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FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION

OF

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 10, 1888.

THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1888.

1887.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

MAY 10, 1888.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1887.

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

Hon. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor:

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

Respectfully yours.

WM. M. F. ROUND,

Corresponding Secretary.

CHARLTON I. LEWIS,

Chairman Executive Committee.

1887

OFFICERS FOR 1888.

PRESIDENT.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

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

RECORDING SECRETARY.

EUGENE SMITH.

TREASURER.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, *Chairman.*

JAMES McKEEN,	HENRY K. McHARG,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,	Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER.
HENRY W. DeFOREST,	WENDELL PRIME, D. D.,
GEORGE S. FRASER,	JAMES R. STEERS,
CHARLES H. KITCHEL,	LISPENARD STEWART,
DEAN SAGE,	EDWARD B. MERRILL,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,	C. D. WOOD,
CHARLES WATROUS	J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON,	WALTER P. PHILLIPS.

1887

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

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

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

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

Hon. Fr. Stuckenberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Hon. Frederic Hill, 27 Thurlow Road, Hampstead, London, England.

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

W. L. Sargent, Birmingham, England.

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

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

F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Z. R. Brockway, N. Y.

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

Baron Franz Von Holzendorff, Prof. of Law in the Royal University, Munich, Bavaria.

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

Signor Martino Beltrani-Scalia, Rome, Italy.

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Petersen, Director of Penitentiary, Christina, Norway.

Herman Adami, LL. D., Bremen.

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

Florence Davenport Hill, Belzize avenue, Hampstead, London.
 Joanna Margaret Hill, Birmingham, England.
 F. R. Brunn, Director of Prisons, Denmark.
 Florence Nightingale, South street, London, England.
 Edwin Hill, Esq., 1 St. Mark's square, Regent's Park, London, England.

A. Angus Coll, Esq., Roehampton, England.
 William Tallack, Secretary Howard Association, 5 Bishopgate street without London, England.

Rev. J. W. Horsley, "Waifs and Strays" Society, London.
 Arthur Maddison, Secretary Reformatory and Refuge Union, London.

ALBANY COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Residence, Friendship.—Hon. Abijah J. Wellman.

BROOME COUNTY.

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

CATARAUGUS COUNTY.

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

CAYUGA COUNTY.

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

CHAUTAQUA COUNTY.

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

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

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

CHENANGO COUNTY.

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

CLINTON COUNTY.

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

COLEMBIA COUNTY.

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

CORTLAND COUNTY.

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

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Residence Delhi.—Dr. Ferris Jacobs, T. W. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Griswold, Mrs. F. Jacobs, Jr., Mrs. W. Youmans, Dr. H. A.
 [Senate, No. 24.]

Gates, Mrs. H. A. Gates, Mrs. C. A. Frost, Rev. F. H. Seeley, Rev. J. S. Robinson, James Penfield, Mrs. James Penfield, Adam Scott, Mrs. Adam Scott.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

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

ERIE COUNTY.

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

ESSEX COUNTY.

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

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

FULTON COUNTY.

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

GENESEE COUNTY.

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

GREENE COUNTY.

To be appointed.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

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

HERKIMER COUNTY.

To be appointed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

KINGS COUNTY.

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

LEWIS COUNTY.

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

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

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

MADISON COUNTY.

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

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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

MONROE COUNTY.

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

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The association's committee on detentions and discharged prisoners.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

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

ONEIDA COUNTY.

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

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

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

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

ONTARIO COUNTY.

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

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

ORANGE COUNTY.

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

Residence, Goshen.—Dr. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Floyd A. Crane, George H. Mills.

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

ORLEANS COUNTY.

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

OSWEGO COUNTY.

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

Residence, Pulaski.—N. B. Smith.

Residence, Fulton.—D. W. Gardner.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

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

PUTNAM COUNTY.

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

QUEENS COUNTY.

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

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

To be appointed under the new rules.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

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

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

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

SARATOGA COUNTY.

To be appointed.

SENECA COUNTY.

Residence, Waterloo.—Hon. S. G. Hadley, Dr. S. R. Wells, Rev. S. H. Gridley, Solomon Cattman.
Residence, Ovid, Hon. George Franklin, Dr. John B. Chapin.
Residence, Seneca Falls.—Charles A. Hawley.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

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

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

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

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

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

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Residence, Canton.—Geo. Robinson, Rev. James Gardner, H. H. Judd, Dr. J. C. Preston, G. B. Manley, Rev. E. E. Brown, Rev. Geo. E. Forbes.
 Residence, Ogdensburgh.—Dr. B. F. Sherman, Professor R. G. Pettibone, Daniel Magone, Rev. L. Merrill Miller, Rev. J. Bastow, W. L. Proctor, J. W. Wilson, Gates Curtis.
 Residence, Potsdam.—E. W. Foster, L. E. Wadleigh, Rev. Geo. Harkness, Rev. C. E. Bascom, O. E. Bonney, John A. Vance.

STEBUEN COUNTY.

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

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

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

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

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

TIOGA COUNTY.

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

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

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

ULSTER COUNTY.

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

WARREN COUNTY.

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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

WAYNE COUNTY.

Residence, Lyons.—John L. Cole, Wm. Van Master, Charles Ennis.
 Residence, Palmyra.—Isaac C. Bronson, Dr. Samuel Ingraham, A. S. Niles, Mrs. Horace Eaton, George G. Jessup.
 Residence, Arcadia.—Rev. Park Burgess.
 Residence, Walworth.—Hon. Lucien T. Youmans.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Residence, White Plains.—Dr. H. E. Schmid, Mrs. J. O. Dyckman, M. Prudhomme, Rev. F. V. Van Kleek.
 Residence, Sing Sing.—Dr. G. J. Fisher, Mrs. Catherine E. Van Cortland, L. G. Bostwick, S. G. Howe, Miss E. Roe, Rev. N. T. Everts.

WYOMING COUNTY.

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

YATES COUNTY.

Residence, Penn Yan.—Myron Hamlin, Joseph F. Crosby, Wm. F. Van Tuyl, D. A. Ogden.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

FROM DECEMBER 31, 1886, TO DECEMBER 31, 1887.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash on hand December 31, 1885	\$5,933 44
Donations to general fund	5,319 70
Donations to building fund	10,500 00
Elmira Reformatory, for care of paroled men	306 00
Estate Samuel Willets, account bequest	1,000 00
Interest	40 28
Rents	119 00
	\$23,218 42

<i>Cr.</i>	
Expense of agency in New York city for discharged convicts, and persons under arrest	\$2,384 91
Expense of State organization prison and jail inspections, and general county work	3,686 23
Building fund, paid for house and lot No. 135 East Fifteenth street, subject to \$6,500 mortgage to Mrs. E. Farr	16,000 00
Building fund, legal expenses in acquiring title to No. 135 East Fifteenth street	293 35
Building fund, paid discharged convicts for repairs on building	119 32
Interest and insurance on building	267 64
Cash balance in Mechanics' National Bank	466 97
	\$23,218 42

Audited and found correct.

WALTER HOWE,
LISPENARD STEWART,
Auditing Committee.

[SENATE, No. 24.]

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DONATIONS.

BUILDING FUND.	
Walter Howe	\$500 00
Adrian Iselin	500 00
Roswell Smith	500 00
Dean Sage	500 00
C. Vanderbilt	1,000 00
W. K. Vanderbilt	1,000 00
Oswald Ottendorfer	1,000 00
Henry K. McHarg	1,000 00
Lispensard Stewart	500 00
Miss Serena Rhinelander	500 00
Miss Julia Rhinelander	500 00
Jacob Schiff	1,000 00
Mrs. William E. Dodge	500 00
Cornelius B. Gold	1,000 00
William H. Scott	500 00
	\$10,500 00

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. John W. Auchincloss	\$50 00
William D. Barbour	25 00
Lispensard Stewart	100 00
Miss Serena Rhinelander	100 00
Miss Julia Rhinelander	100 00
Henry K. McHarg	100 00
C. D. Wood	100 00
Thomas Denny	10 00
Anson Phelps Stokes	25 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons	5 00
Pearson S. Halstead	25 00
F. W. Perry	20 00
Thomas Maitland	25 00
John W. Hammersley	10 00
F. W. L.	5 00
George Alex. Brown	10 00
Dean Sage	100 00
Norman W. Dodge	25 00
George McKiblin	10-00

[Senate No. 24.]

3

Wendell Prime, D. D.	\$100 00
Miss J., by Rev. T. Elmendorf	3 50
George I. Seney	100 00
John Jay	10 00
Thomas Foulke	5 00
George C. Rand	25 00
William R. Hinman	5 00
William Alex. Smith	10 00
C. H. Dodge	10 00
J. C. Barkley	5 00
M. Scholes	10 00
Rev. T. Elmendorf	3 50
W. J. Haddock	15 00
S. T. Gordon	5 00
Broome County Committee	18 66
John Goodfellow and others, Clinton, N. Y.	5 00
Anonymous	20 00
Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
C. Baker, Jr.	5 00
"A Worker for the Sick"	1 00
Edward Einskan	100 00
T. T. Astor	100 00
M. E. Dodge	25 00
Samuel P. Avery	10 00
Robert Carter & Brothers	20 00
R. T. Auchmughty	25 00
Anonymous, by W. M. F. Round	5 00
Anonymous, by W. M. F. Round	2 00
Cash	1 00
A. Beckwith	1 00
W. E. Norris	2 00
Mrs. W. E. Norris	2 00
S. S. Sands	15 00
W. P. St. John	5 00
Murry Fund, David S. Tabor, treasurer	25 00
Cornelius B. Gold	100 00
Theodore Gilman	10 00
"W.," Glens Falls, New York	50

S. B. Schieffelin	\$5 00
Constant A. Andrews	10 00
Fred. Baker	25 00
J. W. Curtis	100 00
Morris K. Jessup	50 00
Robert T. Livingston	50 00
William Cauldwell	25 00
Mrs. P. Lorillard	10 00
A Friend, by W. M. F. Round	5 00
H. F. Spaulding	30 00
Fred. L. Lechman	10 00
C. O. Thatcher	5 00
P. Lorillard	100 00
Charles Watrous	50 00
Henry Holt	5 00
Thomas H. Suckley	50 00
Rutherford Stuyvesant	25 00
Mrs. Joseph R. Skidmore	25 00
Mrs. T. Blair Scribner	25 00
Michael Dunn	14 25
Mrs. Samuel Lawrence	5 00
R. Fulton Cutting	100 00
Frank E. Heath	25 00
Dudley Jardine	50 00
Dr. Henry Tuck	5 00
E. A. Debell	5 00
Anonymous, by Mr. Rand	1 00
Robert Harris	20 00
Andrew C. Zabriskie	10 00
Arnold, Constable & Co	25 00
Mrs. Jonathan Sturges	10 00
J. C. Hartt	10 00
Thomas Storm	10 00
William D. Sloane	50 00
John D. Slayback	100 00
H. C. Schwab	10 00
Geo. S. Williams	10 00
W. G. T. Shedd	5 00
Alfred Sully	100 00
James O. Sheldon	50 00

Julia M. Stimson	\$10 00
Benjamin Lord	20 00
Richard A. McCurdy	100 00
Anonymous	5 00
M. E. G.	20 00
Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Plainfield, Hartford Co., Conn.	1 00
Emily Howland	5 00
Eliza L. W. Stevens	10 00
Thomas G. Sheraman	10 00
Niagara County Committee	15 00
A. C. Kingsland	50 00
Mrs. Katharine A. Kingsland	25 00
Wm. Hall's Sons	10 00
Archer V. Pancoast	10 00
A. Earnest Vanderpool	25 00
Warren C. Beach	5 00
Helen M. Deas	10 00
Helen H. Deas, for clothing	15 00
A. C. Bernheim	5 00
Isaac Bell	50 00
Mrs. Ellen M. Nichols	1 00
Bleeker Van Wagener	50 00
Anonymous	2 00
J. Adams Bishop	1 03
J. B. C., in memoriam	10 00
T. B. C., in memoriam	5 00
A. J. Doncourt	2 00
Thomas S. Adams	5 00
Oliver G. Barton	5 00
Arthur W. Benson	25 00
"A Friend," by Mr. Round	25 00
Helen C. Brush	5 00
F. M. Dubois	15 00
Rev. John C. Bliss	5 00
Thomas M. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.	5 00
Leo Speyer	10 00
William R. Stewart	10 00
M. Bayard Brown	100 00
Dana C. Barbour	20 00
J. W. Curtis	100 00

Alice Ketaltas	\$10 00
George F. Dominick	5 00
Mrs. Adolph Schalk	5 00
D. Stewart Dodge	10 00
W. C. Dooin & Co.	10 00
W. P. Prentice	10 00
George S. Fraser	50 00
Elbridge T. Gerry	100 00
Mary C. Leavitt	5 00
Mrs. John J. Donaldson	5 00
George C. Rand	25 00
James J. Goodwin	20 00
Abram S. Peet, Hudson, N. Y.	10 00
Sarah E. Lester	10 00
John Taylor Johnson	50 00
John S. Kennedy	100 00
Miss Sarah J. Gray	5 00
Mrs. G. L. G. Shedd	10 00
Anonymous	5 00
H. Hudson Holly	5 00
J. Henry Purdy	15 00
John C. Tucker	10 00
Dr. C. R. Agnew	10 00
W. F. Spaulding	12 00
W. S. Sloane	25 00
Mrs. C. R. Lowell	5 00
H. M. Schiefflin	25 00
Robert Jaffray	10 00
Rev. Arthur Brooks	10 00
John Sinclair	10 00
Mrs. Eveline S. Baker	5 00
W. D. Barnes	10 00
Henry G. Marquand	5 00
H. W. De Forest	50 00
Mrs. E. B. Sutton	5 00
G. E. M.	20 00
Charlton T. Lewis	50 00
James F. Sutton	50 00
Mrs. E. A. Brice	5 00
Mrs. Ellen M. Nichols	1 00

Mrs. C. D. E.	\$5 00
R. Fulton Cutting	100 00
Eugene Smith	200 00
John D. Crimmins	100 00
Church of Covenant	135 76
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity	51 89
Collegiate Reformed church, Harlem	52 29
St. Paul's Reformed church	14 27
Grace church	111 00
Harlem Presbyterian church	32 84
Berean Baptist church	23 61
Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn	13 12
Baptist Church of the Epiphany	20 05
Prisoners Sunday collection, Stattsburg, N. Y.	5 63
Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass	4 00
Peristronic Presbyterian church	14 83

 \$5,319 70

OTHER DONATIONS.

Wm. M. F. Rounds	Reading matter.
Charles M. Da Costa	Clothing.
Anonymous, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Clothing.
Rev. Wm. Ryder, Brewsters, N. Y.	Twenty-five new books.
Mrs. J. A. Vanderpool	Clothing.
Mrs. Slote	Clothing.
Mark H. Hamilton	Clothing.
American Bible Society	Bibles and Testaments.
J. K. Cilley	Clothing.
Wm. Smith	Clothing.
Mrs. R. C. Root	Clothing.
Mrs. Thomas	Clothing.
Mrs. F. Drinkwater	Clothing.
Captain Lodge Colton	Clothing.
R. W. White	Reading matter.
Stephen B. Elkins	Clothing.
Anonymous	Reading matter.
W. S. Gottsberger	Books.
W. M. Peckham	Clothing.
Harper & Brothers	Books.
Mrs. Martha T. Lamb	Books.

P. F. Collier	Books.
F. S. Swan	Clothing.
S. H. Leggett Emory	Clothing.
Henry Morrison	Clothing.
W. T. Comstocks	Reading matter.
Daniel D. Wright	Reading matter.
Chas. Scribner's Sons	Books.
J. B. Alden	Books.
Cassell & Co.	Books.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co	Books.
G. P. Putnam's Sons	Books.
Clark & Maynard	Books.
Belford, Clark & Co	Books.
E. P. Treat	Books.
Henry Lindenmeyer	One ream Manilla paper.
F. R. Walker & Son	One ream Manilla paper.
Mrs. C. J. Gillis	Reading matter.
Mrs. Bradford	Reading matter.
Mrs. S. V. Spencer	Clothing.
Mrs. E. A. Slote	Clothing.
H. M. Schieffelin	Clothing.
Mrs. M. Genin	Clothing.
Mrs. J. A. Johnson	Clothing.
Dr. Cheeseman	Clothing.
Wm. G. Hosea	Clothing.
A Friend	Clothing.
D. E. Lands	Reading matter.
A Friend	Clothing.
J. B. Whiting	Clothing.
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Miss Jessie Coit	Clothing.
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Aaron Wolf	Clothing.
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Michael W. Wall	Clothing.
J. T. James	Clothing.
Grant Squires	Clothing.
Mrs. H. R. McCann	Clothing.
Anonymous, Binghamton, N. Y. (2)	Clothing.
John King, Jr.	Clothing.
Mrs. R. Rodman	Clothing.
Mrs. J. F. Dillon	Clothing.
House of Industry	Brooms.
Bible and Fruit Mission	Brooms.
Gerit S. Glen	Clothing.
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Mrs. C. B. Gold	Clothing.
Mrs. Davis	Clothing.
W. J. Haddock	Clothing.
Mrs. D. E. Taylor	Clothing.
J. E. Cady	Clothing.
J. S. Bradley, Jr.	Clothing.
Phillip Bonfort	Clothing.
C. J. Gillis	Clothing.
H. H. Bonnell	Clothing.
Mrs. L. C. Osborn	Clothing.
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Anonymous	Clothing.
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Nathan & Wright	Mucilage.
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B. G. Van Horn	Clothing.
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E. W. Coleman	Clothing.
Anonymous, Croton Landing, N. Y.	Reading matter.

Mrs. S. R. Ball	Reading matter.
D. E. Kimball	Reading matter.
W. M. F. Round	Reading matter.
C. B. Gold	Reading matter.
Anonymous	Reading matter.
Latham G. Reed	Reading matter.
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Emanuel Weiner	Reading matter.
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Mrs. R. H. Dood	Reading matter.
Wm. Alexander Smith	Reading matter.
C. A. Mapes	Reading matter.
Mrs. D. E. Gately	Reading matter.
J. D. Hague	Reading matter.
A. B. Atwood	Clothing.
J. Mitchell	Clothing.
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Anonymous	Clothing.
Miss Silcock	Clothing.
Lispenard Stewart	Books.
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Miss Valentine	Clothing.
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Rev. George S. Payson	Clothing.
Mrs. H. G. Wetmore	Clothing.
Mrs. James R. Angel	Clothing.
F. N. Shimmis	Six pairs new shoes.
"Kings Daughters,"	Reading matter.
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H. F. Spaulding	Clothing.
William C. Joy	Clothing.
Mrs. F. M. Peysers	Clothing.
Mr. Mitchell	Clothing.

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1887

CHARTER OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

The objects of the association shall be:

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* See section 24.

which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

In SENATE, May 8, 1846.

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

By order of the Senate.

A. GARDNER,
President.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

In ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1846.

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

By order of the Assembly.

A. C. CRAIN,
Speaker.

Approved this 9th day of May, 1846.

SILAS WRIGHT.

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.

ARCHD CAMPBELL,
Deputy Secretary of State.

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

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

*See section 20 in last revision.

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BY-LAWS OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. To devise ways and means for obtaining the funds necessary to carry on the work of the association; and they may, at their discretion, employ an agent to collect the requisite funds.
2. To audit all bills against the association; and no bills shall

be paid by the treasurer unless approved by the committee and countersigned by the chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To give attention to the internal organization and management of prisons, embracing the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement. This duty shall be comprised under the following heads: Health, reformation, convict labor, administration and internal police, comparison of

different prison systems, visitation of prisons and houses of reformation, and the whole subject of criminal law and penal justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

To go into a detailed statement of the work of the Prison Association for 1887, would be to largely repeat the reports of previous three years. Much of the work of the association is routine work. It has faithfully maintained all the objects for which it was organized, and by which it has become known to the public. The inspections of county penal institutions has been maintained either through local committees of the association or by personal visitation of its executive officers. The whole county system of penal procedure remains as heretofore, essentially bad, and generally corrupt. There have been special cases of improvement in jail buildings and in jail keeping. There is still no systematic labor in the jails. The counties seem to be totally unfit to solve the problem of work for their prisoners, though the statutes provide in the most explicit way for their doing so. The 1,800 prisoners in our county jails are still idle, still a burden to the community in the item of their care and support. With the exception of those counties where the direct influence of the Prison Association has brought about the cellular separation of prisoners, they are allowed to spend their time in the corridors of the jails, old and young associating together and no effort being made toward their moral uplifting. In some counties they are over-fed on food of better quality than that which the ordinary laborer can afford; in others they are under-fed, in order that the sheriff may make a profit out of their board, and that such as have money may be forced to buy at exorbitant prices and extra quality and quantity of the keepers.

The county authorities seem to be totally incapable of dealing with jail prisoners. Our jails have been and are a disgrace to our civilization. They are an anomaly in penal procedure — being prisons where the responsibility rests with one organization to take care of prisoners who have broken the laws of another organization.

The State laws are broken and punishment administered by the county. We derived our county jail system from England; like

England we have seen our criminal population increasing out of proportion to the increase in the population. In England the best penologists protested against the county system, and as a result it was abolished by the civilization act of 1877. Since that time its criminal population has been decreasing in a marked degree. There is no problem in our penal system but what might be solved for the welfare of the State if the matter was left to specialists and not politicians. Neither the county system or the prison labor system present the least problem to the practical penologist if the "practical politician" can be eliminated from all consideration in the matter. The only real problem is this: whether the jails and prisons are to be continued as a part of the political system, and managed as with reference to a class, or whether they are to be managed solely in the interest of public economy.

If political control is not to be the object aimed at, the following suggestions gathered from the examples set by older nations and from the opinions of expert penologists may be of value:

- (1) The abolition of all county penal institutions.
- (2) The centralization of all county penal administration in the hands of a non-partisan prison board whose executive office should direct the fortunes of every person sentenced by a court of law.
- (3) The establishment of a graded prison system, dependent upon the age of the offender, the class of crimes committed, and the number of convictions that he has suffered.
- (4) The application of the indeterminate sentence principle to all offenders, whether misdemeanants or felons.
- (5) A provision for the conditional release of prisoners in which the advantages of the European "ticket-of-leave" and the Elmira "parole" should be combined, and which provides for a term of surveillance after release.
- (6) The release of no criminal until he gives satisfactory evidence of both the intention and ability to earn an honest living.
- (7) The support of criminals in prison from their own property, if they possess any.
- (8) The support of minor criminals in prison and of women by parents, guardians, or husbands, where these relationships exist, and where there is ability to furnish such support, and where responsibility for such support would exist if the imprisoned criminal were free.

(9.) The establishment of such industries in prisons as would interchangeably furnish supplies. All the shoes for the penal establishments being made in one prison, all the clothes in another, all the printing and book-binding done in another.

The lower grades of prison, *i. e.*, the prisons for the younger misdemeanants, might raise all the agricultural supplies, produce all the grain for flour, grind it, etc.

(10.) A provision whereby all prisoners for good behavior might have a certain share of their earnings reckoned on the good time reckoned on the maximum term of the sentence; in other words, might be paid *pro rata* on their commutation.

Such a system would decrease the cost of the prison, by holding responsible for the support of prisoners those who are already legally responsible for their support.

If it was thought wise, each county might be taxed for the support of prisons in proportion to the number of prisoners sent from each county. This would increase the police surveillance and lessen the danger of counties finding in the prisons a convenient way of being rid of troublesome delinquents who were not properly subjects for reformatory treatment.

(11.) Let the State absolutely refuse to take care of criminals convicted in United States courts.

(12.) Let the children of habitual criminals become wards of the State, taken away from their natural environments and educated in the most careful manner.

This at first seems a severe measure but it would have a deterrent effect upon criminals, who are often largely endowed with natural parental affection, and it would save to the State many children who are now by the forces of heredity and environment, being projected into criminal lives.

(13.) The most rigid application of a special set of civil service rules adapted to penal establishments, with a system of promotion and pensions that would make it worth while for a citizen to enter upon prison keeping as a profession.

These suggestions have been made at the outset of this report, and after forty previous reports, as the result of information gained, and set forth in every year work of this association, by taking up the work in the order of the following headings, there will be found a reason for each of the twelve suggestions that are made.

INSPECTION.

In the jails 1,800 prisoners idle and supported by the State. Many of them do not know how to work; they have no trades and no training in habit of industry. A large proportion of them are jail prisoners. They are supported by the public but always in the jails. They are county prisoners, they fear no longer sentences than three months. They would exercise more care if under the indeterminate sentence, they knew that they might be kept in durance until they had learned a trade and acquired an inclination to work at it. A large proportion of the prisoners in jails (see previous reports as the proposition does not vary from year to year,) are minors whose parents or guardians are amply able to provide for their support. If a larger pecuniary responsibility was demanded of parents, there would be fewer arrests, and a considerable reduction for the support of those arrested. In but two jails in the State is there any reasonable cellular separation of prisoners; these jails are Oswego county and Goshen jail, in Dutchess county. Both jails were erected either directly or indirectly through the influence of the associations' committees, and criminal traditions are handed down from one generation of offenders to another. There is no systematic labor in any jail in the State. It is true that a large number of prisoners in our jails, something more than two-thirds are prisoners awaiting trial, or held on civil process, or as witnesses, but these, too, are thrown into the general pool of contamination and furnish ready recruits for the criminal class.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

This county is the first in the State of New York to try the experiments of a rotary jail. The report of the committee will be studied with interest in those counties where jails are to be built. It will be seen that this new jail was built through the direct influence of the Prison Association's committee, which numbers some of the most distinguished citizens in Oswego county. The report of the committee comes to us in the form of two clippings from the *Oswego Times*, the first, dated January twenty-eighth, is as follows:

The New Jail.

The people of Oswego, and Oswego county, during the past year, have heard a great deal about the construction of the new jail in this city. The old jail has long been a source of comment to all.

who beheld it. It was old, unsafe and unhealthy, and was anything but a credit to the prosperous and intelligent people of Oswego county. The local committee of the State Prison Association for many years were in the habit of visiting it annually, and as often reported to the State society its bad condition. The justices of the Supreme Court had often called the attention of the board of supervisors to the subject, and several successive grand juries, under the direction of the court, had visited it, and as often in the most unqualified terms condemned it. The truth was that to neglect it much longer would have laid the board of supervisors liable to arraignment for contempt of court. The board of supervisors for 1887 seriously took hold of the matter. It has generally been considered about equivalent to being "shelved" for a supervisor to favor or vote for any unusual expense to the tax-payers. When the jail question confronted the supervisors for 1887, some of the most intelligent members of the board looked the matter squarely in the face and determined that while they would zealously guard every interest of the tax-payers they said the time had come for a new jail, and they deemed it good economy while they were building a jail to build a good one.

The proposition to build a jail was fought inch by inch in the board by many members, but the measure was carried, the money raised, and the jail is a reality. And contrary to the expectations of many, the construction of the jail did not at the polls seem to hurt those who had been prominent in favoring it, in the least. Many of those who were the most prominently for the jail, were elected by larger majorities than ever, while several of those who were the most conspicuous in opposition, were badly defeated. Looking over the field, we should say that actively favoring the jail, or active opposition to it, had but little effect upon the electors at the town meeting, subsequently, a fact that speaks well for the good sense and intelligence of the people of Oswego county. The history of the construction of the jail is well understood by the people of this county. The iron and steel rotary plan was adopted. A competent and intelligent committee of the supervisors was selected who went to Illinois to examine a jail built upon this plan. Upon their favorable report, the plan was adopted. The jail part is built of steel and iron, and the building of brick and masonry. The jail part of the structure is fire-proof. The resident part of the structure is of brick, and architecturally is quite tasty. The

cells, which are of iron, revolve around a center inside of a cage of iron and chilled steel, and there does not seem to be the least possibility of an escape. There are twenty of these revolving cells; ten on the first floor and ten on the second floor. There are several stationary cells for women, or less hardened prisoners. In the attic are three hospital cells of iron and steel. Surrounding these revolving cells are areas or corridors into which prisoners can be let for exercise when circumstances make it proper. The building is well ventilated, well sewered; the air is perfectly fresh and pure, and the whole building is well warmed by the circulation of hot water in place of steam.

Sheriff John Van Buren, who opened business in the new establishment on the first of January is satisfied that it is a success in every respect. Oswego county is the first in the State to build a jail on this plan. The tax-payers are certainly to be congratulated, for it has been built economically, for there will be no large annual bills for repairs. Neither will the sheriff be compelled to frequently offer large rewards for escaped desperadoes. The prisoners themselves are to be congratulated, for they will not be spending their time in foolish attempts to get away. They will have a well sewered, well ventilated, healthy place of abode while they are the guests of Oswego county.

The iron and steel work was done by the Pauly Company of St. Louis. The building has been erected by John Barrett and W. H. Garner, well known builders of this city, under the supervision of John Smith, 2d, who acted for the supervisors. The contractors and the superintendent have all done their work in the most satisfactory manner. All honor to the supervisors who have so bravely and satisfactorily have discharged an important duty to the county.

The supervisors' building committee was Arvin Rice, of Volney; E. P. Barrett, of Hannibal; G. N. Shafty, of Boylston; Oliver Getman, of Constantia; E. S. Beecher, of Orwell; A. Salladin, Jr., of Oswego; F. E. Layer, of Oswego; J. R. Ottman, of Oswego town.

The inclosed clipping is a later date, after the jail had been in use more than two months.

It is as follows:

"Jail Inspection.

"Several members of the local committee of the prison association, of New York visited the new jail yesterday. They didn't find Sheriff Van Buren at the jail as he was at the court-house. The visitors were received and shown over the establishment by an assistant.

"After looking into every portion of the new jail, its drainage, its safety, its means of keeping different classes and grades of criminals separate. In fact in all respects the rotary jail received unanimous sanction and approval of the members of the committee.

"Only five persons were found in Sheriff Van Buren's keeping, one of whom is a woman. They are, with one exception, cases of drunk and disorderly, and the one exception, if he is guilty, owes his trouble to liquor, as he was drunk when he committed the offense, if he did commit it. He is waiting trial.

"The members of the committee were very glad to find Supervisors Sayer and Salladin, two of the jail constructing committee, present, to whom the committee are under obligations for explanations and attentions.

"The members of the committee were Hon. O. J. Harmon, G. C. McWhorter, Gilbert Mollison and J. A. Place.

"As these gentlemen have been in the habit of visiting the old jail for many years, they are very much gratified at being able to report to the State society, that Oswego county, by the grace of its supervisors, has the model jail of the State of New York."

LIBRARY.

The library of the association has been increased by fifty-six volumes. It is consulted constantly by legislators and other publicists. It is the largest library on penological subjects in the country, and when completed, according to its present plan, will be the most complete penological library in the world. We are now in correspondence with nearly all foreign governments, seeking to complete our files of foreign reports

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Since the Prison Association began its work, there has always been a misapprehension as to its aims. The public has, notwithstanding the clear statements of its annual reports, assumed that the chief work of the society was the *succor* and care of discharged prisoners. This is to be sure a very important part of its work. Since the Prison Association has acquired a building of its own, it has been able to introduce many improvements into its methods. Among these there is no one change that has proved so beneficial than that involved in the rule to give no man a cent without he earned it; work about the building and in the increased correspondence of the association, has enabled us to give employment to

a considerable number of men. Forty-one men have received in all 654 day's work. They have been paid living wages for their work, have been able to buy tools, and fix themselves out with clothing. In this temporary employment, the odd jobs by which men have been able to earn nights' lodgings and single meals, have not been reckoned. The insistence that beneficiaries of the society should have a labor test of their sincerity to reform applied to them, has greatly reduced the number of applicants for assistance.

Those who have applied have been the most deserving, have been more largely helped, and the results have been better.

In helping well-intentioned discharged prisoners, the gifts of clothing received by the association have done a great deal of good. The ease with which a man finds work is much greater when he is tidily dressed.

We have given during the year about 1,800 garments.

TRANSPORTATION.

The great city is, to the minds of some poor young men, an irresistible source of attraction; they imagine that good paying situations can be had for the asking, and only learn when it is too late that work is hard to procure and pay very small. They are apt to fall into crime, and go to the penitentiary. After serving time they are discharged without a cent. When such men come to the association we send them to the town or city where they belong. In this way we have sent fifty-three men out of town during the year. There are many who come to the office and ask to be sent away when in reality they do not intend to leave at all. Their aim is to get a ticket (the money is never given) and sell it to a scalper. To guard against this style of imposture, a clerk is sent with every one sent out, and the traveler is kept in sight until the train or boat is started and fairly away. That the association may not be accused of shipping New York criminals to other cities, to get them out of the way, every man is obliged to prove that he has a good claim to residence in the place to which he wants to go. To establish such facts correspondence is sometimes necessary, and the applicant is provided with board and lodging during the interval.

For some years the association had the privilege of purchasing emigrant tickets at greatly reduced rates, but since the Inter-State Commerce law came into effect that privilege has been taken away, and full fare must be paid, consequently fewer men are sent away

than formerly. The following list gives names of places and number of men sent to each:

Croton Lake, N. Y.	1
Troy, N. Y.	2
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1
Elmira, N. Y.	1
Port Chester, N. Y.	1
Coney Island, N. Y.	17
Fleetwood, N. Y.	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	1
Albany, N. Y.	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1
Berlin, Germany	2
La Union, Central America.	1
Rahway, N. J.	1
Newark, N. J.	7
Englewood, N. J.	1
Paterson, N. J.	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	7
Pittsburg, Pa.	1
New Haven, Conn.	1
New Britain, Conn.	1
Boston, Mass.	1
St. Petersburg, Russia.	1
Paris, France.	1

STORAGE.

It frequently happens that when a man or woman is sent to prison, their clothing and other property is stolen by unscrupulous persons who know that it can never be traced after the prisoner has been away for many months or years. In such cases the association takes charge of the effects and cares for them until their owner is at liberty; for such service no charge is made.

TOOLS.

The association provides tools for discharged prisoners who are skilled mechanics, after work has been obtained or satisfactory evidence presented that desirable employment can be secured. In this department great care must be taken as in many cases the men simply want the tools to sell or pawn for money to squander in drink.

The following tabular statement shows the number of discharged convicts who have, during the past year, been assisted by the Prison Association, and of the prisons and reformatories from which they have been released:

1886.	FROM STATE PRISONS.			FROM REFORMATORIES AND REFORMATORIES.					FROM DETENTION PRISONS.		Total.			
	Sing Sing.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Of other States.	Blackwell's Island	Kings county penitentiary.	Albany county penitentiary.	Oswego county penitentiary.	New York house of reform.	Elmira reformatory.		Blackwell's Island work-house.	City prison.	Halls.
January.....	10	3	2	38	38	6	1	2	1	4	8	1	16	
February.....	10	1	2	23	23	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	33	
March.....	11	2	2	24	24	2	1	1	1	12	4	1	42	
April.....	12	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	32	
May.....	8	1	1	26	3	1	1	1	1	22	2	1	34	
June.....	5	3	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	14	4	1	42	
July.....	7	2	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	33	
August.....	4	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	42	
September.....	7	2	2	12	6	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	41	
October.....	8	6	2	15	8	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	39	
November.....	9	1	3	12	1	2	1	1	1	26	5	1	39	
December.....	4	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	1	41	
Total.....	95	13	13	224	35	5	4	4	4	118	44	9	5	317

DEPARTMENT OF DETENTIONS.

The association's representative, Mr. D. E. Kimball, has visited the city prison (Tombs) regularly during the past year and has taken up the cases of persons accused of crime. Those who are innocent, but unable to establish their innocence by reason of confinement, are assisted in getting their witnesses to court. Testimonials to character are secured from employers and placed in the hands of the trial judge and, when necessary, lawyers are secured to defend the prisoners. Victims of oppression or injustice are relieved whenever found. The young and old are separated to avoid contamination. The schemes of shyster lawyers are frustrated and the prisoners made familiar with their peculiar methods of doing business. Those long detained without trial are assisted as in our judgment seems best, or as they desire. In some instances they prefer to wait a few weeks or months, hoping that the complainant will relent or leave the city; then it sometimes happens that when two men are arrested for the same crime, one is bailed while the other has to go to prison. The man at liberty wants the case put off, while the one in jail is usually anxious to have a trial. In such instances our sympathy is with the man in prison, and we have the case put on the calendar. Occasionally we find a man who has been waiting months for a trial and on investigation find that the papers in his case have been mislaid by the court clerks. Letters are written for the illiterate and prisoners without money are given writing material and postage stamps. The sanitary condition of the prisons have been greatly improved during the year, and, taking into condition the transient character of its population, the prison has been kept remarkably clean. The food is no better than it has been in former years, but considerable is brought into the prison by friends of those confined and suffering is avoided. The prisoners who have friends to provide them with food from without usually divide it with their less fortunate companions.

The women's part of the prison is regularly visited, and every effort made to reclaim the more deserving and first offenders. Our efforts in behalf of young women arrested for the first time for minor offenses, have met with most gratifying success. We ask the judges of the Court of Special Sessions to commit them to the city prison instead of the penitentiary, and in every instance they have complied with our request. The prisoners of that class are kept away from the abandoned women, and put under better

influences. Confinement in the penitentiary would undoubtedly ruin them for life. There is no reformatory for women in this State; that at Hudson, N. Y., does not receive women from Kings or New York counties.

The thanks of the association are due to the chaplain, warden, matrons and keepers of the Tombs; to the judges of the several courts, and to the district attorney and attachés of his offices for many courtesies and valuable aid to the association representative in the performance of his duties, as well as to the members of the bar practicing in the criminal courts, for gratuitous legal advice and services in behalf of poor and friendless prisoners.

EMPLOYMENT.

The difficulty of securing situations for well-intentioned discharged prisoners is as great as ever. Very few employers of labor care to give an ex-convict a chance to show whether he really means to reform or not. The various unions of mechanics are an almost impassable barrier to a discharged prisoner who is unfortunate enough to be without friends. These organizations adopt a sort of "dog-in-the-manger" policy; they will not work with a man from prison because he does not belong to the union, and when he applies for admission his application is thrown out because he is an ex-convict. In direct contrast to this we have known discharged men to refuse point blank to apply for work at places where the union men were on a strike.

The only situations we have been able to procure for men have been at manual labor, but the number placed in such situations has been greater than in many years. In a few instances when work was procured for men they had no money to pay their board until pay-day came and we became responsible for the payment to secure the boarding-house keeper against loss. In only one instance did a man fail to keep his agreement.

We are glad to say that we have been successful in finding a few large employers of labor in this city willing to give an ex-convict a chance to redeem the past, if we recommended him. Such recommendations are not made until the man's willingness to work has been tested in our own building.

The following specific instances are given to illustrate the work of the association in aid of prisoners:

I. H. (colored) was sentenced by the late Recorder Hackett to twenty years in State prison. By good behavior he earned the full

commutation, and was discharged in June last, having served twelve and one-half years. He was one year in Sing Sing, five years in Clinton, and six and one-half years in Auburn. Before his sentence expired he was pronounced insane, and detained in the Asylum for Insane Convicts. When his time came to be released he was considered insane by the authorities at the institution, and instead of being set at liberty he was brought to New York and given into the hands of the commissioners of charities and correction as a proper subject for the insane asylum of New York county. The physicians at Bellevue examined him and set him at liberty as a sane man, in twenty-four hours after his arrival. He received no money whatever, and after having been in prison for twelve and one-half years, found himself in the street, penniless and homeless. He was directed to us. We gave him temporary work in our building, sawing some old and very tough logs of wood. He worked most faithfully, and was satisfied to do any kind of work. We told one of his color his sad story, and by his aid secured a steady situation for him in a hotel. While in prison he became a Christian. In thanking us when starting out to begin work, he said that he really believed all his success in finding such kind friends was due to his having trusted in the Lord.

S. A. comes to us after having served a year in prison for larceny. It was his first offense, and he was entirely destitute. He was given temporary work in our office at a small salary, and was finally assisted to steady employment. He lost the place we found for him, but soon got another, as he was an expert book-keeper and a splendid penman. He is at present in business for himself in this city, and employing others. He devotes nearly half his time and money to helping the poor and unfortunate, as atonement for his own misdeeds. He is happy and prosperous, and a hard working member of one of the most active and useful churches in this city.

M. M., aged twenty-eight, was discharged from Clinton prison after having served a sentence of twelve and one-half years for burglary. His appearance was sadly against him. His face was most brutal and repulsive, but greatly to our astonishment, he expressed a desire to reform, and in such language and manner that we concluded to make him a special case. He said that all he wanted was work—something he had never done in his life excepting in prison; had stolen for a living ever since he could remember, but was tired

of it, and wanted to do better. We secured him a situation at laboring work, and when last we heard of him was still holding the place.

W. S., a young married man but twenty years of age was found in the Tombs charged with grand larceny by his employers. He had no money to employ a lawyer and was entirely ignorant of the manner in which a proper defense should be made. We made a careful investigation as to his life previous to the commission of the offense alleged, and learned that he had always been a most exemplary young man and a church member. A number of business men of the city where he lived cheerfully testified as to his honesty and integrity.

On examination of the papers in his case, we found that he was guilty of petit larceny only; the charge against him having been purposely made as great as possible, in order to send him, if possible, to State prison. When his trial came off we called the attention of the judge to this fact, and presented written testimonials as to the young man's character.

The judge read over the entire case, and agreeing with us that it was a proper one for extending clemency, very kindly sentenced the young man to a merely nominal term in the city prison.

When he was discharged, S. called on us to express his gratitude, and assured us that he had been taught a severe lesson. One of the business men who recommended him to mercy, gave him a good situation, and when last we heard of him he was doing well.

M. H., a woman of fifty years, was found by us in the Yorkville district prison, where she had been committed for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct. Her face and head were covered with scars, and she claimed that her husband, who was instrumental in bringing about her imprisonment, should be locked up for abusing her. We went to the house where she lived and learned that her husband and step-son were to blame in the matter, and that the husband had a habit of getting his son, a stout young cub of eighteen, to whip his step-mother. When the boy got the worst of the fight he would step in and between the two the woman was sure to be worsted.

We secured her release and she went to live with her brother, who promised to care for her.

E. B., a boy sixteen years of age was employed as hall boy in one of the largest hotels in this city. An older boy employed in