

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York.

For the Year 1899.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 6, 1900.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1900.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 32.

IN SENATE,

MARCH 6, 1900.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York For Year 1899.

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,
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W. M. F. ROUND,
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. 13

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*Deceased.

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*Deceased.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
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To be appointed under new rules.

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To be appointed.

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To be appointed.

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

Residence, Arcadia.—Rev. Park Burgess.

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

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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

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WYOMING COUNTY.

Residence, Warsaw.—Rev. George D. Miller, E. A. Miller, Rev.
W. H. Hobbs.

YATES COUNTY.

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

1899, pt. 1.

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

1. Committees are expected to organize within one month after their appointment, meeting at the call of one of their number to be designated by the corresponding secretary of the association, and to elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer.
2. Committees are expected to have stated meetings at least semi-annually, and to keep the corresponding secretary informed of the date of such regular meeting; should any special meeting be held it is requested that notice of the same be given to the general office.
3. Local committees are expected to inspect at least twice a year the jails station-houses, prisons and penitentiaries in their respective counties, and to take cognizance of and report at this office as to the discipline, maintenance, moral and sanitary condition, and to promptly notify the corresponding secretary at other times of any failure on the part of the local authorities to comply with the laws as to the governance and keeping of prisoners, should such failure come to their knowledge. They are further expected to make such suggestions, from time to time, as will help the association to carry out the purposes for which it was organized.
4. They are, at the stated meetings, requested to give full discussion to any plans of the Prison Association that may be submitted to them by the executive committee, to estimate as far as possible the feeling of their respective neighborhoods regarding any such plans, and to help the association's work by creating a

right public sentiment as to the prison discipline and the criminal class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1899, pt. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. M. F. ROUND,

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

1899. pt. 1.

Treasurer's Account for the Year Ending
October 31, 1899.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Donations	\$4,304 22
New York State Reformatory	1,200 00
Rents	562 00
Board of estimate and apportionment	300 00
Balance in Mechanics' National Bank, October 31, 1898	290 53
	\$6,656 75

<i>Cr.</i>	
Expenses in New York city for discharged convicts and persons under arrest	\$3,066 44
Expenses of State organization, prison and jail inspection and county work	2,982 13
Taxes and water rent on 135 East Fifteenth street	282 91
Interest on \$4,000 mortgage on 135 East Fifteenth street	200 00
Balance in Mechanics' National Bank, October 31, 1899	125 27
	\$6,656 75

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,

Treasurer.

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

EUGENE SMITH,

SAMUEL MACAULAY JACKSON,

Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS.

Mrs. S. W. Bonsall.....	\$5 00
J. B. C., In memoriam.....	10 00
Thomas H. O'Connor.....	25 00
M. Ruttenan.....	1 00
Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr.....	5 00
Charles T. Cook.....	25 00
Wm. Iselan & Co.....	10 00
John R. Pianten.....	10 00
Jacob H. Schiff.....	25 00
F. R. Coudert.....	5 00
S. G. Bogert.....	10 00
*Mrs. M. L. Ewen.....	10 00
James Rufus Smith.....	10 00
John Sinclair.....	10 00
Mrs. Helen L. Deas.....	5 00
Mrs. A. Miller.....	10 00
Mrs. Chas. Phelps.....	10 00
Otto M. Eidlitz.....	10 00
Schieffelin & Co.....	10 00
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.....	25 00
Mrs. John Wolfe.....	10 00
Robert A. Pinkerton.....	10 00
Presbyterian church, Carmel, N. Y., Union meeting collection.....	11 47

1879, pt. 1.

Miss L. E. Ludington.....	\$10 00
James G. Goodwin.....	25 00
Louis B. McCagg.....	10 00
Mrs. M. A. Callender.....	50
"From a friend".....	25 00
Alice Keteltas.....	25 00
Mrs. John Beekman.....	5 00
John H. Bloodgood.....	10 00
Andrew C. Zabriskie.....	50 00
Mrs. S. O. Van der Poel.....	5 00
Elbridge T. Gerry.....	25 00
Mrs. Joseph W. Harper.....	5 00
D. H. McAlpin & Co.....	25 00
Miss Serena Rhineland.....	200 00
"A friend".....	10 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Macy.....	10 00
William Colgate.....	25 00
Miss S. C. Mason.....	2 00
Wm. Allen Butler.....	25 00
Z. R. Brockway.....	10 00
Mrs. John W. Minturn.....	10 00
Alfred DeWitt.....	10 00
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.....	20 00
Wm. C. Lobenstine.....	10 00
Cook and Bernheimer Co., The.....	5 00
Charles T. Root.....	5 00
Dr. Benjamin Lord.....	10 00
Rev. Morgan Dix.....	10 00
M. Bayard Brown.....	250 00
John Seely Ward, Jr.....	100 00

Mrs. F. Spencer Witherbee.....	\$15 00
Mrs. M. E. Zimmerman.....	10 00
H. J. Haendle.....	5 00
John S. Kennedy.....	100 00
Anonymous.....	5 00
Ferris J. Meigs.....	5 00
Adrian Iselin.....	100 00
Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams.....	5 00
A. A. Weeks.....	25 00
Mrs. A. E. Breese.....	10 00
Mrs. Wm. M. Polk.....	5 00
John W. Thomson.....	10 00
O. D. Munn.....	5 00
Mrs. Jennie Turner Powers.....	5 00
Egerton L. Winthrop.....	25 00
Mrs. Charles Kellogg.....	10 00
Thomas Thacher.....	10 00
Miss Josephine Penfold.....	10 00
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.....	5 00
Mrs. M. N. Perkins.....	10 00
Francis Louis Slade.....	5 00
Wm. R. Stewart.....	10 00
Samuel M. Jackson.....	20 00
Henry Holt.....	10 00
J. H. Righter.....	10 00
"Anonymous" by "Christian Advocate".....	100 00
Miss E. S. Van Winkle.....	5 00
Miss A. L. Merriam.....	5 00
Wm. D. Ellis.....	5 00
"A friend".....	25 00

Mrs. H. V. Parsell.....	\$10 00
Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman.....	10 00
C. M. Goodridge.....	10 00
Mrs. Henry Draper.....	10 00
John T. Lockman.....	10 00
Bernheimer & Schmid.....	10 00
*Hon. Chas. P. Daly.....	10 00
Mrs. W. A. Cauldwell.....	5 00
Daniel P. Morse.....	10 00
C. H. Dodge.....	25 00
George M. Coit.....	10 00
Henry Hildburgh.....	10 00
H. J. Hayden.....	25 00
Woodbury G. Langdon.....	10 00
American Leather Co.....	5 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	5 00
Mrs. Titus B. Meigs.....	5 00
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.....	5 00
E. N. Lawrence.....	25 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Lynes.....	10 00
Dr. George G. Wheelock.....	10 00
Thomas G. Shearman.....	10 00
Rev. Wendell Prine.....	50 00
Anna C. Clinch.....	10 00
Samuel T. Carter.....	10 00
Johnston Livingston.....	10 00
Mrs. W. H. Jackson.....	10 00
J. V. V. B.....	5 00
A. R. Flower.....	25 00
Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer.....	50 00

*Deceased.

1899, pt. 1.

Gino C. Speranza	\$5 00
Vermilye & Co.	10 00
Mrs. Scott Foster	10 00
W. Wheeler Smith	10 00
H. C. Fisher	10 00
Charles A. Munn	5 00
E. P. Dutton	10 00
Mrs. William E. Dodge	10 00
M. L. Delafield	5 00
Mrs. Leopold Stern	2 00
James H. Benedict	10 00
Henry Villard	10 00
Charles Dana	5 00
Mrs. Henry Dormitzer	10 00
B. Beineke	10 00
Samuel M. Hyde	10 00
George Blumenthal	15 00
The Spool Cotton Co.	10 00
Dr. E. B. Foote	2 00
James Kyle & Sons	5 00
Mrs. Robert M. Maxwell	10 00
John Greenough	10 00
Clarence M. Hyde	100 00
B. M. Hartshorne	25 00
*William W. L. Voorhis	5 00
Mrs. W. H. Osborn	10 00
Mrs. S. E. Mason	2 00
Mrs. T. Garner	10 00
E. F. Browning	10 00
*Augustin Daly	10 00

*Deceased.

1897, pt. 1.

Mrs. Henry Talmadge	\$5 00
Mrs. Jesse Seligman	5 00
Robert Jaffray	10 00
Miss L. L. Schuyler	5 00
Anson Phelps Stokes	20 00
Hon. Addison Brown	5 00
Hon. John Clinton Gray	10 00
Holbrook Manufacturing Co.	25 00
Rev. John C. Bliss	5 00
Miss Julia L. Delafield	10 00
Mrs. Geo. Forrest Butterworth	5 00
Hon. Wm. M. Everts	10 00
Mrs. M. M. Lanier	25 00
Middleton & Co.	10 00
Mrs. James A. Edgar	10 00
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	10 00
John Burling Lawrence	10 00
A. Van Santvoord	10 00
Geo. L. Rives	10 00
William Wicke	10 00
Isabella Jex	5 00
G. W. Plunkitt	10 00
The Century Co.	10 00
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard	25 00
Mrs. Byam K. Stevens	5 00
H. Herrman Sternbach	10 00
Frank Dean	10 00
Frederick Uhlmann	10 00
Mrs. Joseph Milbank	50 00
Mrs. G. Schwab	10 00

Miss Annie Stone.....	\$10 00
"S. E. W.".....	100 00
Hon. Seth Low.....	10 00
R. D. Douglass.....	10 00
R. H. L. Townsend.....	10 00
Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse.....	5 00
James O. Sheldon.....	5 00
James M. Constable.....	10 00
Franklin B. Lord.....	10 00
Chas. J. Coulter.....	10 00
Mrs. N. E. Baylies.....	10 00
Dr. J. McE. Wetmore.....	10 00
Robert S. Holt.....	10 00
Henry G. Marquand.....	5 00
Mrs. F. MacLaren.....	25 00
Dr. Henry Tuck.....	5 00
Mrs. Nicholas Fish.....	5 00
Mrs. H. O'Neill.....	10 00
Rev. Lyman Abbott.....	5 00
Henry Millard, Jr.....	5 00
Mrs. Wm. N. Crane.....	5 00
John B. Ireland.....	10 00
Frederick G. Swan.....	10 00
Samuel Riker.....	10 00
Mrs. W. S. Opdyke.....	5 00
Oscar E. Ballin.....	5 00
Dodge & Oicott.....	10 00
Mrs. E. H. VanIngen.....	10 00
Lanman & Kemp.....	5 00
F. C. Moore.....	5 00

1899, pt. 1.

John E. Parsons.....	\$10 00
E. D. Morgan.....	10 00
Wm. Openhym & Sons.....	10 00
Michael Brennan.....	10 00
Henry Burden 2nd.....	10 00
Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.....	25 00
Samuel M. Jackson.....	14 00
Dr. W. T. Alexandre.....	10 00
The Misses Eastman, through Geo. S. Pratt.....	5 00
Thos. H. O'Connor.....	25 00
Morris K. Jesup.....	50 00
R. M. Olyphant.....	10 00
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss.....	25 00
Mrs. John J. Cox.....	10 00
James M. Speers.....	10 00
F. Merriam Wheeler.....	10 00
Wm. Ives Washburn.....	5 00
Speyer & Co.....	10 00
Albert Mathews.....	5 00
A. Wolf.....	10 00
Dr. A. Jacobi.....	10 00
F. B. Hoffman.....	10 00
Miss Ellen Collins.....	15 00
Chas. H. Raymond.....	25 00
Mrs. D. B. Whitlock.....	5 00
Mrs. Geo. De F. Lord.....	10 00
Mrs. J. Blair Scribner.....	20 00
Hon. J. Hampden Robb.....	20 00
Mrs. Esther Herrman.....	10 00
Mrs. Edward N. Crosby.....	5 00

Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Sr.....	\$20 00
Walter S. Kemys.....	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Billings.....	25 00
Robert L. Maitland.....	10 00
Wm. E. Dodge.....	25 00
Rev. Wendell Prime.....	50 00
Wm. Alexander Smith.....	10 00
Cornelius B. Gold.....	50 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons.....	10 00
Miss L. Hanson.....	10 00
"J. B. M.".....	5 00
E. G. Milliken.....	10 00
Mrs. Nannie Cahn.....	5 00
Joseph Stickney.....	10 00
Samuel D. Babcock.....	10 00
Miss M. W. Henderson.....	5 00
Mrs. H. D. Aldrich.....	10 00
Robert W. de Forest.....	10 00
Thomas N. North.....	10 00
E. C. Bogert.....	100 00
Samuel Thorne.....	10 00
Charlton T. Lewis (specified).....	50 00
Samuel P. Avery.....	10 00
Miss Susan B. Spring.....	1 00
J. Jennings McComb.....	25 00
J. Henry Alexandre.....	5 00
Mrs. Chas. W. Ogden.....	10 00
Mrs. Mary F. Payson.....	10 00
John G. Floyd.....	10 00
Wm. G. Low.....	20 00

1899, pt. 1.

Arnold Constable & Co.....	\$25 00
Mrs. Robert Hoe.....	10 00
John E. Roberts.....	10 00
Thos. H. O'Connor.....	25 00
Miss Cora Small.....	3 00
Noah C. Rogers.....	5 00
"G. W. W.".....	25 00
Anon.....	25
George G. Williams.....	20 00

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OTHER DONATIONS.

Mrs. Crouch, shoes.
Mrs. A. Stephane, reading matter.
Mrs. Schuethers, reading matter.
Anonymous, reading matter.
Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, clothing.
H. F. Hadden, clothing.
Eben Snyder, reading matter.
Rev. Dr. Howes, clothing.
Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, reading matter.
Mrs. C. R. Lowey, reading matter.
Mrs. Wilson, clothing.
Mrs. Vanderpoel, clothing and shaving materials.
National Biscuit Co., crackers.
Mrs. Foster, clothing.
Miss A. Stafford, reading matter.
Thomas H. O'Connor, clothing and reading matter.
H. B. Tompkins, clothing.
Mrs. Foster, men's clothing.

Mrs. Jefferson Hogan, reading matter and clothing.
 O. W. Vail, reading matter.
 F. Hillhouse, clothing.
 Miss Levitt, bedsteads.
 Miss V. L. Bayn, reading matter.
 S. G. Bogert, clothing.
 Mrs. A. F. Bahler, reading matter.
 J. Corbit, underwear.
 Mrs. L. Fisher, clothing.
 American Bakery, soda crackers.
 Mrs. Alfred Ray, clothing.
 Mrs. C. H. Knox, reading matter.
 Miss Margaret Wettlaufer, reading matter.
 Col. R. S. Webb, clothing.
 Anonymous, clothing.
 E. B. Auchincloss, magazines.
 Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, clothing and useful articles.
 Mrs. W. Stanton, clothing and reading matter.
 Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., circulars.
 Anonymous, reading matter.
 Theodore I. De Vinne & Co., circulars.
 Anonymous, reading matter.
 Miss Kendall, reading matter.
 The Sherman Williams Co., paint.
 Loch Bros., paint.
 Mrs. William H. Price, reading matter.
 Cornelius B. Gold, clothing.
 Funk & Wagnalls Co., books.
 E. P. Sutton Co., books.
 The Century Co., magazines.

D. O'Loughlin, books.
 Mrs. M. W. Sewall, magazines.
 Mrs. Oppenheimer.
 American Book Co., books.
 E. F. Crane, reading matter.
 Miss L. Thompson, shirts and reading matter.
 Mrs. Perry, reading matter.
 Mrs. E. B. Parmell, clothing and reading matter.
 Miss Insler, clothing and reading matter.
 A. Alexander, clothing.
 A friend, clothing.
 Friend, clothing.
 J. Newton Perkins, underclothing.
 140 West 92nd street, reading matter.
 Mrs. Alfred Ray, shoes, collars, cuffs, hats.
 Mrs. W. Mehlop, newspapers.
 Alfred M. Chapman, clothing.
 Mrs. A. Wolf, magazines.
 Miss Helen Sands, clothing, dishes, picture frame, trunk.
 Mrs. Wetmore, reading matter.
 Miss C. Spelman, shirts, reading matter.
 A. Miller, magazines.
 T. M. North, drawers, shirts, shoes, cuffs, hat, ties, etc.
 Miss K. S. Martin, reading matter.
 Mrs. Townsend, pants, socks, caps, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, braces.
 Mrs. G. Crouch, hat, shoes, rubbers, shirts, and other clothing.
 Mrs. J. H. Emerson, men and women's clothing.
 Mrs. G. W. Nash, shoes and clothing.
 Mrs. Jos. Hershhein, reading matter.

Mrs. Tobis, clothing.
 J. M. R., clothing.
 Mrs. F. B. Clark, clothing.
 Mrs. F. C. Buck, clothing.
 Mrs. Eugene Meyer, reading matter.
 Central Baptist Church, New York, reading matter.
 Mrs. J. Rhodes, reading matter.
 Mrs. Lawson, women's clothing.
 Alfred Schneider, clothing.
 Mrs. D. Mayer, clothing.
 Mrs. E. M. Gillies, reading matter.
 R. M. Scott, clothing.
 Mrs. Jefferson Hogan, clothing.
 H. Seib, clothing.
 Miss Sayre, clothing.
 J. Fred. Paulsen, women's clothing.
 C. T. Root, clothing.
 Mrs. A. O. Allen, women's clothing.
 Mrs. Benjamin D. Sake, magazines.
 Mrs. M. E. Zeigler, reading matter.
 M. Blanche Bosworth, reading matter.
 Mrs. J. D. Laurence, reading matter.
 Mrs. J. Rhodes, books.
 Dr. Alexander, clothing.
 37 West 20th street, shoes and other clothing.
 Mrs. T. H. O'Connor, women's clothing.
 S. L. Benson, clothing, linen.
 C. J. Dacey, shoes, other clothing.
 W. F. Brush, clothing.
 Mrs. Machen, clothing.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish, shirts and underclothes.
 E. B. Frink, clothing.
 Dr. John McE. Wetmore, shoes and clothing.
 Mrs. Van Glahn, clothing.
 John H. Sattig, clothing.
 G. W. Dillingham Co., books.
 Mrs. E. B. Parmell, reading matter.
 Mrs. Howard Clarkson, reading matter.
 Mrs. H. F. Hudson, collars and shirts.
 Mrs. Sturges, reading matter.
 Mrs. Curtis, reading matter.
 Mrs. F. A. Hitchcock, reading matter.
 James Hague, clothing.
 Mrs. Esther Herrman, clothing and reading matter.
 Henriques, magazines.
 Mrs. Henriques, magazines.
 Mrs. Dean, reading matter and shoes.
 David Lydig, clothing.
 Mrs. E. Strauss, magazines.
 Mrs. Norton, reading matter.
 Henry Villard, clothing.
 Reamee & Turner, coffee.
 Mrs. E. Strauss, underclothing.
 J. M. Graves, clothing.
 Chas. M. Loomis, underclothing.
 124 West 57th street, reading matter.
 F. A. Hitchcock, reading matter.
 J. E. Serre, clothing and magazines.
 Mrs. M. D. McKillop, reading matter.
 S. T. Emerson, clothing.

C. W. Canfield, clothing.
 Mrs. H. J. Nerms, magazines.
 F. H. Gibbens, magazines.
 Andrew C. Zabriskie, clothing.
 Hospital Book & Newspaper Society, reading matter.
 Chemical Mission House, magazines.
 Mrs. S. Greenwald, magazines.
 Mrs. Fuller, reading matter and clothing.
 Mrs. J. H. Jacqueline, clothing.
 Rev. Dr. Howes, clothing.
 Mrs. Alfred Ray, clothing.
 Mrs. Fisher, clothing.
 Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, books.
 Mrs. McCoskry Butt, reading matter.
 Mrs. Nicholas Fish, shoes and shirts.
 Mrs. C. Lichtenstein, reading matter.
 Miss Chandler, magazines.
 Mrs. Perry, reading matter.
 Mrs. Herrman, clothing.
 Mr. Ecklesteem, magazines.
 Mrs. Pyle, books.
 Miss L. Thomson, reading matter, clothing.
 D. F. Tiemann & Co., 50 pounds white lead.
 The B. A. Goodrich Co., 1 pound rubber bands.
 Longman & Martinez, 5 gallons white paint.
 J. B. Jasper, reading matter.
 Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel, clothing.
 S. Stafford & Co., ink.
 T. M. North, reading matter, clothing.
 Smith Brith & Co., coffee.

1899, pt. 1.

The Berlin Jones Envelope Co., envelopes.
 Mrs. Noyers, reading matter.
 Mrs. I. S. Mack, reading matter.
 Geo. A. Bellote, bread and rolls.
 Mrs. John H. Jaquelin, clothing and bedding.
 Miss Josephine Oakes, women's clothing.
 Mrs. Esther Hermann, clothing and reading matter.
 Miss M. P. Robinson, reading matter.
 New York Condensed Milk Co., one case condensed milk.
 Dr. Sayre, clothing.
 Mrs. A. Miller, reading matter.
 A Friend, reading matter.
 Mrs. G. A. Fuller, clothing and reading matter.
 J. Corbit, clothes.
 Frederick A. Stokes Co., books.
 Mrs. J. A. Merrill, reading matter.
 Mrs. Pyle, reading matter.
 Anonymous, clothing.
 T. A. O'Connor, clothing.
 F. G. Swan, clothing and reading matter.
 Miss Kendall, reading matter.
 Harpers, table and reading matter.
 Dr. H. Tuck, clothing.
 F. F. Rowland, clothing.
 Miss Graydon, reading matter.
 C. M. Davison, reading matter.
 Mrs. Larrinore, clothing and reading matter.
 E. St. John Hays, clothing.
 Mrs. E. Herrman, clothing and reading matter.

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B. S. Beuthned, clothing.

Needlework Guild of America, clothing.

Dudley, Battelle & Hurd, clothing.

Dodd, Mead & Co., books.

Rohe & Bro., one week's lunch.

933 Madison avenue, reading matter.

Anonymous, food, clothing.

Anonymous, clothing.

H. B. Thompkins, clothing.

Mrs. G. A. Morrison, clothing.

Mrs. Fisher, men and women's clothing.

Anonymous, reading matter and money.

Mrs. E. Herrman, clothing.

Mrs. Howson, clothing and reading matter.

Anonymous, coat.

Mrs. S. C. Stuart, clothing (men and women's).

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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 ten thousand dollars, 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.

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ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

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

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a workhouse in the county of New York, and in their discretion, to receive and take into the said workhouse all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the almshouse may deem proper objects; and the said executive committee shall have the same power to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association, and the management, government, instruction, discipline and em-

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ployment of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said workhouse, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said workhouse, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

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

vested 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. GARDINER,
President.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN ASSEMBLY, *April 24, 1846.*

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

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly,

A. C. GRAIN,
Speaker.

APPROVED, this 9th day of May, 1846.

SILAS WRIGHT.

* See section 24.

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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 reports as is above required, the said inspectors shall have power to examine, on oath, to be administered by either of the said inspectors, any of the officers of the said prisons, and to converse with any of the prisoners confined therein, without the presence of the keepers thereof, or any of them.

* See section 20 in last revision.

By-Laws of the Prison Association of New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. There shall be four standing committees, namely: A committee 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 them.

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

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

X. It shall be the duty of the committee on prison discipline: To give attention to the internal organization and management of prisons, embracing the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement. This duty shall be comprised under the following heads: Health, reformation, convict labor, administration and internal police, comparison of different prison systems, visitation of prisons and houses of reformation, and the whole subject of criminal law and penal justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report of Executive Committee.

In offering the fifty-fifth annual report of the Prison Association of New York to the Legislature the executive committee calls attention to the conditions of the prisons, as set forth in the report of the special committee, herewith appended. It urges immediate legislation to correct evils indicated in the report, and such changes in the system of the State prisons as will make such evils impossible in the future.

During the year past the ordinary routine work of the Association, as required by law, has been fully complied with.

In the department of aid to discharged prisoners, permanent employment has been obtained for a larger number than ever before in the history of the Association. It has been part of the policy of the Association to do its utmost to prevent a class living on the public as discharged prisoners, asking special privileges because of their previous lives of shame and the stigma of their past experience. It has been thought wise to send them to lodging-houses rather than to the "homes" provided for them, and known as places for discharged convicts only. The Association has furnished meals in its building, but has done that with some hesitation, lest the going in and out of these men continued a mark upon them of their old calling. It has been the policy of the Association to make these men forget, as far as possible, that they had been in prison, and to labor and to live as if their old lives were put entirely away and radically new ones begun. In helping men to find their places in

the ranks of honest labor and caring for them temporarily while they were seeking employment, the Prison Association of New York has done a larger work than any other agency in the country. The results have been most satisfactory and have more than confirmed the policy of the Society.

It is the desire of the executive committee to very much extend its work in the courts for the protection of the unjustly accused, and to direct young offenders to reformatory, rather than to penal, institutions.

The library of the Association has grown during the year by the accession of more than one hundred books, many of them of considerable value.

The Association has undertaken to furnish libraries to jails in any part of the State where the assurance will be given that the books will be properly given out and cared for. As will be seen elsewhere, thousands of books have been placed within the reach of idle prisoners.

The Association deploras most heartily the continuation of a jail system which fosters vagrancy and idleness; which holds forth no hope of reformation; which is a burden to the State in the matter of expense, and with no results except such as are unfortunate. The suggestion for legislation, made in previous reports, if carried out, would in some degree relieve the county jails and prove an undoubted benefit to the community.

For the suppression of vagrancy a recommendation is made that there be passed in our own State and as many of the other States as is possible, a uniform act, which shall make vagrancy a misdemeanor of like character, and with like penalty, everywhere, and that the treatment of tramps be of such a nature as to be reformatory rather than punitive, with sentences of suffi-

cient length to inculcate habits of labor and a knowledge of some trade or occupation. With a view to the promotion of this end, the Prison Association will presently call a conference, to be composed of representatives of other associations, police authorities, of the judiciary and of railroad officials. It is hoped that great good may come from this movement.

The report of the committee on detentions and discharged convicts, and the very important report of the special committee appointed to examine the prisons of the State under the authority of the Supreme Court, will be found in their places elsewhere.

The attention of the patrons of the Association and of all good citizens of the State is called particularly to the latter report.

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Report of Corresponding Secretary on English Prisons.

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

Gentlemen.—Let me thank you for the generous leave of absence you have granted me, and though it has been to me a time of great personal anxiety, I still have something to report as to the work and interests of the Association.

Arriving in Liverpool I found awaiting me the most generous orders from the Home Office opening freely to me all the prisons of Great Britain and waiving all the ordinary restrictions of visitation.

While in Liverpool I had a long interview with one of the principal workers in the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who told me that they had great difficulty in finding work in Liverpool for discharged prisoners because they knew no trade—but that on account of the maritime surroundings they were exceptionally situated, and did find places for many as seamen.

In Birmingham I visited with our correspondent, Mr. Alfred Hill, the large prison at Winson Green and found there a most intelligent governor in Admiral Tinkler, who discussed freely the difficulties under which they were placed as to labor, the conditions being much the same as at Walton. He also deplored the fact that young boys were sent to them, and begged that I would do all that I could to make the reformatory system of New York,

or its results, known in England, and to urge the adoption of similar measures there. He freely criticized the dietary forced upon them by the Home Department—a hard and fast dietary (of which you have a copy). All classes of prisoners and men in all occupations fed alike, unless some change was ordered by the doctor. Such a dietary in New York State would raise a mob in the prisons and a howl in the newspapers. Admiral Tinkler has made suggestions to the Home Office, many of which will be acted upon.

With Mr. Hill I also visited the Gem Street Reformatory.

Before I left England I saw the draft for a new dietary, and discussed it with the prison authorities; we shall presently have it in the Blue Books, and you will see there is a great improvement.

I visited the prison in Warwick, which is under the same labor conditions as the others. Lord Leigh, the lord lieutenant of the county, has taken the deepest interest in this prison, and it is admirably conducted. He is also president of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. His letters of introduction have been of the greatest interest and aid to me.

Incidentally I visited the old prison under the Shire Hall, a photograph of which was given me and which I have placed in our collection at the office. This was one of the prisons described by John Howard. The hall-keeper wrote me out a little sketch of the prison, which I will insert here, but which you will hardly like to read. It is as follows:

“William Densbury was one of the Eleven Friends arrested at Warwick in 1661 for giving thanks after supper at an Inn which was called preaching at a conventicle. After some time of confinement in gaol, they were brought before a justice who,

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for their refusing to swear, sent them to prison under sentences of praemunire. Some of them were never brought to any further trial, and were detained for ten years; William Densbury, however, was liberated after a short imprisonment on this occasion, only to be thrust again into Newgate and York gaols and to return to Warwick (in 1663) for 19 years of prison life.

For four years he was a close prisoner and was probably acquainted with the underground dungeon in which, at the time, so many Friends were suffering.

“Ninety-nine,” says Besse, “were put together in this dark, close hole or dungeon underground, where they had not room to lie down one by another. Human decency was set at naught, the drinking water flowed through a gutter in the floor into the open cesspool in the center. The stench became exceedingly oppressive, by which and from want of necessities, which were not permitted to be brought to them, several of their healths were much injured and the harmless sufferers for conscience sake, were compelled to herd with the vilest felons or distinguished from them only by special cruelties inflicted upon them.”

More than a century later John Howard visited this gaol.

From Warwick to Oxford, where I visited the prison—it is a small prison in the Old Castle. At Oxford an arrangement was made by which I had the pleasure of meeting and talking to many members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

While in London I had several interviews with Mr. E. Ruggles-Brise, who, though he seemed rather indifferent to our reformatory system when here, has put into his report for the International Prison Congress at Brussels next year, many recommendations based upon what he saw. Upon that report the parliamentary bill for a British adult reformatory will be based. Mr.

Brise had made the limitation of age 16 to 21; I hope he will change it from 16 to 25.

The reformatory bill will provide for similar features to those of Elmira; the indeterminate sentence, conditional release, etc. It will provide for larger and more reformatory educational methods. It will be opposed by the labor organizations. It will have the support of the most intelligent members in the Commons and of men like Lord Leigh and the Earl of Warwick in the Lords, and I may say, singularly enough, of the entire Irish contingent. It will probably pass. The only danger is that the Home Office may not make it far reaching enough in truly reformatory measures before it gets to Parliament at all. I spoke in the Conference Room of the National Liberal Club on the subject of reformatory prison measures, and was followed by Samuel Young, member for Belfast, and John McDonell, a Master of the Royal Courts, and Sir Kenneth Wilson, all of whom gave the measure their unqualified support. The papers generally were favorable, and the *Times*, in March, had a strong article advocating this and other advanced measures in penal reform.

I spoke at the "*Society of Personal Rights*," at the "*Childhood Society*," and an arrangement was attempted for a meeting of the "*Romilly Society*," but the only date that I could manage was in the Easter holidays, when Parliament is adjourned and London empty of the very people whom it is desirable to have at such a gathering. I have promised to speak before this society next year.

I also spoke at a large drawing-room gathering in St. Albans, at Sir John Scotts, meeting there the members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of the place, an active and efficient organization.

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In visiting the district prisons in England and a number of the courts, I was surprised to find that there had been a return to birching for young offenders—ordered by the magistrates and inflicted by the police. The birching consists of a good whipping with a bunch of birch rods administered on the bare body and is not administered to those beyond the age and appearance of childhood. It is administered in private, and in the presence of parents when they are at hand, and of proper officers when parents are not at hand. The young British "tough," who would boast of having been locked up in jail, and would be a hero among his companions for having been a "jailbird" does not feel like boasting of a birching on his bare body. He is saved the contamination and stigma of the prison, and such youngsters as are birched rarely come into the hands of the police again. I am not quite prepared to ask you to advocate the birching of young delinquents in this country, but I shall presently have a body of evidence to lay before you that will certainly be worth your consideration.

One of the things that I promised myself and you to do while abroad was to study the English methods of effective relief to discharged prisoners. This I have done most carefully, and find that while we have something to learn from England, methods in vogue there would not be effective here owing to different conditions of life and an entirely different class of criminals. The British criminal is not so clever, or, rather, not smart outside of his peculiar line, as the American criminal, and if he wishes to reform, needs more help, and that it should be administered with a firmer hand, a closer relation to the state and the authorities. At the same time I can but feel that a large part of the effective work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Societies of England is due to the fact that they do receive a large recognition from the state, and that our work would be better if we were in closer touch with the officials and there was a legal recognition of some relationship between the prisoners and the Prison Association. I have already in a previous report described the work of the St. Giles Mission, where an ex-convict stands a chance of getting his allowance from the state doubled if he has been guided in his affairs by the officials of the society and is recommended by them. I also noted the excellent results of the Prison Gate Missions agents at the door of the prison to receive prisoners on their release and to advise and help them.

I made many inquiries as to the school for training prison officers at Chelmsford and spent the day of April 11th there. The prison at Chelmsford has 150 prisoners, and 45 men are in training there for service as prison officers. They are received between the ages of 24 and 40, after passing a civil service examination and a special examination by the governor. I have the full details of this school, but it is not necessary to say more than that there are lectures on prison discipline, hygiene, prison diet, first aid to the injured, etc.; that each group serves at various stations in the prisons—gate keepers, warders, commissary, record keeping, etc.; that the highest physical conditions and moral character are insisted on. It is a singular condition of a popular idea that they do not find here that petty officers from the military or naval service make good students; they are too much institutionalized in another direction.

It may interest the committee that while at Birmingham I made a visit to Walsall and brought away much interesting material regarding the life of Sister Dora Pattison, including

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portraits, pamphlets, etc. I have also secured a number of books for our library, including Field's "State of the Prisons," a book even rarer than Howard's book of the same name. I also have the prospect of obtaining a complete set of the "Transactions of the British Social Science Association," which, as you know, contains much of penological interest.

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Additional Foreign Corresponding Members.

At the October meeting of the Executive committee it was Resolved, That the Prison Association has heard with much satisfaction of the distinguished services rendered to the cause of prison reform by the Lord Leigh of Stonleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, and on motion of its corresponding secretary elects him and the following named gentlemen honorary corresponding members of the Association:

C. H. HOPWOOD, of London.

JOHN MACDONELL, of London.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD, of London.

LESLIE SCOTT, Esq., Barrister, Liverpool, Eng.

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Jail Libraries.

By supplying books and magazines for convicts the Prison Association not only evinces its interest in that unhappy class, but uses what it believes to be a potent instrumentality for the reformation of its members.

It has been found that isolation from the world in a prison makes eager readers of those who else would never have opened a book. It is almost the sole means of bringing back to the convict glimpses of the outside world and of the life in it which he has forfeited for a longer or shorter period. It is one of the rare means which comes to the prisoners of being entertained and of forgetting for a time his incarceration and disgrace. And finding what a relief the perusal of books brings him, the convict comes to care more and more for them. The access which printed matter thus gains to the mind of the convict creates an opportunity to do him good which can scarcely be exaggerated. Imprisonment itself, in many cases, puts the mind in a susceptible state, and books hold the possibility of making new impressions which may change the whole current of the convict's thinking and feeling and completely reform him. Aware of what benefit may be accomplished through this medium, the Prison Association has long endeavored to take advantage of it. Unfortu-

nately the Association has never had a fund for the purchase of books and magazines, and has had to rely entirely upon voluntary contributions, which for years it has solicited.

The responses have been liberal enough in the matter of quantity, but naturally, they have been miscellaneous, and, on the whole, not of so high a quality as we could wish. Of course, this does not apply to all contributors. Some take pains to send only such books as are really good. When we receive a collection of books and magazines, the first thing we do is to sort it carefully, separating what we regard as suitable from what we consider harmful or of doubtful tendency. Such books as need binding we have covered by contract in a useful but very cheap way, the cost to us being only about eight cents a piece. We send them, according to requisition, to penitentiaries and county jails in the State, aiming to keep them well supplied. Two great objects have been kept in view since the Association was created in 1844: to place within reach of all prisoners the best books for giving useful knowledge of the trades and employments, skill and habits which will help them to earn a livelihood and do well when they are released from prison as well as to add to their happiness and usefulness while they are detained in prison. For this purpose a very careful selection has been made of the most instructive books relating to each useful branch of industry, inventions, manufactures, agriculture, gardening, science, practical hygiene, and affairs of common life. Secondly, to supply in the volumes of biography, history, travels, explorations, adventure, natural history, poetry, fiction and works of the imagination, special science and duty such instruction and influences as are most needed by prisoners, and which experience has shown to be the best adapted to fill the mind with noble

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aspirations, and not only to inspire substantial hopes and good purposes, but to point out the best ways of realizing them.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF J. WARREN MEAD,

AGENT AND WARDEN OF AUBURN PRISON.

Dear Sir.—Replying to your letter of the —th ult., would say that three boxes and three barrels and one case of reading matter have been received by us and placed in charge of the Chaplain.

Yours very truly,

J. WARREN MEAD,

Agent and Warden.

William Cas Baker, sheriff of Queens county, writes:

We will be very glad to furnish a bookcase and give the distribution and collection of books our closest attention.

W. W. Mayo, Superintendent of the Burnham Industrial Farm, writes:

Your package came duly to hand and I wish to thank you very much for the contents.

Hon. N. O. Fanning, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction, New York city, writes:

My dear Sir.—Please express to the Prison Association my

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thanks for the reading matter contributed to the institutions of this department as referred to in your note of the 1st. inst.

The magazines, etc. have been received and are appreciated highly by the prisoners.

A worker in the "Tombs" writes:

The prisoners here fairly went wild when I distributed the reading matter last Sunday. Send some more.

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Inspections.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Visited by the corresponding secretary and Dr. J. G. Phelps-Stokes of the executive committee.

There were 383 prisoners. They are classed as short term prisoners, 127; long term prisoners, 234; and women 22. There are two infants, one brought with the mother, the other born in the prison.

In the absence of the warden the inspection was made under the guidance of Mr. Jones, the deputy, and keepers deputed by him. The approach to the prison and the enclosure within the walls have been much improved since the last inspection, and are much more tidily kept. A high wall has been built between the yards assigned to male and female prisoners; formerly the sexes were kept apart by keepers; there was an opportunity of observation and possible communication and recognition from one part of the grounds to another.

The long term prison was first inspected, and there was almost a total absence of prison smell, but a lack of that scrupulous order and cleanliness that should characterize such an institution. The prison was fairly, but not faultlessly, clean.

The old canvas cots were being removed and replaced by woven-wire cots made in the institution. The prison was by no means full, and we were glad to see that there was no "doubling up" in the cells.

The women's prison was being completely overhauled and painted. The women were all engaged in laundry work about the halls. There seemed to be a somewhat lax discipline in the women's prison, the inmates freely commenting in undertones to each other on the visitors.

We visited the shops and found but one shop where there was idleness; that was the shop where brooms are made for the street cleaning department; the men were waiting for a supply of the iron backs of these brooms. They had a morose and discontented look, in strong contrast with those busily employed in the shoe shop above. There were in this broom shop mostly short term prisoners. It is a noticeable fact very strikingly brought out here that the long term prisoners were of a better class in intelligence than those who came for short terms. They were younger, on an average, more alert and we were informed were better prisoners.

The printing office was visited, and excellent printing was being done there. The tailor shop was turning out good work, making up State made cloth into decent clothes for outgoing prisoners as well as all the clothing for the inmates. The knitting of stockings and underclothing by machinery is also carried on here.

The kitchen was clean, and all the supplies examined were of excellent quality—in fact, of too high a grade, the keeper naively remarking that many a working man was not so well fed as the prisoners in this prison. A copy of the dietary was obtained and will be found (dietary B) in another part of this report. It is curious to compare it with the dietary of the English prisons.

A new bath room has been constructed in the prison; shower baths can be given to forty prisoners at one time, and prisoners are required to bathe once a week.

There is an entire absence of prison pallor or "putty skins" in the prison, and men look far better now than in the last twenty years.

The water-closets are of a primitive character—not very clean, but sufficiently flushed to keep them free from odor. Stained glass windows have been put into the chapel. There is a Sunday service for Protestants and one for Catholics, and a prayer meeting on Tuesdays for the women prisoners. There is no prison school.

Among the 127 short term prisoners there were 100 vagrants, these coming from the following counties: Westchester, 62; Queens, 13; Richmond, 1; Putnam, 5; Suffolk, 1; Rockland, 1, and the balance from Kings county. Considering the overcrowded condition of Raymond street jail (see report on that institution) it seems that the authorities have not found it to serve their interests to avail themselves of the general law, and send habitual vagrants and "drunks" to the penitentiaries. We would suggest that the permissive conditions of the said law be made mandatory.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Visited and inspected July 27th by the corresponding secretary, accompanied by Dr. J. G. Phelps Stokes and Mr. Anthony Abel, of the Laurel Industrial School of Virginia.

This institution has been so fully described in previous reports, the conditions are so little changed that but few words are necessary as to a report on this inspection. Since the last inspection the industries have been very much improved; the tone of the workshops is excellent. They are conducted on the "piece-price" plan and the output is most satisfactory. The industries are: shoemaking, harness making, brush making, sew-

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ing hooks and eyes on cards and printing. The printing office is turning out most excellent work, in which the boys employed take a deep interest.

Additional playgrounds have been provided and a new chapel and hall have been completed. They are simple in their ornamentation. Both are handsome rooms, well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended.

No uniform is used here, but the boys are required to wear knee breeches, on the ground that they are more tidy and that they furnish for the big boys a simple means for identification in any attempt to escape.

The dietary is simple, and there is every evidence that the boys are well fed and well kept. It will be hard to find a more robust set of lads anywhere. The manual training schools, drawing classes, etc., have greatly improved, as has the general curriculum.

A large part of the success of this institution and the economies of its management are due to the unpaid labors of the Christian Brothers, some 80 in number, and the intelligent direction that has guided them. There has been a ready acceptance of all new methods in the management and discipline. Corporal punishment is seldom resorted to, and the surveillance is of the closest and most constant character. About 80 per cent. of the boys are committed to the Protectory by the courts. A careful observation shows that all the provisions of the State law as to the care of juvenile delinquents have been observed.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN—HUDSON.

Visited by the Corresponding Secretary July 13, 1899.

This institution, so far as the plant and system of discipline are concerned, has been fully described in previous reports. In

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view of certain charges made by the comptroller, by an officer of the State Board of Charities and by the newspapers, attention was given to the economies of the place and to its methods of punishment, escapes, etc.

There were 273 inmates and 10 infants in the institution. There were 52 employees—35 women and 17 men. This is rather more than one employee to every five inmates—a very large proportion until it is remembered that this is an educational and reformatory institution rather than a prison; that there are no walls or unscalable fences, and that in an excess of sentimentalism the wire nettings have been removed from many of the windows; that the buildings are numerous and at considerable distance from each other. In view of these facts it is rather strange that there have not been a larger number of escapes and that the inmates can be kept and kept in order by the staff of employees now on the pay-roll. The salaries amount in all to \$19,686.33, not a large sum for the care of nearly 300 inmates. The women employees all have sustenance in addition, but all the men live outside the prison, which, of course, necessitates larger salaries than if they were on the internal staff. It must further be taken into account that in addition to the care of the inmates, keeping them properly clothed, fed and in order, keeping the buildings tidy and the grounds in decent shape, there are also trade classes. There is a graded sewing school, school of dressmaking, of cooking, this being also a school of domestic science, a laundry class, a night school in the prison for new arrivals, three day schools of three classes in the cottages with 30 or 40 in each. There is instruction in music. The schools follow the grammar school curriculum laid down by the Board of Public Instruction.

The highest paid officer, with the exception of the superintendent, is the steward, Mr. Schermerhorn. He receives \$1,800 a year and maintenance—not a high salary considering his large responsibility. I examined Mr. Schermerhorn at some length. I did not examine his accounts, though he freely offered to put them at my disposal, as corroboration of the information he gave me. He informed me that he bought supplies all over the State. I took the names of dealers of whom he bought and prices. They did not seem to be high, but I am instituting a series of comparisons. These dealers were not particularly confined to Hudson, as has been alleged. Mr. Schermerhorn's appointment was in no sense a political appointment. His clerk and stenographer were formerly inmates of the institution, which seems, on general principles, to be decidedly objectionable.

I made inquiries regarding the escape of two inmates. The locks on the doors are not adequate for protection, a fact that Mrs. Abbott had presented to the board of managers, who, on grounds of economy and acting under advice of the comptroller, refused to provide new locks. The escape from the building was made through the office window, from which the wire netting screen had been removed at the suggestion of members of the State Board of Charities.

I made special inquiry in regard to punishments. The severest form of punishment now in vogue is the dark solitary cell. It has not been used for a year. This is situated in the basement; connects with ventilating air shaft, a foot square, to the roof. Size of cell, 6 x 9 x 12.

There are also "the dungeon," cells of brick with hinged iron plate to cover windows. These are opened daily for ventilation. The most desperate cases only are put in these. How desperate

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they are may be in a manner indicated by the fact that a girl in the strength of passionate frenzy dug out the bricks that surrounded and set this iron casement and threw them out. She was put in a straight jacket, which she immediately tore to pieces.

My examination of inmates of this institution has always shown me a very tough set to deal with. Women put in the punishment cells are visited three times daily by the matron and frequently by the doctor. None of the dungeons or dark cells have been used within a year. In most cases isolation of the girls in their own rooms has been found to be sufficient to attain the ends of discipline. While in the punishment cells the inmates are carried bath water every morning, and are sometimes kept on short rations, i. e., having bread, tea or coffee and one full meal daily. The short rations of this prison are fuller and better than the full rations of the English convict prisons. In some cases there have been rations of bread and water, but never continued more than a day or two.

While under punishment care is taken to ascertain the result on the alimentary canal and kidneys, and diet is immediately changed if a noticeable injurious effect has been produced.

I made very particular inquiries as to the strap and its use. Three cases of its use were described to me. The strap is a piece of leather 3-16 of an inch in thickness, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide and 2 feet long, its edges rounded and one end shaped into a handle. The three cases described to me were for "smashing," that is a girl in frenzy of temper begins smashing everything at hand—window glass, panels of doors, crockery, furniture, anything breakable, all the time using the most profane and indecent language. The girl had been transferred from the reception or

prison department to a cottage life. Its easier life and greater respectability and better associations did not suit her, and she determined to get back to prison, and took to smashing for the accomplishment of her purpose. This was in the winter of '97. The strap was not used again till August, '98, when seven girls broke line and ran away, becoming riotous and were likely to throw the whole place into a state of insubordination. Four girls were strapped and then, nearly a year ago, the hose was used for the last time—Mrs. Abbott declaring that it should never again be used with her knowledge while she was superintendent of the place. In another case Dr. Cook advised the punishment.

This examination has been simply an inquiry; it, however, reveals no state of things which was not within the province of the Board of Charities and of the comptroller to remedy. Indeed, none of the abuses alleged need have occurred if perfect supervision had been used.

The changes recommended are:

1. That no "inmate" officers be employed.
2. That wire screens be put on the lower windows of the administration buildings.
3. That all the dark corners of the park be brightly lighted with electric lights.
4. That an inner court be enclosed by screen wire-netting fences and gates at night.
5. That better locks be put on all doors.
6. That all stores be bought by a purchasing agent of the board of managers on a requisition from the superintendent, who should also have an emergency fund at her disposal for any pressing and unusual needs.

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7. That there be no appointments made to the board of managers, except upon a distinct pledge that every meeting of the board shall be attended, unless imperative circumstances prevent.

If in your estimation there seems a need of further investigation, I will ask the president to appoint two additional members of the executive committee to make it with me. It, however, would involve considerable expense and seems to me unnecessary. I am,

Respectfully,

W. M. F. ROUND,

Corresponding Secretary.

5th DISTRICT PRISON, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Visited by Dr. J. G. Phelps Stokes and the Corresponding Secretary.

The description of this prison may be found in previous reports; no changes have taken place, except that the cells in the upper corridor have been scraped of their whitewash and are to be thoroughly painted. This is certainly an improvement. The two large cells on the lower floor for the ten day men will soon be treated in the same way. The water closets had a decided odor of stale urine, and were not clean, nor was there any degree of orderliness in the disposition of cleaning cloths, utensils, etc. One of the ten day cells was occupied by eleven men, who assailed the keeper and visitors with blasphemous and indecent language. They were very hard cases and two of them at least should have been kept in solitary cells, apart from the rest and each other. The Association recommends very heartily that a sufficient number of small cells be provided to keep men brought in for disorderly conduct, or sentenced for the same for ten days, in solitary confinement on a low diet during the time of their stay. If, how-

ever, they are recovering from a protracted spree, the diet, although simple, should be of the most nutritious quality. Elsewhere a recommendation will be made that every man sentenced for ten days, not only in the district prisons, but in county jails, shall be measured and recorded under the Bertillon System of Identification and that there be a cumulative sentence law, which can only be successfully operative when this system of identification is adopted. (The dietary "C" of this prison will be found under a sub-heading, "Dietaries," in this report.)

COUNTY JAILS.

The corresponding secretary has inspected as many of the county jails as his numerous duties would permit. The details of such inspections and reports are given herewith.

The whole jail system is irreclaimably bad and should be abolished. Our county jails are but "Devil's Kindergartens," and the sooner they are abolished the better for society. An examination of the reports will show that in a few instances an attempt has been made to bring about some of the reforms advocated by the Prison Association and in just so many instances we confidently assume the financial burden of the taxpayers has been considerably diminished. The average sheriff knows nothing about classification of prisoners or the principles of prison reform, and even if he did, under the present political methods his term is too short to permit of his making any changes in the prevailing system.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jail at Belmont. Location of jail, central. Sheriff a salaried officer. County boards its own prisoners, that is to say, sheriff moves into jail, buys all provisions for prisoners, as well as for his own family. Jail is 60 rods from railroad station, 48 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$15,000. Value of land on which jail was built, \$1,000. Value of furnishings, fittings, etc., \$500. Jail was built in 1894, and since that time the property has increased in value \$500. The operating expenses for a year is about \$1,000. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during year, 2,413. County furnishes support, which is about \$4,000 per annum. Number of prisoners serving sentence July 1, 1899, four. No labor performed by inmates. No employes, sheriff's family only. Number of cells, 14. Size of cells, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high and 7 feet 6 inches long. Method of ventilation, brick chimneys from cellar to roof in corners of building with ventilators leading to same from both floors. Method of heating, hot air. No religious service held. Number of tramps during year, eight. Three were received from Cuba and five from Wellsville.

The sheriff is James R. Hodnett.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Jail at Albany, located one-fourth mile from railroad station, and is eight miles from any other similar institution. The sheriff is a salaried officer, and all bills contracted for are paid from the county treasury. This jail is not used for prisoners under sentence, but the practice is to commit them for examination, and

then they are either discharged, sent to the penitentiary or held for a higher court. Jail was built in 1857. Operating expenses for last year were \$14,383. Support for jail is derived from county tax. The employees are as follows: William Collopy, jailer; S. W. Pitts, under sheriff; Wm. S. Hicks, clerk; John Weber, day watchman; Louis Niebuhr, night watchman. Number of cells, 40; size, 4 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 2 inches. No ventilation except windows and doors. Method of heating, stoves. Religious services are held in jail for both Protestants and Catholics. There is no library nor is any wanted.

The sheriff is Charles F. Schifferdecker.

BROOME COUNTY.

Jail at Binghamton; location, central, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot and 22 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, about \$50,000. Land on which jail is built is valued at \$30,000. Value of permanent fixtures is \$1,000, and of furnishing, fittings, etc., \$1,000. Jail was built in 1896. Operating expenses for year was \$9,500. Number of days' board furnished to inmates was 11,000. Number of prisoners serving sentence on July 1, 1899, was 18. No labor is performed by inmates. County pays \$2.94 per week for board for inmates. There are three men and one woman employed in the jail for the care and attention of prisoners; the names are Loren W. Renner, A. M. Seaman, W. A. Wilcox and Florence Mason.

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CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Jail at Little Valley is located in suburbs of village, about 200 rods from railroad depot and fifty miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building is about \$8,000; of permanent fixtures, \$200; of furnishings, fittings, etc., \$200, and of land on which jail is built, \$100. Jail was built in 1880. Ten thousand days' board was furnished during the last year. Number of prisoners serving sentence July 1, 1899, 23. County pays \$3.25 per week for board of prisoners. There are 33 cells in jail, size 4 feet by 7 feet by 7 feet. Method of ventilation is good, each cell having ventilator. Method of heating, stoves. Religious services are held in jail by the Rev. G. E. Henshaw.

The sheriff is J. E. Hazard.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Jail at Auburn, located in centre of town, one-half mile from railroad station and one-half mile from any other similar institution. Cost of building is about \$30,000. Land on which jail is built is valued at \$3,000. Value of permanent fixtures, appliances, etc., \$2,000, and of furnishings and fittings, \$3,000. Jail was built in 1889. The property has increased about 50 per cent. in value. Operating expenses during last year were \$8,000. There was 12,775 days' board furnished during last year to inmates. The county and United States government supports this institution. There were 27 prisoners serving sentence in July, 1899. No labor is performed by inmates. County pays \$3.00 for board. There are one man and one woman employed in the jail to look out for prisoners; they are George M. Hall and Mary Smith. Number of cells, 58. Size, 6 by 9 by 15 feet.

Ventilation is good, galvanized tubing being used. Method of heating is by steam. Religious services are held in jail by Salvation Army. Number of male prisoners, 25; female, two.

The sheriff is George S. Wood.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Jail at Mayville, located in centre of town and half mile from railroad depot. The nearest institution of its kind is Jamestown lockup. Cost of building is about \$20,000; land, \$1,000; permanent fixtures, etc., \$250; value of furnishings, etc, \$100. A new part was added to this jail in 1895. The operating expenses for last year were about \$2,000. Sixty-five thousand days' board was furnished during last year. Last appropriation for this institution was in 1898, \$2,000; and in 1895 \$1,500 was appropriated for repairs. Number of prisoners serving sentence July, 1899, 13. Prisoners are used in care of building and grounds and for regular labor on the stone pile. County pays \$3 per week board for prisoners. Number of cells, 32; size, 5 by 8 by 7 feet. Method of ventilation, tubes of cells connected with flue to roof. Method of heating, steam. There are no religious services held in this institution. Number of male prisoners, nine; female, four. Seven tramps have served sentences in this jail in the past year. Chautauqua sent four, Ellington one, Dunkirk one and Westfield one.

The sheriff is E. J. Griswold.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Jail at Elmira; location, central, half mile from railroad station. Cost of building, \$18,000. Value of land on which building is placed, \$30,000. Value of permanent fixtures, etc., \$10,000; and fittings are valued at \$7,000. Jail was built between 1872 and 1874. Number of prisoners July, 1899, 17—men, 15; women, three. The county pays \$3 per week for the board of prisoners. Number of cells, 13; size, 6 by 10 by 8 feet, ventilated by skylights and windows and heated by steam. There are no religious services held in this institution. There were 111 tramps sentenced to this jail last year, viz: From the city, 75; from Elmira, two, and from Horseheads, 34. The turnkey is Peter Hamilton.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Jail at Hudson, one-quarter mile from railroad depot and five miles from any other similar institution—Greene county jail. Cost of building, \$20,000. Land on which jail is placed is valued at \$20,000. Jail was built in 1835. Operating expenses for year is about \$4,214. Number of days' board furnished during year, 7,547. Amount of last appropriation for this jail, \$3,170. There were eight prisoners serving sentence July, 1899. Number of cells, 15; size, width 44 inches, height 98 inches, length 92 inches. Jail is ventilated by windows and heated by steam. During the year 22 female prisoners and 982 male prisoners were sent there, including three who were under 16 years of age. Six hundred and twenty-four tramps have also been sentenced there, viz: From Hudson, 596; from Chatham, 13; from Kinderhook, 9; and from Claverack, 6.

The sheriff is John H. Jessup; jailor, Frank Shepard; watch and cook, Thomas F. Hammon, and E. C. Getty, deputy sheriff.

From the Report of County Treasurer of Columbia County.

Months 1897-1898.	Total cost.	Confinement of prisoners in jail.		Average cost per day.
		Day.	Hrs.	Cents.
November	\$76 04	435	19	17.450
December	121 03	744	1	16.267
January	137 74	1,115	12	12.347
February	105 52	984	12	10.718
March	125 01	1,066	19	11.712
April	117 24	651	0	18.009
May	98 74	424	6	23.274
June	78 34	458	3	17.100
July	76 86	452	4	16.998
August	66 75	351	4	19.008
September	71 09	426	10	16.437
October	82 15	671	9	12.221
	<u>\$1,156 51</u>	<u>7,781</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14.863</u>

From the foregoing report it will be seen that the Shrievalty in Columbia county is a salaried office. The cost of feeding prisoners is, as will be seen, 14.863 cents per day. The average cost of feeding in penal institutions is between 11 and 12 cents, but for an institution of the size of the Columbia County Jail this is not too large a sum for sustenance.

All provisions are purchased on the requisitions of the sheriff monthly, and a report made to the county treasurer, the per capita cost of maintaining prisoners per diem being computed monthly and at the end of the county fiscal year, to wit, October 31, the average cost per diem during the year.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Jail at Delhi; location center, 150 rods from railroad depot; cost of building, \$15,000; land, \$500. Value of permanent fixtures, \$300; value of furnishings, etc., \$200. Number of days board furnished during the year, 6,642. Number of prisoners July, 1899, four. Total number for year, 261 men and 4 women. Four tramps were sentenced to this institution during the past year, all from Delhi. Number of cells in jail, 15; size, 6 by 7½ by 8 feet. Steam heated. Religious services are conducted by Mrs. Wight. The county pays \$3 per week for board of inmates.

The sheriff is J. D. Lawrence.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Jail at Poughkeepsie, location central, half mile from railway station and 17 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$10,000; grounds, \$3,000; permanent fixtures, \$1,000; furnishings, etc., \$1,000. Jail was built in 1860. Number of days board furnished to inmates during year, 11,693. No labor except cleaning up, etc. Number of prisoners serving sentence in July 14, males 13, females 1. The county pays \$3.25 per week for their board. Number of cells, 24; size 5 by 12 by 10 feet. Method of ventilation, three large ventilators in roof. Method of heating, steam. Religious services are conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association. One hundred and thirteen tramps were sentenced to this jail in the past year.

The sheriff is M. Smith.

ERIE COUNTY.

Jail at Buffalo, half mile from railway station and one mile from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building about \$100,000. Value of land and permanent fixtures is estimated at \$179,880 and of the furnishings, etc., about \$10,000. Jail was built about 1877. Property has increased about 200 per cent. since then. Operating expenses for the last year was about \$22,715. Number of days' board furnished for inmates, 16,380. Very few people serve sentences in this jail, as they are simply placed in it to await trial. There are 109 cells in this jail, which measure 5 by 8 by 8 feet, are ventilated by windows and skylight and heated by steam. Regular religious services are conducted by all denominations. Prisoners are provided with the daily papers, journals, magazines and bibles and as the population of this jail is ever changing, no library is needed. In July there were 82 female prisoners and 993 male prisoners, 191 prisoners being under 16 years of age. Fifteen tramps have been sent here in the last year, all coming from this city.

The following people are the employees: W. Brennan, A. Lang, F. M. Weitz, J. McGivney, M. Ryan, W. Eigenbrod, D. McNamara, J. Mahaney, Frank Coyle, Thomas McShane, Sarah M. Halladay, Bina Erdman, Margaret Romance and Barbara Haberer.

The sheriff is Andrew Kilgallon.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Jail located in northeastern part of Elizabethtown, eight miles from railway station and 36 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building \$4,000, land \$200, furnishings, etc.,

\$200. Jail was finished in 1880. Operating expenses during year were \$1,800. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during the year, 2,380, and county pays \$3 per week for board of each inmate. Number of prisoners in July 1899, six, all men. No labor performed by prisoners. Number of cells, nine, size, 5 feet 4 inches by 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 4 inches. Method of ventilation, windows, etc. Method of heating, old style stoves, burning wood. Two escapes have been effected during the past year by breaking doors. Three tramps have been sentenced to this jail in the past year.

The sheriff is Joseph Wright.

This jail is not even fit to be called a jail but they use it as such and manage to get along.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail at Malone, location center, one-fourth mile from railway station and 50 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building \$32,000, land \$4,000, permanent fixtures, etc., \$1,000, and furnishings \$500. Built in 1892. Operating expenses during year, \$5,000. There were 11 prisoners serving sentence in July, all men. Number of cell, 16, size 8 feet by 8 feet by 8 feet, each cell having a ventilator. In winter they are heated by pipes having hot water in them. Religious services are held in jail by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. During the year 100 tramps were sentenced to this jail coming from all parts of the county.

The sheriff is E. A. Whitney.

FULTON COUNTY.

Located at Johnstown, one mile from railway station and one mile from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$10,000, land, \$600. Jail was built in 1861. Number of prisoners in July, 1899, seven, all men. Number of cells, eight. Method of ventilation, windows, etc. Method of heating, old style stoves. Size of cells 8 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet. Religious services are held every Sunday by the local churches. No jail library, and one is needed. No labor performed by inmates.

Sheriff, Martin L. Getner. Under sheriff, Henry Sexton.

 GENESEE COUNTY.

Located at Batavia, one-fourth mile from railway station. No other institution of its kind in the county. Property valued at \$1,000, and fixtures, etc., valued at \$100. This jail was built sometime in the forties. In July there were two prisoners, both being men. County pays sheriff, \$3.15 per week board for inmates. Number of cells, 16; size, 4 feet by 6 feet by 8 feet. Ventilated and heated—old style windows and coal stoves. Religious services are held every Sunday by Mrs. Laggett, a Christian woman who is very much interested in her work and who is quite a favorite in the prison. Jail has a small library. Number of tramps sentenced to this jail during 1899 was 385, coming from the following towns:—Batavia, LeRoy, Elba and Bergen.

The sheriff is W. H. Heal.

GREENE COUNTY.

Jail at Catskill. Location, central. Half mile from railway station and five miles from any other institution of its kind. Value of buildings, \$5,000, land, \$2,000, furnishings, etc., \$500. Jail was built about 75 years ago. There were 1,900 days board furnished to inmates during 1899. Two prisoners were serving sentence in July, both being men. County pays sheriff, \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. Number of cells, four; size, 16 feet by 12 feet by 16 feet; ventilated and heated in old style. Religious services are held in the jail by the Young Women's Christian Association. A library of 150 books belongs to this institution. 300 tramps served sentences in this jail during 1899.

The sheriff is George W. Holdridge.

 HERKIMER COUNTY.

Located at Herkimer, central, 30 rods from railway station and 20 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of buildings, \$2,500, land, \$1,000, permanent fixtures, etc., \$200, and furnishings, \$1,000. Jail was built in 1831. Operating expenses for 1899, was \$500. Two prisoners serving sentence in July. 36 cells, size 5 feet by 8 feet by 9 feet. Method of ventilation, holes in wall and windows. Method of heating, stoves. Religious services are held every Sunday by the Young Men's Christian Association. Total number of prisoners, five, one escaped. Total number of tramps during year, four.

The sheriff is Z. Tarbell, and the deputy sheriff, is D. M. Holme.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jail at Watertown. Half mile from railway station and quarter of a mile from the city hall. Cost of building, \$20,000, land, \$5,000, fixtures, \$2,000, furnishings, etc., \$100. Extensive repairs were made to the residence and jail lately. Number of days board furnished to inmates during year, 6,296. Sheriff is paid, three dollars per week for board of prisoners. Total number of prisoners, 234; male, 224; female, 10. Had one tramp during year, sent from Cape Vincent. No labor performed in jail. Number of cells, 18; size, 6 feet by 7½ feet by 8 feet. Each cell has ventilator to roof. Heated by steam. Regular religious services are conducted in jail.

The sheriff is S. B. Kellogg. Employees W. E. Saxe, Homer Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Located in the western part of the village of Geneseo, half mile from railway station, and twenty miles from the county jail at Warsaw, Wyoming county. Cost of building \$16,000, land \$5,000, fixtures and furnishings, \$4,000. Jail was built in 1889. Operating expenses for last year were \$1,500. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during year, 3,194. No labor performed in prison. Number of prisoners serving sentences in July, 6. County pays 20 cents for each meal served to prisoners. Number of cells, 20, size, 8 by 8 by 8 feet. Ventilation very good, iron pipes from floor to roof, windows in skylights and walls. Heated by hot air furnace. Religious services are held by the local churches. During the year 260 men and one woman were sentenced to this jail; 72 tramps were sent here during

year as follows: From Levonia 6, from Mt. Morris 11, from Geneseo 8, from Portage 34, from Dansville 1, from Sparta 3 and from Conesus 9.

The sheriff is William A. Miller, and George Newcomb, turnkey.

MADISON COUNTY.

Jail at Morrisville, location centre, two and a half miles from railway station and about thirty miles from any other institution of its kind. Jail was built in 1872. No labor performed by inmates. Seven prisoners serving sentence in July. County pays \$2.75 per week for board of prisoners. Number of cells 12, size, 6 by 8 by 8 feet. Method of ventilation, windows; heated by steam. Religious services are conducted every Sunday by the local clergy. There are no tramps kept in this jail, all being sent to the penitentiary.

The sheriff is A. B. Carpenter.

MONROE COUNTY.

Jail at Rochester, at railway station. There were in July, 12 men in the jail which is only used to detain the accused, all convicted prisoners being sent to the penitentiary. County pays \$2.75 per week for prisoners' board. Cost of building \$47,000, land, &c. \$20,000. Jail was built in 1885.

Tramps have been sentenced from the following towns: Rochester, 56; Brighton, 13; Pittsford, 2; Charlotte, 1; Penfield, 5; Gates, 1.

The sheriff is John U. Schroth and Chas. H. Bailey is under sheriff.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Jail was built in 1861. Operating expenses during the year was \$4,000. 16,320 days' board was furnished to inmates, county paying 75 cents per day for U. S. prisoners and 70 cents a day for civic prisoners. Number of prisoners in July, 27 men and one woman. Number of cells 46, size, 8 by 10 by 10 feet. Heated by steam and ventilated by windows. Religious services are conducted every Sunday by the Rev. Richard S. Brown of the New York Protestant Episcopal Mission Society.

The sheriff is Thomas J. Dunn; Patrick A. Pickett, warden; Edward H. Kennedy, keeper; Frank J. Gurrin, keeper; Dennis J. Riley, keeper; Hubert Casey, keeper; M. B. Fitzpatrick, keeper; David Murphy, keeper; John Ferguson, keeper; William Whitman, keeper; Christopher Henry, keeper; Richard Schoen, keeper; B. F. Fitzpatrick, keeper; Lake Carroll, engineer; Michael Spellman, assistant engineer; Thomas Boylan, cleaner; Charles Fring, cleaner; Moritz Graubard, cleaner; Henry H. Connelly, clerk.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Jail at Lockport, located about centre, 80 rods from railway station and 26 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$60,000, and built in 1892. Operating expenses for last year, \$11,298.01. Number of days' board furnished last year, 13,862. Number of prisoners serving sentence in July 30, males, 26; females, 4. Number of cells, 55 double; 1 solitary and one hospital. Size of cells seven by nine by eight feet. Ventilation excellent and heated by steam. Religious services are regularly conducted every Sunday by Miss Abbie Hufstader whose work is greatly appreciated by the inmates. One hundred and twenty-

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five tramps have been sent to this jail in the past year, 75 per cent. coming from Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda.

Since January 1, 1897, the sheriff's office has been operated under the salary system. The sheriff makes all purchases and all bills are audited monthly by the chairman of the board of supervisors. Sheriff's salary, \$2,000; under sheriff, \$1,000; criminal deputy, \$75.50 per month; turnkey, \$800 per year; jailor, \$600 per year; clerk, \$15 per week; janitor, \$50 per month; cook, \$40 per month.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Jail at Syracuse one mile from railway station and directly connected with the penitentiary, from which institution support is derived. There were 14 awaiting trial. No modern ventilators but heated by steam. In the penitentiary there are 236 cells, size, four by seven by seven feet. Religious services are conducted in that building by the Rev. J. B. Foote, who is the jail chaplain.

The sheriff is Stephen Thornton.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Jail at Canandigua, an excellent jail located in about the center of the city ten rods from railway station and about thirty miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building \$40,000. Cost of furnishings and fixtures, \$3,500. Jail was built in 1895. Eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six days' board was furnished in the past year. County pays \$2.25 per week for board for inmates. Number of cells, 32; size, 7 by 8 by 9 feet, well ventilated and heated by steam. No religious services are conducted in this institution, but it has a library furnished by this association. Seventeen prisoners in July, one being a woman. The sheriff is George A. Peel.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ORLEANS COUNTY.

Jail at Albion is an old stone building erected in 1838, and though strongly built, is not up to the modern standard. It contained 16 cells and in each was a prisoner. The average number is about eight. The county pays \$3.00 per week for each prisoner's board. There is no way to separate young from old offenders and there is but one cell for female prisoners. This one is in the upper corridor with an open barred transom through which the other prisoners can talk and gibe and use indecent and insulting language. This calls for immediate remedy and there is an excellent opportunity for constructing one or more cells for women, separate from the male prisoners at very little expense.

Another urgent need is a bath tub, as only a common wash tub serves the purpose at present. There is good drainage and city water, and proper facilities for cleanliness should be provided for without delay. The old stone cells should be replaced with iron cages thus affording more room and making the inmates more comfortable. The prisoners are kindly treated and are furnished with an abundance of clean, wholesome food well cooked, by the popular sheriff and his wife. The cells and bedding are well looked after.

Religious services are conducted by Mrs. Dr. Hoy and a committee of ladies from the W. C. T. U.

No labor is performed by the prisoners.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Jail at Oswego located in north part of town near railway station. Is twenty-five miles from any other institution of its

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

kind. Cost of building, \$2,700; land, \$2,000; fixtures and furnishings, \$3,000. Jail was built in 1887. Number of days' board furnished to inmates last year, 43,800. Number of prisoners in July 30th, 22 men and 8 women. Number of cells, 27. There were two escapes effected by sawing out. Religious services are conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mead.

The sheriff is William H. Enos.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Jail at Cooperstown, west part of Main street near railway station. Cost of building, \$25,000; land, \$4,000; fixtures, \$500; furnishings, etc., \$250. Jail was built in 1875. The operating expenses during year were \$600. Number of days board furnished to inmates, 2,300. County pays \$3 per week for board of prisoners. No labor performed in jail. Number of prisoners in July, 7, all being men. Number of cells, 16, size 8 by 8 by 10 feet, well ventilated and heated. No religious services held in jail. Have a small library of about 50 books. Thirty tramps served sentences in this jail last year.

The sheriff is C. N. Merrill.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Jail at Carmel, one-half mile from railway station and 25 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$15,000; land, \$3,000; permanent fixtures, \$100. Jail was built in 1860 and rebuilt in 1893. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during year, 7,325. County pays \$3 per week for board for prisoners. Last appropriation was \$2,500. Five prisoners in jail in July; all men. Number of cells, 9; size, 6 feet 6 inches

by 8 feet by 10 feet. Method of ventilation, old style; no modern improvements. Religious services are held regularly every Sunday by the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches of this place. Jail has a large library furnished by the Association.

The sheriff is John P. Donohue.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jail in Long Island City. Number of days' board furnished last year, 57,140. Number of prisoners serving sentence in July, 106, 94 men and 12 women. No labor performed. Number of cells, 240; size, 5 feet by 8 feet by 8 feet. Religious services are conducted every Sunday and sometimes during the week by Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Manchester, of St. Phoebe's Mission. About 300 vagrants have been sent to this jail in the past year.

The sheriff is W. C. Baker.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Jail at Troy, near railway station. Cost of building, \$35,000; land, \$15,000; fixtures, \$3,000; furnishings, \$2,500. Jail was built in 1826 and enlarged in 1883. The property has increased \$6,000 in value since built. Last appropriation was \$3,936. Number of days' board furnished to inmates, 24,872. No labor performed in jail and county pays \$2.75 per week for board for prisoners. There were 67 prisoners in jail in July, of which 3 were women. Number of cells, 32; size, 7 feet by 8 feet 6 inches by 14 feet; heated by steam and ventilated by tubes leading through roof. Regular religious services are conducted in this jail by the local churches. During 1899 96 tramps served sentences in this jail.

The sheriff is E. D. Freese.

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RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond County Jail is now within the Greater City, and it comprises five wards, one, two, three, four, five. Its distance from a railway station is about one mile—from the Rapid Transit Railroad station. There are no other similar institutions. Approximate cost of the building, about \$20,000, and approximate value of appliances, etc., \$1,000. The approximate value of furnishings, fittings, etc., about \$8,000. The jail is attached to the county courthouse, and the jail annex was built in the year 1860. The appropriations run from January to January. The board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York has granted \$7,000 for the year 1898. The total number of prisoners confined during the year 1898 was 785. The total number of days sentenced, 11,987. Average number during the year, 33. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during the year from January 1st to December 31st, 12,045. The source from which support is derived is from the city of New York. The number of prisoners serving sentence on July 1st was 25. There is no labor performed by inmates, except cleaning of the pail. The cost per day for each prisoner was \$0.278, and that includes the fuel for the furnishing of the court house. The names of the employees are George Mouenlein, cook; Thomas Banning, jailer, and John V. Drury, Edward Brice and Edward Morrison, guards, making a total of five. Number of cells, 28. Size, width 5 feet 6 inches, height 8 feet 6 inches, length 8 feet 5 inches. Method of ventilation, ventilators in center of each cell 4 by 8 inches, and windows all around the jail. The method of heating is by stoves. Religious services are held in the jail by the Christian Endeavor.

The jail has a library of 132 books and needs more. During the year there were 16 females imprisoned and 769 male prisoners, making a total of 785. There were no escapes during the year. There were 34 tramps and vagrants committed to jail, of which 11 were sent to Blackwell's Island, one giving his residence as New Jersey and one Philadelphia.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Jail at New City, town of Clarkstown, about a quarter of a mile from railway station and about 25 miles from Goshen jail. Cost of building, \$30,000; land about \$1,000. Jail was built in 1828 and rebuilt in 1894. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during last year, 14,075. County pays \$3 per week for board for prisoners. No labor performed, except cleaning about the building and improving grounds. Number of cells, 24; size, 6 feet 5 inches by 7 feet 6 inches by 8 feet. Occasionally the ladies of the local Methodist church conduct religious services. Number of prisoners during year, 953; males, 920; females, 33; prisoners under 16 years of age, six. Number of escapes, one, who crawled through the ventilator and jumped off the roof. During the past year 355 tramps have been sentenced to this institution under the name of "vagrants," apparently to prevent the transfer of so many inmates of the sheriff's boarding-house to the penitentiary, where the cost of keeping them would be much less. The patience of the taxpayers in this county is astounding—By the foregoing paragraph it is plainly seen that this jail is a favorable resort for the tramp element.

The sheriff is C. V. A. Blauvelt.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Jail at Ballston; location, about south of centre, near railway station. Cost of building, \$40,000; land, \$10,000; fixtures, \$3,000; furnishings, etc., \$1,000. Built in 1889. Number of days' board furnished to inmates, 28,360. County pays 43 cents per day for board and care of prisoners. This jail is very much like the one in Rockland county, only in this one there are "no tramps committed," all being committed as "vagrants," of which there were 270. Number of prisoners, 48, of whom six were women. One escape, who ran away from stoneyard. Religious services are conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Jail at Schoharie; location about central, three-quarters of a mile from railway station and thirty-six miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, about \$6,000; land, \$100; fixtures and furnishings, \$250. Jail was built in 1846. The property has increased in value about \$4,000 since then. Operating expenses during the last fiscal year, \$1,200. Number of days' board furnished to prisoners last year, 1,513. County pays \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. No labor performed in this jail. Last appropriation was \$5,000. Number of cells, 10; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 7 feet; heated by steam, windows being used as ventilators. Only two prisoners in jail in July. No library. No religious services. One hundred and twenty-six tramps served sentences.

The sheriff is Walter Ferris.

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STEUBEN COUNTY.

Jail at Bath; location about central; quarter of a mile from railway station. General condition of jail good, clean and well lighted and ventilated. Heated by steam. Cost of building, \$33,000; land, \$2,000; furnishings and fixtures, \$2,000. Built in 1882. Labor, breaking stone for roads. Number of cells, 10 double and 9 single; size of double cells, 8 feet square and 8 feet high; size of single cells, 8 by 4. Religious services are conducted by the local churches. Number of prisoners, 31; one being a woman. One hundred and twenty tramps were sentenced to this jail in the past year.

The sheriff is James Fancett.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Jail at Canton; location about centre; half mile from railway station. Cost of building, \$22,000; land, \$1,000; fixtures, \$7,000. and furnishings, \$800. Built in 1898. Property has increased \$20,000 in value since. Number of days' board furnished to prisoners during last year, 12,784. County pays \$3 per week for board of prisoners, who are worked on the road, that being the only labor performed for the institution. Number of cells, 28; size, 5 feet by 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, well ventilated and heated by steam. Religious services are conducted by the local churches and the W. C. T. U. Library of fifty books. Thirty-nine prisoners served sentences during last year, two being women. There were four escapes; prisoners ran away while working on the road. Only 78 tramps were sentenced to this jail in the last year. It would seem that the work on the road discourages the tramp element from staying in that community.

The sheriff is Chas. C. Caldwell.

SENECA COUNTY.

Jail at Waterloo, location about centre. Four thousand six hundred days' board was furnished to prisoners during year. County pays \$2.94 per week for board for prisoners. Eighty-three tramps served sentences during last year. Two escapes. Escape was effected by prisoners running out of door. Number of cells, 14; size, 4 by 8 by 8 feet. Heating and ventilating, old style. Local clergymen hold religious services in the jail. Have no library, and none is wanted, so the sheriff says, whose name is A. C. Clark.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Jail at Schenectady, location about central, 500 yards from railway station. This is a new jail having been built last year at a cost of \$35,000, has as yet not been visited by the Association. Seven thousand eight hundred days' board was furnished to prisoners last year. County pays \$3.50 per week for board of prisoners. No labor. Number of cells 50; size, 5 by 8 by 7 feet well ventilated and well lighted. Heated by steam. Number of prisoners 19, one being under 16 years of age.

The sheriff is W. G. Caw.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Jail at Watkins, location about southwest, three-fourths of a mile from railway station and 22 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$3,000; land, \$1,500; fixtures, \$500 and furnishing \$200. Jail was built in 1856. Operating expenses during year were \$2,800. County pays 12½ cents per day for tramps and 15 cents per day for all other prisoners. No labor.

Number of cells 8; size, 5 by 8 by 9 feet, heated by steam and ventilated by windows. Number of prisoners \$10, of which 3 were women. Five prisoners were under 16 years of age. One escape during year. Number of tramps committed during the year, 504.

The sheriff is Isaac L. Tolbert.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Jail at Owego, location central, one-fourth mile from railway station and 21 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$27,000; land, \$5,000; fixtures, \$350; furnishings, \$500. Jail was built in 1883. Last report showed that 3,310 days' board had been furnished to inmates in one year. County pays \$2.10 per week for board for prisoners. Prisoners are used for breaking stone, that being the only labor performed in jail. Number of cells, 20; size, 5 by 8 by 8 feet, well ventilated and heated by steam. Religious services are held every Sunday by the Salvation Army. Number of prisoners 13, of which 3 were women. Number of tramps, 840.

The sheriff is Fred. G. Thurston.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Jail at Ithaca, location about central, one mile from railway station. Cost of building, \$20,000; land, \$2,000; fixtures and furnishings, \$500. Jail was built in 1840 and a new part was added in 1885. Operating expenses for last year were \$500. Number of days' board furnished to inmates 4,000. County pays \$3 per week for board for prisoners. No labor. Number of cells 14;

size, 5 by 8 by 7 feet, heated by steam. Religious services are conducted.

The sheriff is S. J. McKenney.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Jail at Kingston, location about northwest, one mile from railway station and 18 miles from Poughkeepsie. Cost of building about \$30,000, land \$2,000 and fixtures about \$1,000. Jail was built in 1818. Operating expenses for last year were \$3,500. Number of days' board furnished 9,000. County pays \$3.50 per week for prisoners' board. No labor. Number of cells 20, size, 8 by 12 by 10 feet, steam heat. Religious services are conducted by Salvation Army and W. C. T. U. Number of prisoners, 36, one being a woman. One escape during year, effected by tearing up floor.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jail at Salem, location about central, three-eighths of a mile from railway station. Cost of building, \$50,000; land, \$3,000; fixtures, \$4,000; furnishings, \$4,000. Jail was rebuilt in 1892. Number of days' board furnished, 9,800. County pays \$1.67 per week for board for prisoners. Last appropriation was \$8,500. Labor performed, breaking stone. Number of cells, 38; size, 7 by 7 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, well ventilated and heated by steam. Once in a while someone conducts religious services in this jail. Two escapes, both were recaptured. Number of prisoners, 15. Twenty per cent. of all prisoners during the year were tramps.

The sheriff is J. M. Hulett.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Jail at Clyde, located on west side of village three-quarters of a mile from railway depot. Cost of buildings, \$1,500; land, \$2,500; fixtures, \$3,000. Jail was built in 1854. Number of cells, 26; size, 5 by 8 by 9 feet, well ventilated and heated by steam. Religious services are conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sherwood. Office of sheriff in this county is a salaried one, his bills being audited by the chairman of the board of supervisors every month. The sheriff is D. C. Wheeler.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Jail at Warsaw, location about central, one mile from railway station and 20 miles from any other institution of its kind. Cost of building, \$2,500; land, \$100; fixtures and furnishings, \$150. Jail was built in 1841. Number of days' board furnished to inmates during year, 2,200. County pays \$3.50 per week for board for prisoners. No labor. Number of cells, 8; size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 feet. Number of prisoners, 158, of which 7 were women and 2 under 16 years of age. Number of tramps 68, all from Warren.

The sheriff is J. A. McFarline.

YATES COUNTY.

Jail at Penn Yan, location about centre, half mile from railway station. Cost of building, \$10,000; land, \$3,500; fixtures, \$200; furnishings, \$200. Jail 40 years in existence. Number of days' board furnished, 1,505. County pays sheriff a salary. No labor. Number of cells, 14; size, 4 by 7 by 8 feet, ventilated by tubes in wall and windows. Heated by coal stoves. Two prisoners. Two escapes, effected by digging through wall. Number of tramps, 35.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARIES.

The following memorandum has been furnished the Association by Major Frank Strong, general agent of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C.:

At present the penitentiaries under the direct control of the Department of Justice are the United States penitentiaries located at McNeil's Island, Washington, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The first-mentioned institution is a small one, and was the territorial prison when Washington was a Territory, and which remained in the possession of the General Government. The institution at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, originally a military prison, under the control of the War Department, and used for the confinement of persons convicted by courts-martial, became a civilian prison and placed under the control of the Attorney-General in 1894. Its capacity is about 800.

The act of Congress of June, 1896, provided for the erection of a United States penitentiary on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and on its completion and occupancy the military penitentiary transferred to the Department of Justice in 1894 should be restored to the control of the War Department. Work on the buildings authorized by the above act has been in operation for some time and is based on plans which embrace the most recent and modern improvements in institutions of like character. It is hoped that it may be ready for occupancy within the next three years. Its capacity will be 1,200 prisoners.

Prisons of Great Britain.

DIETARY FOR CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Dietary "A."

Number 1.

Meals.	When issued.	Articles.	Men, women and boys under 16 years of age with and without hard labor.
Breakfast	Daily	Bread	8 ounces.
Dinner	Daily	Stirabout containing 3 ounces Indian meal and 3 ounces oatmeal	1½ pints.
Supper	Daily	Bread	8 ounces.

Number 2.

Meals.	When issued.	Articles.	Men with hard labor.	Men without hard labor, women and boys under 16 years of age.
Breakfast	Daily	Bread	6 ounces	5 ounces.
		Gruel	1 pint	1 pint.
Dinner	Sundays and Wednesdays	Bread	6 ounces	5 ounces.
		Suet pudding	8 ounces	6 ounces.
Dinner	Mondays and Fridays	Bread	6 ounces	5 ounces.
		Potatoes	8 ounces	8 ounces.
Dinner	Tuesdays and Thursdays	Bread	6 ounces	5 ounces.
		Soup	1 pint	1 pint
Supper	Daily	Bread	6 ounces	5 ounces.
		Gruel	1 pint	1 pint.

Number 3.

Meals.	When issued.	Articles.	Men with hard labor.	Men without hard labor, women and boys under 16 years of age.
Breakfast	Daily	Bread	8 ounces	6 ounces.
		Gruel	1 pint	1 pint.
Dinner	Sundays and Wednesdays	Bread	4 ounces	4 ounces.
		Potatoes	8 ounces	6 ounces.
Dinner	Mondays and Fridays	Suet pudding	8 ounces	6 ounces.
		Bread	8 ounces	8 ounces.
Dinner	Tuesdays and Thursdays	Bread	8 ounces	6 ounces.
		Potatoes	8 ounces	6 ounces.
Supper	Daily	Bread	4 pint.	4 pint.
		Gruel	1 pint	1 pint.

Number 4.

Meals.	When issued.	Articles.	Men with hard labor.	Men without hard labor, women and boys under 16 years of age.
Breakfast	Daily	Bread	8 ounces	6 ounces.
		Porridge	1 pint	3 pint.
Dinner	Sundays and Wednesdays	Bread	5 ounces	4 ounces.
		Potatoes	8 ounces	5 ounces.
Dinner	Mondays and Fridays	Suet pudding	12 ounces.	10 ounces.
		Bread	8 ounces	6 ounces
Dinner	Tuesdays and Thursdays	Potatoes	12 ounces	10 ounces.
		Beef	4 ounces	3 ounces.
Supper	Daily	Bread	8 ounces	8 ounces.
		Potatoes	8 ounces	1 pint.
Supper	Daily	Soup	1 pint.	8 ounces.
		Porridge	1 pint.	1 pint.

On Mondays beans and fat bacon may be substituted for beef.

At the expiration of nine months one pint of cocoa, with two ounces extra bread, may be given at breakfast three days in the week in lieu of one pint of porridge or gruel, if preferred.

The following will be the terms to which the above diets will be applied:

Prisoners serving seven days and under, No. 1 diet for whole term.
 Prisoners serving more than seven days and not more than one month, No. 1 diet for seven days, No. 2 for remainder of term.
 Prisoners serving more than one month and not more than four months, No. 2 diet for one month, No. 3 for remainder of term.
 Prisoners serving more than four months, No. 3 diet for four months and No. 4 for remainder of term.

Table of substitutes for boiled beef or potatoes which may be issued if deemed necessary by the authorities:

In lieu of boiled beef.	Beef or mutton (served cold).	Beans and fat bacon.	Fresh beef.	Fresh fish.	Salt meat.	Boiled salt fish.
4 oz.	5 oz.	Beans, 3 oz. Bacon, 1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	6 oz.	12 oz.
8 oz.	3½ oz.	Beans, 7 oz. Bacon, 1 oz.	3 oz.	6 oz.	4½ oz.	9 oz.

In lieu of potatoes.	Cabbage or turnip tops.	Parships, turnips, carrots.	Preserved (dried) potatoes.	Leeks.	Steamed rice.
12 ounces.....	8 ounces.....	12 ounces.....	12 ounces.....	8 ounces.....	12 ounces.
12 ounces.....	7 ounces.....	10 ounces.....	10 ounces.....	7 ounces.....	10 ounces.
8 ounces.....	6 ounces.....	8 ounces.....	8 ounces.....	6 ounces.....	8 ounces.
4 ounces.....	4 ounces.....	6 ounces.....	6 ounces.....	4 ounces.....	6 ounces.

All meats to be weighed without bone.

Potatoes to be weighed after cooking.

Dietary "C."

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Sunday.

Breakfast—Jelly, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Pork and beans, bread.

Supper—Bread and tea.

Monday.

Breakfast—Bologna sausage, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew with vegetables, bread.

Supper—Bread and tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Bread, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Rolled oats, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Pork and beans, bread.

Supper—Bread and coffee.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Mutton stew with vegetables, bread.

Supper—Bread, tea.

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Friday.

Breakfast—Rolled oats, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Clam chowder, bread.

Supper—Bread, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew with vegetables, bread.

Supper—Bread and coffee.

Dietary "D."

DISTRICT PRISON, MANHATTAN, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

Monday—Corned beef, one-half pound per capita, vegetables.

Tuesday—Mutton, one-half pound per capita.

Wednesday—Beef.

Thursday—Beef.

Friday—Fish.

Saturday—Beef.

Sunday—Beef.

} Same quantity.

Meats put up in stew with vegetables of all description.

The help employed in prison, meats stewed or roasted, beans, peas and other vegetables daily. Each prisoner receives $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds white bread daily; that is, in portions with their coffee in morning and tea in the evening, every Wednesday and Sunday.

The inmates receive three ounces currant jelly at breakfast.

Dietary "E."

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

Monday.

Breakfast—Coffee, fried potatoes, bread.

Dinner—Beef, corn, potatoes.

Supper—Squash pie, cucumbers, beets, tea, bread, molasses.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Beefsteak, corn, squash, potatoes, beet greens.

Supper—Molasses cake, potatoes, tea, bread, molasses.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Coffee, corn meal mush, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Beef stew and vegetables.

Supper—Boiled rice, tea, bread, molasses.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Fried potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage and potatoes.

Supper—Cucumbers, potatoes, bread, molasses.

Friday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Codfish, pickles, boiled rice with sauce, potatoes.

Supper—Potatoes, bread, butter, molasses, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Bean soup, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Potatoes, beets, cucumbers, tea, bread, molasses.

Sunday.

Breakfast—Potatoes, coffee, bread, molasses.

Dinner—Pork and baked beans.

Supper—Cold beans, cake, prunes, bread and butter.

The vegetables are all raised on the grounds, planted and cared for by inmates.

Department of Relief.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The work of this department of our labors during the past year has been very satisfactory. In securing employment of a permanent nature for discharged prisoners particularly, more has been done than ever before. Success in this direction is largely due to the personal efforts of a member of the executive committee, who has devoted much of his time to visiting prisons near the city and holding conversations with men about to be released.

The effect of this personal work was soon noticed in the relief department, where all applications for aid are made by discharged prisoners. A better class of men came to our doors—men who really wanted work instead of alms. As might be expected, many of the applicants for help are unworthy and must be turned away. This class of applicants grow fewer in number every year, because of the labor test applied in all cases by the Prison Association in its own building. Work is not what such men are looking for. Elsewhere will be found a tabulated statement of what has been done in the way of helping discharged prisoners, and a few sample cases by way of explanation. The labor test, etc., has been so carefully explained in former reports (which will be sent on application) that we deem it unnecessary to enter into details at this time.

DETENTIONS.

The visitation of the City Prison (Tombs) and Court of General Sessions and the search for innocent or deserving and friendless prisoners has been conducted along the same lines as in former years. For over half a century the agents of the Association have gone over the galleries of the old prison, which is soon to be demolished, as a new prison has been built and is nearing completion.

The duties of the agent are numerous, as has been stated in former years; much of his work being of such a nature that to keep a record of it is impracticable. Three hundred and twenty cases were taken up in various ways, some were abandoned for good reasons; in a few, suspension of sentence was granted by the court, in a great many the prisoners were sent to reformatory institutions instead of prisons, some were acquitted after trial, and others were liberated for want of prosecution. That class of rascally lawyers known as "shysters" still pursues its calling—somewhat limited of late, and always will as long as our best lawyers avoid practicing in the criminal courts.

The officers of the prisons, the judges and officers of the courts, are entitled to the thanks of the Association for many favors extended to the agent in his work.

A man was found in the Tombs hospital during the warmest of the summer weather, charged with the theft of a watch. He stoutly maintained his entire innocence, and the evidence connecting him with the transaction was of the flimsiest nature. On inquiry it was found that the complainant, a sailor, had gone to sea. The prisoner was suffering with rheumatism or some disease of such a nature that unless he was rubbed vigorously every day his legs and arms would contract, rendering him absolutely helpless;

he was rapidly getting in this condition when he sent for me. I asked the Acting District Attorney to consider the physical condition of the prisoner and waive the county's right to hold him in jail until two consecutive terms of court had passed. This he very kindly did, and the prisoner was released.

N. I., an inmate of the State Reformatory, having earned by continued good conduct twice the number of marks necessary to earn a parole, had his case brought to my attention.

He was formerly employed by a firm in this city and embezzled its funds. Five indictments were found by the grand jury, and the judge sentenced him to the State Reformatory on one and a warrant for his rearrest was lodged at the reformatory. The managers refused to let him go until the warrant was disposed of, and the complainants refused to withdraw. The man's father employed counsel, who consulted with the District Attorney, and was advised by him to apply to the Governor for a pardon. I advised the lawyer that to apply for the release of a man that the reformatory was perfectly willing to liberate, would appear ridiculous, and told him to let me look into the matter. I found that by the endorsements of the indictments he had pleaded guilty to all five, while in another place he was credited with pleading on but one. I placed the matter before the judge, and on hearing the details he suspended sentence on all of the four remaining indictments, thus clearing the way for the young man's release. The true inwardness of the matter seems to have been a desire on the part of the complainants to get money out of the young man's father.

S. N. H., a young Irish woman, was convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, and as she was without friends, the court asked the Prison Association to look into her case and

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make a report. I found that she had lived for some time in Albany, and at my request a member of the executive committee made some inquiry as to her record in that city. His report was a favorable one, and I was able to recommend extreme leniency. Asuspended sentence was granted on condition that the Association send her to Albany, and this was done. It was a case of yielding to a momentary temptation, and regretting it most keenly very soon after. S. was a domestic servant, and had a desire for finery; her mistress left some cheap jewelry lying on a bureau, and the girl took it. The property was missed, the police notified, and the girl arrested, all in about fifteen minutes.

To have sent her to the penitentiary, the judge said, would have been her utter ruin—if the weeks of confinement in the Tombs had not already accomplished that result.

B. B., an old German, who had served three sentences in State prison and two in the penitentiary, called at the office saying: "I have been thirty-one years in America, and have served twenty-three years of that time in prison. I now see the follies and errors of my life, and want to spend the remainder in honest living. My parents were well to do, consequently I learned no trade; I never wanted money in those days, as I always had plenty. When my parents died the property was sold, and the proceeds divided between four children. I took my share, sailed to America, spent money freely and foolishly and in a few years found that my money had all gone. What was I to do? Never having worked before, it was hard for me to obtain employment, but one of my acquaintances showed me how to get money without working for it. I became an apt pupil, but soon fell into the hands of the police, and went from bad to worse. I am willing to do anything you say, and I sincerely hope that you will be able to make an honest man of me, the same as I was years ago."

B. worked in our building, went through the same treatment as many others have, and learned, for a time at least, to overcome his weakness of wanting to take for his own use property belonging to other people.

He is now working on Staten Island.

N. was discharged from Kings County Penitentiary, after having served a one year's sentence for grand larceny, second degree. This had been N.'s third time in prison, and he came to the office saying "he was sick of the whole business," and asked the Association to help him on his feet.

N. was put through the same treatment as a good many others, and came up to all the requirements; however, after being in the building about a week he stated one morning that he was not feeling well; a hasty examination showed that the man had fever, and he was given a letter and admitted to Bellevue Hospital, where he was discharged as cured a few days later on. He immediately reported at the office, was kept until strong enough to work, provided with employment as driver for a doctor, given a full outfit of coachman's clothing, and on departing was told to forget his prison experience, "look forward and not backward."

J. T. was discharged from Clinton in September, after having served a two year sentence. T. had been in prison nine times and was well nigh discouraged, as he had tried to obtain employment without result. In a condition that demanded pity he presented himself at the office and asked that something be done for him in order that he could redeem himself. After a long talk he was given work in the building, was encouraged every day and given advice. A change came over him, and he lost that peculiar look which proclaims the convict; his face looked bright and hopeful. One morning as he reported that he had found employment

within five blocks of the office, and said that he was willing to be guided by the people of same.

T. calls every once in a while for advice, and it seems as if he really is in earnest as to his desire for reformation.

Letter from a former inmate of the Kings County Penitentiary, who was sent away to employment after having been boarded some weeks:

Prison Association, New York, U. S. A.:

Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you these few lines, to try and express my gratitude for the many acts of kindness and favors you have conferred upon me. I feel that words cannot express what I feel, or rather have not the ability to express them; all I can say is God bless you all. With regards to all connected with the Association, I am,

Yours truly,

I. E.

A letter from another beneficiary:

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Dear Sir.—I arrived at Long Branch and was surprised to learn that Mr. ——— had received your letter so soon. Please allow me to express my sincere appreciation of your many acts of kindness while in your care in Fifteenth street, also for the employment which you obtained for me.

Yours truly,

N. D.

O. Q. C. had served a five years' sentence in State prison at Sing Sing; on being discharged had \$11.40, which he spent in trying to obtain employment.

He came to the office, told his story, was tested and tried in the same manner as others, and found to be worthy and sincere.

Employment was procured for him in New Jersey, where he still is at the date of this report.

A very unfortunate man was William Q., coming to the office the day following his discharge from a hospital.

Q., while at the State Prison at Auburn, contracted tuberculosis, and after he was discharged had an operation performed on his arm, the doctor cutting away all the bone at the elbow.

Q. was found to be sincere in his professed reformation, was willing to work at anything, but we found it difficult to obtain employment for him on account of his crippled arm; however, after being with the Association for two months, he was employed by a civil engineer as timekeeper. Q. is now doing well.

In the city prison (Tombs) there is a letter-box in which prisoners can place letters when the aid or help of the agent is required.

The following letter was found in it one morning by the agent:

My Dear Sir.—I was discharged from the prison at Danemora, Clinton county, after doing four years and nearly ten months solid last Thursday, and hoped I would be a free man, but there was an officer waiting for me in the office up there and brought me back to New York on an old warrant sworn out since November, 1894, just five years ago, for receiving stolen goods. I pray you, sir, to come and see and advise me what to do, or send some one to me to-day and then I can better tell my case. The judge in the Centre Street police court was good enough to put my examination off till to-morrow. I am

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sure if someone will see these people that got out the warrant they might withdraw the charge. It is hard to do so many years in prison, to be arrested again as soon as discharged for another offense committed before being sent away. I beg of you to help me, as I do not know what to do.

I am your most humble servant,

W. R.,

Tombs, gallery 3, 104 cell.

I immediately went to the prisoner's cell to hear his story, and in spite of his bad record extending over almost a quarter of a century, I concluded that he was a penitent man, and one who should be encouraged in trying to reform.

By my advice he put the history of his case in the form of a letter to the court.

The Hon. Judge ———:

Dear Sir.—I hope your honor will please excuse me of taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you. I beg your honor to show me some mercy. I have served many years of imprisonment and think I have been punished and suffered much for my crimes.

I cannot complain, because I know I deserved it. I know, your honor, that there are few people will believe that a man who has been in prison so many times will repent and lead an honest life. For the last four years in prison I worked and studied hard, night and day, to learn a good trade, so as to earn a good, honest living, and on the morning of the 9th of last November I woke up a happy man, expecting to be free to go out in the world and earn an honest living. I was dressed, taken to the office, handed my few dollars that were due me, and signed my discharge papers, turned round to leave, when an officer stood behind me rearrested me on this charge.

I hope to God that no man will ever feel as I felt then. I do not know what to say to your honor so you will believe me. I know I deserve my punishment, but the great God who can look into all our hearts knows that I am a different man now when I left that prison, from what I was when I went in. There are people willing to help me to lead a better life and get employment for me if your honor sees fit to give me a chance. I beg you, sir, give me a chance in any condition your honor sees fit to make, and I assure you that I will never get into trouble again. If I should get into trouble again then let the severest penalty the law calls for be dealt out to me. Any questions you will ask me when I am called before your honor I shall answer with nothing but the truth. So I beg of you, sir, to have mercy upon me and give me a chance to redeem myself and live and die an honest man.

I have not seen a free Christmas day in twenty-two years or seen my people in that time. When I get work and prove to them that I have turned away from crime and crooked life I would like to see them once more. I will close, hoping your honor will excuse me for addressing this letter to you and have mercy on me.

I am your humble servant,
W. R.

Tombs City Prison.

Accompanying the above letter the following was submitted to the court on behalf of the Prison Association:

In the case of the People vs. W. R.

It appears that the defendant, W. R., after having served a sentence of some years in State prison, was arrested before he had actually left the prison on a warrant issued about five years ago charging him with grand larceny in the second degree.

From the records of the court and the admission of the defendant, it appears that he has been repeatedly convicted of felony and has been half his life an inmate of the prisons of the State. He informs me, and I believe that he shortened his last sentence by earning the usual commutation time for good behavior in prison. It is conceded that the prisoner has been a bad man and an enemy to society, but as he has been arrested without having had an opportunity to demonstrate whether his last term of imprisonment has accomplished his reformation, and is entirely without friends to counsel or otherwise assist him, and has appealed to me for help, I am inclined to say what I can in his favor. He seems to be penitent and professes a sincere desire to earn an honest livelihood by means of a profession acquired during his imprisonment; he claims that his studies in the art of designing have been carried on night and day, and that his eyesight has been impaired thereby. Surely this is an indication of his intention to live an honest life irrespective of any statement he may present. That he is an expert in designing is established by the enclosed letter from a former State prison warden who has known him for years.

He admits that he is guilty of the crime for which he has been apprehended, and by that plea saves the people the expenses incident to a trial. It is contrary to precedent to return a discharged prisoner to the prison from whence he came without giving him some chance to live an honest life, and in all probability further *prolonged* imprisonment would only embitter the prisoner, making him a worse man than he is at present. It is respectfully urged that the court is not a weapon for the use of persons desiring to be revenged, and that the object of imprisonment is reformation and deterrence, therefore, to visit