

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION

OF

NEW YORK.

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 7, 1889.

ALBANY:
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1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 61.

IN SENATE,

MAY 7, 1889.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

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

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

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

Respectfully yours.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

President.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

WM. M. F. ROUND,

Corresponding Secretary.

1578

OFFICERS FOR 1889.

PRESIDENT.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON. WM. P. LETCHWORTH.
WALTER HOWE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

W. M. F. ROUND, - - - - 135 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET

RECORDING SECRETARY.

EUGENE SMITH.

TREASURER.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, - - - - 18 WALL STREET

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, *Chairman*.

JAMES McKEEN.	HENRY K. MCHARG.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS.	Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER.
HENRY W. DeFORREST.	WENDELL PRIME, D. D.
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CHARLES H. KITCHEL.	LISPENARD STEWART.
DEAN SAGE.	EDWARD B. MERRILL.
RICHARD A. McCURDY.	C. D. WOOD.
CHARLES WATROUS.	J. HAMPDEN ROBB.
JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON.	WALTER P. PHILLIPS.
FREDERICK P. BELLAMY.	CHURCHILL H. CUTTING.
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.	

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

M. Charles Lucas, member of the Institute of France, Chateau à Rongère près le Bourges, France.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, England.

M. Fernand Desportes, LL. D., Secretary of the Société Générale des Prisons de France.

Hon. Fr. Stuckenberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.

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Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Crofton, C. B., Oxford, England.

W. L. Sargent, Birmingham, England.

Alfred Apsland, F. R. C. S., Duckenfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

Geo. W. Hastings, Esq., LL. B., (M. P.) Worcester, England.

F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Z. R. Brockway, New York.

Rev. Fred. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.

Baron Franz Von Holzendorf, Professor of Law in the Royal University, Munich, Bavaria.

Mons. Bonneville de Marsangy, Counselor of the Imperial Court of Paris, No. 7 Rue Penthievre, Paris, France.

Signor Martino Beltrani-Scalia, Rome, Italy.

J. J. Henley, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector, New Government Offices, Westminster, London, England.

Sir E. F. Du Cane, Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, 44 Parliament street, London, England.

Mons. Robia (pasteur), 21 Rue Piatt, Belleville, Paris, France.

Dr. Prosper Despigne, 12 Rue du Loisir, Marseilles, France.

Dr. Guillaume, Director of Penitentiary, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Richard Petersen, Director of Penitentiary, Christina, Norway.

Herman Adami, LL. D., Bremen.

Alfred Field, President Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, England.

Florence Davenport Hill, Belzize avenue, Hampstead, London.

Joanna Margaret Hill, Birmingham, England.

F. R. Brunn, Director of Prisons, Denmark.

Florence Nightingale, South street, London, England.

Edwin Hill, Esq., 1 St. Mark's square, Regent's Park, London, England.

A. Angus Coll, Esq., Roehampton, England.

William Tallack, Secretary Howard Association, 5 Bishopgate street without London, England.

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

Arthur Maddison, Secretary Reformatory and Refuge Union, London.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

FOR COÖPERATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY COUNTY.

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

Residence, Cohoes.—Earl Z. Stinson.

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

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

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

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

To be appointed under the new rules.

BROOME COUNTY.

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

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Residence, Little Valley.—Arthur H. Howe, Dr. L. Twombly.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

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

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

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

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

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

CHENANGO COUNTY.

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

CLINTON COUNTY.

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

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

CORTLAND COUNTY.

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

DELAWARE COUNTY.

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

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

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

ERIE COUNTY.

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

ESSEX COUNTY.

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

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

FULTON COUNTY.

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

GENESEE COUNTY.

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

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.

KINGS COUNTY.

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

LEWIS COUNTY.

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

Residence, Croghan.—Hon. William W. Rice.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

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

MADISON COUNTY.

Residence, Morrisville.—D. D. Chase, H. P. Meade, Lucius P. Clark.

Residence, Oneida.—W. R. Williams.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Residence, Fonda.—William N. Johnson, Rev. W. Frothingham.

*MONROE COUNTY.

Residence, Rochester.—Dr. E. V. Stoddard, Quincey Van Voorhis, Theodore Bacon, Col. J. S. Graham, Rev. Mr. Landsberg, Rev. Myron Adams, Hon. Oscar Craig, Hon. W. S. Hubbell, E. O. Sage, Gilman H. Perkins, George E. Munford, Colonel Charles Fitch.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The association's committee on detentions and discharged prisoners.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Residence, Lockport.—Gaylord B. Hubbell, M. H. Webber, Dr. J. B. Hartwell, Dr. A. W. Tyron, Mrs. Robert Norton, Myron H. Tarbox, Mrs. M. McGlashan, J. S. Helmer, Rev. Dr. Cushing, Rev. M. D. Babcock, Rev. P. Cannon, Mrs. Burt Van Horn, Mrs. A. L. Dietrick, Mrs. Montgomery, care of Mrs. Robert Norton, William H. O'Keefe, Moses Brady.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Residence, Utica.—Colonel Theodore P. Cook, John F. Seymour, Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, Charles H. Warren, Edwin Hunt, Hon. P. J. Bridges, Rev. I. S. Hartley, Rev. C. E. Gardner, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Charles F. Bachman.

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

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Residence, Syracuse.—Hon. P. Burns, A. C. Williams, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Rev. M. Baird, Dr. R. W. Pease, Hon. W. H. H. Gere, Timothy Hough, M. W. Hanchett, Timothy R. Porter, J. C. Williams, Dr. E. E. Van De Walker, James A. Skinner, G. L. Bonta, A. L. Merrick, Major, H. W. Clarke, secretary.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Residence, Canandaigua.—Dr. Harvey Jowett, Cyrus W. Dixon, Mrs. Collins Hart, Professor Edward Tyler, Hon. James C. Smith, Levi B. Gaylord.

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

ORANGE COUNTY.

Residence, Newburgh.—Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., H. A. Jones, Rev. H. V. S. Myers, John L. Sloat, Charles Estabrook, Colonel C. H. Weygant, Major E. C. Boynton, M. C. Belknap, Joseph Van Cleft, Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, Grant Edgar, William McCrea, John Caldwell, Uriah Traphagen, J. F. Corwin.

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.—Edwin R. Reynolds, Daniel W. Frye, U. C. Rogers.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Residence, Oswego.—Hon. O. J. Harmon, G. C. McWhorter, Hon. J. A. Place, Dr. A. S. Coe, G. Mollison, Mrs. George Goodier, Miss Florence Pettibone, Mrs. C. B. Randall, Edward Lee, Hon. George B. Sloane, Mr. P. C. M. Tribe, Mr. P. O. Wright, Rev. David Tully, D. D., Edward Monen, Rev. H. H. Stebbins, Rev. W. S. Parker.

Residence, Pulaski.—N. B. Smith.

Residence, Fulton.—D. W. Gardner.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

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

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Residence, Carmel.—Hon. W. S. Clapp, J. D. Little, James R. Weeks, Addison Ely, M. D., Rev. A. W. Colver.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Residence, Manhasset.—John Keese, W. H. Onderdonk.

Residence, Hempstead.—Rev. William H. Moore, D. D., Ebenezer Kellum, Valentine Clowes.

Residence, Westbury.—Benjamin D. Hicks, Mrs. James Willetts.

Residence, Glen Cove.—Edwin A. Hopkins.

Residence, Astoria.—Rev. Washington Rodman, Miss E. H. Rodman, Dr. J. D. Trask.

RENSELAER COUNTY.

To be appointed under the new rules.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

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

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Residence, Stony Point.—Dr. William Govan.

Residence, Haverstraw.—Alonzo Wheeler.

Residence, Nyack.—Seth B. Cole.

Residence, Tomkins Cove.—Walter T. Searing, Mrs. Laura Wood.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

To be appointed.

SENECA COUNTY.

Residence, Waterloo.—Hon. S. G. Hadley, Dr. S. R. Wells, Rev. S. H. Gridley, Solomon Carman.

Residence, Ovid.—Hon. George Franklin, Dr. John B. Chapin.

Residence, Seneca Falls.—Charles A. Hawley.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

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

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

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

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Residence, Watkins.—Frederick Davis, Dr. J. W. Thompson, Rev. George Knapp, B. W. Woodward.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Residence, Canton.—Geo. Robinson, Rev. James Gardner, H. H. Judd, Dr. J. C. Preston, G. B. Manley, Rev. E. E. Brown, Rev. Geo. E. Forbes.

Residence, Ogdensburgh.—Dr. B. F. Sherman, Professor R. G. Pettibone, Daniel Magone, Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Rev. J. Bastow, W. L. Proctor, J. W. Wilson, Gates Curtis.

Residence, Potsdam.—E. W. Foster, L. E. Wadleigh, Rev. Geo. Harkness, Rev. C. E. Bascom, O. E. Bonney, John A. Vance.

STREUBEN COUNTY.

Residence, Bath.—Guy H. McMaster, Z. L. Parker, Rev. O. K. Howard, Rev. James M. Platt, Dr. A. H. Crutenden.

Residence, Corning.—Dr. H. C. May, F. A. Williams.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

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

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Residence, Monticello.—Dr. Edward Quinlan, James Strong.
Residence, Grahamville.—Dr. J. M. La Moree.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Residence, Owego.—Hon. Wm. Smyth, Rev. J. A. Ostrander, A. Abel, V. N. Russell, Hon. T. I. Chatfield, G. B. Goodrich, A. Coburn, H. D. Pinney.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

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

ULSTER COUNTY.

Residence, Kingston.—Hon. James G. Lindsley, Mrs. Mary J. W. Reynolds, F. W. Westbrook, S. D. Hood, Rev. L. T. Watson, Augustus W. Reynolds.
Residence, New Platz.—Dr. C. W. Deyo.
Residence, Saugerties.—W. R. Sheffield.
Residence, Rosendale.—Rev. John Gleason.

WARREN COUNTY.

Residence, Lake George.—Samuel R. 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, Wm. Van Master, Charles Ennis.
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, White Plains.—Dr. H. E. Schmid, Mrs. J. O. Dyckman, M. Prudhomme, Rev. F. V. Van Kleeck.
Residence, Sing Sing.—Dr. G. J. Fisher, Mrs. Catharine E. Van Cortland, L. G. Bostwick, S. G. Howe, Miss E. Roe, Rev. N. T. Everts.

WYOMING COUNTY.

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

YATES COUNTY.

Residence, Penn Yan.—Myron Hamlin, Joseph F. Crosby, Wm. F. Van Tuyl, D. A. Ogden.
[Senate, No. 61.] 3

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

FROM DECEMBER 31, 1887, TO DECEMBER 31, 1888.

Dr.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1887.....	\$466 97
Donations.....	4,162 25
Estate of Samuel Willets, final payment on bequest.....	1,000 00
Board of estimate and apportionment.....	1,000 00
Elmira reformatory, for care of paroled men.....	351 00
Rents of No. 135 East Fifteenth street.....	711 00
	<u>\$7,691 22</u>
Cr.	
Expense of agency in New York city for discharged convicts and persons under arrest.....	\$2,810 90
Expense of State organization, prison and jail inspection and general county work.....	3,215 28
Taxes and water rents on No. 135 East Fifteenth street (1887 and 1888).....	642 25
Glens Falls Insurance Co., insurance on furniture to 1891.....	7 20
Interest on \$6,500 mortgage on No. 135 East Fifteenth St.,	325 00
Burnham farm collection of All Saints cathedral, Albany,	40 17
Cash balance in Mechanics' National Bank.....	650 42
	<u>\$7,691 22</u>

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,

Treasurer.

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

WALTER HOWE,
LISPENARD STEWART,

Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS.

Dean Sage.....	\$100 00
Murray fund.....	25 00
Anonymous (by Dr. Elmendorf).....	2 00
Bishop Huntington.....	10 00
Anson Phelps Stokes.....	25 00
Charles A. Schieren.....	10 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	5 00
Henry Battermann.....	10 00
Robert V. McKim.....	5 00
Z. R. Brockway.....	10 00
Central Presbyterian church.....	45 00
Robert J. Livingston.....	50 00
C. D. Wood.....	100 00
Christ Church, Oswego.....	5 00
F. R. Lawrence.....	10 00
Alexander Miller.....	5 00
Thomas Denny.....	10 00
Cornelius B. Gold.....	100 00
Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, for Burnham farm.....	40 17
Isaac H. Cary.....	10 00
E. A. Dibbell.....	5 00
First Congregational church, Albany.....	27 00
Dr. J. McE. Wetmore.....	10 00
Charles W. Ogden.....	10 00
Samuel Booth.....	10 00
George Walton Greene.....	10 00
E. V. Stoddard, M. D., Rochester.....	10 00
Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D.....	10 00
John B. Whiting.....	10 00
John B. Ireland.....	10 00
H. K. McEarg.....	100 00
Dudley Jardine.....	25 00
Wendell Prime, D. D.....	100 00
J. J. Astor.....	100 00

Charles Butler	\$15 00
W. S. Webb	25 00
Warren C. Beach	5 00
F. R. Coudert	10 00
Charles H. Condit	10 00
Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
W. F. Spaulding, returned by discharged prisoners from Boston	16 38
Henry Villard	100 00
Lyman Cobb, Jr.	5 00
J. A. Trowbridge	10 00
George W. Debevoise	10 00
Mrs. Catharine B. Campbell	10 00
John T. Lockman	10 00
Henry Talmadge	5 00
Mrs. Joseph M. White	25 00
John C. Henderson	5 00
"A friend;" Bloomfield, N. J.	2 00
Lispenard Stewart	100 00
Miss Julia Rhineland	100 00
"B," Amsterdam	1 00
Elliot F. Shepard	100 00
H. M. Schiefelin	25 00
Miss Serena Rhineland	100 00
Mrs. Julia Merritt	15 00
G. Seidenberg & Co.	5 00
J. Hooker Hamersley	10 00
Jesse Seligmann	25 00
Trinity church, Elmira	12 43
Mrs. C. M. Goodridge	10 00
Charles M. Da Costa	25 00
John H. Earle	10 00
Mrs. Anna M. Cox	5 00
Josephine M. Porter	10 00
George McKibbin	10 00
Helen L. Deas	10 00
Mrs. P. Caroline Lawrence	5 00
Oscar Craig	10 00
Mrs. G. Winthrop	20 00
Morris K. Jesup	50 00
J. Hampden Robb	50 00

Anonymous—"Station D," N. Y.	\$2 00
H. W. de Forest	50 00
Mrs. A. M. Swords	5 00
L. M. Bates	10 00
M. H. Arnot	10 00
Temple Berith Kodesh, Rochester	7 00
Henry C. Swords	10 00
W. G. T. Shedd, D. D.	5 00
"A Friend"	200 00
R. Stuyvesant	25 00
"In His name."	1 00
J. Davenport	5 00
R. H. L. Townsend	10 00
David Stewart	25 00
Mrs. F. Spencer Witherbee	10 00
E. D. Adams	10 00
G. P. Williams	10 00
Frank E. Heath	25 00
Cash	10 00
H. Hudson Holly	5 00
S. Belle Pratt, New Milford, Conn.	5 00
John C. Henderson	5 00
St. Agnes school, Albany	7 70
A. C. Kingsland	25 00
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland	30 00
James T. Raymond	20 00
William Cauldwell	25 00
James M. Constable	25 00
"A discharged prisoner."	1 00
Miss Susan E. White	10 00
Cash for documents	1 50
Mrs. Wm. Astor	100 00
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed to make Latham G. Reed a life member.	100 00
Warren C. Beach	5 00
A. C. Bernheim	5 00
"Discharged prisoner."	2 00
Anonymous	10 00
E. C. Homans	100 00
Ogden & Wallace	10 00
Mrs. James Auchincloss	20 00
Lewis Hallock	10 00
John M. Fraser	5 00

Thomas M. F. Randolph	\$10 00
Miss Sarah J. Gray	5 00
Mrs. G. L. G. Shedd	10 00
Miss Mary Boorman, Plainfield, N. J.	5 00
Anna C. Aiden	10 00
George De Forest Lord	25 00
S. T. Gordon	5 00
J. B. C. In memoriam	10 00
E. W.	2 00
Mrs. M. N. Meyer	5 00
E. L. Tieman	5 00
Prison Sunday offerings, by Rev. F. Lobdell, Buffalo	51 25
S. Emslee	10 00
Alice Keteltas	10 00
Oliver G. Barton	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Brice	5 00
J. C.	5 00
Berean Baptist Church	11 55
Church of the Covenant, prison Sunday collection, including Mrs. Skidmore	\$25 00
Mrs. Scribner	25 00
Mrs. Goodrich	5 00
Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa	5 00
Charles Butler	10 00
Mrs. L. B. Denny	10 00
Church of the Covenant	90 01
<hr/>	
H. M. Schieffelin	1470 01
W. C. Dornin	25 00
The Misses Denny	10 00
Dr. J. V. Lauderdale	20 00
James J. Goodwin	20 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge	10 00
Mrs. Adolph Schalk	5 00
John W. Hammersley	10 00
W. P. Prentice	10 00
J. J. Donaldson	5 00
Cleveland H. Dodge	10 00
H. G. Marquand	10 00
Mrs. M. L. Ewen	100 00
Henry Day	10 00
W. R. Stewart	10 00

John Taylor Johnston	\$100 00
William Colgate	25 00
John S. Kennedy	100 00
Sarah E. Lester	10 00
Walter Howe	50 00
E. C. Halliday	50 00
B. Van Wagenen	25 00
John D. Slayback	100 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Hanson place, Brooklyn	25 00
First Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass.	5 00
Henry Holt	5 00
Woolsey R. Hopkins	5 00
J. E. Roberts	5 00
N. Amerman	5 00
St. Peter's Church, Albany	26 75
St. Margaret's Church, Staatsburgh	2 18
Fitzhugh Whitehouse	5 00
Fordham Congregational Church	32 33
W. J. Haddock	5 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons	5 00
Anonymous	2 00

\$4,162 25

OTHER DONATIONS.

Rev. J. Eimendorf and members of his church	Clothing.
Anonymous	Clothing.
James W. Tappin	Clothing.
Daniel D. Wright	Reading matter.
C. S. Pinne	Clothing.
Wm. B. Holmes	Clothing.
Mrs. S. B. Johnson	Reading matter.
Mrs. Randolph	Clothing.
Frank R. Lawrence	Clothing.
A friend	Clothing.
Robert Huson	Reading matter.
Mrs. A. A. Readfield	Clothing.
F. K. Pendleton	Clothing.
John M. Shedd	Clothing.
G. C. Wetmore	Clothing.
Dr. D. C. Comstock	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Clothing.

Dorman B. Eaton	Clothing.
John B. Whiting	Clothing.
Mrs. J. C. O'Connor	Clothing.
Mrs. C. J. Gillis	Clothing.
Mrs. Bancker	Clothing.
Mrs. H. K. Hamlin	Clothing.
S. S. Stafford	Ink and mncilage.
Geo. E. Sterry	Clothing.
Mrs. John B. Suydam	Clothing.
Mrs. M. E. Neil	Clothing.
M. L. Leith	Reading matter.
Mrs. E. F. Hyde	Clothing.
Miss H. D. Rogers	Clothing.
Mrs. Josephine M. Hecker	Clothing.
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	Clothing.
Mrs. H. Julien	Clothing.
Lispensard Stewart	Reading matter.
C. W. Loomis	Clothing.
J. Peirce	Clothing.
A friend	Clothing.
Anonymous	Clothing.
Wm. Alex. Smith	Clothing.
Dr. J. F. Terieberry	Clothing.
A friend	Clothing.
Dr. A. H. Smith	Clothing.
Eugene Smith	Clothing.
Dr. W. E. Bullard	Clothing.
Mrs. Mary Genin	Clothing.
Grant Squires	Clothing.
Miss E. Cochran	Clothing and reading matter.
Mrs. Henry Hermann	Clothing (two donations).
Robert G. Cook	Clothing.
Thomas M. F. Randolph	Clothing.
Mrs. G. C. Coneklin	Clothing.
D. H. Wickham	Clothing.
Mrs. F. N. Otis	Clothing.
Anonymous	Clothing.
Anonymous, by Charity Organization Society	Clothing.
M. E. Harris	Clothing and reading matter.
Miss S. E. White	Reading matter.
F. B. Elliott	Clothing.

Henry Lindenmeyr	Wrapping paper.
Mrs. B. C. Taylor	Clothing.
John B. Whiting	Clothing.
Mrs. E. K. de Groot	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Clothing.
Robert Huson	Reading matter.
Latham G. Reed	Clothing.
Anonymous	Clothing.
Samuel P. Avery	Clothing.
Mrs. J. A. Edgar	Clothing.
Mr. Van Duzen	Reading matter.
Bay State Shoe and Leather Company	Shoes.
Miss Brooks	Clothing.
E. L. Tiemann	Reading matter and clothing.
Mrs. Dillon	Reading matter and clothing.
Mrs. E. D. Cady	Reading matter and clothing.
W. Harman Brown	Reading matter and clothing.
Miss Pondir	Reading matter and clothing.
Mrs. T. B. Clark	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Reading matter.
Mrs. T. S. Burr	Clothing.
John W. Slater	Reading matter.
Mrs. Robinson	Clothing.
Anonymous	Clothing.
Mrs. E. Van Nest	Reading matter and clothing.
Walston H. Brown	Clothing.
Miss E. M. Dame	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Reading matter.
"The Forum"	Ten magazines.
Annie H. Barnett	Clothing.
Prof. H. C. Bolton	Clothing.
Mrs. Clark Bell	Clothing.
Mrs. W. C. Hubbard	Reading matter.
Mrs. W. H. Granbery	Clothing.

LIFE PATRONS.

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

Mrs. William E. Dodge.
Cornellus B. Gold.
Mrs. Cornelius B. Gold.
Walter Howe.
Adrian Iselin.
Henry K. McHarg.
Oswald Ottendorfer.
Miss Serena Rhineland.
Miss Julia Rhineland.
Jacob H. Schiff.

Roswell Smith.
William H. Scott.
Lispensard Stewart.
Dean Sage.
Mrs. A. T. Stewart.*
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
William K. Vanderbilt.
John David Wolfe.*
Catherine L. Wolfe.*
Mrs. Anna Woerischoffer.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTION OF \$100 AT ONE TIME.

George B. Archer.
Wm. H. Aspinwall.*
Wm. B. Astor.
J. J. Astor.
Mrs. Caroline W. Astor.
Samuel P. Avery.
Rev. N. S. S. Beman,* Troy, N. Y.
Wm. T. Booth.
Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.
Alexander Hargraves Brown, M. P.,
Liverpool, Eng.
James Brown.
M. Bayard Brown.
H. K. Bull.
W. E. Chisholm.
H. K. Corning.*
R. Fulton Cutting.
John Caswell.
Samuel B. Cadwell.
Edward Cooper.
A. B. Conger.
Wm. B. Crosby.

Robert J. Livingston.
J. H. Mead.
Richard A. McCurdy.
Mrs. C. L. McLanahan.
Allen McLane.
Samuel F. B. Morse.*
George D. Morgan.
Adam Norrie.
R. M. Olyphant.
Daniel Parish.
George D. Phelps.*
Wendel Prime, D. D.
John A. Pullen.
George C. Rand.
Latham G. Reed.
W. C. Rhineland.
C. R. Robert.*
C. V. S. Roosevelt.
Theo. Roosevelt.*
Horace Russell.
George I. Seney.
James S. Seymour, Auburn, N. Y.

Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.*
John D. Crimmins.
J. W. Curtis.
Rev. Dr. Darling, Albany, N. Y.
Wm. E. Dodge.*
Wm. Butler Duncan.
Henry W. De Forest.
Theo. W. Dwight.
Edwin Einstein.
Mrs. M. L. Ewen.
George S. Fraser.
Elbridge T. Gerry.
Winthrop S. Gilman.
Wm. C. Gilman.
Horace Gray.
Lincoln S. Gold.*
Miss Catharine L. Gold.
Dr. J. G. Holland.*
Joseph Howland, Matteawan, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph Howland, Matteawan,
N. Y.
Dr. Elisha Harris.*
E. C. Homans.
Meredith Howland.
Mark Hoyt.
Morris K. Jessup.
John Taylor Johnston.
James R. Keene.
John S. Kennedy.
James Lenox.*
Miss Lenox.
Miss Lenox.
Pierre Lorillard.
Peter Lorillard.
Wm. P. Letchworth.
Charlton T. Lewis.
Woodbury G. Langdon.

Alfred Sully.
Adam T. Sackett.
Joseph Sampson.
J. F. Sheafe.*
Mrs. Mary Sheafe.
C. H. Shipman.
Wm. G. T. Shedd, D. D.
Elliott F. Shepard.
Henry M. Schieffelin.
R. L. Stuart.*
Alexander Stuart.*
James Stokes.*
Jonathan Sturges.
Mrs. Catharine L. Spencer.
Rev. James Saul, D. D., Phila., Pa.
Francis George Shaw.*
Anson Phelps Stokes.
Eugene Smith.
John D. Slayback.
H. S. Forbell.
Seth E. Thomas.
Sinclair Tousey.*
Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D.
Henry Villard.
Wm. Van Arsdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alex. Van Rensselaer.
George C. Ward.
Salem H. Wales.
Wm. Seward Webb.
R. W. Weston.
Samuel Willets.*
Rev. E. C. Wines.
J. Walter Wood.
William Wood.
Charles B. White.
Cornelius D. Wood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* Deceased.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF FIFTY DOLLARS AT ONE TIME.

John H. Abeel.
Mrs. J. J. Astor.
W. W. Astor.
Isaac Bell.
August Belmont.
W. A. Booth.
Cornelius N. Bliss.
J. Carson Brownort.
Stewart Brewster.
James M. Brown.
John Crosby Brown.
Levi M. Bates.
Edmund Coffin.
Benjamin G. Clarke.
W. T. Coleman.
Israel Corse.
W. E. Chisholm.
William E. Dodge, Jr.
P. W. Engs.
B. H. Field.
Hamilton Fish.
James Foster, Jr.
Arthur Gilman.
Horace Gray.
E. C. Halliday.
Mrs. E. C. Halliday.
E. Herrick.
James Horne.
James C. Holden.
Thomas Hunt.
Richard Irvin.
Dudley Jardine.
John Jay.
Edward Jones.
James J. Jones.
Alex. S. Johnson.
J. H. Keyser.
A. C. Kingsland.
J. R. Le Roy.
A. A. Low.

R. J. Livingston.
J. S. Lowery.
Mrs. S. P. Maghee.
W. H. H. Moore.
William F. Mott.
David Olyphant.
E. Parmlly.
Orlando B. Potter.
Howard Potter.
Thomas Prosser.
Percy R. Pyne.
Robert Ray.
James I. Raymond.
J. Hampden Robb.
George A. Robbins.
Samuel Sloan.
William D. Sloan.
W. C. Schermerhorn.
Frederick K. Stevens.
William H. Scott.
John Stewart.
James P. Sutton.
Austin Sherman.
B. B. Sherman.
Cornelius Smith.
Mrs. R. I. Stuart.
James O. Sheldon.
Charles N. Tolbot.
I. T. Terry.
Rev. S. H. Virgin.
Abram Van Nest.
Bleecker Van Wagonen.
A. Ward.
Charles Watrous.
Mrs. Laura Willard.
W. H. S. Wood.
E. J. Woolsey.
Mrs. E. J. Woolsey.
W. Walker.
Samuel Wetmore.

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 cooperating with it.

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

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

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a work-house in the county of New York, and, in their discretion, to receive and take into the said work-house all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in

said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the alms-house, may deem proper objects; and the said executive committee shall have the same power to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

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

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

§ 6. The said executive committee, by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and

authority that, by the twenty-fourth section of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes, are invested in inspectors of county prisons;* and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them as in the section aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof. *Provided*, That no such examination or inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose, to be granted by the chancellor of the State, or one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

IN SENATE, May 8, 1846.

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

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Senate.

A. GARDNER,

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.

*See section 24.

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

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

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

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Deputy Secretary of State.

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

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

*See section 29 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 fourth Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

X. It shall be the duty of the committee on prison discipline:

To give attention to the internal organization and management of prisons, embracing the physical and moral influences to be

exerted on the prisoners during their confinement. This duty shall be comprised under the following heads: *Health reformation*, convict labor, administration and internal police, comparison of different prison systems, visitation of prisons and houses of reformation, and the whole subject of criminal law and penal justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Prison Association has been established for forty-five years. Its charter sets forth very clearly the objects for which it was organized. In submitting its annual report the association may properly enumerate these objects, and ask attention to the difficulties, the failures and the successes that have marked the efforts for their attainment.

The constitution of the Prison Association says in its first article:

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.

Let us consider the first of these objects:

THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS DETAINED FOR TRIAL.

The city prisons in New York and of other large cities, the various county jails of the State contain at all times several hundreds of prisoners waiting for trial. Whereas there is generally a reasonable presumption of guilt, these people are constructively innocent, not having been convicted; many of them are innocent in fact. The gratification of a petty grudge, a chain of extraordinary circumstances, the working of a carefully laid scheme of conspiracy, may send an honest man, woman or

child to prison to await trial. Poverty, the nature of the surroundings, the persistent and frequently unfounded charges of police officers who wish to vindicate the arrest they have made, will often paralyze all efforts that such persons should make for their own defense, so that when the trial comes it is simply to wind them more firmly in the meshes of the law they have not violated, and to send them for a long term of imprisonment, under sentence -- to brand them as belonging to the criminal class, into which they have simply strayed unwittingly, or been forced by circumstances beyond their own control. To the *succor* of such people the Prison Association gives much attention. In the Tombs prison, and in some of the jails, there is a box where communications can be placed for the association, and stationery is furnished to such prisoners as may ask for it. Officials in the city prisons and jails frequently communicate with our office as to special cases, recommending them for assistance or counsel, and a representative of the association, Mr. D. E. Kimball, visits the courts and the prisons daily, taking up scores of cases every month.

OUR AGENT IN THE PRISONS AND THE COURTS.

In this connection we can not do better, perhaps, than to give a sketch of Mr. Kimball's work, as furnished by some of the cases submitted by him to the association's committee on detentions:

A. D., a poor and aged German woman, was found in the Tombs, charged with having stolen some small articles from a dry goods store (*petit larceny*); her knowledge of English was small, and when she was arraigned in the Police Court, a lawyer frightened her greatly by magnifying the crime, telling her it was a grave offense, punished with great severity by the courts, and that if she paid him \$200 for his service he would get her out of her trouble. The poor woman had \$550 in the bank; she gave him the bank-book and an order for the \$200, which he drew out. The woman was sent to the Tombs, and there the representative of this association found her and heard her story. An effort was made to stop payment of the order for \$200, but it had been cashed. The case was called for trial, and adjourned by request of the lawyer. Thinking it strange that an adjournment was wanted, an inquiry was made, which resulted in the discovery of the following: When

the woman was put in the female prison, a very fascinating woman, a fellow prisoner, after hearing her story, told her that the lawyer was an unreliable man, that he would desert her—if she wanted a really good lawyer she had better send for her's, who was smart, and would set her free, etc. The woman was foolish enough to send for the other lawyer and to give him an order for \$350 on the bank. On hearing of this, the representative of this association called on the prisoner, told her that no lawyer was sufficient, secured from her an affidavit to the effect that, as she believed, a scheme had been concocted by the two lawyers to obtain her money and that she wanted payment of the order for \$350 stopped by the bank. This affidavit was placed in the hands of the officers of the bank and the circumstances explained to them. When the last mentioned lawyer called for his money, payment was refused; he threatened to bring suit, but the bank people entrenched themselves behind the affidavit and a clause in their by-laws, reserving the right to take sixty days notice before paying money on an order. Seeing that his game was blocked, the worthy counselor assumed an air of injured innocence, insisting that he had no intention of keeping the money; that his object in getting the cash was to deposit it in the city chamberlain's office as bail, thus giving the prisoner her liberty. When the case was called for trial in Special Sessions lawyer number one, who had obtained the \$200, was not at hand, so lawyer number two began to plead for the prisoner when the representative of the association gave the court a full account of the transaction—the explanation was made from the bar and all in the court room heard it. The case was then adjourned. Believing that the woman had suffered enough, the judges on finding her guilty, sentenced her to serve one day in the city prison.

One of these legal gentlemen has been indicted recently by the grand jury for grand larceny.

For the single month of November, Mr. Kimball reports thirty new cases to have been taken up. The prison was visited fourteen times during the month. This month's work in this department is, in the number and character of the cases, a fair average. Some of the cases follows:

James Brown, aged sixteen, was found in the new prison, where he had been committed by Judge ——, for four months, in

default of \$300 bonds to keep the peace. The offense that this sixteen-year old boy pleaded guilty to, was making a bonfire in the street. He had no home and was out of work. We called on the judge and asked him the reason for his apparent severity. He had no recollection of the case whatever, thanked us for calling his attention to it, and gave us a discharge for the boy. Temporary work was furnished him about the Prison Association building.

John Doe, aged fifty-two, was found on the third tier of the Tombs. The charge against him was assault. He had a dispute with a man in a boarding-house, and was badly beaten in the fight which ensued. The next day he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the man who had abused him and held for the grand jury. He had no money to pay a lawyer, so we investigated his case. His employers gave him an excellent character, and nine witnesses testified that he was not the aggressor. He was thereupon discharged, and the complainant was so disgusted that he went on a spree that ended with his being sent to the Island for a month.

John Smith, age thirty-eight, was charged with grand larceny. He asked us to intercede for him, claiming to be innocent. We knew him to be an ex-convict. He was accused of stealing a coat which was found in his possession. He claimed to have purchased a pawn ticket for it from a strange man whom he met in the street. We learned that the coat was stolen from a trunk in which there was \$300 in money and a gold watch, neither watch nor money being taken. We put the court in possession of that information, and on trial, when the facts were brought out, he was acquitted.

Charlie D——, age thirteen, was charged with burglary. He denied his guilt, but on investigation, we found that although he was young in years he was old in wickedness. He broke into a cellar with an axe, and when caught was trying to carry off a quantity of cigars and whiskey. He had been engaged in many petty thieving operations in the neighborhood, but had never been arrested. His father, a most respectable hard-working man, having good references, begged us to have sentence suspended on the boy, but we declined to ask for such action. On recommend-

ation of this association, the recorder committed young D—— to the Catholic Protectors.

Daniel and Richard Boone arrived in this country from England on Tuesday, the eighth instant, and to celebrate their arrival in what they deemed the proper style went on a spree, and wound up in the station-house. When the policemen searched them the next morning before starting for court, he found a very large pocketknife on the person of each of the men, and changed the charge from intoxication to that of carrying concealed weapons. Justice O'Reilly held both men for the grand jury who indicted them three days later. The knives we found were brought over by them at the request of the man who was to give them employment, and on presenting the facts to Judge Gildersleeve, and having the employer in court to corroborate their story, he discharged them. The knives were for cutting oil cloth and were tools of trade.

Bridget Mc—— was charged with having, during a tenement-house quarrel, assaulted a man with an ax, severely wounding him. She had no money to pay a lawyer and asked us to procure one for her. On going to the house where the fight took place we found that Bridget was sick in bed at the time the assault was committed. When she pleaded not guilty to the indictment the court assigned a lawyer to defend her. The next day Bridget's husband came to our office saying that the lawyer refused to subpoena any witnesses until he was paid ten dollars. We then went to the office of chief clerk of the district attorney who very kindly served all the witnesses for us, and Bridget was acquitted. The woman who really committed the act for which Bridget was on trial was a witness for the defense, but that fact did not come to light.

F—— G—— was found by the association's representative in a cell at the Tombs charged with assault in the second degree. The prisoner, a fine looking young man, said he had committed the act in self-defense, and as he had a wife and four children depending on him for support he wanted a speedy trial, being confident of a verdict of acquittal. Inquiry showed him to be an honest, hard-working fellow, who took good care of his family, and had been with his present employer for ten years. Testi-

monials as to his character were secured by us and put in the hands of the judge. His trial was hurried on, and, as we supposed he would be, he was acquitted. The real circumstances were that the man who made the complaint was drunk; he forced his way into G——'s rooms, and G——, who was at work with a saw, hit him in the head with it and put him out. G—— lost three weeks work by the affair.

Bridget ——, a very muscular young Irishwoman, asked the association to intercede for her in the Court of Special Sessions, as she was without means to employ counsel, and was not guilty of the offense with which she was charged. She was scrubbing some empty rooms in a tenement-house in Mulberry street, having been hired to do the work by the janitor. While she was on her knees cleaning the floor, an Italian came in and took unwarrantable liberties with her. In a very few minutes he had to be carried away by his friends, and Bridget was put under arrest for assault. The man declared that she had hit him with a beer glass and cut his face with it. This was not true, as the room where the assault was committed was empty. On inquiring in the neighborhood where she lived, we ascertained that Bridget bore an excellent character, and had always worked hard at laundry-work and house-cleaning. She was promptly discharged on the facts being made known.

Michael Moses, age twenty-nine, a very respectable-looking Hebrew, was found in the Tombs, charged with larceny. He professed to be very penitent, and claimed to have been driven to crime by starvation. He had been but a short time in the city, and was without money. We wrote to a railroad company in Philadelphia by which he claimed to have been employed, and learned that he had been with them as a brakeman, and had been a faithful man. We brought about the return of the property he had stolen, and as he professed a desire to reform, we asked the judge to sentence him to the Elmira Reformatory, which he did.

H—— I——, age thirty, by occupation a sailor, was arrested and charged with having stolen \$275 and a quantity of jewelry from the dwelling apartment of a neighbor. He had no money; had a wife and two children dependent on him for support. A boy testified that he saw him coming out of his neighbor's house just

before the theft was committed. Although I—— could prove that he was at work two miles away from the house at the time, he had no means of sending for his employer or fellow workmen. The judge adjourned the examination for a week, and we brought about the presence of eight witnesses when he was arraigned again, and as their evidence flatly contradicted that of the boy, I—— was discharged. None of the stolen property was found about him or in his rooms. Even the police believed him innocent; but he would probably have gone to prison but for the timely assistance afforded by this association.

In the department of detentions is also involved the inspection of the county jails of the State. This has been effected as usual. The jails of the State have been generally improved during the past few years; but there still remains the fact of entire idleness and in many cases of inadequate separation of young and old offenders, of prisoners awaiting trial and those convicted; while in one jail at least, that of Niagara county, the men and women prisoners are kept apart merely by an open grating, and communication is possible and is constantly carried on.

The most interesting example of recent jail construction in the State, is that of Oswego county; where a jail of the new rotary pattern has been built. It is the first jail of the kind erected in the State. It had been finished and occupied a year at the time our correspondent's report was written. The report is as follows:

"Messrs. Harmon, Mollison, McWhorter and secretary of the Oswego county committee of the New York Prison Association visited the jail in the city of Oswego on the 23d day of March, 1889, and made an inspection of the premises and prisoners. They found twenty-three persons, one of whom was a woman; all of whom, except three or four, were inured for drunkenness and violation of the public peace. One was a clergyman, who, it is sad to say, awaits trial for horse stealing. The prisoners seemed in a good state, adequately clothed and fed. The number of them now is less than it was during the winter when it reached thirty-three. The jail is clean, well ventilated and in good order. But it is not thoroughly secure. Unless prisoners are kept in the cells they may escape. Some have escaped in the course of the current year. Further, it is possible for friends outside to

communicate with the persons confined even in the rotary cells. Probably those locked up in the other cells could not be approached except by prisoners at large in the galleries. When prisoners are out in the galleries, which they are only allowed to be a half hour in the afternoon, they must be carefully guarded and watched. The insecurity of the jail has been reported by the sheriff in charge, but nothing has been done by the supervisors to improve matters. No work is furnished the prisoners. They have plenty of books and some of them spend their time in reading. Continuous idleness, however, does not benefit them, rather makes them worse. We need only add that though the jail is imperfect, it is a vast improvement on the old building. There is nothing to be said in reference to the jail at Pulaski and the lock-up in the city hall beyond what has been heretofore reported.

"Respectfully submitted,

"O. J. HARMON,
"Chairman."

Oswego, March 26, 1889.

To show the thoroughness with which the work of inspection is carried on in the counties where the request is made to our county committee there is appended the report of the committee of Albany county.

"Pursuant to a request received from the corresponding secretary the Albany county committee respectfully submits the following report as to the condition of the penal institution of the county:

"The institution consists of the Albany penitentiary, the county jail at Albany and portions of the station houses at Cohoes, West Troy and Green Island used as jails.

"The penitentiary was carefully examined March twenty-third. On that day the number of prisoners was 860 males and sixty-four females, of whom twelve males were in the hospital. The women were all employed in the kitchen, laundry and sewing-rooms and in cleaning work. Of the men about 140 were working on a brush contract which will expire in May, and 115 on a shoe contract expiring about the same time. These men work about nine and one-half hours daily. The other convicts were exercised by walking about the corridors and yards and in military drill, the latter

form of exercise was taken by about 115 men. There is a school in the penitentiary which is kept going about six hours daily, and has pupils varying from ninety to 240 in number. Two rooms are occupied for this purpose, one of them being used by the advanced scholars. The progress made appeared very favorable and the result will doubtless be beneficial.

"The only punishment said to be used was the dark cell. Of these cells the penitentiary has four, of which three were found occupied by refractory convicts. The keeper who showed the prison stated that three days of this confinement sufficed to subdue the worst cases of insubordination; generally a much shorter time is enough.

"The sanitary condition of the prison was apparently very satisfactory, and the general cleanliness an improvement on that prevailing at last visitation of the committee.

"The warden was absent, and the only intelligent expression of opinion as to the effect of idleness on the convicts was from Mr. Bowers, the official in charge. He was found to advocate heartily the employment of prisoners at regular work, as being much better from a sanitary point of view, and also as conducing greatly to the ease in managing and controlling them. The contract system was favored by him as the best means of utilizing prison labor. Dr. Starkweather, the physician of the prison, in his report of November, 1888, speaks of the great advantage to the prisoner of occupation which "shall be at the same time exercise for both muscle and brain." The substitution of the bodily exercise alluded to above, while it has prevented the increase of the sick list threatened by the stoppage of work, will not, in the opinion of the prison officials, nor that of your committee, compensate for the steady employment of the convicts at some useful labor.

"The partial cessation of convict labor in this penitentiary has been productive of one good result, the institution of the schools above spoken of. Until a few months ago the prisoners had no systematic education.

"The county jail at Albany was examined on March 23, 1889. The building is an old one, consisting of a main building, containing offices and nine large cells or rooms, each capable of accommodating from three to six prisoners, and an extension used

as the general jail. The rooms in the main building were found to be large, clean and well lighted and ventilated. One of them only was occupied at the time of the examination by your committee by five women. These rooms are used for women, boys and criminals of the worst class. Two of them the county is about to have fitted up with padded walls for the confinement of prisoners suffering from *delirium tremens* and for the temporary confinement of the insane.

"In the addition, which consists of one large room, are forty cells, each capable of holding two prisoners. While this portion of the jail was not as clean as the main part, yet it was perhaps in a good condition as possible, your committee finding nothing to criticise except the floor of the corridor and the floors of a few of the occupied cells. The cells are each swept out daily, and the floors washed every other day. They are whitewashed about every two weeks; and as the prisoners are permitted to whitewash the walls as often as they please, some of them are in fact whitewashed every few days. The floor of the main corridor is washed every morning and swept again at noon, but as the prisoners are allowed the free use of the corridor during the day, it is impossible to keep the floor at all times perfectly clean. The number of prisoners in this part of the jail was, on March twenty-third, thirty-four.

"Your committee examined the food given the prisoners and found it excellent in quality and ample in quantity. They are given meat (corned or fresh beef) once a day, except on Friday, when cold fish is substituted, together with coffee and potatoes, onions or some similar vegetable, with as much bread as they want. The feeding of the prisoners in the jail is done under a special law which has, in addition to saving the county a great deal of money, procured a much better quality of food for the prisoners. The provisions necessary are purchased by the county treasurer upon the requisition of the jailor, who is provided with a cook, paid by the county, to prepare them. The old system of paying the sheriff so much a week for the board of each prisoner, which still exists in many counties, is thus abolished. Under the old plan it was to the profit of the sheriff to have in jail as many prisoners as possible for as long a time as possible, and to feed them upon as little and as poor and cheap food as he could.

"There is practically no library at the jail; the few books which are there, the jailor says are never used. The books of the Prison Association formerly at the jail were removed to the penitentiary this spring, where they were needed and are used.

"Your committee feel that the jail is in as good condition, and the comfort and health of the prisoners as carefully attended to as is possible in the present building. All the evils exist which must exist while from thirty to eighty men, young and old, spend their days in idleness in a common room.

"It should perhaps be added that as many of the prisoners as possible are employed in cleaning and whitewashing.

"The common jail contains wash-stand, bath-tub and water-closets, while each of the large cells contain a large wash-stand and a water-closet. The sanitary condition of the drains and plumbing was good.

"So much of the Cohoes police station-house as constitutes the "Cohoes jail" was examined on March twenty-fifth and found to be in an unsatisfactory and improper condition in respect to cleanliness and sanitary arrangements and condition. The impression received is that the cells and corridors have not been cleaned recently.

"The cells for male prisoners are on the first floor, in the third or rear room of the station house, in two rows, of five cells each, standing back to back. Each of these cells has a dump-pan water-closet which is either defectively or not at all supplied with water and emptied into a sewer that is seldom or never flushed.

"The cells for female prisoners are also ten in number, in two rows of five each, and are in a room directly above those for males; and the single water-closet for this ward is in the main room which the stairway leads up to, and it stands out from the wall uncurtained, unscreened and conspicuous, like a chair or other seat, a prominent object.

"The jail is built directly over a sewer which is nothing but the bed of a diverted stream of water, which formerly ran through a ragged channel worn and cut through Hudson river shale rock; this channel has been covered over by arching in places and by boarding and bridging over in other places, which facts, together with its great area, make it unsuited to be flushed; and as it is

used as a sewer for the property for some distance each side, it has become very offensive and is dangerous to health. The stench from it in the jail and throughout the entire station-house is at times well nigh insupportable, and the health of many members of the police force has been seriously impaired by the noxious gases.

"To this jail the recorder of Cohoes may and does commit prisoners, when the sentence is for a period not exceeding thirty days.

"All of the windows of the female ward were wide open for ventilation at the time of the inspection thereof, and the solitary female prisoner was shivering from cold, wrapped in her cloak; and saying that she would rather spend six months in the Albany penitentiary than another day in that jail. Her record, which is of frequent sentences for intoxication, seems to qualify her to have an opinion on the subject.

"It can not be but that even a short imprisonment in such quarters must injure, both morally and physically, any criminal, whether he be young or old and hardened.

WEST TROY AND GREEN ISLAND JAILS.

"These jails were both examined in the latter part of March and found to be in good condition in all respects. Both were in good repair and cleanly, and bore the appearance of being kept in good condition.

"Due allowance must be made for the class of persons confined at these places, many of them being of the lowest class; and, as the term of confinement is often for a day or night only, the personal condition of the prisoners can not be improved to any extent.

"The arrangements in both jails as to the separation of the sexes and of youthful criminals are proper.

"Submitted by Albany County Committee of the Prison Association of New York."

JAMES FENMORE COOPER,

Secretary.

ALBANY, March 29, 1889.

[Senate, No. 61.]

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

There is no phase of the work undertaken by the Prison Association that has grown more rapidly during the last few years than the work for discharged convicts. Every unreformed criminal at large is at once a burden and a menace to society. He must live, and is singularly handicapped in his efforts to make a livelihood. He rarely is master of a trade, and even if he has a trade the labor organizations are unfavorable to his plying it. Having completed his sentence he is quits with the State, and it is in the interest of society that he be as rapidly as possible merged into the ordinary currents of industry. To seek employment for such men, to properly clothe them for going to work, to protect them from their old companions, and to help them to resist the unsparing though reasonable prejudices of society—all these things are done by the association, with what results the following typical cases, letters and tabulations will show:

Henry Shea came to the association for assistance on October thirteenth, after having served a term of one year in the penitentiary for burglary in the third degree. In December, 1887, Mayor Hewitt wrote to the association, inclosing a letter which he had received from Shea's mother, who lives in Chicago, asking the mayor to intercede for her boy and save him from State prison, as he had never been in trouble before, was the first of his family to fall into criminal ways, etc., etc. The mayor asked the association to do all it could for the boy, but unfortunately the case had been disposed of in court the day before our inquiry was commenced. Some correspondence has been had with Shea's mother during the year. When he came out we gave him some clothing and temporary work at one dollar per day, keeping back part of the money to pay for his ticket to Chicago, where he was finally sent. We have evidence from Shea's mother and his employer that the boy is doing well.

John Weller, an honest looking Englishman, came to us with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Stocking, superintendent of the Blackwell's Island work-house. All the clothing John had on was a pair of overalls, a coat and a cap, all of them dirty and ragged in the extreme; his shoes were nothing but uppers. Although he presented a most woe-begone appearance, as far as

clothing was concerned, his face showed him to be a clean and respectable man rather than a drunkard. He said he had worked for five years for a man in Maryland, and during the past twelve months had saved nearly \$150, intending to spend the holidays with his parents in England. He came to this city to take the steamer and while seeing the sights dropped into a saloon to have a glass of ale. He drank but one glass, he said, and the next he knew was in a police court-room without a cent and clothed in the miserable rags he came to us in. Some one had drugged him, stolen his money, clothes and overcoat and thrown him into the street. He was picked up by a policeman, and being unable to explain who he was or where he came from, was sent to the island for ten days. We wrote to his employer and ascertained that he did have good clothing and an overcoat when he left home for England via New York. We gave him food and lodging for a few days, then clothed him and put him aboard the cars for the place where he belonged. He has since written us to say that he reached home safely and had gone to work again.

X. Z. applied for help after having served six months in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary for petit larceny. But one year ago he was, he said, a prosperous business man in a southwestern city, and worth \$20,000. While he was in San Francisco, on business, his partner sold out the establishment and ran away with the proceeds. Z. came here in search of the man who had wronged him, got to drinking, and when his money was gone, fell into criminal company and committed the crime for which he was sent to prison. He was given temporary work, addressing and delivering circulars, which he did in a very thorough and satisfactory manner for about two weeks. Then we made up the amount necessary to take him to his family in the South. He professed deep gratitude, and promised to write to us as soon as he reached home.

S. T. applied for assistance after having served a sentence of three years in State prison for burglary. His uncle was very wealthy, but would have nothing to do with him. His father is one of the most notorious bank burglars in the world. Being a painter by trade, and being prepared to show that he could get work if he had a start to buy overalls; brushes, etc., and pay a

week's board, we gave him work at painting and kalsomining, at two dollars per day, for about ten days. He did all that was required of him in a workmanlike manner, and left to take permanent employment.

William Leach, a young man who had been in the Elmira reformatory, came to us hungry, cold and ragged, asking to be sent back to the institution. He had broken his parole, had no work and no home. In answer to a telegram which we sent, the superintendent said that Leach's maximum term of service had expired, and that the reformatory could not receive him. He was greatly discouraged, but we put him at work around the building, clothed him, and in a short time, instead of going back to prison, he secured a situation in a printing-house at fair wages, and has since called to thank the association for putting him on his feet again.

A. S. B. came here after having been in Sing Sing prison a year for bigamy. He had tramped all over the city in search of work, but could not obtain it. When his money was gone he called on the association for assistance, but refused positively to accept anything in the way of charity. We gave him some temporary work as a test of his willingness, and found him most faithful and willing in every way. The money he earned thus was sufficient to support him for a few days, and he secured work as a canvasser for sewing machines. He proved to be a good salesman and made a very fair living for a short time, but the company he worked for told him he must either furnish \$200 security or resign his place. Of course he could not procure bonds and had to give up his situation. He came to the association again utterly discouraged, but resolved to live honestly or not at all. He was given a letter of introduction to the foreman of a large factory in W— street, where there are a great many men employed and he secured a steady place at paying wages, without being compelled to conceal the fact of his having been in prison. When he was in confinement he was converted through the efforts of a lady missionary, and he believed that his final success was due to his faith in Christ. His wife has forgiven him, and together they will be received into full membership in a prominent Baptist church in this city in a few days.

Richard Roe, aged thirty-eight, was sent to us by the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. for assistance in the way of board, clothing and employment. He had just been discharged from State prison, after having served a sentence of fifteen years for felonious assault. He was sent to prison in May, 1878, and released in January, 1889, having earned the full allowance for good behavior. Being a blacksmith by trade, he thought he could easily get employment, but found that, as he did not understand the horseshoeing branch of his business, finding work was far from easy. While he was looking around the association provided him with temporary work sufficient to pay for lodging, but he could not get a steady job. He was finally sent to a contractor in this city, who has very generously employed men sent him by the association on many occasions. This gentleman happened to need a toolmaker—just the business Roe understood—and he was put to work immediately.

J— C—, seventeen years of age, came to us from the penitentiary, where he had been sent for one year for an attempt to commit grand larceny. He said he was a printer, but could get no work at that trade because he had no city references. His seemed an almost hopeless case for the reason that he had only one leg and went about with the help of a crutch. We provided him with board and lodging for over a month and sent him to several printing-houses where we were acquainted, all to no purpose. He then told us he was a Hebrew and gave to us his real name. We furnished him with a letter to the United Hebrew Charities who sent him with our letter to a printing-house where he got a steady situation.

H— V— came to us April fourteenth, after having served a sentence of six months for petit larceny. He was sent to us by the Charity Organization Society. He had a wife and five children destitute and could find no work, in order to provide for them. We employed him at doing odd jobs about our building giving him sufficient to provide for his family's necessary needs, allowing him three hours each day to search for employment which he soon found. While he was in the penitentiary his wife managed to support the children by working in a factory.

C— W. C— came to us in November, after having served a term of seven months in the Albany penitentiary for assault. He confessed to having been ten times in prison and expressed an earnest desire to reform and lead a Christian life. An old friend of his, residing on a farm in a distant State, offered C— work if he would come on. We gave him work at painting until he had earned two-thirds of the money necessary to pay his expenses and then made up the difference, helped him to clothing and sent him on his journey. On reaching his destination he sent us a letter expressing his gratitude and saying that his prospects were excellent.

Of the scores of letters received during the year, from men who have received the benefits of the association, we quote a few—as further evidence to those who help in supporting the association that their gifts are not administered in vain.

“I address you these lines hoping all are in good health, also to express my gratitude for the many kindnesses received.

“Since about last Thanksgiving, surely I have many reasons to be grateful; God has spared me and kept me the past year, and when forsaken by all, the association took an interest in me, and saved me from prison or a drunkard's grave, and you can rest assured that I render to God thanks, night and morning, for his goodness and mercy to me; and it is the grace of God that keeps me day by day; of myself it is nothing, for if I did not constantly pray to God, surely I would fall into temptation.

“I pray for all mankind, ask God to bless my friends, and even my enemies, and pray for more strength to resist temptation and remain faithful to Him. God, in His own time, will place me in some work. Psalm cxvi, 6: ‘The Lord preserveth the simple; I was brought low and He helped me.’ I wish all a good Thanksgiving; my best respects to all.

“From your humble servant.”

“According to promise that I would write you, I now hasten to fulfill it. Well, I reached here all safe and sound with sixty-five cents in my pocket, besides some little presents, etc., for the children. I had a nice time coming. I made several acquaintances on the steamship, was invited more than twenty times to drink, but, thanks to God, I resisted stoutly, and I find easily to

resist when I don't look to self. Going down I found a wallet containing quite a large sum of money, and Satan did his best to tempt me to keep it, but I rushed into the cabin, where I supposed the owner was, and I found him. You never saw a more thankful man. He was on his way to California and it was all he had in the world. I arrived here yesterday, twenty-sixth, my friends and family are real nice. He is going to give me about twenty dollars a month and board until I get my hand in and then raise me. I am going to commence to-morrow. It is a beautiful country around here and about eleven and a half miles from any kind of a gin mill. At present there is great excitement over protracted meetings held night and day in a little Methodist church out here, it will seat about thirty persons. I had not been here half an hour before they began inquiring as to my religion.

“I remain, yours very truly.”

“I hope that you will know how I was getting on, but the fact is that I am so busy working hard all day, so that it was my intention to visit you personally and thank you for the kindness that you showed me, at a time when I sorely needed a friend. I have given that idea up in despair and so let you know in writing how I am getting along. I have secured the position you obtained for me at a salary of eight dollars per week and I think that I have a prospect of being raised soon,— has treated me in a very nice manner and has showed great kindness. I expect to be baptized the third Sunday of this month and be admitted to membership in the church and would be pleased if you could find it convenient to be there on the occasion.

I have been reconciled with my wife and if I succeed in getting an advance by the first of November will take rooms and start life over again. My wife at the present time is working at crochet buttons and it is light and pleasant work that could be done at home. I think that jointly we can live together very well;— also, has showed great kindness to me and has laid me under great obligations. Hoping that I may hear from you again, and once more thanking you for your kindness to me,

“I remain, yours respectfully.”

"My son arrived home safe and sound. I was, indeed, glad to see him again so well and strong. I express my most hearty thanks to you, from the bottom of my heart, for the kindness you bestowed upon him. He is a very good boy, now, and is working steady since two weeks. I thank you very much for the kind interest you have shown in my son's welfare and hope you will be rewarded tenfold for all the kind deeds you do. Hoping you will excuse my delay in writing this,

"I am, yours very truly."

"I want to tell you that you have been the means, in the hands of God, in saving a poor soul from perdition and destruction by your timely help and sympathy. That act of yours toward a poor fellow who felt that he had no friends, has changed my whole nature. Now, I only want the chance to show that I can be grateful.

"I promise that during the balance of my life I will be honest and true towards my fellow men and live a better life.

"That God may bless the association is the prayer of a repented man.

"Yours very truly."

"It gives me pleasure to write you a few lines informing you that I am at home with my mother and brothers, and that I feel quite hopeful and confident of the future. I have commenced to lead a better life and, God helping me, I shall never again go back to the old life of sin. My people will do anything in their power to keep me in the right track, and I am encouraged to think that there is a future for me after all.

"Your kind words and good advice awoke in me a desire to be a man, and I hope that some time in the years to come I may take you by the hand and thank you personally for being the means of my salvation. Believe me, sir, to be

"Yours, very respectfully."

"Your time being so precious and the prospect of an opportunity to confer with you personally so uncertain, I adopt this method of expressing my gratitude to you for the kindly interest you have taken this far in one whom society has been taught to look upon

with distrust, to speak mildly, while ready to acknowledge that to be the necessary consequence of my own previous course of life; it is certainly to be deplored that I have found it to be, in the course of my two years struggle to rise up and cut out an honorable future for myself, the ruling sentiment that a man with such a record as mine is irretrievably a moral wreck and all the words imply. I heartily wish you could look into my inner being and therefore be in a position to form a due estimate. The position I hold in your office does not afford you the opportunity to form even a substantial opinion as regards me. My three days illness after the shock on learning of my wife's death under ordinary circumstances would unman me completely. I have prayed to God to sustain me through the terrible ordeal, and believe not in vain. If I were to undertake to recite the history of my efforts to get out of the slough, only to find the ghost of my former self at hand to push me back, I might tire you—but God bless that noble woman—she may possibly have enlightened you in a measure, as I have confided in her without reservation.

"I can only hope that she has; but aside from that—for the sake of brevity, and to be practical, let me disabuse you of an opinion that the fact of my wearing good clothing might cause a person in your position to entertain, viz.: That possibly I might not take kindly to rough work. Pardon me if I am saying what is uncalled for. However, I stand ready at a moment's notice to pitch into anything that offers me the opportunity to prove myself a man. Oh! what a contempt I would have for myself were I to take my hand off the plough-handle and look back. I stand pledged to my God, to myself, to my motherless boy, and by the memory of the beloved one who had hoped to live to see the day when the working out of my salvation would be an accomplished fact. More I can not say just now.

I remain, yours respectfully."

"I feel greatly encouraged by your uniformly kind treatment, and by the substantial aid you are extending me. You are placing it in my power to be honest, and I feel confident of my ability, with God's help, to hold on to the chance for an honest life.

With respect and gratitude."

TABLE No. 1.

Showing how applicants were directly assisted.

Meals and lodgings given.....	3,619
Number of pieces of clothing given.....	398
Number of days temporary work given.....	557
Permanent employment found for.....	32
Number of men furnished with tools.....	9
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 2.

Showing number assisted to employment in other places.

Sent to	
Amityville, N. Y.....	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	4
Canaan, N. Y.....	1
Cruger's Station, N. Y.....	1
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.....	1
Morristown, N. J.....	1
Newark, N. J.....	2
New Brunswick, N. J.....	1
New Haven, Conn.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3
Baritan, N. J.....	1
Tremont, N. Y.....	1
England.....	1
Germany.....	1
	<hr/>
	22

TABLE No. 3.

Showing crimes for which convicted.

Abandonment.....	1
Abduction.....	1
Arson.....	1
Assault.....	38
Attempted burglary.....	8
Attempted grand larceny.....	20
Attempted petit larceny.....	2
Attempted robbery.....	3
Attempted suicide.....	1
Bigamy.....	1

Burglary.....	79
Desertion.....	1
Drunk and disorderly and vagrancy.....	22
Embezzlement.....	1
Excise.....	1
Forgery.....	177
Grand larceny.....	166
Horse stealing.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	2
Manslaughter.....	1
Petit larceny.....	206
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Robbery.....	9
	<hr/>
	584

TABLE No. 4.

Showing nationality.

Foreign.....	174
United States.....	410
	<hr/>
	584

TABLE No. 5.

Showing nationality of parents.

Australia.....	1
Canada.....	5
England.....	34
France.....	4
Germany.....	75
Ireland.....	276
Mexico.....	1
Russia.....	1
Scotland.....	8
Spain.....	2
Sweden.....	5
United States.....	172
	<hr/>
	584

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age when convicted.

Under twenty years.....	115
Over twenty and under twenty-five.....	162
Over twenty-five and under thirty.....	87

Over thirty and under thirty-five.....	65
Over thirty-five and under forty.....	59
Over forty years.....	106
	<hr/> 584

TABLE No. 7.

Showing number of convictions (acknowledged).

First.....	374
Second.....	110
Third.....	42
Fourth.....	28
Fifth.....	15
Sixth.....	8
Seventh.....	5
Ninth.....	1
Tenth.....	1
	<hr/> 584

TABLE No. 8.

Showing education.

Read only.....	57
Read and write.....	453
Illiterate.....	74
	<hr/> 584

TABLE No. 9.

Showing social condition.

Married and widowers.....	138
Single.....	446
	<hr/> 584

TABLE No. 10.

Showing religious belief.

Atheists.....	1
Catholic.....	359
Hebrew.....	34
Protestant.....	190
	<hr/> 584

The following tabular statement shows the number of discharged convicts, not previously registered on the books, who have, during the past year, been assisted by the Prison Association; and the prisons and reformatories from which they have been released:

1888.	FROM STATE PRISONS.				FROM PENITENTIARIES AND REFORMATORIES.						FROM DEFERRED PRISONS.		Total.
	Sing Sing.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Other States.	Herkules Island Penitentiary.	Harris County Penitentiary.	Albany County Penitentiary.	Montezuma County Penitentiary.	New York County Work-house.	Hempstead Reformatory.	City prison.	County jails.	
January.....	9	0	0	0	56	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	87
February.....	10	0	0	0	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	34
March.....	10	0	0	0	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	34
April.....	4	0	0	0	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	21
May.....	2	0	0	0	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	16
June.....	2	0	0	0	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	16
July.....	3	0	0	0	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	17
August.....	6	0	0	0	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	29
September.....	3	0	0	0	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	23
October.....	6	0	0	0	17	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	26
November.....	6	0	0	0	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	24
December.....	6	0	0	0	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	23
	81	25	15	19	226	25	5	1	19	151	14	2	584
	Number of applicants.											

THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

This feature of the association's duty involves the constant inspection of penal institutions. This is done by the society's committee, by members of the executive committee, or by the corresponding secretary. During the year just closed there has been a state of complete demoralization in all the State and county prisons of the State, owing to the absence of labor. It is not necessary to go into details, since nearly every newspaper in the State has been filled with criticism and discussion of the results brought about by the so-called Yates "bill," that has brought idleness into the prisons. The testimony of all the wardens in the country is against the practicability of the law in its present form, or in any form to which it could be modified. Letters from twenty wardens and prison superintendents received at the office of the association, and coming from different sections of the country, agree that not more than twenty per cent of the prisoners could be employed under the most modified condition and most favorable operation of this law. It is not necessary to do more than to state here the principles of the association, as stated again and again, heretofore, and to ask that such a law be passed as shall be in conformity with these established maxims of penological science. The Prison Association believes:

1. That prisons are established for protection to society.
2. That to protect society most effectively against criminals, is to reform them as speedily as possible.
3. That there can be no reformation for the criminal unless he is made to work and taught to work; and that his work must be in harmony with established industrial conditions outside the prison.
4. That this may be so, there should be a diversity of industries inside the prison; and that both machine labor and hand labor should be employed.
5. That the workingman should be protected against the competition arising from a large number of prisoners working at any one trade.
6. That the taxpayers should be protected (a) by making the prisoner support himself while in prison, and (b) by learning how to support himself when out of prison.

7. That it is unfavorable to the best discipline of the prison, or the best interest of the workingman outside the prison, to sell the time of the prisoners. By doing so the taxpayer is, to be sure, temporarily benefited, while the criminal remains in prison, but ultimately suffers great loss in the fact, that the criminal is less likely to be reformed when he comes out of prison.

8. The Prison Association does not believe in contract lessee system as in vogue in Southern States and protests against its introduction in New York. It does not believe in the contract system in any form, and least of all by that form which requires the prisoners to be marched forth in the chain-gang, becoming more demoralized in their hardened shzme, and demoralizing the community in their public spectacle of degradation. The association is therefore positively opposed to any system that requires the prisoners to be contracted out to town or other authorities for labor on the public works.

In regard to one of the various bills that has been offered to the Legislature as a relief from the present conditions of idleness in the prisons, the association has publicly expressed itself as follows:

NEW YORK, April 12, 1889.

At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Prison Association of New York, held at No. 34 Nassau street, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 647, known as the Fassett bill, now before the committee of the Senate of New York on State prisons, providing for the government and maintenance of the prisons, for the discipline and education of their inmates, for their training in productive and useful labor with such a system of classification as experience has shown to be most helpful to their reformation, and for their protection against degrading associations and influences, both during their confinement and after their discharge, and with every desirable guaranty against the improper competition of prison industry with that of free citizens, is a measure which embodies principles for which this association has long contended, and meets its cordial approval.

Resolved, That we invite all citizens who are interested in the improvement of our criminal jurisprudence and the protection of

society against crime, and, in particular, all who are opposed to the maintenance of felons in idleness at the expense of the honest industry of the State, to unite with us in appealing to the Legislature to enact this bill.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,

Chairman.

EUGENE SMITH,

Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM M. F. ROUND,

Corresponding Secretary.

At a large public meeting in Steinway Hall, on Monday evening, April fifteenth, the following resolution was offered by James Fenimore Cooper, Esq., of Albany, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concurs in the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the executive committee of the association and most earnestly urges upon legislators the immediate passage of the law named therein.

THE NEW OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

For some years past the work of the society having been much hampered for want of office space, this difficulty has been remedied by the generous gifts of some of the patrons of the society, who, adding their subscriptions to money previously received from bequests, have enabled it to procure a commodious and convenient house, under the roof of which all the work of the association can be carried on, and where the library can be conveniently arranged for reference. As this library is the only special library of its kind in the country, it is constantly consulted by penologists from all parts of the State, and even far beyond its borders. It is an unquestionable factor in the development of penological science in the country, and its usefulness fully repays in benefits accruing to the society, the small outlay that is requisite for its maintenance. The library-room furnishes a suitable place of meeting for the Prison Association and other societies engaged in similar work. It is in constant use. At present the house affords more accommodation than the society needs, but it will ultimately be obliged to use the entire building.

It is often said that the reformation of a man once fairly started is so uncommon that the chances do not warrant the necessary large expenditure of trouble and time. Leaving the higher question of the moral obligation imposed upon a Christian community, the economic value of every single reformation is beyond question. It is estimated that criminals cost the State \$2,500 each when at large, and this merely for the cost of protection against them, and not taking into account either deprivations or their moral effect on the community, nor counting the loss of their labor. The preceding letters, received during the past few months — in most cases from men who have personally lived criminal lives for years, and whose reformation dates back for years, are sufficient evidence that men do reform, and so justify every effort that can be made to help forward their reformation. Much of the difficulty experienced in attempting the reform of discharged prisoners arises from a defect in our penal system, which does not permit a sufficient diversity of trades to suit the varying capacity of prisoners. Of course this does not refer simply to the operation of the prevailing law, which can hardly be permitted to remain for any great length of time on the statute books, and which has already worked untold mischief.

In no way have we experienced the benefits from the occupation of the new offices more than in the facilities which it affords of giving temporary employment to men who are seeking for work and must live in the meanwhile. Clerical work has been afforded by the establishment of a bureau of research and press information, and a small printing office, the gift of one of the executive committee, has furnished many days work at the same time that the necessary printing of the association is being done. The small garden back of the house has been planted, and there has been considerable employment afforded in keeping it in order.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing this report it is a pleasant duty to make grateful acknowledgment for the uniform consideration shown to its officers and representatives in the various branches of its work and specially such acknowledgement is due to the judges in the courts, the officials in the city prisons and the police.

[Senate, No. 61.]

It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that our representatives have seen the faithful ministrations brought about by the gospel mission to the Tombs, by the city mission of the Protestant Episcopal church, by ladies from various churches and by the faithful and untiring labors of the Roman Catholic clergy and sisters of charity, wherever their duties have called them within prison doors. We are also most grateful for the untiring and unpaid labors of our efficient county committees, and for the sympathy and support afforded us by the churches throughout the State. There was a large observance of prisoners' Sunday and hundreds of sermons preached in regard to the hopes and needs of prison reform. The thousands of friends of the society are always most welcome to our rooms, for we feel sure that a close inspection of the details of our work will further convince them of its interest and value.

REPORT

OF A

Special Committee upon the Prisons of
Great Britain.

By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

[Reprinted at the request of many correspondents.]

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

GENTLEMEN.—Your special committee, undersigned, appointed to examine the prison system of Great Britain, beg leave to offer the following report:

The principles upon which society deals with crime and criminals have only in comparatively recent times been made the subject of intelligent study, upon the broad basis of the general welfare. The first impulse of a crude, human society is to revenge itself upon offenders, and in the early stages of government, this impulse is carried out with fitful energy, without regard to ulterior considerations. As the organization of society becomes more complete, system and order are introduced into punishment; but still the predominant feeling in the law is punishment, that is vengeance; as if the infliction of suffering, on the offender, were a compensation, under a natural or divine law, for the wrong committed; while the idea that the practical end in view is really the protection of society by preventing future crime, only gradually and slowly comes into prominence. Prisons first arose from the necessity, in order to be able to inflict punishment, of holding in custody the person of the criminal. Imprisonment was anciently regarded rather as a restraint than as punishment; nor was there, until recent systems of government arose, any legal and system-

atic gradation of terms of imprisonment to the enormity of the offenses. In the societies of Anglo-Saxon origin, this principle first became mature, when the severity and cruelty of the earlier criminal jurisprudence of England began to be mitigated, under the pressure of a public opinion which positively refused to permit the execution of the laws as they stood.

Since the prison system of civilized nations began to feel these influences, it has passed through successive well-marked epochs of reform. The first may, perhaps, be called the epoch of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry. These great philanthropists and their numerous followers found that the prisons of their time were torture-houses, slaughter-houses, pest-houses, both physically and morally; and they strove with energy to arouse a public sentiment which should remedy these evils. Doubtless the leading reformers themselves had broader and more far-reaching views and plans than the mass of those who were reached by their appeals, but as far as the popular mind responded to them, the sentiment evoked was predominantly the feeling of compassion for the sufferings of the imprisoned. Great improvements were made, and the prisons were largely freed from the brutal and corrupting agencies which disgraced them. But the movement was at once defective and excessive — defective in forgetting too often the interests of society in the punishment which deters from crime, and excessive in awakening tender sympathy from philanthropic hearts for deserved suffering. No wonder that reactions occasionally were felt, and that stern justice found advocates, who protested earnestly and practically against a sentimental kindness toward offenders.

The next epoch to be noticed may be called that of Sir Walter Crofton and Dr. E. C. Wines, if we may single out from a large and noble band of leaders two representative men, one on each side of the ocean. The characteristic of the epoch is the introduction into the discussion of intelligence, as superior to impulse; of statesmanship, looking at the whole question in the light of the permanent welfare of society, and subordinating or excluding all influence of sentiment, whether the desire for revenge or the indulgence of compassion. How shall the criminal class be treated by organized society, in order, as far as possible, to pre-

vent crime, to eliminate the tendencies and influences which produce it, to make life, civil order and property secure? This great problem, studied in the light of Christian civilization, and of that comprehensive political economy, which is the truest philanthropy, is what the prison question has become in our day; and to understand that question or to discuss it properly, we must consider it in no narrower form.

Indeed, long before public opinion began to be formed on the subject, a few thinkers had studied it with remarkable success. For example, the famous treatise of Beccaria on "Crimes and Punishments," published in 1764, anticipated in many respects the principles of enlightened recent legislation concerning the criminal classes. But without attempting any historical discussion of the various stages by which our present state of knowledge has been reached, we wish to point out to you, with all emphasis, the essential fact that this problem has not reached any satisfactory practical solution, on a large scale, in the United States; and that it has reached a satisfactory practical solution, on a large scale, in the kingdom of Great Britain. To recur to our names as symbols; Dr. Wines is dead; the principles and methods which he taught are not indeed forgotten or lost, but they are applied only in part, in a few scattered institutions, with constant interference by defective systems, imperfect laws and ignorant or unfaithful authorities; and most of the prisons of our States are, if not schools of crime and agents of cruelty, at least useless and helpless as reformatory agencies. Sir Walter Crofton is living, the system he devised has been matured and improved, by the steady working of intelligent study and experience, and is now applied throughout the criminal jurisprudence of a great nation. If its practical results are found, on examination, to correspond with its theoretical excellence, the conclusion is forced upon us that, in this great subject, our republican society has something to learn, and that it may advantageously turn to the British islands for a suggestive lesson.

At the time of the appointment of this committee, its members were acquainted with the English prisons only through books and reports, and appreciated but very imperfectly the contrast which those prisons offer to our own. But within the last year you

committee have visited and personally examined several of the most important of these institutions in Great Britain, studying with diligence their government and organization. The result has impressed us deeply with the necessity of a reform in our prison system, corresponding with that that has been wrought in Great Britain during the last generation. The principal characteristics of the system there adopted, as far as we have been able to understand it, are the following:

1. The gradual progress making in the disuse of short terms of imprisonment for minor offenses, with the improvement of the jails in which such terms are held; so that no corrupting intercourse shall take place; and so that the time spent in them shall be employed, as far as possible, in profitable labor, or under educational and moral influences. The tendency is clearly to substitute, as far as possible, other forms of punishment for imprisonment, in all cases which admit of the change; it being certain that imprisonment for short terms has no reformatory effect, and, indeed, often results in destroying some of the restraints which had influenced a wavering or vicious character, and had determined him to a life of crime. This is especially the case when intercourse of any kind with habitual criminals is possible. And yet the tendency in question has not been carried to an extreme. All sentences to imprisonment for terms longer than two years have been abolished, except the sentence for five years or more which subjects the *criminal* to the discipline of a convict prison. But there is some reason to believe that this tendency may well be encouraged much further, and that fines or some form of corporal punishment may advantageously take the place of many of the sentences for shorter periods still inflicted.

2. The thorough classification of convicts under penal sentences. No prisoner is received in a convict prison for a term of less than five years, but the term may be shortened a year or more by his own earnings of time. Every convict received is confined separately during his probationary period, and his life is solitary, except during his hour of exercise, when he may see his fellows in the yard, but can not approach or converse with them. His food is merely sufficient, and of the coarsest quality; his bed is hard; his labor severe and monotonous, such as picking oakum, or

weaving coarse mats; and is carried on in his lonely cell. It is intended during this period to make a deep impression on his mind of the discomforts and affliction which result from his crime. At the same time, he is, if possible, made to understand practically that his future depends upon himself. By good conduct and industry he can earn two marks daily, and this severe stage of his condition continues until he has earned promotion from it, by marks enough to represent two for each day of the minimum probationary period. This period is now fixed by law at nine months, which has been found by long experience the best period, on the average, for securing the needed impression on the convict's mind, without producing the despondency and listlessness which sometimes result from long solitary confinement. But some of the administrators of the law now think that the probationary period has been too far shortened, at least for some classes of prisoners, and that a power to discriminate, and to prolong it for those who are slower to receive the needed impression, should be lodged in the supervising authorities. In any case, the convict must live his dreary life for nine months, and any failure of duty on his part will lengthen the period. This part of the penal sentence is considered by the criminals of England so dreadful that its deterrent influence over them is widely felt in preventing crime. The convict may prolong it indefinitely by bad conduct or by idleness, but, in the great majority of cases, the result is that he pursues submissively and eagerly the purpose of reaching its end as soon as possible; and in the process acquires unconsciously something of a habit of industry, something of a sense that his conduct is the direct cause of his condition. In some cases, he even forms a purpose, never afterward abandoned, to retrieve his manhood.

From the probationary class, after promotion is earned by a full term of good conduct and industry, he passes into the body of laborers, and forms one of its third or lowest class. The classes are distinguished by slight differences of dress, and each higher class has some privilege of diet, exercise, communication at long intervals by letter with outside friends, or earning a small gratuity by efficient labor, which is denied to the lower class, so that promotion from the third class to the second, and from the second to the first, is no less eagerly sought and hoped for than

escape from the hardships of probation. These differential privileges, indeed, seem so trifling to most persons outside of prisons that they will hardly believe them to become, to large bodies of men, the object of earnest labor and anxious hope for months together; but in the narrow, simple life of a convict prison, where these rewards are all that there is to look and strive for, they become motives of great potency, and gradually influence many characters for permanent good. During this period of labor, in which the convict is associated with his fellows for purposes of work, but isolated as completely as possible in all other respects, he is also privileged to earn by persistent industry a remission of time, which may amount to one-fourth of the whole period thus spent; and in this greatest of rewards is found the most important stimulus of all to good conduct. In the prisons which we visited we were particularly inquisitive in reference to the punishments inflicted, and found that the cases are very rare in which it is necessary to do more than to mulct the prisoner of a little of his earned time or gratuity, while degradation to a lower class, or a return to the probationary stage, are measures of exceptional severity. *Flogging is not, indeed, abolished, but no one in the prison has power to inflict it.* A prisoner can only be whipped by order of the visiting justices, and application for such an order is extremely rare.

No more interesting study is afforded by prison life than the moral effect upon convicts of this classification in English prisons. The considerable number of men, who, after years of patient and faithful labor, under the rigid discipline practiced, are found to be trustworthy in every respect, and are promoted to the special class, form a body among the convicts themselves, whose silent influence, as a support of order and a preventive of irregularities of every kind, is more powerful than any physical force could be.

3. *The system of labor.*—This is that commonly known as the public account system. All the work done is for the government, which furnishes the buildings, tools and material. The industries practiced are greatly diversified, including the construction of buildings, piers and break-waters; horticulture, to an extent sufficient to supply the prisons themselves; the washing, cooking, baking and other household services for the convicts; the manu-

facture of mats, baskets, chairs and other articles used in all the government offices; the printing and binding of books, documents, papers and forms of every kind for the several departments, and even of many parliamentary reports. If a convict has learned, before his sentence, any trade, which can be carried on in confinement, his skill is utilized and preserved. If not, he is permitted, after the probationary stage is passed, to learn and practice the trade, if any, for which his mental and physical capacities adapt him. There are not a few instances in which young men, who have entered the prisons without skill or habits of industry, and who, but for the training there received, would have no resource but crime, have become superior workmen, and are now occupying positions of responsibility. The foreman of one of the most important printing offices of London learned his trade wholly as a convict at Wormwood Scrubs.

This system of labor is adopted without regard to its financial results, because it is believed to be the only one under which prison labor can be made an efficient agent of reform. The supreme end in view is the rescue of men from a criminal life, and the diminution of the criminal class; and to this end every other consideration is subordinated. If the supreme end in view were an immediate return to the public treasury, a good balance sheet at the end of the year, this system must be abandoned, and the labor of prisoners let out to contractors, to the confusion of discipline and the destruction of its moral power.

4. *The selection of officers.*—The entire prison service is organized under the control of the secretary of state for the home department, subject to whose orders each class of prisons is governed by central boards of directors and commissioners, and constantly examined by government inspectors and by local justices. The officers within the prisons are men who devote their lives to the work, and are appointed and promoted, paid or pensioned, solely for fitness, experience and efficiency in the service. "Politics" are utterly without influence in the matter. Every appointment is made after a rigid examination into qualifications for the special work in hand, and then is probationary only, its continuance depending solely upon proved efficiency. Administrations, parties and governments may rise and fall, but, from the chairman of

directors of convict prisons, now the highest authority in the kingdom on the subject of prison discipline, down to the humblest turnkey, every man is secure in his place while he fills it well; no one can be dislodged, or fail of his fair promotion, except by failure to do his work. The spectacle of such a civil service as that in the control of the English prisons is, to an American, most impressive, and the contrast it presents to that which is found in some of the States of our Union painfully disturbs the cherished prejudices of a patriotic citizen of our Republic. It is certain that no system, however ideally perfect in itself, can be properly administered in our prisons until their government is freed from political influences. When this reform is effected, we may hope to see engaged in the great work of governing and reforming convicts many more of such noble men as those who, in a few of our great penitentiaries and reformatories, are now, in spite of annoying political interference and imperfect legislative support, striving to apply the best principles of Christian civilization to the rescue of fallen men. There are to-day acting as governors of some of the great convict prisons of England gentlemen of culture, social standing, military rank and business ability, such as would honor the executive chair of any State in the Union.

5. *The supervision of the prisons by the government and by local authorities.*—Every prisoner in the kingdom, whether for convicts sentenced to long terms or for prisoners detained for short terms or for trial, is now under the supervision of the home office. A uniform system of discipline and labor is, therefore, enforced through them all, and any failure to carry out the laws is at once detected and may be corrected by the central authorities. At the same time the power of visitors is vested in local magistrates, to whom any prisoner or officer may at any time make complaint, and whose duty it is to examine into every such case and report fully to the secretary of state. No physical suffering or other severer punishment can be inflicted without their sanction; and the general condition of the prison as to cleanliness, discipline and the efficiency of the officers must always be satisfactory to them.

Such, in rude outline, are the most striking features of the system which we found actually established and at work in the British prisons. The sketch is incomplete and may be in many

respects superficial; but it is candid and truthful, not fanciful as far as it goes, and every man who understands how criminals are dealt with in this country knows that, in most important particulars, we fall far short of a parallel. But, after all, the practical results of any system of discipline must be the final test of its value; and it is reasonable to ask whether any good end has been attained by all this expenditure of thought, skill and money upon the treatment of the enemies of society. Men are found who insist that all efforts in this direction is wasted. "Once a criminal, always a criminal," is, they tell us, a general rule, to which the exceptions are so few and unsatisfactory as not to justify the establishment of a great department of government for their sake. Accepting the issue, then, let us look at the actual result of this vast experiment, if we may call it such, which has been tried for the last forty years upon the moral nature of the criminal population of Great Britain. It was in 1842 that Pentonville prison was opened and the discipline above described was, in its general outlines, first attempted. This discipline has been gradually matured and extended in the light of experience, and legislation on the subject has been steadily improved until the prison act of 1877 substantially completed the entire system by bringing the local prisons or county jails wholly under the control of the home office. Thus, it is only within a few years that the plan has been working at its best and fullest; but, for the purpose of comparison on the largest scale, let us look at the statistics of criminality in England and Wales forty years ago and now. The figures are collected by Sir Edmund F. Ducane, the chairman of directors of convict prisons, in his admirable "Account of the manner in which sentences to penal servitude are carried out in England," a work in which an interesting account is given of the history and growth of the new prison system from its origin. We ask your attention to the following facts:

In 1843 the population of England and Wales was 16,332,228. The number of felons convicted in that year was uncommonly large, and to avoid any danger of exaggeration, we may take the average number of convictions for five years, from 1841 to 1845 inclusive. Upon the average of these five years, then, 3,933 persons were sentenced in England and Wales to penal servitude or

transportation, that is, were committed and punished for offenses of the grade of felony, and 15,783 persons were sentenced for imprisonment for shorter terms in local jails, that is, were committed and punished for offenses of the grade of misdemeanors calling for imprisonment. In 1881 the population of England and Wales was 25,958,286, and if the criminal classes had formed at that time as large a percentage as in 1841, and were governed and punished by the same laws similarly administered, we might expect convictions in the same proportion, that is to say, we should expect to find, in 1881, 6,251 persons sentenced to penal servitude (transportation having been long abolished), and 25,000 persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.

The actual numbers were as follows: In 1881, 1,525 persons were sentenced in England and Wales to penal servitude; 9,266 were sentenced to simple imprisonment; in other words the numbers were less by 4,726 felons and 15,824 minor criminals than they must have been had not a change been wrought in the state of society as respects the criminal classes. The year 1881 was not an exceptional year; the decline in number was continuous and almost uniform from the beginning to the end of the period, and the year 1881 happens to be the latest of which the figures are at hand.

Here, then, we venture to affirm, are cause and effect. No doubt other influences than the prison system have acted to reduce the volume of crime and the numbers of the criminal class. We do not forget the progressive amelioration of the condition of laborers, the immense progress in popular intelligence and in education, the improvement in laws and their administration, and the work of the Christian churches. But all these beneficent forces are at work in other lands and have been at work in England at other periods; and nowhere else and at no other time have they, together or apart, accomplished any work, so far as we can learn, at all comparable to this wonderful diminution of crime throughout a vast kingdom. We have sought in vain for any adequate explanation of the change which does not take into account the reform of the prison system, and refer to this a large and magnificent share in the noble work. A volume might easily be written in the attempt to show how the reformed prison

system works to diminish the number of criminals and the amount of crime, but we forbear, believing that your long study of the subject will enable you to realize it more accurately and more vividly than we could hope to set it forth.

But since so much is said of late upon the financial results of prison management, as the test of proper government, you will permit us to say that, if anything can be proved by experience, the facts here given prove such a test to be worthless. The prisons of England, with the "public account" system of labor, are certainly more expensive to the State, as far as the direct results shown by the annual balance sheets are concerned, than the State prisons of New York, with the contract system of labor. In the former the work of the prisoners pays, on the average, less than two-thirds the cost of maintaining and restraining them; in the latter it pays the whole of that cost. But look further, and consider that the prison system of England steadily diminishes the number of criminals, while that of New York has apparently no such effect. In English prisons there appear to be fewer convicts sentenced to penal servitude by 4,726 annually than there would be under a system like ours. Now the average term of such convicts is six years, so that the actual permanent population of the English prison is fewer, day by day, by 28,356 than it would need to be if, with equal facilities for detecting crime, no reform had been made in the prisons. In other words, 28,356 men and women are, as a consequence of this reform, supporting themselves by honest industry, and at least keeping out of the criminal classes, who would otherwise be inmates of jails under sentence for crime. What is the value to society of these people? What is the gain by their industry? What loss is avoided by preventing them from living by preying on the community? What is saved by not needing to build prisons for them, and to maintain them at the public expense? Let us make the lowest possible estimate of the gain or saving in these particulars, and who will be hardy enough to suggest that the net result of the reform is other than enormous benefit, even by the rudest standard of profit and loss? Who can doubt that the prison reform has already gained for the community an amount of wealth many times as great as the entire cost of the prison system; that it already adds