.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

- Residence, Watkins.—Frederick Davis, Dr. M. L. Bennett, Rev. L. F. Reef.

1896

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

- Residence, Canton.—Dr. J. C. Preston, G. B. Manley, Lawrence Russell, Charles Y. Fullington, Professor H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Laura A. Partridge.
Residence, Ogdensburg.—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.

STUEBEN COUNTY.

- Residence, Bath.—Z. L. Parker.
Residence, Corning.—F. A. Williams.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

- Residence, Riverhead.—John Z. O'Brien, T. M. Griffing, Rev. Samuel Whaley, Nat. W. Foster.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

To be appointed.

TIOGA COUNTY.

- Residence, Owego.—Hon. William Smyth, A. Abel, V. N. Russell, H. D. Pinney, William H. Ellis, P. C. Peterson.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

- Residence, Ithaca.—Professor James Law, Professor William D. Wilson, Orange P. Hyde, Hon. Murray E. Poole.

ULSTER COUNTY.

- Residence, Kingston.—Hon. James G. Lindsley, F. A. Westbrook, Hon. Isaiah Fuller.
Residence, Saugerties.—W. R. Sheffield.

WARREN COUNTY.

Residence, Lake George.— R. E. Archibald, Francis G. Crosby,
Elias S. Harris, Dr. W. R. Adamson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Residence, Salem.— James Blashford, C. R. Hawley.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Residence, Lyons.— John L. Cole, Rev. L. H. Sherwood, Rev. R.

Osgood Morse, Wm. C. Robinson.

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.

Residence, Yonkers.— Rev. J. M. Bruce, Rev. W. E. Ketchum.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Residence, Warsaw.— Rev. George D. Miller, E. A. Miller, Rev.

W. H. Hobbs.

YATES COUNTY.

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

**Suggestions for Local Co-operative County Committees of
the Prison Association of New York.**

1. Committees are expected to organize within one month after their appointment, meeting at the call of one of their number to be designated by the corresponding secretary of the association, and to elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer.

2. Committees are expected to have stated meetings at least semi-annually, and to keep the corresponding secretary informed of the date of such regular meeting; should any special meeting be held, it is requested that notice of the same be given to the general office.

3. Local committees are expected to inspect, at least twice a year, the jails, station-houses, prisons and penitentiaries in their respective counties, and to take cognizance of, and report at this office, as to the discipline, maintenance, moral and sanitary condition, and to promptly notify the corresponding secretary at other times of any failure on the part of the local authorities to comply with the laws as to the governance and keeping of prisoners, should such failure come to their knowledge. They are further expected to make such suggestions, from time to time, as will help the association to carry out the purposes for which it was organized.

4. They are, at the stated meetings, requested to give full discussion to any plans of The Prison Association that may be submitted to them by the executive committee, to estimate as far as possible, the feeling of their respective neighborhoods regarding any such plans, and to help the association's work by creating a right public sentiment as to prison discipline and the criminal class.

5. They are requested to collect and forward to the office of The Prison Association such printed reports of local institutions as are obtainable, and such extracts from local publications as bear upon penological matters.

6. They are expected, by sub-committees, to see that suitable moral and religious instruction is provided in the jails, to collect and distribute reading matter to prisoners, to investigate complaints of ill-usage, to report to this office the cases of such as seem unjustly accused, or badly treated.

7. It is the purpose of The Prison Association to hold an average of at least one public meeting within each two years in every county of the State, and the local committees are expected to secure the co-operation of clergymen and others in making arrangements for such a meeting.

8. It is most urgently requested that each county committee do its utmost to increase the membership of the association, and aid in extending its influence.

9. Committees are requested to send annually to the association a list of the names of the prominent citizens of their respective counties, to whom the reports and miscellaneous documents of the association may be sent.

10. It is the policy of The Prison Association, and has been from its organization, to secure reforms and the correction of abuses — so far as it can be done — through the co-operation of officials. The local committees, are, therefore, so far as they represent the association, expected to cultivate relations of mutual helpfulness with sheriffs and jailors, and to aid them in every way possible, in the promotion of *right discipline in the county institutions.*

11. Local committees can greatly aid the general agent of the society by reporting to the office of the association the names of any in their respective neighborhoods who are willing to employ discharged convicts who give satisfactory evidence of a desire to reform. They are also requested to furnish the names of those who employ skilled or unskilled labor, in order that direct communication may be made with them from this office.

12. They are urged to secure as large a local observance as possible of Prison Sunday (the last Sunday in October), and to send printed reports of such observance to this office for filing.

1896

13. Through sub-committees to give such counsel and help as they are able to prisoners discharged from the local correctional and penal institutions.

These suggestions are printed here, not only for the benefit of the local committees themselves, but to indicate to others the special forms of helpfulness which they render in carrying on the work of the association. Through them it reaches into every county in the State as a vital and ever-present force.

In making up the annual report (to November 1st of each year), it is desirable that the reports of county committees be sent in as early as November 15th, and in order to facilitate filing, it is requested that they be written on foolscap paper, and on one side of the sheet only.

Committees will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned at once of any changes in their organization.

Without wishing to dictate as to the time for the stated meetings of local committees, the corresponding secretary would beg leave to suggest that these meetings be held early in October and May.

We specially hope that during the coming year you will secure the introduction of some systematic labor into your county jails.

We have undertaken to collect a library for every county jail in the State, where the county authorities or our own committees will guarantee that the books will be properly cared for. Will you confer with your county authorities in this matter? A bookcase must be provided and someone designated who will take care of the library.

W. M. F. ROUND,

Cor. Sec. P. A., N. Y.

Treasurer's Account for the Year Ending October 31, 1896.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Donations	\$4,896 79
New York State Reformatory.....	1,300 00
Rents	498 10
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.....	300 00
Balance in Mechanics' National Bank October 31, 1896..	946 59
	<u>\$7,941 48</u>

<i>Cr.</i>	
Expenses of agency in New York city for discharged convicts and persons under arrest.....	\$3,059 75
Expenses of State organization, prison and jail inspection and county work.....	3,603,98
Interest on \$4,000 mortgage on No. 135 East Fifteenth street	200 00
Taxes for 1894 and 1895, and water rent for 1896, on 135 East Fifteenth street.....	535 58
Insurance premium on 135 East Fifteenth street.....	12 50
House expenses.....	133 27
Balance in Mechanics' National Bank October 31, 1896..	396 40
	<u>\$7,941 48</u>

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
Treasurer.

1896

We certify that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of Cornelius B. Gold, Treasurer, and find them correct.

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON,
JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON,
Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS.

John Crosby Brown	\$10 00
J. B. C. "In Memoriam".....	10 00
J. Adams Bishop.....	1 00
Charles T. Cook.....	25 00
Calvary Baptist Sunday School.....	10 00
Elbridge T. Gerry.....	25 00
The H. B. Claffin Co.....	10 00
Mrs. William E. Dodge.....	10 00
Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr.....	5 00
John J. McCook.....	10 00
Mrs. Alexander Miller.....	10 00
Edward Lauterbach.....	10 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.....	25 00
Miss Harriett P. McHarg.....	55 00
Mrs. Helen L. Deas.....	5 00
Mrs. Stanford White.....	10 00
Mrs. L. C. Sweetser.....	5 00
Francis G. Landon.....	25 00
Henry Keteltas.....	25 00
F. R. Coudert.....	5 00
Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.....	10 00
Spencer Trask.....	10 00
Rev. Morgan Dix.....	10 00
John H. Schiff.....	25 00

J. R. Planten.....	\$10 00
George C. Rand.....	25 00
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.....	10 00
James G. Johnson & Co.....	10 00
William G. Low.....	20 00
R. M. Olyphant.....	10 00
George W. Plunkett.....	10 00
Rev. F. H. Marling.....	2 00
Walter D. Edmonds.....	5 00
Mrs. Paul Tuckerman.....	25 00
Edwin T. Hiscox.....	5 00
C. H. Coster.....	25 00
Mrs. William N. Crane.....	10 00
Charles B. Meyer.....	5 00
Mrs. William Moir.....	20 00
John T. Willets.....	10 00
James J. Goodwin.....	25 00
J. N. A. Griswold.....	10 00
Alice Keteltas.....	25 00
H. Herrman Sternbach & Co.....	10 00
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.....	20 00
William Iselin & Co.....	10 00
James C. Reed.....	10 00
James Rufus Smith.....	10 00
Henry Hun.....	5 00
Mrs. W. H. Macy.....	5 00
Mrs. M. L. Ewen.....	10 00
E. F. Browning.....	10 00
Lawrence E. Sexton.....	10 00

D. H. McAlpin & Co.....	\$25 00
Louis B. McCagg.....	10 00
Mrs. M. E. Zimmerman.....	10 00
Mrs. David Dows.....	10 00
William Colgate.....	25 00
Dr. Benjamin Lord.....	10 00
Mrs. Nicholas Fish.....	5 00
Mrs. William T. Shedd.....	20 00
Mrs. F. Spencer Witherbee.....	15 00
Mrs. A. L. Eastman.....	6 00
Alfred M. Hoyt.....	10 00
Gen. John Cochrane.....	5 00
William Tousey.....	5 00
Mrs. John W. Minturn.....	10 00
Mrs. C. C. Tiffany.....	5 00
William C. Lobenstine.....	20 00
Dr. William T. Lusk.....	5 00
Francis T. Garrettson.....	5 00
Charles T. Root.....	5 00
Mrs. John T. Terry.....	10 00
William Alexander Smith.....	10 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.....	5 00
Charles A. Hoyt.....	10 00
William Oothout.....	10 00
Mrs. John Wagner.....	5 00
Alfred L. Beebe.....	5 00
Dean Sage.....	50 00
George Blumenthal.....	15 00
Samuel Riker.....	10 00

Z. R. Brockway.....	\$10 00
M. Bayard Brown.....	250 00
Stamford Manufacturing Co.....	5 00
John S. Kennedy.....	100 00
Adrian Isefin.....	100 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	5 00
J. H. Righter.....	10 00
Mrs. A. E. Breese.....	5 00
Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel.....	5 00
Mrs. William Curtis Noyes.....	5 00
S. P. Avery, Jr.....	10 00
William Rhinelander Stewart.....	10 00
Mrs. W. H. Osborn.....	10 00
Miss M. D. Van Winkle.....	10 00
Addison Brown.....	5 00
Mrs. Anna C. Alden.....	5 00
F. F. Woodward.....	10 00
Mrs. M. N. Perkins.....	10 00
Egerton L. Winthrop.....	20 00
J. Hampden Robb.....	50 00
Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson.....	10 00
Mrs. Robert M. Maxwell.....	10 00
Mrs. H. V. Parsell.....	10 00
A friend, A.....	1 00
A. S. Peet.....	1 00
Anonymous.....	2 00
Anonymous.....	10 00
Amos R. Eno.....	10 00
Mrs. John J. Cox.....	5 00

E. W. Currier.....	\$5 00
Sarah E. Lester.....	5 00
Anonymous.....	2 00
Rev. E. A. Hoffman.....	10 00
John H. Bloodgood.....	10 00
Robert V. McKim.....	5 00
Henry Holt.....	5 00
Miss G. Kendall.....	10 00
W. P. Letchworth.....	25 00
Pomroy Bros.....	10 00
John Greenough.....	10 00
S. M. Jackson.....	20 00
Dr. A. Jacobi.....	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Goodridge.....	10 00
Philip J. Mosenthal.....	5 00
James M. Halsted.....	10 00
Edmund D. Randolph.....	25 00
Mrs. Titus B. Meigs.....	10 00
St. Michael's Church.....	10 00
John W. Thomson.....	10 00
George A. Clark & Brother.....	10 00
Allan M. North.....	10 00
Thomas G. Shearman.....	10 00
Mrs. William A. Cauldwell.....	25 00
Henry Hildburgh.....	10 00
John T. Lockman.....	10 00
C. H. Dodge.....	25 00
George G. Wheelock.....	10 00
H. C. Schwab.....	10 00

H. J. Hayden.....	\$25 00
Woodbury G. Langdon.....	25 00
W. L. Amerman.....	10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Lynes.....	10 00
Mrs. Henry Draper.....	10 00
A. R. Flower.....	100 00
Henry Villard.....	100 00
Wendell Prime.....	100 00
Anson Phelps Stokes.....	25 00
John B. Ireland.....	10 00
Mrs. E. P. Sanders.....	50 00
"M," '95.....	5 00
Frederick Hornby.....	10 00
Mrs. M. M. Lanier.....	20 00
James Kyle & Sons.....	5 00
Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt.....	10 00
Clarence M. Hyde.....	100 00
Alexander Milne.....	10 00
Charles Allen Munn.....	15 00
W. A. Ross & Brother.....	5 00
Mrs. Anna C. Clinch.....	10 00
Cyrus Peck.....	1 00
James E. Boyd.....	5 00
George E. Chisolm.....	10 00
James Brand.....	10 00
Vermilye & Co.....	10 00
William J. Quinlan, Jr.....	10 00
William Baylis.....	10 00
James H. Benedict.....	10 00

1896

34^a

Dr. Charles McDowell	5 00
E. H. R. Lyman	10 00
Robert L. Maitland	10 00
Edward F. Milliken	10 00
Susan B. Spring	2 00
Mrs. J. F. Dillon	5 00
Mrs. Robert Hoe	10 00
Mason A. Stone	10 00
E. C. Bogert	100 00
J. G. Floyd	10 00
Samuel P. Avery	10 00
B. Beinecke	10 00
Miss M. W. Henderson	5 00
John Simmons Co.	10 00
William E. Dodge	25 00
Schieffelin & Co.	10 00
Miss L. Hanson	10 00
John S. McLean	10 00
Mrs. John Wolfe	10 00
Mrs. C. Cahn	5 00
Robert Jaffray	10 00
Mrs. H. D. Aldrich	10 00
John S. Huyler	10 00
Mrs. Henry Dormitzer	10 00
Thomas H. O'Connor	25 00
Rev. J. Elmendorf	5 00
Christ Church, Oswego	9 00
Rev. Edward T. Hiscox	2 50
Samuel Thorne	10 00

1896

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Miss Ellen Collins.....	\$10 00
Dr. E. B. Foote.....	2 00
Mrs. Scott Foster.....	10 00
M. H. Beers.....	10 00
William Beard.....	25 00
Mrs. Henry G. deForest.....	10 00
E. P. Dutton.....	10 00
A. W. Kelley.....	10 00
Ferris J. Meigs.....	5 00
Mrs. H. C. Stimson.....	5 00
Mrs. Edward C. Moore.....	5 00
Anon.....	2 00
Herbert M. Hyde.....	20 00
Samuel M. Hyde.....	10 00
Henry Heide.....	10 00
H. W. Gennerich.....	3 00
Dr. Thomas F. Cock.....	2 00
Mrs. J. Blair Scribner.....	20 00
Mrs. Abraham A. Van Nest.....	25 00
H. G. Crickmore.....	2 00
J. V. V. B.....	5 00
William H. Taylor.....	10 00
Walter S. Kemeys.....	10 00
P. N. Spofford.....	10 00
James M. Spears.....	10 00
Rev. N. W. Conkling.....	5 00
Phebe Anna Thorne.....	25 00
Henry Talmadge.....	5 00
Middleton & Co.....	10 00

G. L. Rives.....	\$10 00
A. A. Weeks, Esq.....	25 00
John E. Parsons.....	10 00
M. L. Delafield.....	5 00
Miss Campbell.....	10 00
Mrs. G. Schwab.....	10 00
Mrs. N. T. Ayers.....	5 00
J. C. Nicholl.....	10 00
Miss M. W. Miller.....	5 00
Mrs. J. A. Edgar.....	5 00
Frank Dean.....	10 00
Mrs. Isabella Jex.....	5 00
Dorman B. Eaton.....	10 00
Miss L. L. Schuyler.....	10 00
Victor Gerard.....	10 00
Mrs. John H. Jacquelin.....	10 00
Mrs. D. B. Whitlock.....	10 00
First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y.....	2 00
Seth Low.....	10 00
Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth.....	5 00
Thomas H. Bauchle.....	10 00
Rev. W. S. Rainsford.....	10 00
Miss Anna L. Merriam.....	5 00
Rev. John C. Bliss.....	5 00
James McGee, Esq.....	10 00
Robert S. Holt.....	10 00
T. G. Sellow.....	10 00
Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.....	10 00
Rev. R. S. Stoores.....	5 00

1896

James M. Constable.....	\$10 00
H. G. Marquand.....	5 00
Gillis & Geoghegan.....	10 00
C. V. Sidell.....	5 00
Franklin B. Lord.....	10 00
Mrs. Thomas Garner.....	10 00
Charles J. Coulter.....	10 00
Dr. J. McE. Wetmore.....	10 00
Mrs. N. E. Baylies.....	10 00
John I. D. Bristol.....	10 00
R. H. L. Townsend.....	10 00
Herman Behr & Co.....	1 00
Bradey & Smith.....	10 00
Frederick G. Swan.....	5 00
J. L. Dudley.....	10 00
R. Hoe & Co.....	25 00
Mrs. H. F. Hadden.....	5 00
Dodge & Olcott.....	10 00
Michael Brennan.....	10 00
Mrs. Joseph W. Harper.....	10 00
Robbins Little.....	5 00
Lanman & Kemp.....	5 00
Oscar E. Ballin.....	5 00
Dr. W. T. Alexander.....	5 00
Mrs. H. O'Neill.....	10 00
Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen.....	10 00
Mrs. Ed. N. Crosby.....	5 00
W. S. Opdyke.....	5 00
Hon. John Clinton Gray.....	10 00

Henry Openhym & Sons.....	\$ 10 00
Henry Burden, 2d.....	10 00
Morris K. Jesup.....	50 00
Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.....	10 00
Mrs. Joseph Milbank.....	50 00
W. W. Lockwood.....	25 00
W. P. Symonds.....	10 00
Robert W. deForest.....	10 00
James Weir Mason.....	10 00
William Hustace.....	25 00
William F. Cochrane.....	100 00
Frederick E. Hyde.....	50 00
Speyer & Co.....	10 00
A. C. Gurnee.....	10 00
J. H. Alexander.....	10 00
E. S. F. Arnold.....	5 00
Cornelius B. Gold.....	50 00
Lispensard Stewart.....	100 00
William Ives Washburn.....	5 00
D. D. Parmly.....	10 00
A. F. Braidich.....	10 00
George G. Williams.....	20 00
Mrs. Charles Watrous.....	5 00
Samuel D. Babcock.....	10 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.....	25 00
Miss Serena Rhinelanders.....	200 00
First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y.....	27 89
J. Stickney.....	10 00
William Allen Butler.....	25 00

Summerfield M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$ 5 40
From a friend.....	50 00
Miss Penfold.....	10 00
Mrs. W. Wheeler Smith.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,896 79

SPECIAL FUND.

Received in 1895 and 1896 from the following named subscribers in response to an appeal for money to pay off the mortgage debt and alter the building for purposes of the association:

Rev. S. H. Virgin.....	\$2 00
Erasmus D. Garnsey.....	5 00
Rev. John C. Bliss.....	5 00
Rev. E. Walpole Warren.....	10 00
Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman.....	10 00
William Alexander Smith.....	10 00
Cash.....	5 00
C. V. Sidell.....	5 00
John D. Slayback.....	5 00
Rev. C. S. Hårrower.....	2 00
James O. Sheldon.....	5 00
Rev. R. S. Storrs.....	5 00
H. D. Babcock.....	10 00
Seymour Barto & Co.....	10 00
Emerson McMillin.....	10 00
James S. Coleman.....	1 00
Louis Congdon.....	5 00
Isaac A. Hopper.....	1 00
F. P. Freeman.....	5 00
Henry C. Scheel.....	5 00

Frederick T. Sherman.....	\$5 00
G. E. Foster, Esq.....	5 00
Anonymous.....	1 00
Anonymous.....	1 00
Lanman & Kemp.....	5 00
Robert Buttlar.....	5 00
Oscar E. Ballin.....	5 00
Stephen Peabody.....	5 00
Charles D. Kellogg.....	10 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	20 00
J. Stickny.....	100 00
Miss H. L. Bogert.....	25 00
Ambrose K. Ely.....	100 00
W. E. Dodge.....	250 00
Helen C. Butler.....	150 00
Leila R. Ramsdell.....	10 00
Caroline Phelps Stokes.....	50 00
Oliver E. P. Stokes.....	50 00
Rosalie Butler.....	250 00
Rev. Herbert Welch.....	2 00
Samuel D. Babcock.....	50 00
Julius.....	2 00
M. E. Bernheimer.....	10 00
Oscar E. Ballin.....	5 00
Hester Fox.....	2 00
Mrs. A. B. Frank.....	2 00
Larin S. Bernheimer.....	5 00
Mrs. Mayer S. Bernheimer.....	5 00

\$1,246 00

1896

OTHER DONATIONS.

Mrs. W. C. Stokes, reading matter.
Mrs. Greenough, clothing.
Anonymous, by express, clothing.
Mrs. Appel, clothing.
E. St. John Hays, clothing.
Mrs. Lincoln, clothing.
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, reading matter.
Miss S. S. Munroe, women's clothing.
Mrs. J. A. Stinsberg, clothing.
Mrs. Charles H. Knox, clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. Henry Dorwitzer, reading matter.
George C. Holt, clothing.
Mrs. Thomas Allison, clothing.
F. R. Coudert, clothing and reading matter.
Hospital Brooklyn Newspaper Society, reading matter.
I. H. N., reading matter.
Mrs. Jarvis Shade, clothing.
Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, reading matter.
Miss Jaffray, bedding.
W. Senn, clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. Oscar Burdy, clothing.
Donald McLean, shoes.
M. L. Wadleigh, reading matter.
Mrs. R. M. Johnson, reading matter.
Rev. Dr. Howes, clothing.
Miss L. S. Munroe, clothing.
Mrs. Hubbard, clothing.
Anonymous, clothing.
Mrs. J. C. Cady, clothing.

Miss Dentz, reading matter.
 The Needlework Guild, clothing.
 Mrs. G. A. Fuller, clothing.
 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., 1 sewing machine.
 Singer Sewing Machine Co., 1 sewing machine.
 Theo. L. DeVinne & Co., 10,000 circulars.
 Mrs. C. W. Machen, clothing and reading matter.
 New York City "Record" Co., 1 trades' directory.
 Mrs. A. H. Smith, clothing and dishes.
 H. Harman Brown, clothing and reading matter.
 T. D. Robinson, clothing.
 Mrs. James W. Tappin, clothing and reading matter.
 Dr. J. E. Serre, clothing and reading matter.
 Mrs. J. L. Chapman, Church Mission House, reading matter.
 Miss J. Van Winkle, reading matter.
 B. Dreyfuss, clothing.
 Mrs. P. G. Bartlett, clothing.
 Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin, crockery and utensils.
 Mrs. W. B. Weir, clothing.
 Mrs. E. B. Parmelee, clothing and reading matter.
 Reginald Gordon, reading matter.
 Dr. G. M. Hammond, clothing and saw.
 Miss Hannah Clark, clothing.
 MacKey's A. B. C. Guide, one year.
 Bullinger's Monitor Guide, one year.
 Mrs. Morss, reading matter.
 Toch Bros., paints and brushes.
 M. Bergman, reading matter.
 Anonymous, clothing.

Billings, King & Co., paints.
 D. F. Tiemann & Co., paints and lead.
 Sherwin Williams Co., paints.
 Charles B. Meyer, clothing.
 C. C. Kendall, reading matter.
 Edwin D. Hewitt, clothing.
 Andrew C. Zabriskie, clothing and shoes.
 Anonymous, reading matter.
 Edwin Smith & Co., varnish and turpentine.
 A lady, women's clothing.
 A. Wolf, reading matter.
 J. H. Emerson, clothing.
 Mrs. C. W. Wicker, clothing and reading matter.
 Mrs. S. F. Salisbury, reading matter.
 J. Corbit, clothing and shoes.
 Mrs. M. W. Sewall, reading matter.
 Mrs. Dickinson, clothing.
 Hospital Brooklyn Newspaper Society, reading matter.
 Mrs. Alexander Miller, reading matter.
 Mrs. C. Miller, reading matter.
 Mrs. J. F. Dillon, reading matter.
 Henry Dudley, reading matter.
 Mrs. W. C. Noyes, clothing.
 H. A. Crouch, clothing.
 Mrs. M. Rowe, reading matter.
 Miss Chandler, reading matter.
 Mrs. W. S. Opdyke, clothing.
 Henry G. C. Hallock, reading matter.
 Mrs. W. Van Tassell, clothing.

Mrs. Macy, reading matter.
 D. T. Larimore, clothing.
 Mrs. Hadden, clothing.
 Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, reading matter.
 Mrs. M. W. Sewall, reading matter.
 C. W. Loomis, clothing and reading matter.
 The Fibre Conduit Co., reading matter.
 Mrs. R. S. Halsey, reading matter.
 Anonymous, books and reading matter.
 Mrs. J. Moffett, reading matter.
 Mrs. P. G. Bartlett, clothing.
 Mrs. Perry, reading matter.
 Mrs. Jackson, reading matter.
 F. R. Lawrence, clothing.
 Mrs. F. Sturgis, clothing.
 Mrs. William Wilson, reading matter.
 Mrs. Lindley, clothing and shoes.
 Mrs. W. Heroy, reading matter.
 Mrs. Kiliars, clothing.
 W. L. Findley, clothing.
 E. Bennett, crockery, bedstead, etc.
 Mrs. G. Parker, reading matter.
 Mrs. D. D. Merkley, clothing.
 Mrs. L. Joseph, clothing and reading matter.
 A. W. Weir, clothing and reading matter.
 C. J. Gillis, clothing and reading matter.
 T. F. Rowland, clothing.
 Mrs. Theodore Weston, clothing and reading matter.
 L. C. F. Williams, clothing.

1896

Mrs. Boynton, hats and shoes.
 Mrs. J. G. Skinner, magazines.
 Mrs. J. C. Cady, clothing.
 Frederick G. Swan, clothing.
 Mrs. J. L. Dudley, shoes and clothing.
 Mrs. J. H. Emerson, clothing.
 Frederick T. Hill, clothing.
 Mrs. L. C. Warner, reading matter.
 H. Goldschmidt, reading matter.
 Horace Jones, clothing.
 Edward Greene, clothing and shoes.
 J. L. Dudley, reading matter.
 Miss Conklin, clothing.
 Miss A. Salisbury, reading matter.
 Miss Kendall, reading matter.
 A. B. Sands, crockery, furniture, etc.
 Mrs. A. B. Macdonald, reading matter.
 C. C. Smith, clothing.
 Mrs. H. Sands, preserves and reading matter.
 Mrs. Chapman, reading matter.
 Mrs. G. C. W. Lowrey, reading matter.
 Mrs. J. Ritter, reading matter.
 Dr. Jelliffe, clothing.
 Miss C. J. Howells, reading matter.
 Mrs. Sands, crockery, comfortables, etc.
 Mrs. Berry, reading matter.
 Mrs. Perry, reading matter.
 Rev. Dr. Howes, clothing.
 Mrs. Laufer, reading matter.

M. Bergman, reading matter.

Mrs. C. Lichtenstein, reading matter.

Charles A. Dards, clothing.

S. G. Emerson, clothing.

Mrs. Froment, reading matter.

Mrs. J. A. Merrill, reading matter.

Miss Fuller, reading matter.

Lambert, clothing and reading matter.

1896

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 five hundred dollars shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of one hundred dollars 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 co-operating 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 workhouse in the county of New York, and in their discretion, to receive and take into the said workhouse 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 almshouse 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 workhouse, 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

1896

the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said workhouse, 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 workhouse, 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 action aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof. Provided, that no such examination or 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

* See section 24.

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.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

STATE OF NEW YORK,

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 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.

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 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 of 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 employ-

ment 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 them.

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.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The Prison Association of New York, in accordance with the law, offers its fifty-second annual report to the Legislature. During the year just past it has carried on all the features of its ordinary work as required by the law. The reports of its various departments will give some idea of the extent and variety of the work it has done. Its protest against the operation of the twenty-ninth article of the new Constitution was unavailing. The record of its effort in that direction is to be found in last year's report, and the condition of the prisoners at present, several thousand of them, living in enforced idleness, is sufficient reason, why much interest has been displayed in its effort to re-amend the Constitution. The argument as to the necessity of prison labor has already been made. It has been made over and over again by the Prison Association, who has on the other hand protested against contract labor in any form that would take the responsibility and discipline out of the hands of prison officials and place it with those who pay the wages for the prisoner's work.

The Prison Association recommends a return to the conditions existing under the old prison law (the so-called Fassett law), and pending a reform to the old law that prison schools and military discipline be introduced in the penal establishments.

For several years past the association has given considerable attention and discussion to methods whereby the vagrants and drunkards of the State could be cured by the application of scientific and reformatory principles. The workhouses have proved entirely inadequate for their treatment. There has been no scheme of training, no recognition

of the fact of diseased will or morbid mental condition. There has been no serious training whereby members of the class named could be put in a condition to earn their own livelihood. There has been a wretched system of short sentences — men often being sent up to the workhouse ten times in a single year, each time involving the expense of trial, transportation, etc. Each member remains in the workhouse a few days and is again turned loose upon the community to become a further trouble and expense. There is no system of labor at the workhouse, nor is there likely to be any, beyond that which is required for the simple needs of the institution itself. Even this is reluctantly done, and those who do it consider they are conferring a favor on the county, for which they are to be rewarded by extra privileges. There is not a country in Europe that does not more systematically care for its vagrants, and demand more from them in the way of labor. The Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association has visited during the past two years the labor settlements of Holland. His report will be found elsewhere and it seems to be worth consideration whether a similar scheme could not be introduced to advantage in this country.

It will be seen by the reports of the various county committees, and the inspections made by the corresponding secretary and officers of the association, that the county jails remain very much as they were last year, with the exception that there have been many improvements in jail buildings, and in one or two cases systematic labor has been introduced with the effect of reducing the jail population.

LIBRARY.

The library of the association has grown by the addition of several hundred titles; when it has received all the books ordered for it, it will be the largest library in the world on penological and criminolo-

logical subjects. It is entirely a free library, open at all times for consultation to those who, for any reason, are making a special study of penology. A list of the books added during the last two years will be found appended hereto.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

In its work for discharged prisoners, the association has carried out its policy as announced repeatedly in former reports; namely, that it was best for the discharged prisoner and for the public that he be merged as rapidly as possible in the ordinary courses and conditions of outside life. The society deplors the existence of a separate class known as discharged prisoners or discharged convicts. Its effort is to obliterate that class, and this manifestly can not be done by the establishment of homes for convicts where every man who goes in or out is recognized as a prison bird; where he has no hope of forgetting, or that others will forget the stigma of incarceration. There must be, however, a recognition of the need of some one or two small places in great cities where a discharged prisoner in temporary need may find shelter, or perchance some temporary employment, until better opportunities present themselves to him outside. There is very little hope for the reformation of a man who does not wish to forget that he has been in prison, and have others forget it; the cultivation of a class who do not wish to forget the shame of their prison life, and who are willing to trade and live upon it, is a menace to society.

BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Not without considerable effort, the Prison Association succeeded last year in securing the passage of a law requiring that the Bertillon system for the identification of criminals should be put in use

throughout the State. The law was passed with the full co-operation of the police authorities of New York city, and the superintendent of prisons, and became a law. It is most gratifying to know that the provisions of this law have been most efficiently carried out, and that its speedy adoption is anticipated in all the States of the Union, it having been adopted in several already.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

The office of the Prison Association remains as heretofore the reporting office of the State reformatory for men paroled in New York and Brooklyn. Its records continue to confirm the figures as to reformations that are given in the reports of the institution itself.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEES.

The society points with pleasure and with pride to the work of its co-operative committees in the various counties; they have done much to purify and improve the jails and other penal institutions in their respective localities. They have kept the office informed of any movements likely to affect the interests of the society, and given their support to measures likely to promote penal reform. These committees consist of influential men and women who have given much time to their work, and who have earned public gratitude by such service.

FOREIGN AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The association has kept itself in touch with all the movements for prison reform throughout the world. Its president attended the last International Penitentiary Congress held in Paris, a report of which has been issued by the United States government. Frequent reports and letters have been received from its corresponding members in all parts of the civilized world; these of themselves form a valuable contribution to the science of penology.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY ON PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN HOLLAND.

*To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association
of New York:*

My Dear Sir.—The executive committee was kind enough in its April meeting, 1896, to grant me leave of absence to study the penal and reformatory systems of Holland. I at once wrote to our correspondents in Holland, stating the object of my proposed visit there, and received from Prof. Pols, of Utrecht, Vice-President of the International Penitentiary Commission, and from Dr. Gockinga, of Leewarden, the following letters, and which were the basis of my movements in Holland while studying its system for the treatment of vagrants, drunkards and criminals.

LEUWARDEN, *May 2, 1896.*

My Dear Sir.—In answer to your letter of April 15th, I have the honor of giving you the following information. I am not absolutely certain what you mean by "Pauper Colonies," but I believe the following will give you the information you desire:

Reformatories for boys are established at Doetinchem-on-the Kruisberg, (Director, Mr. J. A. Steenmeyer); at Alkmaar (Director, Mr. Th. J. Meenes) and at Avereest (Director, Mr. N. van Eek). For girls, at Montfoort (Directress, Mrs. C. E. Meywert). Here can be confined, first, on order of the civil judge, children under 10 years because of misdemeanor, punishable with prison, or because of mendicity or vagrancy, until their eighteenth year; second, on order of the penal judge, children under 16 years of age may be confined for similar offenses, on condition they have not acted with discernment; otherwise, they are sentenced to the common prisons until they are 18 years of age. In these institutions they are taught the simple branches of education, and are also instructed in trades and religion.

State workhouses for men are established at Veenhuisen (Director, Mr. H. J. G. Modderman), and at Hoorn (Director, Mr. H. Koen); for women, at Oeystgeest, near Leiden (Director, Mr. B. J. Beek). Here are confined those who are sentenced for mendicity and vagrancy, from three months to three years, and for the third recidivous offense for public drunkenness for at most one year. The inmates are obliged to do some designated labor, and are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The population of the above-mentioned houses during the past year was as follows:

Doetinchem, 200; Alkmaar, 200; Avereest, 100; Montfoort, 80; Veenhuisen, 3,000; Hoorn, 550, and Oeggstgeest, 130.

The philanthropic institutions are as follows: The Society of Beneficence (Maatschappij van Weldadigheid), with his three free colonies, Frederiksoord, Wilhemsoord and Wilhelminasoord. Families are placed in these institutions, under suitable discipline, for agricultural employment. More than 1,700 colonists are employed in these colonies. The director is Mr. J. C. vander Have at Frederiksoord.

The Dutch Mettray at Ryssel, near Zutphen. On this agricultural colony are placed indigent and neglected boys above the age of 10 years, of Protestant religion. They are instructed in agricultural pursuits, gardening and trading, in order to be able to provide for their own maintenance. In this colony there are about 150 pupils.

In visiting and inspecting the above-mentioned institution, it would be best and easiest for you to take them in the following rotation: Leiden, Alkmaar, Hoorn, Montfoort, Doetinchem, Zutphen, Veenhuisen, Avereest and Frederiksoord. When you have visited the last-named institution, I beg you to come to Leuwarden where you

can see the great prison, and where I can also have the pleasure of making your acquaintance.

Last, but not least, I desire to extend to you my thanks for sending me the important works, especially the Report of the Prison Association of New York, and the year books of the New York State Reformatory.

With the greatest respect, I am, my dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. GOCKINGA,

Leeuwarden, Zaailand, 100A.

To these were added official letters from our Department of State at Washington, and from Mr. Van der Aa of the Department of Justice of Holland, giving me free access to all the prisons and reform institutions of the kingdom. Also the following from Professor Pols of Utrecht, Vice-President of the International Penitentiary Commission:

UTRECHT, HOLLAND, *May 11, 1896.*

Dear Sir.—I received your favor of April, 1896, but preferred to delay my answer for a few days, not knowing the date of your departure for England. I was much pleased with your kind remembrance of our acquaintance, and will be still more so if you will call on me freely for any information you may require, either by writing or paying me a visit, when you pass through Utrecht. There is much concerning our labor establishments which is much easier to explain orally than by writing. So far as I can judge, our institutions as to organization and management deserve the praise and commendation they generally receive from foreign visitors; yet, it is pretty generally admitted in Holland that their workings are not satisfactory — thanks to the state of the law, or rather the application thereof; so, perhaps, a short sketch of our law on the subject will not be superfluous.

Our public labor establishments have been thoroughly reconstructed since 1886, when our new Penal Code was introduced. Previous to that time, the fact of being kept in such an institution was not considered a penalty, but as a measure of police prevention that made these establishments pauper and not penal institutions. According to the new code they are strictly penal, being confined in one of them a penalty in the strict sense of the word, and an accessory punishment to be joined to a principal penalty of detention, at the discretion of the judge and only for able-bodied individuals (persons able to work), as the Code says, who prefer idleness and a disorderly life to honest labor. Incarceration in these institutions can not be for less than three months, nor exceed a period of three years. (Article 32 of the Code.)

Sentence may be pronounced by the judge as follows: First. To convicted able-bodied mendicants and vagrants for a term not to exceed three years. (Act 434.) Second. For the third or more convictions of able-bodied individuals for drunkenness on the public highways for a term not exceeding one year. (Act 453.) But it soon became impossible to adhere to the strict letter of the law, as a very large portion of the inmates were shown to have been convicted of pauperism, unable to take care of themselves, who have no other refuge save in these institutions, and who openly commit offenses with the sole view of returning to these establishments as soon as possible, after they have been liberated.

We really have five labor institutions; one for females, only, at Leiden — or more properly at Oestgeest, a few minutes walk from Lieden. It contained on the 31st day of December, 1894, only 6 drunkards and 132 mendicant vagrants.

The other four institutions are for males only. Three of them are in the same locality and under the same general direction. Estab-

lishments No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 are at Veenhuisen, a locality in one of our eastern provinces (Drenthe), and is reached from the railway station at Assen, the chief place in the province. These are only for mendicants and vagrants, and the labor is partly rural and partly industrial. The remaining establishment is at Hoorn, a town of North Holland, and was formerly one of our largest houses of correction. It was reconstructed to keep, first, males convicted for drunkenness; second, the men of Veenhuisen who by continued bad conduct and indifference to the common means of discipline are sent to Hoorn. That is more severely kept, and less agreeable. But, as there are not many such individuals (at the date above mentioned only 9 in 159 drunkards), while there is want of room at Veenhuisen, it now serves also to relieve the establishment from over-population. At the date above mentioned the four establishments together contained 3,631 mendicants and vagrants and 159 drunkards.

The best order in which to visit these institutions would be first to visit Veenhuisen, that being the principal and most interesting establishment. The establishment there, moreover, has the advantage of having in Mr. Modderman a superior director and a kind guide, who, as I am informed, speaks English and French. Then you might go to Hoorn, via Amsterdam, and then to Leiden.

Though you would probably find no difficulty in being admitted, it is much better to be provided with an official prison pass and a letter of introduction from our minister of justice. You will easily get this through the intervention of the American Legation at the Hague. This would be the best and easiest method of getting it. But, if you do not wish to use those means, you will have only to write me and I will write to the minister, or give you a letter of introduction to the chief of the prison administration.

1896

If you want some more information, either concerning the labor institutions or other things you may wish to see while in Holland, notify me and I will be most happy to comply with your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. POLS.

Under these valuable documents I begun in the latter part of June a study of the Dutch system, from which I believe we can learn much in shaping legislation for the care of misdemeanants and criminals in our own country.

To anyone who studies the system of charities and corrections in Holland intelligently, two things must be apparent: First, the co-operative features between the voluntary and governmental system, and second, the way in which the institutions are being brought into one general scheme for the repression of vagrancy and the suppression of crime. One could not study the penal system of Holland with intelligent understanding without also knowing something of the voluntary system of relief by which paupers and vagrants have been so helped as to prevent their becoming charges to the State. It is well, therefore, in looking over this entire matter, that we should not begin with a view of the system of the work so efficiently done by the *Maatschappij tot Nut Van't Algemeen*, of which the following is but an imperfect account.

The credit of founding this society with its formidable name may be attributed to General Vandenbosch, who, having retired from active military service in 1817 set himself to work to solve the problem of vagrancy in the country in which he had gained so much distinction as a military man. His scheme was simply to find work for pauper laborers on waste lands in the province of Friesland, under such surveillance and with such help as would afford the protection

and give the encouragement necessary to a feeble-hearted people who had hitherto been unable to sustain themselves in ordinary industries. His motive can be better understood, perhaps, by a quotation from an official report made to England by Sir James McNeill, in 1853, in which he says:

"He appears to have set out from the position that if the savage man, without having instruction, implements, habitation or capital provided for him, could make the earth yield him the means of living, much more would the indigent classes of civilized men, provided with all these advantages, be able to maintain themselves by tilling the soil. He thence inferred that able-bodied, indigent persons of good character could be made self-sustaining by employing them to reclaim waste land, provided funds could be obtained to purchase the waste land and to maintain the families upon it until it became productive. He believed that by occupation in agricultural labor, under the training and discipline of a well-regulated establishment, the moral character and the habits of that class of persons might be greatly improved, and that they would give employment to industry in supplying their wants, instead of being, as they then were, a burden upon the community."

Perhaps no better idea of the organization of this most important society can be obtained than by making an abstract from its charter and its by-laws. The following paragraphs embody the essential features:

CHAPTER I.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS AND WORKINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The object of the society is to promote human happiness according to the principles of the Christian religion. With this end, it endeavors to promote the educational and social condition of the people through

1896

the influence of education, purifying by social ideas the increase of the laboring power, and to set forth higher views of life and higher possibilities of the working men.

Art. 2. The society carries forward its work independently of any religious or political party.

Art. 3. The society, so far as possible, works through existing organizations.

Art. 5. (Members.) There are four kinds of members: Ordinary members, working members, contributing members and honorary members in the department. They are balloted for by the departments, and any person may become a member of the society by the payment of 5 florins and 25 cents (equivalent to \$2.10 per year).

No one can be excluded for religious or political reasons.

Members have equal responsibilities and privileges of the society by paying a contribution according to the regulations of the department.

Other associations who agree with the object of the society, who may declare themselves, may become members of the body.

Art. 7. Honorary members having the same rights as other members may be elected from those who have shown an extraordinary interest in the society, and who may or may not have paid the contribution.

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENTS.

Eight members are necessary to form a department.

Departments are not necessarily within the kingdom of Holland and are called after the town or city for which they are for; or, several towns together may form a department, agreeing on some special place as headquarters, after declaration of the members that they will obey the laws of the society.

Departments make their own rules, which must be approved by headquarters; and all such rules must be filed in the archives of the society.

The society is never responsible for debts incurred by the departments.

If a department is dissolved, its members regulate the disposition of its funds, if the same is done within six months, otherwise they become the property of the society.

No department can be dissolved so long as eight members are opposed to such dissolution.

Departments have a right to be represented in the general meetings of the society.

Each department makes a report annually, on or before June 1st of its condition and membership.

The department is responsible for its contributions, according to the general scheme. If it fails to meet these it is charged at the rate of 1 florin and 6 cents (64 cents), as many times as it has ten members. This sum is added to what the department has to pay on the following year; practically it is interest on the amount that was due and was not paid.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL MEETING AND CONDITIONS.

The powers of the society are exercised by a general assembly of delegates of various departments.

This assembly holds its meeting at Amsterdam Wednesday after Whitsuntide, and as many days as necessary.

Notices are sent from the headquarters to the different departments one month in advance of the general assembly, giving a list of the subjects to be discussed.

Each department elects delegates to the general assembly, not more than two in number, with substitutes. The expenses of these delegates are paid, unless the delegate member is one of the committees of the assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

The chairman is elected by the headquarters or central body of the society.

Very well-defined rules of order are observed in the deliberations.

Departments unable to send delegates may make propositions in writing, which are considered with the approbation of the chairman and committees.

Even such details as the assignment of seats in the general assembly is regulated in the by-laws.

Each department has a right to a certain number of votes, according to its membership, as follows: 8 or less members, 1 vote; 9 to 25 members, 2 votes; 26 to 50, 3 votes; 51 to 75, 4 votes; 76 to 100, 5 votes; 101 to 150, 6 votes; 151 to 200, 7 votes; 201 to 300, 8 votes; 301 to 400, 9 votes; 401 to 600, 10 votes.

Every 200 members above this gives a right to one vote more.

The general assembly may sometimes add substitutes to its departments.

Meetings may be called from time to time by headquarters or general department.

There must be one month's notice of such a meeting, the objects must be mentioned and exclusively taken into consideration.

The general assembly appoints its own committees, as a rule, by ballot.

The members of committees appointed for executive service have a right to claim travelling expenses. This is an abstract of chapter 41, which is a most important one, as it relates to committees having executive functions.

Seven members residing in seven departments are elected as an auditing committee. It fixes also the yearly appropriations of funds for work.

It submits a budget to the general assembly.

This committee may also appoint committees for members of "headquarters."

This committee has a voice in employing and discharging a general secretary. Its membership lasts five consecutive years; at the end of three years one membership expires; at the end of two years two memberships expire and one each year thereafter.

Outgoing members can not be re-elected.

CHAPTER V.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters consists of twelve members of the society who look after the maintenance of the society's by-laws, and the executive of the resolutions of the general assembly. Its functions are generally exercised through the general secretary.

The headquarters are at Amsterdam, and the general secretary must live in that city or suburb.

The chairman of the society is chosen out of the members who live in Amsterdam.

The members of the committee outside of Amsterdam may claim expenses.

Vacancies are filled by a nominating committee, chosen at headquarters.

1896

The nominating committee may be called together at any time, providing the number of committees at headquarters has fallen below ten.

The list of nominations are sent to the department from which the nominees come, for the approval of the departments.

In the choice of members at headquarters, when there is no majority (deadlock), the member is chosen by lot.

The business headquarters regulates its labors by rules of its own, which must be approved by the committees of the general assembly

The principal work at headquarters is as follows:

First. To make the yearly estimates as to income and expenses.

Second. Administration of the finances, the general secretary being in charge of the daily administration of same.

Third. Preparation of programmes for the general assembly.

Fourth. Preparation of the yearly report of the society.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The general secretary of the society is elected by the departments from three candidates named by the headquarters.

His labors are regulated by headquarters, he taking part with an advisory vote.

He gives bonds of an amount to be approved by headquarters.

His salary is fixed by the general assembly.

He may be suspended or discharged from his position by headquarters, after preliminary consultation, by the committee of seven, named heretofore.

He is empowered to employ assistants, who are elected by headquarters, on his nomination, their remuneration being regulated according to the kind and quality of their labors.

CHAPTER VI.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FINANCES.

The funds of the society can only be invested in the certificates of the national debt, bonds of national debt, bonds of provinces, cities and banks for mortgages.

In addition to the allowance existing, current expenses are provided for, 1 florin and 6 cents (64 cents) for every member in addition to the sum already paid as an annual subscription.

Headquarters sends, before the end of each year, estimates for the needs of the year to come. This scheme of appropriation is sent to the committee of seven who fixes the appropriation by the majority of votes.

Headquarters is represented by two members, as well as by the general secretary in deciding the vote.

CHAPTER VII.

EXTRAORDINARY CASES.

Headquarters may deal with the failure on the part of departments to comply with the general rules of the society. It has a large discretion, and all departments have a right to appeal to the general assembly.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Every ten years the Constitution of the society is revised by a committee of nine members, of which three are elected at headquarters of its own members, and six by as many departments from their own members.

One of the headquarter's members must be chairman, and the general secretary is added to the committee for an advisory vote.

The departments have a right to send any propositions for changes in the Constitution, and the committee is obliged to give them every consideration.

Propositions laid before this committee, may be, where a vote can not be arrived at, referred to the general assembly.

Provision is made in the most careful way so that every member and every department may be properly informed of any proposed change in the Constitution.

A great object lesson has grown out of the important documents quoted, and of the general Dutch system as I saw it in a visit to the colonies of Fredericksoord and Williamsoord in the early part of July last. Here I found a colony covering a tract of very nearly 3,000 acres under one director, with several subordinates, and a population of more than 2,000 people living on small farms which have been furnished them on conditions which made them debtors to the great society I have named, but with an indebtedness that was in no way burdensome and which could be paid by ordinary industry and frugality. I found here a great outlet for the charitable instinct of Holland, which feels that the shiftless and incapable class must be cared for and helped for a time. The farms are small, the farmhouses plain and simple, the rules governing the institution very strictly enforced, but not very many; and there is a large opportunity for growing out of institutional surveillance into a freer atmosphere of independence. Here was a group of three colonies under one director, within one mile of the town of Steenwyk, not entirely self-supporting, but carried on at a very maximum expense, and every beneficiary doing his utmost to provide for the necessary cost. I spent many hours with the director, and was confirmed in the belief that I had already formed, and which had been strengthened by the opinion of penologists in Holland, that no advantage was to be attained in the way of making an entirely self-supporting class of the vagrants. They were, however, removed from public view and put under circumstances whereby they were obliged to do all that

they could do for their own support and for the welfare of the body politic. The institutions which I have named were wonderfully self-sustained, making their own supplies and teaching trades in some fifteen handicrafts. These were of the simplest kind, wicker-baskets, shoemaking, blacksmithing, etc. The adult beneficiaries did not furnish all the teachers, but many of whom were hired, and all of the hired instructors I saw were of the best to be found in their several trades. The hopeful sign was not in the reformation of the adults in these colonies who had already proved their incapacity by becoming beneficiaries, but in the rising generation of children of those who have the paternal of the whole institution, and there learning trades or study in a most admirably equipped agricultural school—or learning to till the land under the best known local methods. Many of the youths that I saw there, if they had grown up in the environment from which their parents came would be utterly worthless to the State and to themselves. As it is, there is a demand for the laborers and artisans who have been taught at these institutions, and there is little fear that any considerable number of them will ever return to these institutions as beneficiaries. It is here, as elsewhere, the hope of reformatory institutions is in the second generation.

I have spoken at some length of this admirable volunteer society, because it has a distinct relation to the penal system of the country, from the fact that through its operations a very large class is withdrawn from the care of the State, and put under conditions whereby it must take care of itself, and furnish a quota of respectable citizens in the generation to come. It is worthy of remark that many of the families who go to these colonies grow out of the dependent to the independent class, pay up the debt to the society, become practically owners of their own farms and self-respecting and self-sup-

porting citizens. This, however, is rarely attained until the work of the children has begun to be productive in the shops and on the land.

Of course, only the most deserving of the vagrant class, those with families and those likely to improve by an opportunity to work on the land are sent to these colonies near Steenwyk. There is another place for hardened vagrants and drunkards that must be provided for. At this point in the system, for really it is a system, the great colonies of Onnershous for young vagrants and Veenhuizen comes into view.

VEENHUIZEN.

I can not speak too highly of the efforts of that most intelligent and far-seeing man, Mr. Modderman, who is the director of this admirable establishment. Here, in a part of Holland where the land has been for ages known to be very poor, lying close to the level of the canals, a large tract of 3,000 acres has been purchased by the State, and I found 2,500 able-bodied pauper vagrants earning their living, learning trades and making supplies for the other penal and correctional institutions of Holland, as well as cultivating the land and producing all the vegetables that were necessary for their own consumption. In this institution the iron work for the new prison at Alkmaar. The forgers were at work in the great smithies, the looms were busy weaving coarse blankets and coarse linen for prison garments for the prisoners at Leewarden, Steenwyk, Alkmaar. Shoes were being made for the various prisons, and in fact this was the manufacturing center for supplies for the penal establishments. A great rural community governed by the simplest laws under the personal influence of a really great man, carrying forward a work which moves 2,500 Hollanders from a dangerous class and made self-supporting and self-respecting citizens of them. Every man

sentenced there was sentenced for a term of not less than three years, but a system of pardons in vogue, most practically created made the sentence an indeterminate sentence so a man who acquired the habit of labor could, by application to the Queen, on the approbation of a local management, and through the cabinet, obtain his pardon and be released after a much shorter period. If, on the other hand, he proved himself incapable, unwilling to work and persistent in his old habits, a provision was made for his transfer to Hoorn, or to a more severe prison elsewhere.

Victims of the drink habit, and other incorrigibles, unable to control it, and not likely to be controlled by the discipline at Veenhuizen, were sent at once to the prison for drunkards at Hoorn. This colony at Veenhuizen is very nearly self-supporting with its 2,500 inmates; it has rarely ever cost the State, even when considerable improvements were in progress, more than \$50,000 a year. The living is of the simplest, there is a busy life, wholesome occupation and a fair amount of recreation, and there is to be found in none of the buildings the appearance of the ordinary State prison. In the old structure, which was built around a court, there is no appearance of a prison whatever. The door opens into the courtyard, which is entered by a great gate. There is a conspicuous absence of guards in uniform, and the appearance is rather a workhouse than a prison. In view of the fact of the similar class in this country, much larger than exists in Holland, we may well learn a lesson from the development and management of the establishment at Veenhuizen. It is fair to say, however, that although there are no walls around this colony, a military detachment of sixty-five men, who do sentry duty at night, thus relieving the officers of the establishment and preventing the escape of its inmates. If men do escape they are generally returned, and either

must serve out the maximum term of their sentence or be sent to a severer prison, according to the judgment of the authorities. Not an article that is made at Veenhuizen can be sold, nor could I procure one of the rough yokes for carrying water, which I wished to bring home as a curiosity, without an order from the State department. Orders are filled for all the institutions in Holland, which was in charge of the general directorate of prisons. An evidence of the establishment at Veenhuizen is to be found in the new building, a scheme by which not more than fifty persons are housed in the same direction in the same general condition. Here, as elsewhere, I found the prisoners divided into groups, no great corridors, no promiscuous intercourse and a proper classification according to the condition and prospects of the prisoner, his temperament and his needs. The only prevailing idea at Veenhuizen seemed to be, first, how can we make this man support himself while here; second, how can we make him support himself in such a way as will best fit him to be a decent citizen when he goes away from here. I have never been in a reformatory or prison in which the institutional atmosphere was so lacking as at Veenhuizen, where so large views as to the reformation of men seemed to be taken, and where there seemed to be greater efficiency in the details of management. I must unhesitatingly commend it as a model by which our farm colonies in New York State shall be established, and if they are established on the model of Veenhuizen, with the same absence of political interference as exists there, they are likely to be equally successful and be models for the whole country.

HOORN.

After Veenhuizen, I visited at a somewhat later date the prison for drunkards at Hoorn. I found there a much older

class of men, many who had been at Veenhuizen, incorrigible vagrants and misdemeanants, victims of the drink habit. This was a large congregate prison in one of the most curious old towns in Holland. It has some four hundred prisoners. The Governor, a man of great intelligence, took me through the prison, together with the chairman of the College of Directors. I found the men all engaged at work at simple trades, and that the contract system was in vogue. The principal industries were the manufacture of tin toys and of the straw coverings that are made for packing wine and beer bottles. These are simple industries and did not interfere with any considerable industry in Holland, although complaint has been made by the labor people as to both these industries. There is no medical treatment for these confirmed ipsomaniacs, but so near as I could ascertain from the Governor and officers they are regarded as incorrigible and habitual criminals, if released likely to come back again, many of them looking upon this prison as a sort of "Harbor of Refuge" for the rest of their lives. The living was simple, but excellent, cleanliness beyond question, and I have rarely seen a healthier or better contented set of old men than I saw in the prison at Hoorn. I talked with many of them; they had made a failure of life, they had been at Veenhuizen, they had been established and re-established in business and family relation, and finally had given the whole thing up and resigned themselves to the care of the State as incapable of taking care of themselves.

ALKMAAR.

I visited the prison at Alkmaar, which is a prison for young toughs, a sort of cross between the Burnham Industrial Farm and the State Reformatory at Elmira—something like, perhaps, our Western House of Refuge, not so large an institution and not so well con-

1875

ducted, still a good, clean wholesome prison where boys who are already in, or likely to get into the criminal class, are taken for education and treatment. I was at something of a disadvantage at this prison, from the fact that the director neither spoke French, German or English, and I did not speak Dutch. No interpreter was to be found, and yet we went for two hours through the prison, visiting the cells, inspecting the various departments, examining the qualities of the industries, conversing in sign language, and I came away from the institution having learned all I desired to learn of its rules and general conduct. The boys who graduate from this prison are sent either to their parents, or places are found for them to work, and but very few of them reappear again in the penal establishments of Holland. A good many of them go to sea, but a far greater number go on to farms and into the manufactories.

LEYDEN.

I visited the women's prison at Leyden, where I found about three hundred women well cared for, living in very simple fashion, making garments and knitting stockings for the prisons in the various parts of Holland. The warden is Mr. Beek, a retired military man. His treatment is firm but humane and entirely belies the baserief above the prison entrance which represents Justice holding in her outstretched hand a very realistic cat o' nine tails, which she is about to apply to the backs of female prisoners who are crouching before her. It seems a good place for the cat o' nine tails, as evidently such a thing is never used in the prison.

LEUWARDEN.

The two great State prisons of Holland are at Leuwarden and Haarlem. I did not thoroughly inspect the prison at Haarlem, which is only remarkable for being a circular prison, one of half a dozen in

the world. The construction of the prison is the only peculiarity, the discipline being much of the same general scheme as that at Haarlem, which I inspected with Judge Gockinga, and which I found in construction one of the most admirable prisons I have ever seen. The prison was constructed for seven hundred persons, but at the time of my visit it had but 150. Of this number 16 were life prisoners.

These life prisoners are kept entirely isolated, and here is the perfection, as far as I have ever seen of imprisonment for life. There is absolutely no communication with the outside world, except under very rare conditions, such conditions as are demanded rather for the welfare of the outside friends of the prisoner than for the prisoner himself. There is no association with other prisoners, the restrictions as to visitors are of the most severe character, and the conditions under which a pardon may be obtained are so complex and require so much careful research that practically a pardon is impossible, unless a crying injustice to the prisoner has been discovered. There is ample opportunity for exercise. Life prisoners associate only with life prisoners. The industries in which they engage are industries belonging to their own department alone. There is a good library, excellent spiritual instruction, clean comfortable quarters, and the life prisoner here is practically dead to the world, outside the few hundred square feet of the prison enclosure. The prison is entirely a model prison in construction, principles of management and discipline. This is but an imperfect sketch of the Dutch prison system—in which there is much to be learned—especially in the matter of discipline, economy and the entire absence of political interference.

1896

Jail Inspections.

ALBANY COUNTY.

This jail has been for many years notoriously in a bad condition. Some time ago twenty-six United States prisoners were transferred to another jail on account of the insufficient food and unsanitary condition which prevailed. It is an old-fashioned jail with eighty cells, 7x5x7½. Each cell contains an iron bed with canvas hammock. There is complete separation of young and old, and of male and female departments. There are no persons sentenced to this jail, only those awaiting trial or transportation to other institutions. On the day inspection was made there were fifty-three prisoners, four women and seven boys inclusive. All the plumbing was in good order, and no smell from the jail proper was noticed. A hospital room and a padded cell for insane complete the arrangements for receiving the men. I must say that every room was very clean and that the bad reputation of the jail was not sustained. The sheriff here receives a stipulated salary, and articles needed for the jail are furnished by a commission.

BROOME COUNTY.

Jail situated at Binghamton. The condition of this jail is certainly excellent. Through the efforts of the Prison Association in arousing public sentiment to the fact that the old county jail was a disgrace, a new one was built, and is now one of the best in the State. It is well kept, and an interest is being taken in it by the Commission of the Prison Association in that county. The average number of prisoners

throughout the year is twenty-five. The county pays \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. They have no labor in the jail. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the W. C. T. U. A good jail library is one of the features of this jail.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Jail situated at Norwich. This is one of the oldest jails in the State. The supervisors of the county realize this and intend to build a new jail. The present one is in very bad condition, which is acknowledged by every one residing in the county. The average number of prisoners throughout the year is fifteen. The county pays \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There is not entirely adequate separate separation of young and old offenders. There have been two escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Free Methodists.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Jail situated at Plattsburgh. Average number of prisoners throughout the year, 115. The jail is in very good condition; clean and well kept. The county pays for board of prisoners, \$4.20 per week. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There is adequate separation of young and old offenders. There have been two escapes during the past year, each were accomplished in the same manner as the escape from White Plains, Westchester county, a short time previous by sawing through an iron bar of one of the jail windows. Religious services are held in the jail every week.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Jail situated at Elmira. The jail here is in fairly good condition. The average number of prisoners throughout the year is thirty-three. The county pays \$3 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no labor whatever in the jail. There is entirely adequate separation of young and old offenders, and of the sexes. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services have been discontinued on account of the lack of interest expressed by the prisoners.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Jail situated at Cortland. The general condition of the county jail is fairly good. Number of prisoners, four. County pays for board of prisoners, \$2.80 per week. There is no systematic labor. There is adequate separation of young and old offenders and of the sexes. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Volunteer Salvation Army. The average length of sentence in the jail is ten days.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Jail at Poughkeepsie. This is one of the oldest and worst jails in the State. It is not fit to put a human being in; in fact not fit for a dog or a horse. The windows are very small and covered with bars, round bars, strap iron bars and netting, and is so dark in broad daylight that a light must be had to see anything in a cell, although the door is opposite a window. It is not clean, but fairly well ventilated. There are twenty-four cells 7x4x7, and two rooms 14x16x8. There were forty-four prisoners. The county pays \$3.50 per week for board.

The sooner Dutchess county gets rid of this old and horrible jail the better it will be for the community.

The following is from a Dutchess county paper:

UGLY RUMORS, THESE.

Prisoners Sent to Jail Allowed Their Freedom and the County Pays the Board - Chance for Investigation.

Many ugly rumors regarding the doings in the sheriff's office have been going the rounds of late. One is that a man was sent here to jail from Fishkill. In the first place, he was treated like a dog before he left for this city, and a Fishkill officer brought him here to get mileage. This, it is said, is done frequently, in order that the officers of the law in Fishkill may have a little spending money, and intimations of it have several times appeared in the Eagle's Fishkill correspondence. The man was brought to jail here, having been sentenced for a term of thirty days, but strange to say, was on the street twenty days before his time expired, and made application for admission to the almshouse. Now the question that the people are asking themselves, "How did he get out, and is the county paying for that twenty days' board?" Here is a chance for investigation, and if the rumors are true, the people are entitled to know about it, and if they are not true, the sheriff is entitled to a little consideration. Another thing has attracted the attention of certain persons. A man named William Bennett was arrested for intoxication and fined three dollars or five days in jail. After he went to jail the fine was paid, but the commitment papers were not returned to the police station. Now what becomes of the fine and does the county pay for that man's board when he is walking the street?

Sheriff Pearce has been interviewed by an Eagle reporter as to how a man can get out of jail before his time is out, and says he doesn't know. He thinks the man must have given a fictitious name, or got out on somebody else's name. This certainly shows lack of management somewhere. Another thing is suggested by these incidents, and that is that there should be no profit in taking prisoners to jail or to the penitentiary. Imprisoning a man for the sake of putting money in the pocket of a constable is about the meanest sort

1876

of political patronage that was ever exercised. The sheriff is a Republican, but if things are wrong, the Eagle does not believe in letting politics interfere with giving the people the facts in order that wrongs may be righted.

ERIE COUNTY.

Jail situated at Buffalo. The jail here is in good condition. The average number of prisoners throughout the year is about forty. There is no labor in the jail. There is no adequate separation for young and old offenders. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted by the various denominations in the city, and especially by the St. Paul's Catholic and Young Men's Christian Associations; however, these services are not very satisfactory.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Jail situated at Elizabethtown. This is one of the worst jails in the State. Average number of prisoners, nine. The county pays \$3 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. There has been one escape during the year, which was effected by a man scaling the fence while exercising in the yard. There are no religious services. There is not a good jail library for the use of prisoners.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

County jail situated at Malone. The jail is in fairly good condition. There are no religious services held in the jail, but the jailer is very willing to have them. The average number of prisoners during the year is ten. The county pays \$3 per week for the board of prisoners.

There is no labor in the jail. The provisions relating to the separation of young and old offenders are carried out.

FULTON COUNTY.

County jail situated at Johnstown. Average number of prisoners, five. County pays \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. No separation of young and old offenders. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Young Men's Christian Association. There is no library for the use of prisoners.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Our correspondent in Jefferson county, Mr. P. G. Keyes, writes the following: The cost per capita to our county for support for the honest poor has not been secured as yet; it might, perhaps, be obtained from the board of supervisors when their session is closed, as the reports from all the towns will then be in. I have secured the amount of the orders given out by our city overseer of the poor from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896, which is \$15,603.44. To this, I suppose, must be added the amount paid to our orphan asylum for the support of a portion of the inmates. There is quite a number aided by the county that could now be called among the "honest poor," the term you use in your circular.

The general condition of the jail is good. Number of prisoners on October 1st, nine. The county pays \$3.20 per week board. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There is entire and adequate separation of young and old offenders and the sexes. No escapes have been made during the past year. Religious services are conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

1896

KINGS COUNTY.

This jail is in a good condition. The average number of prisoners during the year was 634. The county pays \$1.96 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no labor in the prison. There is adequate separation of young and old offenders. There has been one escape during the current year, which occurred by filing the bars of the cell door. Religious services are conducted in the jail by both Catholics and Protestants.

GENESEE COUNTY.

The jail is situated at Batavia. Our correspondent writes that the jail is in fairly good condition. The average number of prisoners is twelve. The county pays \$3 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no systematic labor in the prison. The provisions of the law relating to separation and classification of prisoners is not complied with. No religious services are held.

HERKIMER COUNTY

County jail situated at Herkimer. This is one of the oldest jails in the State. Of course, not being of modern construction, it can not be well kept. Average number of prisoners throughout the year, nineteen. The county pays \$3.35 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no labor in the prison. There have been no escapes during the year. Religious services are conducted every Sunday by the various denominations. Each prisoner is furnished with a bible. A good library is needed here.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The county is about to enlarge the jail and make special provisions, adding another story to the jail cells and corridors. The jail is in good condition. There are two prisoners confined there. The cost to the county per week for board of prisoners is \$4. There is no labor in the jail. There has been one escape during the year, which occurred in the following manner: The man was paroled to certain limits in the town, broke his parole and was again secured shortly afterwards. There are no religious services conducted in the jail.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Jail situated at Geneseo. The jail here is in fairly good condition. Average number of prisoners throughout the year, eight. The sheriff receives 20 cents for every meal served to the prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. There is not adequate separation of young and old offenders. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Methodist Church, and are well liked by the prisoners.

MADISON COUNTY.

Jail situated at Morrisville. The average number of prisoners is about forty-eight. The county pays for the board of prisoners, \$2.50 per week. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There is not adequate separation of young and old offenders. The average length of sentence is thirty days. The condition of the jail is not of the best.

1896

MONROE COUNTY.

The county jail is situated at Rochester. This is a good jail, but very badly kept. It is very difficult to keep it clean on account of the overcrowding. The county pays \$2.75 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no systematic labor in the jail. Religious services are conducted in the jail by a chaplain. The prisoners are not sentenced, but are held for trial. All convicted men are sent to the penitentiary.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The county jail is situated at Fonda. The condition of the jail here is very good. Average number of prisoners per week during the year, fifty-five. The county pays \$3.01 per week for board of prisoners. The labor at this jail consists in breaking stone for the road. Some difficulty in disposing of the product is experienced here as in other counties. There is not adequate separation of young and old offenders. There has been one escape during the past year, but this occurred through no negligence or carelessness of the sheriff. There are no religious services conducted here.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The Orange county jail at Goshen was visited by the corresponding secretary and found improved in many ways. New heating apparatus has been introduced, and the lever-lock system is about to be attached to the cell doors. This is one of the first, if not the very first, of the iron jails built in this State. Its interior construction replaced one of the worst jails. It was rebuilt under the advice of the Prison Association. The original plans and specification, however, were cut down by the supervisors, and the result has been a considerable ex-

pense to the county in repairs, etc. Labor has been introduced into the jail in the way of stone breaking; a shed has been erected in the jail yard, and the men have been required to work from eight to ten hours per day. There has been, however, some difficulty in the disposition of the stone, and at present the work is stopped until the large quantity of broken stone can be disposed of. The corresponding secretary reports: "It was my good fortune to appear before the committee on jail labor of this county, and to point out to them the fact that if they could induce the county judge to give an order, demanding the breaking of stone in the jail, they might go on piling it up as high as the county courthouse and no one could find any fault with them. The committee, however, being made up of a most intelligent and public spirited body of citizens, feel that they will not be obliged to go to any extreme measures, but will be able to dispose of the stone to the village corporations adjacent. The prison, which has been several times described in our report, was in a very clean condition, and the men were all clothed in the striped denim, the only instance, I believe, of jail prisoners in this State having a special and distinctive clothing.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the authorities to conduct this jail in the best possible manner. The introduction of labor has reduced the jail population from a monthly average of between fifty and sixty, to from sixteen to twenty. The county pays \$3.25 per week for the care of prisoners.

JAIL AT NEWBURGH.

This is one of the best kept and equipped jails in the State. All the provisions of the law regarding classification and separation of prisoners are carried into effect. There are seventeen cells built of steel, some double and others single cells. All the suggestions made by

1876

the Association have been carried out, so far as the construction of the building will permit.

Our previous reports have described this jail in detail, and our inspection was merely a perfunctory one as everything was in good order as we well knew, even before visiting it.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Number of prisoners in the county jail, eighteen. Cost per week for board of prisoners is \$2.94. There is no labor in the jail. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the various Protestant denominations, and they are well liked by the prisoners.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Jail situated at Syracuse. The jail here is fairly well kept and in good order. The average number of prisoners throughout the year is forty. This is only used as a place of detention for unconvicted men. Persons convicted in this county for misdemeanor or felony are sent direct to the penitentiary. There is not adequate separation of young and old offenders.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

County jail situated at Albion. This is one of the old-fashioned jails, but is kept in fairly good condition by the sheriff. The average number of prisoners during the year is seven. This jail might be made one of the best in the State, with the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars in tearing out part of the sheriff's residence and utilizing it for a jail. The sheriff receives \$3 per week for board of prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. The provisions relating to separation of young and old offenders, and male and female prisoners are carried out.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The general condition of the jail is good. County pays \$3.92 for board of prisoners. There is no labor in the prison. Entire and adequate separation for young and old offenders. There has been no escapes during the past year.

 PUTNAM COUNTY.

Jail at Carmel. The condition of the jail here is fairly good. It is a very old jail, of the old-fashion kind, with walls unnecessarily strong, and small windows shutting out light and air. Number of prisoners, ten. County pays for board of prisoners, \$2.50 per week. There is no systematic labor. During the winter time, or at least at our last inspection, this jail was filled with tramps and was so overcrowded that you could not move without touching somebody else. There have been no escapes during the past year. There is no adequate separation for young and old offenders, or even of the sexes. A new jail would be a great blessing to the county. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the various religious bodies in the town of Carmel. The average length of sentence to the jail is ten days.

 QUEENS COUNTY.

The jail is situated in the courthouse building and occupies the major part of the five stories. There are but sixteen cells, 10x8x6; the rest of the jail is composed of twelve large rooms in which a double tier of canvas cots are put up around the sides. The water-

closets are not of the best and are inadequate. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The entire jail quarters are whitewashed every month. The plumbing is very bad. It was brought to the notice of the supervisors, who have not paid any attention to repeated demands that the plumbing be improved. The women's water-closets on the top floor can not be flushed with water, except by having it carried in buckets from below.

There were 200 prisoners in the jail, of which 15 were women. There is adequate separation of young and old offenders, and of the sexes. The county pays \$3 per week for board and care of each prisoner.

There have been four escapes during the year — all at one time — though it was not the fault of the sheriff who had frequently locked young offenders in the same room and felt no apprehension. Five boys crawled between the bars of a window over one hundred feet from the ground, and having ten blankets among them, cut them in strips and made a rope long enough to reach the ground, except one lad, who had not the nerve to descend. Two have been recaptured and returned.

A hospital is now being fitted up on the top floor.

There are no bathing facilities, and the men show it in their dirty and filthy appearance.

There is no systematic labor, though a stone-breaking yard is attached to the jail, which the sheriff intends to put in operation as soon as possible. This yard has been in operation before, but great difficulty was met in disposing of the product at a profit to the county on account of the competition of the steam breakers.

The law is not complied with here in regard to locking up men already sentenced.

JAMAICA LOCKUP — (QUEENS COUNTY.)

This lockup is situated in the town hall, and was formerly the county jail. It has ten cells, 10x5x9. Is well lighted and ventilated. The constable is allowed 20 cents for each meal furnished prisoners and charges \$2.20 for each man taken to Long Island City. Separation of young and old offenders complete.

It came to our notice here of the workings of the new Insane Law. A young, well-dressed man was found wandering in the streets of the town of Jamaica. He was taken to the lockup, and, as soon as his name was ascertained his relatives were notified. They had to make an application for commitment to have him put in an insane asylum. Then the doctors examined him. Notice was sent to a certain State hospital for the insane who sent commitment papers to be filled out, which, when completed, were returned to the asylum and if found to be correctly made out they notified the authorities that they would send an officer for the man. In the meanwhile, the county had to buy him a complete outfit of clothing to comply with another provision of the law. For ten days an insane man was kept in a town lockup without medical attendance, until a yard of red tape was wound up in superficial precautions and hinderance.

Four men in the lockup.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

In this jail there are sixty cells, all of varying dimensions but well lighted and ventilated. Electric lights are all over the building. There are two rooms for females, each with five double-decker iron beds. There is adequate separation of young and old and of the sexes. No labor of any kind, except cleaning the jail. The county pays

1896

\$3 per week for board of prisoners. The food is good and wholesome. There is also a hospital room for the sick, and a visiting room for visitors. The jail was clean and in good sanitary condition.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The jail is situated at Richmond courthouse. The jail is in good condition. Religious services are conducted sometimes twice each Sunday. Protestant. Average number of prisoners, about thirty. The county pays \$4 per week for board of prisoners. There is no systematic labor in the prison. There is adequate separation of young and old offenders. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Salvation Army, the Epworth League and the Women's Prison Association.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

The county seat is at New City and the jail forms part of the county buildings. There are but twenty-four cells, 9x5x8, built in the most modern way, chilled steel bars, etc. Twenty of these cells are in one large room, with an open corridor all around them. There were 108 prisoners, 3 to a cell, and men sleeping in the corridors also. Although criminally overcrowded, there was no smell; the ventilation was perfect and there was plenty of sunlight and air. There is not adequate separation for young and old offenders in the crowded condition of the jail at present. The county pays \$4 per week for board. The plumbing is in good order. Religious services are conducted by the various religious bodies in the county.

NYACK.

The lockup was visited by the corresponding secretary. There are two iron cells. The water-closets in the corridor are entirely exposed to view. The place was not very dirty, and is mainly used as a sleeping room for tramps and vagrants.

SENECA COUNTY.

Jail situated at Waterloo. The county jail is fairly well kept. Average number of prisoners, six. The sheriff receives 16 cents per meal for board of prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. The provisions of the law relating to the separation of young and old offenders are well carried out. There have been no escapes during the past year. There are no religious services conducted in the jail.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Jail at Bath. Number of prisoners here, fifty-five. Average number throughout the year, about forty. The county pays \$2.75 for board of prisoners per week. This is one of the counties in the State where systematic labor is carried on; it is stone-breaking, which has been found to be fairly well successful. The great difficulty is experienced in disposing of the stone at a profit. There is not adequate separation of young and old offenders. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted by the Christian Endeavor Society.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The jail in this county is situated at Riverhead. It was visited on the 26th of last August by the corresponding secretary, accompanied by the editor of one of the local papers and by the sheriff. The jail

has been so often described in our reports, and always as being overcrowded and lacking in sanitary conveniences. There is no improvement in the jail, with the exception, in accordance with our suggestions, that bath tubs and closets of excellent plumbing have been added. There are, however, but three of them, and they are entirely inadequate to the needs of the jail. Forty men are obliged to use one closet in the morning, as soon as it can be opened, and it is impossible to keep it properly flushed and clean. There are no hospital accommodations; last winter diphtheria was brought into the prison and spread among the prisoners. I sought an opportunity to present the matter to the board of supervisors, and met them on December 3d at a meeting held in Riverhead. I again inspected the jail, being accompanied by Dr. Blume of the board of health, stated the requirements of the jail and the requirements of the law, speaking for nearly an hour to a most attentive audience, my remarks being immediately seconded by Dr. Blume. I made several suggestions as to the way in which improvements could be made at a small expense, and offered the services of the association in any attempt that should be made to build a thoroughly modern jail.

At a later date we learn that this jail is being thoroughly remodelled.—[Cor. Sec.

BABYLON LOCKUP—(SUFFOLK COUNTY.)

A small brick structure, 18x10x12, one story high, with a ceiling of 3-inch planking and a roof of tin, with two feet of sand between the ceiling and roof. There are two cells, 8x4x7, of which one has a strap iron door in which desperate men are confined. There is a small stove in corridor. Light and ventilation come from two small windows, 2x1. The lockup was clean, sweet and in good order.

No one confined therein.

PATCHOGUE LOCKUP — (SUFFOLK COUNTY.)

A small brick structure, 10X12X20, with two small barred and grated windows, 2X1, seven feet from the floor. There are two cells, 8X4X8, of which one has a strap-iron door. Clean and in good order.

No one confined therein, and but little used.

 TIOGA COUNTY.

Jail situated at Owego. The average number of prisoners throughout the year is ten. The county pays \$3.15 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no systematic labor in the jail. All the provisions of the law relative to separation and classification of prisoners is complied with.

 ULSTER COUNTY.

Jail at Kingston, N. Y. Number of prisoners, fourteen. Average number of prisoners per week during the year, twelve. The county pays \$3.50 per week for the board of prisoners. There is no labor in the jail. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and some of the local ministers.

 WARREN COUNTY.

Number of prisoners confined, eleven. Cost per week to the county for board of prisoners, \$3. There is no labor in the jail. Separation for young and old offenders complete. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

1896

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County jail situated at Salem. This jail is built on the old plan of jails, no light, no ventilation, very small cells. Average number of prisoners throughout the year, forty. The sheriff is now suing the county for the board of prisoners. The board of supervisors only allowed him \$1.50 per week and he wants more. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There has been one escape during the year — he was captured and returned. Religious services are conducted in the jail by the various religious societies of the town.

 WAYNE COUNTY.

This jail is situated at Lyons. Average number of prisoners per week during the year, eight. The sheriff here receives a salary and is not dependent upon the board of prisoners for his living. There is no systematic labor in the jail. There is adequate separation in accordance with the law. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services are conducted by the various denominations of the town. The average sentence to the jail is thirty days.

 WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Our correspondent writes:

"I have no personal knowledge concerning the Westchester county jail, but happening to find the enclosed in one of our local papers last evening, I send it along as possibly of use. I presume you are already familiar with Judge Kellogg's views and with the facts to which he calls attention.

On the subject of prison labor I have always held that it is of the first importance that all prisoners, including those in county and city

jails and houses of detention, should be wholesomely employed. I consider that even the contract labor system is much better than the enforced idleness of prisoners. I am disposed to think that the objections to that system have been greatly exaggerated."

The newspaper article referred to in the foregoing letter, being a clipping from the Yonkers "Gazette," is as follows:

A CITY PRISON NEEDED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE KELLOGG ON THE QUESTION.

THE COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM WRONG.

The Judge Would Like to See a Law Passed Allowing Short Term Prisoners to Serve Out Their Sentence in City Prison - Kings County System.

Probably there are few men on the bench who are more kind hearted than William C. Kellogg, city judge of Yonkers, yet when severity is required and a hardened rogue comes before him he gets such a sentence as he deserves. The daily dramas of domestic life, which are unfolded in a police court are such as no playwright, no matter how realistic, could stage. Recently a Gazette reporter had a talk with Judge Kellogg, in which prison reform was discussed.

Judge Kellogg is heartily in favor of some radical improvements in the prison system of Westchester county. Since he has been city judge he has had an opportunity to see how the present prison system for the ten to thirty day prisoners works. The condition of the Westchester county jail, which is overcrowded with the worst and filthiest gang of reprobates that were probably ever assembled behind iron bars, has been the means of making Judge Kellogg favor a city jail, where prisoners can be kept to serve their three, five or ten day sentences.

"Any one," said the judge, "who has been through the Westchester county jail knows what a vile place it is. There can be found some of the vilest creatures that walk the earth. Because a man has

1896

got drunk or violated a city ordinance and been fined \$3, \$5 or \$10, which he can not pay, he should not be compelled to associate with the vicious vagabonds in the county jail. Now that we are to have a fine new city jail after the municipal building is complete, I think there should be a law passed allowing the city to keep those short term prisoners in the city jail until their sentence expires. It seems to me to be a very wrong system which allows a man, who is only guilty of some minor offense, which he may regret the rest of his life, to be sent to a jail where he is compelled to associate with the vile throng that are turned loose there in the corridors.

"It seems to me that our county jail system should be radically reformed and the prisoners graded. As it is now, men guilty of the most serious offenses are mixing with those who have been sent up for only the slightest violations of law. Coming in contact with those hardened criminals every day, it is apt to start them on the road that will ultimately bring them into the same class as those they are compelled to associate with. I understand that at White Plains all the prisoners, except those held for the most serious crimes are all turned out in the corridors together. They have no work to do. They play cards or loaf around, and tell of their exploits and how they have committed burglaries and other crimes in their various careers.

The reporter said that when he was in White Plains recently they even allowed two men, charged with the crime of murder, to mingle with the crowd of other prisoners.

"Is that so?" said the judge. "I never understood it was as bad as that. It is radically wrong to allow anything of the kind. I should think such prisoners would be kept in close confinement all the time. In Kings county they have a very good system. Every man works at some trade there. When his pedigree is taken upon entering the jail, he is asked what his occupation is. If he is a shoemaker, he is put to work making shoes. If he is a baker he starts to work making bread, and so on. The prisoners have no chance to communicate with each other. They are fed well and everything is done on a complete system. If a man gets a two months' sentence I always send him to Kings county, rather than to the county jail. A prisoner can not be sent to Kings county for less than two months."

The reporter mentioned an instance where a Mount Vernon judge had sentenced a man to fifty days in Kings county and he was brought back and let go.

Judge Kellogg said that was what was known as a void sentence. A man could not be sentenced twice for the same offense. "I hope," said Judge Kellogg, at the conclusion of the interview, "that we will be able to get a law passed so that we can confine some of the offenders in a city prison, the same as the large cities do.

NEW ROCHELLE LOCKUP — (WESTCHESTER COUNTY.)

The lockup is situated in the rear of the station-house. It contains four cells, 9x6x8, made of boiler iron, with barred doors. It was very dirty. Each cell had an iron bedstead and mattress in it. A little water properly applied would make it a decent place.

MAMARONECK LOCKUP — (WESTCHESTER COUNTY.)

This lockup is situated in the rear part of the village town hall and is on the ground floor in the rear of the fire engine room. There are two cells — one with a wooden floor, the other bare ground. Two years ago the corresponding secretary visited this lockup and pronounced it unfit for a human being to sleep in — so they put a floor in one of the rooms. The justice of the peace took our secretary's words literally, and now a man is only locked up here until a constable hitches up a horse, when the man is taken to White Plains. The village has recently been incorporated, and the intention is to have a lockup of the most approved modern style.

RYE LOCKUP — (WESTCHESTER COUNTY.)

A visit was made here, but the constable being out of town it was impossible to get into the lockup. From information gathered at various places it was learned that it was not a safe place and not fireproof.

PORTCHESTER LOCKUP — (WESTCHESTER COUNTY.)

The lockup is in the rear of the fire hose company's building. It has three cells for misdemeanants and dangerous or suspicious persons, and a large room for night lodgers. The cells are 9x6x8, and are made of strap iron, perfectly safe. The ventilation is good, but light poor. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Clean and in good order.

TARRYTOWN LOCKUP — (WESTCHESTER COUNTY.)

This lockup is peculiarly situated, being more than a quarter of a mile from police headquarters. A desperate criminal might make his escape when the policeman stoops to unlock the door of the lockup, by hitting him on the head. The lockup is situated on a lane running north from the station. It is built of granite and has three windows, 3x3, with eight bars on the outside. There are three cells, 8x4½x7, made of iron bars; two of these cells have two bunks apiece in them; the other has nothing, but at one time was the same as the other two, until a drunken man who must have had delirium tremens was locked in it; he tore everything from their fastenings — even the iron bands that supported the bunks. It was thought best to leave it thus for future characters of the same mind, for undoubtedly the man was temporarily insane.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Our correspondent writes that the jail is very poor. There are three prisoners. The average number through the year is about six. The county pays for board of prisoners, \$3.50. There is no systematic labor in the prison, but a majority of the citizens of this town are in favor of establishing it at once. There have been no escapes during the past year. Religious services were conducted in the jail but proved unsatisfactory.

1896

Discharged Convicts.

The work of this association in this direction of assisting men recently discharged from the various State and county prisons has been conducted with the same degree of care that has characterized its labors for more than half a century. The problem of the discharged prisoner and how he can be helped to a life of usefulness is as perplexing as ever, even to those who constantly study it, and society is just as indifferent. The business depression that prevailed during the year rendered the work particularly trying, in that employment could not be obtained for even the best of applicants, such as had been tested as to their willingness to work and not found wanting either in ability or capacity. The work which is always trying and at times discouraging was thus made more so. The association's custom of exacting some kind of labor from every applicant for assistance, in return for the board or clothing asked for, which has been the rule for the past few years, is instrumental in relieving the association from the importunities of two undeserving kinds of men to whom work is repugnant, the professional criminal who would rather steal than work (and many have openly said so in this office), and the tramp who has no desire to better his condition, but goes from one city charity to another getting what he can and resorting to begging when unsuccessful. It is a question which of the two classes is the greater menace to the community. Formerly the association had applications from fifteen or twenty tramps daily, but they found themselves turned away with such alacrity that they have almost stopped coming. If encouraged, they would come every day to be

fed and lodged — the workhouse is the proper place for them, but they get assistance from many charities and missions during the inclement weather and "take the road" when weather permits, existing by mendicancy and petty thieving, as opportunity offers.

No man who has been discharged from prison for crime is turned away from the door of the association if he is willing to work and shows to the satisfaction of its trained employes that he is willing, able and anxious to work, and such a man is always sustained in his efforts to start life anew.

Sick men are referred to the city hospital or the superintendent of Out-door Poor of the Department of Charities.

The various ways in which discharged prisoners are assisted and the number helped will be found in the tabulated statement printed in another part of this report.

The temporary work is given mainly as a labor test; it makes the men feel that they are not paupers, but are earning all that they receive. The nature of the work is cleaning the building, shoveling coal, printing, addressing and distributing circulars, making minor repairs, weeding and caring for the small garden, reading papers for articles of interest to the association, arranging clippings from such papers that they may be readily consulted in the library which is mentioned elsewhere in this report, and as messengers.

Steady employment is secured for some men, but this is the most difficult phase of the entire work. During the months when out-door work can be prosecuted, places are quite often found for men, but it is almost impossible to get a situation for such men as have been clerks; merchants will contribute to the association funds, but invariably decline to employ its beneficiaries. Clothing is supplied to a great many men each year, and without doubt many have been successful in regaining the confidence of friends and employers by

reason of the timely help afforded by our clothing-closet. Restore a man's self-respect, even to a small extent, and he is on the way to a new life.

Tools are furnished under certain conditions which experience has taught are necessary. Very few skilled mechanics find their way into prison, and fewer still require help on release.

Men are sent home to friends or employment when they can prove that they have some claim to citizenship, or residence in the place to which they desire to be sent — this is necessary to avoid the charge of ridding New York of criminals at the expense of an outside community.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.
HOW ASSISTED.

	Temporary work.	Steady work.	Clothing.	Number of pieces of clothing.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Lanterns.	Texts, peroration.	Tools.
1895.									
November	116	3	14	42	150	390	85	1	.....
December	150	2	36	81	150	311	136	2	.....
1896.									
January	223	2	30	56	256	541	213	1	1
February	158	12	31	94	174	441	145	2	.....
March	49	2	10	39	138	77	37	.....	.....
April	48	1	5	19	115	131	22	.....	.....
May	76	14	17	61	159	114	57	.....	.....
June	68	2	15	57	162	190	63	.....	1
July	63	1	21	34	61	97	46	.....	1
August	45	9	5	90	166	27	27	1	.....
September	61	2	44	86	117	266	88	1	.....
October	99	8	47	138	122	240	88	1	.....
	1,171	58	255	713	1,600	2,899	973	9	3

1896
Detentions.

For more than fifty-two years the Prison Association has had its agent in the city prison (known as the "Tombs") to extend a helping hand to such prisoners as need his assistance, and can show that they are deserving of such aid as the association can give. The agent visits the various tiers of cells in search of first offenders, those whose trials seem to be unreasonably delayed, those who have been driven to crime by starvation, those who are being persecuted by enemies, those who by reason of youth and lack of experience seem unable to distinguish the difference between right and wrong, those who are mentally irresponsible, and those who are innocent but, by the force of circumstance, are unable to secure the attendance of witnesses or retain lawyers to prove their innocence.

First offenders are in most instances sent to reformatory instead of penal institutions. On the recommendations of the agent, occasionally, suspension of sentence is asked for and granted by the court, but only after the most thorough inquiry as to previous character and antecedents of the prisoner. Too often, investigations regarding first offenders show them to be old offenders *caught* for the first time.

Every effort is put forth to secure speedy trials for such as have been waiting too long "for their day in court." The district attorney always expedites such cases when the agent calls his attention to them. Occasionally the agent is appealed to by some poor fellow who has been driven to crime by poverty and hunger; in such instances every effort is put forth to secure his release, and he is taken care of

by the association until he has secured a new start in life. In rare instances cases are found in which the machinery of criminal law is being used to gratify personal spite or to induce the payment of debt. The courts dispose of such cases with celerity.

The agent is constantly appealed to by all sorts and conditions of prisoners, and questioned on every conceivable point pertaining to prison life, the law, individual rights, commutations of sentences for good behavior and hundreds of other points too numerous to mention in a brief report of this character. In fact the agent in one instance, at least, has secured the undying hatred of at least one lawyer, as will be seen by reference to one of the typical cases which follow.

When the charges against a prisoner are dismissed by the grand jury, the district attorney sends him a notice to that effect, with the statement that his discharge will soon follow. For years "shyster" lawyers have been fleecing ignorant prisoners by securing fees for ostensibly doing what has already been accomplished by the grand jury. The list of dismissals to be made on the day following is accessible to lawyers in the afternoon; hence an unprincipled practitioner on seeing a prisoner's name on the list to be discharged the next morning could hasten to the "Tombs" and invent any sort of wild tale about "pull" and influence; the poor man in prison willing to believe anything would cheerfully part with his last dollar on an absolute guarantee of liberty the next day. The change is a move in the right direction and the district attorney is to be congratulated on circumventing the "shysters" for a time, at least.

The old Egyptian structure, known throughout the world as "The Tombs," will be demolished during the coming summer and a handsome new city prison erected on a part of its site. The old prison or,

1890

more correctly speaking, the old cellhouse will be used until the new prison is completed. The front on Centre street with its heavy pillars and gloomy entrance, which formerly served as a portico and entrance for the minor criminal courts, will be removed.

The agent takes this method of extending most hearty thanks in behalf of the association to the judges of the courts of general and special sessions, the district attorney and his assistants, and to many others in the criminal courts and city prison, for many favors extended during the year.

The attention of the association was directed to the case of an inmate of Sing Sing prison, serving a sentence for grand larceny.

It was learned that he was an officer in the army of a European country, on a three years' furlough, which would expire some months prior to the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Failure to report to his superior officer in time would mean trial as a deserter and long imprisonment in a fortress.

While coming to this country he met on board the steamship a fellow countryman, who proposed a game of cards to pass away the time; they played, and he lost (\$800) eight hundred dollars; all the money he had was gone, except a (\$50) fifty dollar Confederate bill which he had previously shown his companion, telling him that it was worthless.

On landing, he went with the man who had won his money to a cheap lodging-house on the water front, and for a day or two they were on good terms, but trouble finally arose over the bad bill and he was arrested for passing it upon his companion. He tried to explain to the court, but being ignorant of both the law and the language of this country he was speedily convicted and sentenced to State prison.

He made an appeal to the Governor for pardon, but having neither friends nor influence, the application was filed away and nothing came of it. He finally wrote to the association, entreating its influence to have him pardoned and discharged in time to reach his native land before the expiration of his leave of absence. If he could not get out in time his poor old mother would be compelled to bear the disgrace of having her son posted as a deserter, and he would not dare to return. The fact of his having been imprisoned in this country was not known in his birthplace to any except his mother.

Application for his pardon was made to the Governor, and immediate action urged; a reply was received which stated that there was no evidence that the man was the holder of an officer's commission in the army, and, therefore, he could see no good reason for compliance with our request.

A second appeal to the executive, made on the ground of sufficient punishment, and reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, was more successful, and the pardon was granted almost immediately.

The man came straight from prison to the association rooms, and two days later sailed for home in time to save his commission.

V. L., 56 years of age, a well-educated Irishman, applied for assistance, after having served a term of one year in the Albany County Penitentiary for an assault, his first offense. He said he was a dry goods salesman, but his shabby appearance prevented his getting a situation. He was properly clothed and maintained for some time, and finally secured work. In a letter of thanks, he says: "I fear you will think me ungrateful for not writing sooner, but when I tell you that my hours of work are from 7.30 a. m. to 9 p. m. and 11.30 p. m. on Saturdays, you will excuse my delay. My ability to speak German and Italian gave me considerable advantage in selling goods, and I am to receive \$12 per week. I am sorry I can

not command words in the English language to express my gratitude for your extreme kindness, sympathy and benevolence. You have lifted the dark cloud that hung over me, a cloud as dark as night; when my nearest relative almost shrunk from me, you held out a helping hand. The nice suit of clothing given me placed me in a position to seek employment, which it is doubtful if I could have secured but for it, even for two or three days' temporary work. I should like very much to call upon you and thank you some Sunday, as I have no time to call during the week.

Most respectfully and gratefully yours,

V. L.

A member of the Association asked its interest in the case of his servant who was in the city prison charged with an aggravated assault. The prisoner, a colored man, bore an excellent character, had never been charged with crime or arrested before, and circumstances tended to show that while the assault was not altogether justifiable, it was committed under great provocation and without deliberation. Under the circumstances and on such recommendation by his employer it was considered advisable to ask the grand jury to dismiss the case, but while this result was being brought about a lawyer in some way learned that the prisoner had an employer and friends who were people of means and managed to persuade the prisoner to agree to employ him to do the very work that the agent of the Association was engaged in at the time. The prisoner was informed that no attorney was required and that the next time the gentleman of the law called to tell him that his services were quite superfluous as the complaint would be withdrawn before the grand jury and the consent of the district attorney to such disposition of the case had already been secured. The lawyer met the agent in the corridor of the court-house shortly after getting this message and was in a tremendous rage, and threatened to do great

things to stop the Prison Association from giving "legal advice," but his scheme to obtain money being foiled he dropped out of the case.

The prisoner was shortly afterward released—the officers of the law being satisfied that his imprisonment in the Tombs awaiting trial was sufficient punishment.

1896

Catalogue of New Books, Library of the Prison Association of New York.

- Alhulair System, Our, paper, pp. 72. 1886.
- Baltimore City Jail, Annual report of the visitors to the; to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. 1887. Baltimore, 800, paper, pp. 38. 1888.
- Barnard, Henry, Tribute to Rev. Thomas A. Gallaudet, LL. D. (Deaf and Dumb Instructor). Jan. 1852. Hartford. 8 vo. pp. 220. 1854.
- Batt, Chaplain, Concord, Mass. "Can the grade of our chaplain service be raised? If so, how?" Sept. 28, 1895, paper.
- Bertrand, Ernest, De la detention preventative. France, Angleterre.
- Biert, Constantine, la bienfaisance en Holland, paper.
- Bohm, Madame la Comtesse de Les Prisons, en 1775. Paris. 1830.
- Braithwaite, J. B., Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney. 2 vols. 1788-1848.
- Brinkerhoff, General R. Progress of Prison Reform. St. Paul, Minn. 1886.
- California Prisons. Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Prison Directors. 1887. Sacramento. 8 vo. paper, pp. 106.
- California. House of Correction Report. 1882.
- California. Report State Board and Prison Association. 1889. Sacramento. 8 vo. paper. 1890.
- California Prison Commission Reports. 1872-73-74.
- California. Codes and Statutes of State Prisons. San Francisco. paper. 1884.

- Chicago House of Correction, Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors for 1887. Chicago, paper, pp. 50. 1888.
- Chicago. The Washington Home (for the reform of inebriates). Chicago, paper, pp. 36. 1878.
- Chicago Reform School, Rules and Regulations of. 1870.
- Chili, Reports of the Prisons and Criminals in the Republic of. 1895.
- Connecticut, State Reform School of, Annual Report of. Meriden, paper, pp. 50. 1888.
- Crime, Report of the Society for the Prevention of. 1895.
- Contract Labor. By John S. Perry, N. Y. State. 1884-1896.
- Despine, Dr. Prosper. La science du coeur humaine. Paris, paper. pp. 136. 1884.
- Discipline Society, Boston Prison, Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers. 8 vo. pp. 650. Boston. 1852.
- England. Foreign Prison-made Goods. 1895. Report.
- England Prison Labor. Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives in certain foreign countries.
- England. Report of the Director of Convict Prisons. 1894-95. Parts 1-2.
- Falkenberg, Ph. Idleness as a Social Phenomenon. Amsterdam. 16 mo. paper, pp. 36.
- Flanders. Memoirs sur les moyens de corriger les malfaiteurs et feneants.
- Frazen, J. Hand Labor as a Means of Education.
- Fry, Elizabeth, Memoir of the Life of Mrs. By two of her daughters. 2 vols.
- Gefangniswesen, Handbuch des. 2 vols. Hamburg. 8 vo. paper, 371. 1888.
- Gould, J. M., and F. H. Wines. Report on the Angus Coal-miner's Strike and Lockout, 1889 (pamphlet). Springfield, Ill. 12 mo. paper, pp. 30. 1889.

- Great Britain and Colonies. Reports on the Discipline and Management of Military Prisons. 1894.
- Great Britain, Reformatory and Industrial School of, Twenty-eighth Report of the Inspector, 1884. London. 12 mo. paper, pp. 448. 1885.
- Groenveldt, G. A. M. Labor Legislation. Amsterdam. 16 mo. paper, pp. 30.
- Hamilton, D. Werp. Physical and Industrial Training of Criminals. New York, paper, pp. 75. 1888.
- Hill, Octavia, Miss. Five Essays District Visiting; To Volunteer Visitors Among the Poor; A More Excellent Way of Charity; A Word on Good Citizenship; Effectual Charity. 12 mo. paper, pp. 30. Ass. Ch. Boston. 1880.
- Howard. Capital Punishment Summarized, Information on. Leaflet, pp. 4.
- Howard Association. The Reclamation of Offenders. Leaflet, 2 pp.
- Howard. Management of the Criminal Class, Considerations for Those Who Have Control of. Leaflet, 4 pp.
- Howard. Industrial Education versus Crime.
- Howard. Irish Prisons and Irish Crime. 1881. Leaflet, 4 pp.
- Howard Association, Vagrancy and Mendicancy, Report Based on a General Inquiry Instituted by the Committee of the. London. 1882. 8 vo. paper, pp. 28. n. d.
- Howard. Juvenile Offenders. 1881. Leaflet, 4 pp.
- Holland. Boissevain, Matthus Gidion Jan, Isvenje. Criminals Juvenile, Co-operation Between the Magistrate and Particular Persons in the Obligatory (force) Education of.
- International Penitentiary Congress. Paris. 1895.
- Holland. Johns, D. Richard Ed, on Prisons. A popular proposition, with a preface by P. W. A. Gravelink Gravenhage. 12 mo. paper, 41 pp. 1886.

- Austria. Monographies, etc. 1 vol. 1895. Bulletin du Congres Pen. Int. 1895. Nos. 1-7. Congres Penitentiare International. Paris. 1895. Statistiques de l'Anne. 1892. 1 vol. paper.
- Denmark. Monographies, etc.
- France. Paper, Monographies de divers Etablissements Penitentiaries. 1895.
- Finland. Coup d'Oeil sur l'Organization Penitentiare du Grand Duché de. Financiella and Ycehnische Nut theu langen uber, etc., for the International Paris Congress. 1895.
- France. Monographies, etc.
- Hungary. Monographies, etc. 1 vol. paper. 1895. International Penitentiary Congress. Ve congres Pen. International. 1895. Paris. Rapport et Conclusions. Questiona 1-7. International Penitentiary Congres. Proces Verbale de la. Paris. June, 1878. Paris. 8 vo. paper, pp. 31. n. d.
- Japan. Monographies des divers etablissements Penitentiaries. 1 vol. paper. 1895.
- Norwege. Monographies des divers etablissements Pen. 1 vol. paper. Programme, paper. 1895. Reglement V. Congres Pen. International. Paris. 1895.
- Scotland. Monographies, etc. 1 vol. paper.
- Spain. Monographies, etc. 1 vol. 1895.
- Sweden. Monographies des divers etablissements Congres Pen. International. Paris. 1895.
- Ireland. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports of the Gen. Prison Board, 1893-4, 1894-5.
- Illinois. Industrial Training School for Boys. Norwood Park, Cook County, 1888. First Annual Report. 12 mo. paper, pp. 41. Chicago.

- Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1886. pp. 77. 1886. For the two years ending Sept. 30, 1888. Springfield. 12 mo. paper, pp. 80. 1889.
- Illinois. Statistics of Convict Labor from the Fourth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Springfield. 12 mo. paper, pp. 142. 1886.
- Illinois State Reform School, Pontiac, Tenth Biennial Report, July, 1888. 12 mo. pp. 65. Springfield. 1889.
- Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, Sixteenth Annual Report, 1887. Indianapolis. 12 mo. paper, pp. 60. 1887.
- Justice, Department of, Washington, Circular No. 2. 1884. Meeting of International Congress (Prison) at Rome, Oct., 1884. Washington. 12 mo. paper, pp. 11. 1884.
- Kerlin, Dr. I. N. The Moral Imbecile. May, 1890. Baltimore.
- Lion, J. Prison, The Pistol in the; Lion's Hertogenbosch. 12 mo. paper, pp. 87. 1888.
- Lombrosso, Caesar. L'Homme Criminal. 1895.
- Louisville Industrial School of Reform, Twenty-second Annual Report, 1887. Louisville. 8 vo. paper, pp. 30. 1888.
- MacDonald. Abnormal Women. 1895.
- MacDonald, C. F. Practical Working of the New Law of the State Care of the Insane. 1894-1896.
- Maine State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, Thirty-fifth Annual Report, 1888. Augusta. 12 mo. paper, pp. 93. 1889.
- Maine Industrial School for Girls, Hallowell, Fourth Annual Report, 1888. 12 mo. paper, pp. 37. Augusta. 1889.
- Maryland. St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys of the City of Baltimore. 8 mo. paper, pp. 32. 1889.
- Massachusetts Prison System.

- Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Catalogue of Books in the Library of the. 1885.
- Massachusetts, Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons of, 1894-95.
- Massachusetts, Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons of, 24th and 25th.
- Massachusetts Prison Officials, A manual for the use of, in Laws of 1879-80. Boston. 1879, 80-81.
- Massachusetts Commission of Prisons, Twentieth Annual Report Year Ending 1890. Twenty-second Annual Report Year Ending 1892.
- Michigan, County Agent's : Proceedings of the Conference of; Conviction of the Board of Corrections and Charities held at Big Rapids, December 2 and 3, 1895. Lansing. 8 vo. paper, pp. 111. 1896.
- Moreau, L'Abbe, le monds des prisons. Paper. Paris. 1881.
- New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Report. Trenton. 12 mo. paper, pp. 16. 1889.
- New Jersey State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Annual Report, 1887 and 1888.
- New York Catholic Protector, Westchester, Twenty-sixth Annual Report, 1888.
- New York, Charity Organization of the City of, Fourteenth Annual Report.
- New York City Workhouse, Report of, to the State Board of Charities. 1889. J. S. Lowell.
- New York, Criminal Insane of. Editorial opinions. (See Report of the Commission of 1890.) Albany. 8 vo. 1871.
- New York, Kings County Department of Charities and Correction, Report of 1887. Brooklyn. 8 vo. pp. 183.

- New York, Prison Association of, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Annual Report for 1894 and 1895.
- New South Wales. Children's State. Relief Department, Report for Year 1888.
- Ohio House of Refuge, Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the. Cincinnati, 1887, paper, pp. 37. 1888.
- Ontario. Deaf and Dumb, Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction of the.
- Ontario. Report of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, Thirteenth Annual Report. 1880.
- Penitentiaries and Punishments in Holland. S. P. Lippman. Amsterdam, paper, pp. 158. 1882.
- Penitentiaries, les institution, de la France, in 1895.
- Pennsylvania. Berks County Prison, Thirty-ninth Annual Report. 1888.
- Pennsylvania. Montgomery County Prison, Thirty-sixth Annual Report. 1888.
- Police in the Netherlands, The. Ideas and Contemplations of an Old Member of the Judiciary Force. Sgiavenhage. 12 mo. pp. 154. 1864.
- Poorhouses and Agricultural Workhouses of Holland. 1828.
- Prison Buildings, Report on, in Prussia.
- Public Benefit Society. J. Bruinwoold Riedel. Its Work and Struggle for the Needs of the Times. Amsterdam. 12 mo. paper, pp. 64. 1890.
- Public Benefit Society, Report on Burial Funds in the Netherlands; Influence on the Death Rate of Children. Amsterdam. pp. 217.
- Public Benefit Society. S. Cool. The Government and the Prisons since 1854. 16 mo. pp. 28. 1861. Paper.

- Public Benefit Society. Laborer's Dwellings in the Netherlands.
- Public Benefit Society. P. W. Alstorpius. The "Iersch" System in Relation to the Management of our Prisons and Almshouses. 12 mo. paper, pp. 109. 1870.
- Public Benefit Society, The Problem of Peoples' Lodging in Charge of the. Amsterdam, paper, pp. 180.
- Public Benefit Society. Sick Funds in the Netherlands. Report published by the Commission of Inquiry. 1876.
- Public Benefit Society, Statutes of the. Its Work striving for the Needs of the Time. Amsterdam. 1894.
- Punishment for Fighting. Report of his Excellency, the Minister of Justice of Holland. 1863.
- Reeve, Hon. C. H. The History of Reform With Labor as a Factor. Detroit, Mich. pp. 16. 1885.
- Roder, Dr. K. A. Vote for Bathing Day with Prison Reform in the Netherlands. Leewarden. 1858.
- St. Paul Workhouse, Fifth Annual Rept. 1887.
- Sentences, Need for a General Revising of. London. 1878.
- Sergi. A new Anthropometric Apparatus. B. Appert.
- Smithsonian Reports, U. S. National Museum, 1886-87-88-89.
- Solitary Confinement, Reflection Against the draft of the Law of, Renewed; Extension of Solitary Confinement. 1874.
- South Carolina Penitentiary, Annual Report. 1887.
- United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. 32 mo. paper, pp. 27. 1887.
- United States Bureau of Education. Circulars of Information, Nos. 7 and 9, 1891; Nos. 14 and 19. 1893.
- Van Dam, J. Thz. Instruction. Amsterdam. 1880.
- Vermont Reform School. Biennial Reports of the Trustees and Officers of the, 1885-86. Rutland. pp. 31. 1886.

- Wines, F. H. Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners. An essay in criminal jurisprudence. New York. 1896.
- Wines, F. H. Crime, the Convict and the Prison. Springfield, Ill., 1889.
- Wines, E. C. Discourse Delivered Before the International Penitentiary Commission at Brussels, June, 1874.
- Willink, H. C. Dutch Home Labor Colonies. Bulletin de la commissions International, nouvelle series, 2 to 6. Paris.
- Woodhull, V. C. T. C. Claflin (Lady Cook), The Human Body, The Temple of God, or the Philosophy of Sociology and other Essays. London. 1890. pp. 617.

APPENDIX.

1896

APPENDIX.

Report as to Police Matrons.

Through the kindness of the Women's Prison Reform Committee of the Society of Friends, in New York, we have been able to secure a careful inspection and full report as to the care of women in the station houses. It is as follows:

To the New York Prison Association:

May 18, 1897.

In November, 1894, we made a detailed report of nine of the station-houses where there were matrons and, with a letter containing suggestions, sent it to the Police Commissioners.

These reports and the letter you were kind enough to print in your report for 1894. The conditions have so decidedly improved since that time that we respectfully ask that you will receive and publish the report which we now send you.

The letter of 1894 asked for four things: additional matrons, more patrol wagons, improvements in matrons' rooms and uniformity in the practice of carrying out rules regulating matron's work.

When Mr. Andrews, of the present Board, was appointed we sent him a copy of this letter. Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker and Grant were soon afterwards appointed, and we were then granted an interview with the entire Board. We presented to them the four great needs, and the Board allowed us to explain at some length the reasons for our requests. This was in May, 1895. Our committee was subsequently allowed to offer suggestions as to rules for

matrons. The ones in use were, in the main, much the same as for doormen: more details applying especially to matrons' work have been added, and we regard the new rules as an improvement, and as tending more to uniformity and good discipline.

The condition of the matrons' rooms received almost immediate attention. Wherever possible, the small rooms have been enlarged, and in most of the station houses the rooms have been painted and refurnished. The plumbing has been examined and the whole condition of the houses has been bettered. Sixteen new patrol wagons have been added. They are good looking, covered affairs, much resembling an ambulance, and while an improvement over the old ones, have cost considerably less than was formerly paid.

In the summer of 1896 six more matrons were appointed. Members of our committee were present at the civil service examinations of the applicants. The women finally appointed have since done good work. We believe that there was no favoritism shown in any case.

With the appointment of the six additional matrons, the four pressing needs of 1894 have been supplied. There are still many changes needed, before all women who are taken to the station houses shall receive just the care that we believe they should have. To increase the efficiency of the police matrons there must be new buildings in which the needs of the matrons shall be considered and provision made for them. One change for which we ask the co-operation of other organizations is that a woman prisoner shall be taken immediately to a station house where there is a matron, instead of going first to the station house to which the man arresting her is attached. This will involve some changes in the rules of the Department, and, we are informed, is at present impossible. It is, however, something towards which we are looking.

1896

One of the greatest of recent reforms wrought in the station houses is the abolishment of lodging rooms. All societies working for the elevation of humanity in our city rejoice in their abolition. If the clause in the Charter of Greater New York, giving to the Police Department the care of vagrants would make police lodging houses again a possibility, that clause is a grievous mistake.

Another great advance has been accomplished through the enforcement of the Cumulative Sentence Law. Still further improvement could be made, if disorderly women were imprisoned instead of fined. Our Committee, in December, 1896, addressed a memorial on this subject to the Police Magistrates of the City, and also to Mayor Strong.

Believing that the present number of matrons is sufficient, a letter, of which the following is an extract, was addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners in February of this year.

Signed by direction of the Committee,

ANNA M. JACKSON,
New York Chairman.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to the Police Board in February, 1897, by the same Committee:

"In the fall of 1894 we made a very careful study and report of all the Police Stations having matrons. We, at that time, were of the opinion that with a sufficient number of cells, twenty-five hundred women prisoners per annum can be properly cared for at each of these.

"In the year 1894 there were at the Fourth Precinct, 1,455 female prisoners; Sixth Precinct, 2,429 female prisoners; Eleventh Precinct, 5,309 female prisoners; Thirteenth Precinct, 1,437 female prisoners; Fifteenth Precinct, 3,478 female prisoners; Nineteenth Precinct, 2,572 female prisoners; Twenty-first Precinct, 1,195 female prisoners; Twenty-fifth Precinct, 1,242 female prisoners; Twenty-ninth Pre-