

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

Henry H. Porter, President.
C. E. Simmons, M.D.
E. C. Sheehy.
G. F. Britton, Secretary.

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

January 24th, 1895.

57.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor, on the part of the Board governing this Department, to acknowledge the communication received from your Secretary, covering a Memorial, signed by a Committee of the Medical Board of the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and beg leave to say in reply:

As set forth in the first clause, the City Hospital is a "General Hospital", and, while it is not set aside for the use of Incurables, exclusively, and, while it contains "the same class of cases as are to be found in other Institutions", it has never been considered nor intended to be, by any action of this Board, as a hospital for acute cases; its distance from the City making it impracticable to transfer emergency cases to it; and it being well understood that no cases requiring any important surgical operation are to be sent to the City Hospital, except when Bellevue was so overcrowded that it would be impossible to receive and treat such cases there.

Clause 1st. also states that the Maternity Hospital,

the Epileptic Pavilions and the Penitentiary Hospital are also associated with the City Hospital; which is, in a measure, true. The facts are that the first two named services are presided over by separate Medical Boards, consisting of Gentlemen eminent in these specialties, and from whom we have never received any complaint; while the Gentlemen making this complaint to your Honor are in no way connected with those two Institutions.

As to the charge of discrimination in cost of maintenance between the City Hospital and Bellevue, the Board will admit the truth of a difference, which is, however, justified, as Bellevue is the largest Hospital for acute and emergency cases in the Country; and a majority of all these cases are those requiring both surgical and medical attention of the first order; a large proportion of all the accident cases happening in this great City, being, sooner or later, transferred to Bellevue, where they receive care until cured, or if found to be chronic cases, are then transferred to the City Hospital, or some other institution of the Department.

While the Board admits that provisions have sometimes been limited to such amounts that we have been obliged to exercise economy far beyond what we would desire to do, yet the discrimination between the City Hospital and Bellevue has been based on the merits of the patients alone, and not, as the Committee would have your Honor infer, from any desire to discriminate between one institution and another.

In regard to the second clause, in which it is stated that there are about one thousand patients, many of them requiring the gravest surgical operations, and "The Commissioners although repeatedly asked to do so, have furnished no properly equipped operating rooms and no appliances adequate to the needs of the Hospital. "; also that "the commissioners have failed to make provision for them in the appropriation for the coming year" &c. The facts as to the number of patients, are, that there are, to-day, in the City Hospital 730 Patients; a large number of these being chronic cases of Phthisis, while six of the largest wards in the Hospital are occupied exclusively by cases of a venereal nature.

In reply to the charge that the Commissioners have failed to make provision for the necessary changes, to furnish an operating room, the Board would say that the money required for this purpose was asked for in the Estimate for the year 1895, but was not granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and we have no fund from which we can draw for the purpose.

The memorial also states that it "is inhuman to subject the sick to operations under the existing conditions, and equally so to allow them to suffer and die without receiving the benefits of modern surgery". This, so far as the present Board is concerned, is absolutely untrue. The City Hospital has been in existence for 35 years; and has been presided over by some of the first Physicians and Surgeons

of the City, from whom we have never heard a word of complaint as to lack of proper facilities for the treatment of cases in the Hospital.

We repeat that it has always been the understanding between this Board and the Examining Physician, whose duty it is to assign patients applying for hospital care, that he should not transfer to the City Hospital, cases which, in his opinion, are considered acute; and that, in years past, we have been requested by many members of the Medical Board of the City Hospital to transfer to them such cases, so as to make their services more interesting, and more valuable to them.

The whole difficulty is, and the complaint seems to have arisen from the desire of certain members of the Medical Board who are more anxious to obtain opportunities for advancing themselves rather than for benefit to the patients.

Since this Committee has, in its report to your Honor, admitted that it is impossible for patients to receive "the benefits of modern surgery", and die on this account, the Board of Commissioners will direct that, in future, no such cases be transferred to the City Hospital, under any circumstances, but, that they be retained in Bellevue Hospital, where they can receive proper care and treatment.

Very truly Yours
H. W. Foster
Locust

The Medical Board of the City Hospital respectfully
Memorializes His Honor, the Mayor of New York City, William L.
Strong.

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The Honorable, the Mayor,

S i r:-

Having sent repeated communications to the
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and having
sent a Special Committee to wait on them, for the purpose of
explaining the needs of the City Hospital, and all of these
acts having been productive of no good result, we respectfully
present to Your Honor as follows:

F I R S T.

The City Hospital is a General Hospital, and is not set aside for the use of incurables. As such it contains the same class of cases as are to be found in other Institutions. Associated with this Hospital are the Maternity and Epileptic Pavilions, and the Penitentiary Hospital.

The average daily cost for the maintenance of a patient in Bellevue Hospital in 1893 was 47.7 cents, 20 cents of which were expended in provisions.

In the City Hospital the per capita cost of maintenance was 33.5 cents, and the expenditure for provisions was 14.7 cents.

We submit to Your Honor that this discrimination is unfair and unwarranted. Nay, as the patients admitted to the City Hospital are poorer and more ill-fed, if anything, than those in Bellevue, they require even better food.

S E C O N D.

There are at present in the City Hospital about one thousand patients. Many of these require the gravest surgical operations. The Commissioners although repeatedly asked to do so, have furnished no properly equipped operating rooms and no appliances adequate to the needs of the Hospital.

Furthermore, although admitting the need for the changes requested, the Commissioners have failed to make provision for them in the appropriation for the coming year.

We submit to Your Honor that it is inhuman to subject the sick to operations under the existing conditions, and equally so to allow them to suffer and die without receiving the benefits of modern surgery.

Inculpating none, but profoundly affected by the condition of the inmates of the City Hospital, the City's wards and our patients, and all efforts for redress having been ineffectual, we come in the last resort to Your Honor for that relief which humanity demands.

Wm. R. Pryor

S. J. Walsh

J. Q. Hayden —

Committee

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE CITY
HOSPITAL RESPECTFULLY MEMORA-
LIZES HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR OF
NEW YORK CITY, WILLIAM L. STRONG.

89

Department of Public Charities and Correction.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

W. A. MACY, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

REFERENCE NO.—

28th., January, 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,
President, &c.

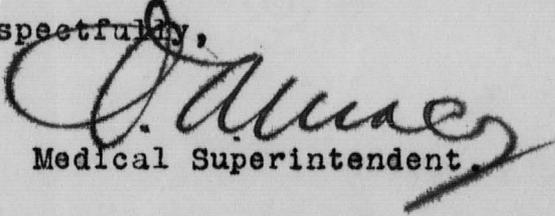
Dear Sir:-

Replying to your request for a report on the case of Mr. Philip Louis, or Lewi, a patient admitted to this Asylum on September 7th., 1894, I would respectfully state, that the patient when admitted, was depressed, restless and talked and muttered to himself in a rambling and wholly incoherent strain, but since coming here he has improved considerably, though far from well and not as yet in a condition to leave asylum care.

The patient is still depressed, and, while he now talks more connectedly, and is able to take some interest in things about him, is quite emotional and, in addition, shows many of the symptoms of "General Paresis," or as it is commonly known, "Softening of the Brain".

The patient's family have been very anxious for the patient to be discharged in order that he might help in their support, but we have explained to them that Mr. Louis, or Lewi, was not well enough to do this, and that any move of this kind would be likely to be very detrimental to the patient and possibly destroy any chances of recovery that he might have.

Respectfully,


Medical Superintendent.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York, January 29th, 1895.

Henry H. Posters, President.

C. E. Simmons, M.D.

E. C. Sheehy.

G. F. Britton, Secretary.

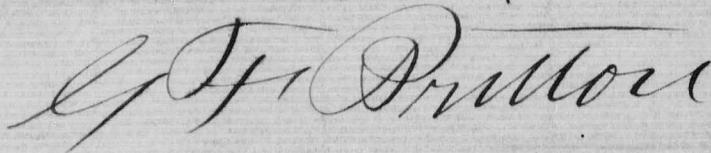
Hon. Wm. E. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

S i r :

The letter from G. Richter, Esq., appealing to you for the release of Mr. Philip Louis, was promptly referred to Medical Superintendent Macy, for careful investigation, and I have the honor to transmit, herewith, his report, from which it will plainly appear that Mr. Louis is not in a condition to be discharged.

By order,



Secretary.

Mr. Richter's letter is, herewith, returned.

Department of Public Charities and Correction,

Out-Door Post, No. 66 Third Avenue,

WILLIAM BLAKE,
Superintendent.

New York, January 29th 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,
President ^{Am. H.}

Sir.

In answer to the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, I would say that on December 31st 1894, I received an application from one Alexander Stevenson #2 not #3 East 92nd Street, and our visitor made a report of "no such number".

Very Respectfully,

William Blake

Supt.

I will send now to the corrected number and will do whatever I can in the premises.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

Henry H. Porter, President.

C. C. Simmons, M.D.

E. C. Sheehy.

G. F. Britton, Secretary.

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

January 29th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication covering one from A. Stevenson, No. 43 E. 92nd St., in regard to an application for coal, which was referred to our Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, and I would respectfully call your attention to his report, herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully,

H. H. Porter

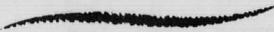
President.

WORK-HOUSE HISTORY

OF

Daniel O'Connell,

Minnie Wren

and 

John Lyons (alias Jack Sheppard).

A

WORK-HOUSE HISTORY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

COMMITTED.	TERM.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	CAUSE.	DISCHARGED.	PERIOD BETWEEN DISCHARGE AND NEXT COMMITMENT.	
					MONTHS.	DAYS.
Feb. 4, 1885,	1 mo.	Hess,	Dest.	March 3, 1885,		0
March 3, "	\$300—3 mo.	Smith,	D. C.	June 2, "		1
June 3, "	5 days,	O'Reilly,	Intox.	" 8, "		13
" 21, "	\$300—1 mo.	"	D. C.	July 20, "		3
July 23, "	1 mo.	Porter,	Dest.	Aug. 5, "		7
Aug. 12, "	\$300—3 mo.	Power,	D. C.	Nov. 11, "		12
Nov. 23, "	3 mos.	Porter,	Dest.	Dec. 8, "		10
Dec. 18, "	4 "	"	"	Jan. 5, 1886,		8
Jan. 13, 1886,	3 "	Brennan,	"	" 25, "		1
" 26, "	\$500—3 mos.	O'Reilly,	D. C.	March 23, "		2
March 25, "	10 days,	"	Intox.	April 3, "		5
April 8, "	\$500—1 mo.	"	D. C.	May 6, "		9
May 15, "	10 days,	Patterson,	Intox.	" 24, "		5
" 29, "	3 mos.	O'Reilly,	Vag.	Aug. 28, "		6
Sept. 3, "	\$700—6 mos.	Duffy,	D. C.	March 2, 1887,		1
March 3, 1887,	\$400—3 mos.	"	"	May 2, "		10
May 12, "	10 days,	Brennan,	Dest.	" 21, "		1
" 22, "	"	White,	Intox.	" 31, "		2
June 2, "	\$400—6 mos.	Duffy,	D. C.	Dec. 1, "		3
Dec. 4, "	3 mos.	Brennan,	Dest.	Jan. 6, 1888,		7
Jan. 13, 1888,	\$300—3 mos.	Smith,	D. C.	April 12, "	3	25
Aug. 6, "	10 days,	Power,	Intox.	Aug. 15, "	2	4
Oct. 19, "	\$300—1 mo.	White,	D. C.	Oct. 30, "		5
Nov. 4, "	10 days,	Patterson,	Intox.	Nov. 13, "		14
" 27, "	\$500—6 mos.	"	D. C.	May 26, 1889,		
	4 y. 8 m. 5 d.				10	4

During the period (3 years 9 months 23 days) between February 4, 1885, and November 27, 1888, he was committed 25 times. The sentences imposed aggregated 4 years 8 months and 5 days; yet, having been at liberty during this period for 10 months and 4 days, his actual detention was only 2 years 11 months and 19 days.

Under the proposed Act, assuming the first discharge to have been 5 days after commitment, the same detention would have been secured by 10 commitments, and the city would have been saved the expense of the other 15 commitments.

WORK-HOUSE HISTORY OF MINNIE WREN.

COMMITTED.	TERM.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	CAUSE.	DISCHARGED.	PERIOD BETWEEN DISCHARGE AND NEXT COMMITMENT.	
					MONTHS.	DAYS.
Aug. 31, 1886,	10 days,	Patterson,	Intox.	Sept. 9, 1886,	1	2
Oct. 11, "	\$300—1 mo.	White,	D. C.	Nov. 10, "		1
Nov. 11, "	\$500—3 mos.	Ford,	"	Jan. 3, 1887,		13
Jan. 16, 1887,	5 days,	Duffy,	Intox.	" 20, "		18
Feb. 7, "	\$300—1 mo.	Smith,	D. C.	March 6, "		11
March 17, "	10 days,	Murray,	Intox.	" 26, "		3
" 29, "	"	Ford,	"	April 7, "	1	4
May 11, "	"	Smith,	"	May 20, "		12
June 1, "	"	Duffy,	"	June 10, "		5
" 15, "	"	Ford,	"	" 24, "		1
" 25, "	\$300—1 mo.	"	D. C.	July 24, "		0
July 24, "	5 days,	O'Reilly,	"	" 28, "		1
" 29, "	"	Kilbreth,	Intox.	Aug. 2, "		1
Aug. 3, "	10 days,	Patterson,	"	" 12, "		5
" 17, "	"	"	"	" 26, "		1
" 27, "	"	"	"	Sept. 5, "		5
Sept. 10, "	"	"	"	" 19, "		0
" 19, "	"	Duffy,	"	" 28, "		2
Oct. 1, "	\$300—3 mos.	Gorman,	D. C.	Dec. 31, "		2
Jan. 2, 1888,	10 days,	Patterson,	Intox.	Jan. 11, 1888,		4
" 15, "	"	Power,	"	" 24, "		7
" 31, "	\$300—1 mo.	White,	D. C.	Feb. 29, "		2
March 2, "	"	"	"	April 1, "	1	1
May 2, "	10 days,	Power,	Intox.	May 11, "	1	24
July 5, "	"	Ford,	D. C.	July 14, "		24
Aug. 7, "	"	O'Reilly,	Intox.	Aug. 16, "		7
" 23, "	"	Duffy,	"	Sept. 1, "		29
Sept. 30, "	\$300—3 mos.	Gorman,	D. C.	Dec. 29, "		
	1 yr. 8 m. 5 d.				10	5

During the 25 months between August 31, 1886, and September 30, 1888, she was committed 28 times. The sentences imposed aggregated 1 year 8 months and 5 days; yet, having been at liberty during this period for 10 months and 5 days, her actual detention was only 14 months and 25 days.

Under the proposed Act, assuming the first discharge to have been 5 days after commitment, the same detention would have been secured by 8 commitments, and the city would have been saved the expense of the other 20 commitments.

WORK-HOUSE HISTORY OF JOHN LYONS (ALIAS JACK SHEPPARD).

* According to his own confession John Lyons had been in the Work-House 45 times prior to July 16, 1886.

COMMITTED.	TERM.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	CAUSE.	DISCHARGED.	PERIOD BETWEEN DISCHARGE AND NEXT COMMITMENT.	
					MONTHS.	DAYS.
*Feb. 16, 1886,	10 days,	Patterson,	D. C.	Feb. 25, 1886,		9
March 6, "	\$300—1 mo.	O'Reilly,	"	April 5, "		2
April 7, "	" "	"	"	May 5, "		23
May 28, "	" "	"	"	June 26, "	3	20
Oct. 16, "	" "	White,	"	Nov. 15, "		11
Nov. 26, "	" "	"	"	Dec. 25, "		6
Dec. 31, "	\$400—3 mos.	Duffy,	"	March 30, 1887,		1
March 31, 1887,	\$300—1 mo.	White,	"	April 30, "		15
May 15, "	" "	"	"	June 14, "		10
June 24, "	" "	"	"	July 23, "		7
July 30, "	\$300—6 mos.	Kilbreth,	"	Jan. 28, 1888,		1
Jan. 29, 1888,	10 days,	White,	"	Feb. 7, "		0
Feb. 7, "	"	O'Reilly,	"	" 17, "		2
" 19, "	"	Patterson,	"	" 28, "		11
March 10, "	\$500—3 mos.	"	"	June 9, "		14
June 23, "	" 6 "	Welde,	"	Dec. 22, "	/	13
Feb. 4, 1889,	\$300—3 "	"	"	May 3, "		
	2 ys. 6 mos. 10 d.				9	0

During the period (2 years 11 months 19 days) between February 16, 1886, and February 4, 1889, he was committed 17 times. The sentences imposed aggregated 2 years 6 months and 10 days; yet, he having been at liberty during this period for 9 months, his actual detention was only 2 years 2 months and 19 days.

Under the proposed Act, assuming the first discharge to have been 5 days after commitment, the same detention would have been secured by 9 commitments. If his previous record had been considered in fixing the commitment on February 16, 1886, the detention would have been secured upon the fifth sentence.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE CUMULATIVE SENTENCES BILL.

SENATE BILL, No. 379.

Session 1891

AN ACT to fix the sentences of persons committed for public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, in the City of New York, at the term of six months and to empower the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to discharge persons so committed.

To Members of Senate and Assembly of the State of New York :

We, the undersigned, believing that the existing system of commitment to the New York City Workhouse, and of discharge therefrom, of persons sentenced for intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, is :

First.—Harmful as a rule rather than beneficial to those so committed, especially to new offenders.

Second.—Dangerous to society, and promotive rather than preventive of vice and crime.

Third.—Needlessly expensive to the City,

Beg to call your attention to the facts herein recited in support of this belief and to the remedy proposed.

1. The proper classification of the inmates of the Workhouse is impossible under existing conditions. The young offenders (such as are not sent to the Branch Workhouse on Hart's Island, and even there the classification is not satisfactory) are brought into association with those who are older and hardened in vice. The cells in the Workhouse are made to accommodate from four to thirty-six persons. It is obvious that even the strictest supervision and discipline cannot prevent injurious results from the indiscriminate association of such numbers together, and when there are but nine or ten keepers and attendants for the nine hundred men, and but eight for the seven hundred and fifty women, the possibility of the vitiating influence of such contact and association is greatly increased. The conditions of structure and supervision are not, of course, inseparably connected with the present system of commitment and discharge, but the effect of this system is to multiply the evils which are in part attributable to the above conditions. The repeated imposition of short sentences on old offenders, and the frequent discharge of prisoners before the expiration of their term of commitment, bring about a constant change in the population, which not only prevents the exercise of reformatory influences, but permits contamination. Classification of men in for a few days is quite impossible, and over 50 per cent. of the commitments are for ten days or less. This gives a very unstable character to the population. A former warden of the Workhouse says : " For many of the inmates a trip to the Island loses all terrors, and comes to be regarded as a rather pleasant diversion, giving them an opportunity to get thoroughly clean, a needed rest after a prolonged spree, and excellent medical attention."

As to re-commitments, the statistics show that about 70 per cent. of the women and 40 per cent. of the men each year have been previously committed to the Workhouse ; 5,895 women sentenced to the Workhouse during the last six months of 1888 had aggregated since the beginning of the previous year (that is, twenty-four months) 23,126 sentences, an average of four apiece. One woman served twenty-eight sentences in twenty-five months—20 out of the number being for ten days or less.

If the police justices were disposed in every case to increase the term of imprisonment for repeated offenses, even this would not insure increased sentences to all old offenders, for there are fifteen police justices before any of whom, and six police courts (besides the Court of Special Sessions) in any one of which, a person arrested for intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, may be tried. It naturally follows from this fact, and from the number of daily arrests for these offenses, that in most cases an old offender is unrecognized at the time of trial, and escapes with the light punishment which should be imposed only for a first offense. It often happens also that a police justice, moved by the appeal of the offender or his family, fixes a trifling sentence, even when he recognizes him as an old offender.

Added to this is the practice of discharging prisoners before the expiration of their term of sentence. This is now done by order of the committing magistrate, but only with the consent of one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It is evidently the intent of the law that this power shall be exercised only in exceptional cases, and for good cause, but in fact, discharges are made without any examination, and without good and sufficient reason. Sixteen per cent. of those committed to the Workhouse in 1889, were discharged before the expiration of their sentences, and more than 30 per cent. of those committed to Hart's Island (Branch Workhouse), were so discharged. These percentages do not include the numbers whose sentences were commuted before the Workhouse was reached. It is a significant fact, too, that the numbers have been the largest in the month of October, and especially in that month of the Presidential election years. A police sergeant is authority for the statement that more than once in his knowledge tramps have been sent at election time to Blackwell's Island twice in twenty-four hours for six months at a time.

2. In the second place, the influence of such a system on the community is pernicious. A former Matron of the Workhouse says: "The Workhouse has been from the first day of opening, and is now (1887) but a place to recruit and a vantage ground for a perfectly dissolute life. The daily changing element, the ten-day women, keep the links of information open between it and the haunts of vice in the city." And what is true in regard to women, is true also of the men who go in and out. It is an outrage against the unfortunate and the young in vice, that they should be forced into association with the criminal and vicious; it is an outrage against the community that these old offenders should be allowed to spend their lives vibrating between the Workhouse and their places of vice. Instead of being a moral quarantine, the Workhouse is a place where contagion is nurtured and from which it is spread.

3. The needless expense to which the city is put, is illustrated in the following case taken from the Workhouse records: L. D., thirty-nine years old, after repeated commitments for disorderly conduct, was sentenced May 7, 1887, to twelve months at the Workhouse. In some manner she secured her discharge after serving only three months and six days of the time, gaining her liberty August 13th, only to get drunk almost instantly, and August 14th she was sent up for ten days; she next got three months, then fifteen days, afterward three ten-days' sentence in succession, and finished up the balance of the original twelve months' sentence with another for three months. She thus received and served seven commitments during the balance of the time of the original sentence, so that she actually had her liberty only fifty days out of the entire year; but the city had to bear the expense of seven additional arrests, trials and transportations to the Island on her account.

Statistics show that about four thousand individuals were arrested, tried and committed ten thousand times to the Workhouse during the year 1887. Thus the time of the city magistrates, police and other public officers is spent in dealing over and over again, month after month, with a comparatively small number of degraded individuals who serve as a connecting link between the Workhouse and the very lowest resorts of vicious men and women in the city.

In remedy of these conditions there has been prepared a bill, now in the Legislature, providing:

First.—That commitments to the Workhouse for intoxication, disorderly conduct or vagrancy shall be for a term of six months.

Second.—That the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the cases of persons certified by the Warden of the Workhouse as not having been found to have been previously committed within two years next preceding, *may* discharge such person after the expiration of five days, and *shall* discharge him before the expiration of twenty days.

Third.—That in the cases of persons certified as having been previously committed within two years, the Commissioners shall not discharge such person before the expiration of twice the time during which he was actually imprisoned under last previous commitment.

The Grand Jury of the County of New York has urged the necessity of some change in the method of commitment to the Workhouse. The President of the Department of Charities and Correction of New York City, in his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, recommended the lengthening of the term for repeated offenses and the granting of probationary discharges. The State Board of Charities has repeatedly called attention to the crying evils above mentioned; and Wardens of the Workhouse who are most familiar with the workings of the present system have expressed their approval of the system herein proposed.

On the foregoing grounds we respectfully and earnestly urge that you, as a member of the Legislature, will support the measure now before your Honorable Body, containing the provisions above enumerated.

WM. R. HUNTINGTON, Chairman Ex. Com.	}	<i>Of the Church Temperance Society.</i>
B. F. WATSON.		
ROBERT GRAHAM.		
W. H. ARNOUX.		
WM. R. HUNTINGTON. JOHN P. FAURE.	}	<i>Of the N. Y. P. E. City Mission Society.</i>
JOHN A. MCKIM. BACHE MCE. WHITLOCK.		
CHARLTON T. LEWIS. W. M. F. ROUND.	}	<i>Of the Prison Association.</i>
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD. L. L. SEAMAN, M.D.		
J. M. KNAP. CHARLES B. MEYER.	}	<i>Of the Church Club.</i>
WM. H. ARNOUX.		

CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

SENATE BILL, No. 379.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

To The State Charities Aid Association :

The Grand Jury of the County of New York for the July (1889) Term visited the various public institutions in the City during their official term, and were much impressed with the necessity of some change in the method of commitment to the Workhouse, and understanding that your body have inaugurated legislation looking to an amendment of the law under which those commitments are made, the undersigned members would most heartily commend the system adopted in Massachusetts of having the terms of commitments regulated by commissioners instead of by the Police Justices' courts, and hope you will persevere in your efforts for such legislation.

New York, July 19, 1889.

(Signed by the members of the Grand Jury).

EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER HENRY H. PORTER,

PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Before the Senate Investigating Committee, December 29, 1890. Copy from official report as printed in *The Evening Post*, January 9, 1891:

Q. Now, you have had six or seven years' experience in watching the effect of their treatment for correctional purposes on the Island? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in your judgment, is it possible to secure any improvement among the class known as *rounders* so long as they are sentenced only for a few days each? A. Well, that is a question, Mr. Ivins, about which almost every one who takes an interest in the unfortunate differs. I don't know, I am sure, what to say.

Q. I want the benefit of your opinions as a man of seven years' experience, and expert knowledge consequent upon it? A. I think that the man after having been committed two or three times, and he insists upon repeating it, ought to be obliged to serve a very long term, or if it could be, that he were discharged with the understanding—as they do up at the Elmira Reformatory—that should he fall again he goes back without trial, and being arrested and serving out.

Q. Do you agree with those who hold that the *habitual offenders* or *old rounders* would be treated more as they deserve, and the community better off, and the punishment more properly fitted to the crime if they were committed for six months, instead of for short terms of ten days or twenty days each? A. I think if they were committed for six months with the understanding that they were to stay there and obliged to serve their term it would be better. They are committed for six months, but unfortunately they are not allowed to remain there.

Q. Now, that brings out the matter of their stay there. You have no authority, have you, of your own motion, to discharge from the Island a person committed, but whose term has not expired? A. We cannot discharge except those committed for vagrancy or abandonment.

Q. Can you discharge those of your own motion? A. Two Commissioners are the only ones that can discharge them. It takes the signatures of two Commissioners. There is no other power that can discharge them.

Q. A Police Justice himself cannot discharge them? A. No, sir. He can recommend, but it remains with us to discharge.

Q. You make the discharge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in how many cases have you within the past year made discharges without the recommendation of the Police Justice who committed the party? A. Why, never. There are no such cases, Mr. Ivins.

Q. You say there are no such cases? A. I do not know; not as you put it.

Q. I ask first if you have made any discharges at all, without the recommendation of the Police Justice? A. We can't do it.

Q. You have to have the recommendation of the Police Justice? A. In cases of what they call vagrancy—a vagrancy case, a man who is arrested, you know, for being a street beggar, and things of that kind. They are not cases of destitution; they are vagrancy cases. Their discharge can be given to them only by two Commissioners; or abandonment cases.

Q. Vagrancy and abandonment cases can be discharged by two Commissioners? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By no one else? A. No.

Q. Now, sometimes those discharges are made on the recommendation of the Police Justice? A. Yes.

Q. Sometimes they are made without any recommendation? A. Never without the application of somebody, many times by the application of the Charity Organization, others by the application of a wife who has had her husband arrested for abandonment, and who has been up to see him, and he has promised to behave himself, and she asks for his discharge and we discharge him.

Q. But I want to get at the proportion of cases in which the discharge is recommended by the Police Justices? A. Oh, we never discharge; the discharges are recommended by somebody.

Q. Now keep right down to the one point. I do not care about anybody but the Police Justices. In what proportion of cases are discharges made on the recommendation of Police Justices? A. The discharges have to be signed by them. In old times they used to discharge them simply on the signature of the Police Justice, but that is stopped now. No one is discharged after having been committed except the discharge by the Police Justice and the Commissioners.

Q. Then it takes the action of both the Commissioners and the Justices? A. Yes, always.

Q. Have you ever refused to make a discharge in a case where the Police Justice has signed the discharge? A. I don't think I ever have, sir.

Q. Then it comes down to this: If the Police Justice signed the discharge, you or your fellow Commissioners counter-sign it, of course? A. I take it for granted that the Judge has heard the case, and for some good reason has granted the discharge.

Q. Then it comes back to where it started, that so far as discharges are concerned Police Justices are responsible for discharges from the Island? A. Yes.

Q. And that the law which gave you the power of countersignature and which deprived the Police Justices of the power of making discharges without your approval is, to all practical intents and purposes, a dead letter? A. I presume it is. You see, if we had to sit ourselves as a Court of Appeals, or General Term, there would be no end of the labor we would have to do.

Q. (Resuming.) Now I find by going over such statistics as I have, that the discharges usually are 100 per cent. more in the month of October than they are in any other month in the year? A. I guess you and I understand that.

Q. We understand it, but I want the Committee to understand it. Why is it, Mr. Porter? A. Well, I don't know. They discharge them.

Q. Police Justices discharge them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you do not exercise your prerogative of withholding your countersignature? A. No. I have it very often; it is not an unusual thing. It is very natural. As I go up to the Island they say: "Commissioner, I have been here half time"—and half time is always considered, too, a good reason if they behave themselves. The Warden can discharge them on half time. Well, when these men say, "Commissioner, won't you let me out?" I say, "What for?" They say, "Well, I want to vote, I want to register."

Q. They get out on the basis of the feeling of good fellowship on the part of the Commissioner, the acquiescence of the Magistrate, and escape a portion of that punishment in order to exercise their rights as free men? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In other words, to help elect officers to make appropriations to support them in future on the Island? A. Unfortunately, that, I suppose, is the basis.

NEW YORK CITY, April 7, 1891.

“Rounders” Committed to the Work House in 1893.

(FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.)

Total admissions to Work House:

Males,	10,321	
Females,	7,739	
	<hr/>	18,060

Of the Men, 4,384, or $42\frac{1}{2}\%$, acknowledged previous commitments.

“ Women, 6,552, or $84\frac{2}{3}\%$, “ “ “

Of the 4,384 Men:

1,981 acknowledged two previous commitments.

800 “ three “ “

1,603 “ from *four to twenty or more* previous commitments.

4,384

Of the 6,552 Women:

668 acknowledged two previous commitments.

403 “ three “ “

5,481 “ from *four to twenty or more* previous commitments.

6,552

13

State of New York.

No. 426

Int. 406.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1895.

Introduced by Mr. WILDS—read once and referred to the committee on the affairs of cities.

AN ACT

In relation to the commitment and discharge of persons convicted of public intoxication, disorderly conduct or vagrancy in the city and county of New York.

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

- 1 Section 1. Whenever any person is convicted in the city and
- 2 county of New York, of public intoxication, disorderly conduct or
- 3 vagrancy, it shall be the duty of the court or magistrate before
- 4 whom such conviction is had to commit the person so convicted
- 5 to the work-house in said city and county, and to insert in the
- 6 warrant of commitment a recital that the person so committed
- 7 is committed pursuant to the provisions of this act, and a direc-
- 8 tion that the person so committed shall be detained in such work-
- 9 house, until discharged, pursuant to the provisions of this act,

EXPLANATION.—Matter underscored _____ is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

1 and for a term not exceeding six months from the date of such
2 commitment.

3 § 2. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the work-
4 house to ascertain from the records thereof, and from an exam-
5 ination and inspection of the person committed as aforesaid,
6 whether such person has, since the passage of this act, and
7 within two years next preceding the date of his commitment, been
8 previously committed to such institution upon conviction of public
9 intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy; and, within twenty-
10 four hours after the commitment of any such person to the work-
11 house, to transmit to the commissioners of public charities and
12 correction, a written statement showing the name, sex, age, resi-
13 dence, occupation, height, weight and the color of the hair of any
14 such person, and describing any scars, marks or deformities or
15 other signs whereby such person may subsequently be identified,
16 the date of the commitment, the offense for which such person
17 was committed and the name of the magistrate by whom the com-
18 mitment was made; and also stating whether such person has
19 been previously committed to such institution within the period,
20 and for any one of the causes above specified; and, if so, the
21 number of times that such person has been so committed during
22 such period, the date of the last previous commitment of such
23 person for either of said offenses, the name of the magistrate by
24 whom, and the offense for which such last previous commitment
25 was made, and the period of detention under such last previous
26 commitment.

1 § 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of public
2 charities and correction to keep a book or books in which shall be
3 properly recorded the names of all persons committed pursuant to
4 this act, and all other facts which shall be certified to them by
5 the superintendent of the work-house as herein required, which
6 book or books are hereby declared to be public records and shall
7 be open to public inspection and shall be so indexed and kept as
8 to show whether any person committed, as prescribed by this act,
9 has been previously committed within two years next preceding
10 such commitment for any of the causes herein specified.

11 § 4. Within three days after the commitment of any person as
12 herein provided, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of
13 public charities and correction to ascertain from the aforesaid
14 records whether such person has been committed to the work-
15 house, after the passage of this act and within two years
16 next preceding the date of such commitment for public
17 intoxication, disorderly conduct or vagrancy, and to make
18 a written order specifying the date at which such person
19 shall be discharged, as follows, namely, in the case
20 of a person who has not previously been committed
21 for any one of the offenses herein specified within two years next
22 preceding the date of his last commitment, and after the passage
23 of this act, the said order shall direct that such person shall be
24 discharged at the expiration of five days from the date of his
25 commitment in the case of a person who has been committed once
26 before within the period of two years next preceding the date of

4

1 his commitment and after the passage of this act for any of the
2 offenses herein specified, the said order shall direct that such
3 person shall be discharged at the expiration of twenty days from
4 the date of his commitment, and in the case of a person who has
5 been committed more than once during the two years
6 next preceding the date of his commitment and after
7 the passage of this act for any of the offenses herein
8 specified, the said order shall direct that such person
9 be discharged at the expiration of a period equal to
10 twice the term of his detention under the last previous com-
11 mitment, but not, in any event, exceeding six months; provided,
12 however, that in the case of a person committed upon conviction
13 of vagrancy, the said order may direct that the said person shall
14 be discharged at the expiration of a period to be fixed by the
15 commissioners and stated therein, not exceeding six months and
16 not less than the period of detention above specified for first or
17 subsequent commitments, as the case may be. The date of any
18 order made pursuant to this section and the name of the person
19 whose period of detention is fixed thereby, and the period of
20 detention therein specified and the names of the commissioners
21 of public charities and correction present at the meeting of
22 such commissioners at which such order was made, shall be
23 entered in the records required to be kept by the third section of
24 this act, and the said order shall forthwith be transmitted to the
25 superintendent of the work-house; and upon the expiration of the

1 term of detention specified therein, and the discharge of the per-
2 son named therein, it shall be the duty of such superintendent
3 forthwith to return such order, with a written certificate indorsed
4 thereon specifying the date of the discharge of the person named
5 therein, to the commissioners of public charities and correction
6 who shall preserve the same as a public record. The powers and
7 discretion conferred upon the commissioners of public charities
8 and correction by this section may be exercised by such commis-
9 sioner or commissioners as shall be present at any meeting of
10 such commissioners.

11 § 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect the power of any
12 court or magistrate to release a person convicted of any offense
13 herein specified upon the payment of a fine or upon the execution
14 of a recognizance or bond, as now prescribed by law.

15 § 6. The board of commissioners of public charities and cor-
16 rection may transfer and commit and cause to be transferred and
17 committed from the said workhouse to the city prison, peni-
18 tentiary, almshouse or to any other of the institutions under
19 their jurisdiction, any person committed to the said workhouse
20 under this act, whenever such transfer shall be necessary for the
21 proper care and management of such city prison, penitentiary or
22 almshouse, or for the proper employment of such person; and
23 the said board may also transfer and commit and cause to be
24 transferred and committed from the said workhouse to the city
25 prison or penitentiary, any person committed to the said work-

1 house under this act, whenever, by reason of the number of
2 offenders actually detained in such workhouse at any one time,
3 there shall not be accommodation therein for all the persons com-
4 mitted thereto.

5 § 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions
6 of this act are hereby repealed.

7 § 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

New York, January, 1895.

To the Sub-Committee on Legislation of the
of the Committee of Seventy.

Gentlemen:

As one of the Committees of the State Charities Aid Association, the undersigned have had charge for some years past of the proposed Act of the Legislature known as the "Cumulative Sentences" bill and have vainly endeavored from year to year to secure its enactment.

In furtherance of this object, we are anxious to secure the endorsement by the Committee of Seventy of the proposed legislation which is to be again sought from the legislature now in session and for this reason we submit to you the following statement of the evil to be remedied and the manner which the proposed act accomplishes the remedy.

A very large proportion of the offenders brought daily before the police justices, and the judge sitting at Special Sessions, are tried for one of the offences known as disorderly conduct, public intoxication or vagrancy. These offenders, if convicted, are either released upon payment of a fine, or are committed to the city prison, which in practice, means an immediate transfer to the Work House on Blackwells Island.

The justice imposing the sentence has, except in rare instances, no knowledge nor any means of knowing whether or not the prisoner has been previously convicted of any of the offences named, and it is only upon his arrival at the Work House that the prisoner may be recognized as an old offender now again committed. In many cases the offender has been discharged within but a few days before, or has served ten, fifteen or twenty sentences within the year. This class of offenders is known by the name of "rounder" and to them the committment is no real punishment, partly because of the ease with which they can at present obtain their discharge, when they wish it, and partly because many of them are not unwilling to pass the winter months at least

in an institution where they are maintained at the public expense, with short intermissions during which they can indulge in their periodical "sprees".

That this is an evil of no small dimensions is shown by the three sample cases, on the sheet annexed to this statement, marked A, which were taken from the records by W. R. Stocking, a former Superintendent of the Work House, and which he states to be by no means isolated instances, and by the report as to rounders committed during 1893, shown on the sheet marked B also annexed, and compiled from figures furnished by the Work House authorities.

To remedy this evil the State Charities Aid Association has sought to secure legislation which would provide:

(1) The systematic increase of the sentence with each new commitment of the offender within a fixed time.

(2) The abolition of the existing power (now much abused) of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in conjunction with the Committing Magistrate, to discharge the offender, before the expiration of the sentence.

It is believed that the proposed act accomplishes these objects. In order that it may be understood, it is necessary to state the existing law on the subject.

Persons found in a state of intoxication in any public place are punishable under the following section of the Excise Law:

Laws of 1892, Chapter 401.

" 35. INTOXICATION IN A PUBLIC PLACE. Any person who shall be intoxicated in a public place shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, may be arrested without warrant while so intoxicated, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than three nor more than ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months."

Intoxication is also punishable by the Consolidation Act. Sec. 1562, (see below).

If the intoxication be accompanied by "disorderly conduct that tends to a breach of the peace" the offender is punishable under the Consolidation Act, L. 1882 Ch. 410, Sections 1458-1461 and Sec. 1562.

The definition of such conduct in Sec. 1458 includes the following:

"Sec. 1458. Every person in said city and county shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct that tends to a breach of the peace, who shall in any thoroughfare or public place in said City and County commit any of the following offences, that is to say:

* * * * *

3. Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive or insulting behavior with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned."

A person convicted of this offence may be required to give a bond to leave the State (Sec. 1460) or a bond for his good behavior (Sec. 1461) or he is punishable by Sec. 1562, which is as follows:

"Sec. 1562. In all cases of arrest for intoxication or disorderly conduct in the City of New York the police justices shall have power, in addition to holding the party to bail for good behavior, to impose a fine not exceeding ten dollars in each case, or to commit to the city prison not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of one dollar of the fine."

The practice in the cases known as "drunk and disorderly" cases is that the offender is tried in one of the police courts, or in the court of special sessions, and, upon conviction of the offense, the magistrate either fines the offender or commits him to the city prison, either to work out the fine or for a definite term, which he fixes in his discretion under the power conferred by the acts above noted.

If the offender pay the fine, he is at once discharged. If not, while by the terms of his commitment he is to be confined in the City Prison, (which includes not only the Tombs, but also ^{all} the ~~Jefferson Market and Essex Street Prisons~~ ^{District}) and while in many cases he may be actually so confined, yet he may also be transferred to the Work House under the power conferred upon the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by the following section of the Consolidation Act.

Sec. 398. It shall be lawful to detain in the Work-house, for the purpose of employment therein, any person who shall have been

duly committed to the city prison, penitentiary or alms-house; but it shall not be lawful for vagrants or paupers or the recipients of the public charities of the said department, unless they have been before convicted of crime, to be employed in company or in association with persons committed as aforesaid, for offenses other than intoxication or assault and battery, not felonious. The Board may transfer and commit, or cause to be transferred and committed from the said city prison, penitentiary or alms-house, to the said work-house, or to such parts of Blackwell's Island as are set apart for purposes of public criminal correction (subject to the prohibition of company and association aforesaid), the following classes of persons: persons committed for crime; persons in the alms-house; persons applying for relief to the department providing their own consent to such transfer or committal be obtained; persons committed by magistrates as vagrants or disorderly persons. No person committed to the city prison for disorderly conduct shall be transferred from said prison until after the expiration of forty-eight hours after the committment. * * * * *

It seems to be the practice in the great majority of ~~such~~ cases, *Where the term of commitment exceeds five days* to send the offender at once to the Work-House, where he serves out his term unless sooner discharged.

He may be sooner discharged by order of the committing magistrate, with the consent of one of the Commissioners of charities and correction, by virtue of the power conferred by the following section of the consolidation act.

"Sec. 398. * * * * * No person committed to the said city prison for drunkenness or disorderly conduct shall be released or discharged from confinement before the expiration of the term for which he or she shall be committed, except upon reversal of judgment upon appeal, or review by a court of superior jurisdiction to the magistrate making the commitment, without a written order directing such discharge be made and signed by the committing magistrate and one of the Commissioners of public charities and correction."

The foregoing are believed to be the only laws bearing upon the punishment of drunk and disorderly persons in New York City.

In addition to providing for the offences of public intoxication and disorderly conduct, the proposed act has included also the offence of vagrancy. This has been done because if it were not so included, a loop-hole would exist, whereby the offenders could escape the operation of the act by pleading guilty to, or by being sentenced by the justice for vagrancy instead of for one of the other two offences named. It is believed, however, that the proper safeguards have been provided, to protect persons who are self-committed as vagrants, and not convicted of the offence.

The proposed act is submitted herewith. It is the work of Mr. Lewis L. Delafield of your Committee, upon the lines of a former proposed act introduced in the last Legislature at the instance of the State Charities Aid Association, and it is, in our opinion, a decided improvement upon the former act.

It received during the Spring of 1894 the approval of the City Club, after examination by a Committee of the Club, of which two of your sub-committee were members. It has also received the formal approval of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

We respectfully request your favorable consideration for the bill, and your recommendation that the Committee of Seventy approve it, and give it its support during its passage through the Legislature.

We shall be happy to attend at any time before your Subcommittee and to explain any feature of the bill, as to which you may wish information.

With great respect,

Yours etc.,

John G. W. Wain
Back M. J. Whitlock

149.

Memorandum

as to

Cumulative Sutures Bill

Department of Public Charities and Correction.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

Male Department. W. A. MACY, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

February 7th., 1895.

REFERENCE NO.—

Dr. A. E. Macdonald,
General Superintendent, etc.,

Dear Doctor:-

Replying to the enclosed letter of complaint signed by three patients of this Asylum, I would state, that Mr. Baird when removed from the dining room on the occasion he refers to was violent, assaulting and dangerous. The ward physician was summoned and the patient threatened to assault him when he went to the ward. Mr. Baird is suffering from Epileptic Mania and is at times difficult to manage or control and dangerous to those about him.

Regarding the soap and the food supplies I would say that there has been no occasion when there has been a scarcity of soap. We have had our full allowance of food supplies and the Dietary Table has been regularly complied with, the patients receiving all of the food they were entitled to.

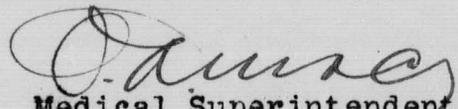
Mr. Baird has received no injuries of any kind except a slight scratch by his falling in an Epileptic Convulsion.

Mr. Baird's bedstead was removed from his room by order of the physician attending him and for the reason that he was having Epileptic Convulsions and it was feared that if the mattress was too high from the floor he might fall out of the bed in a convulsion and severely injure himself. Of the other two patients, both say that they did not know

Page---2.

the contents of the letter and the second one did not use his own name,
but used a fictitious one.

Respectfully,


Medical Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The New York City Asylums for the Insane,
(P. O. Address, Station F.)

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,
General Superintendent.

New York City, February 8th., 1895.

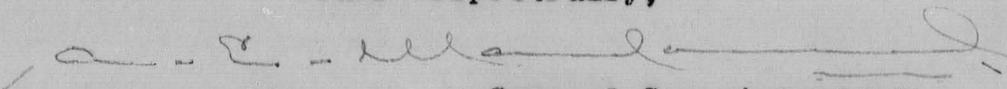
Hon. Henry H. Porter,
President, etc.

Dear Sir:-

I respectfully return herewith the letter of John William Baird, a patient in the Male Department of the City Asylums, Ward's Island, transmitted to your Board by his Honor, the Mayor, and by you referred to me for report. I enclose also a statement from the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. W. A. Macy.

I have to add to Dr. Macy's statement, that I have personally investigated the matter, questioning the patients, attendants, and Physicians, involved. I am satisfied, from this examination, and from all the facts that I have been able to gather that Mr. Baird's complaints are unfounded, and are the result of his disordered mental condition. Most of the details of his complaint are manifestly untrue, and others which might possibly be true, are unsubstantiated, and his verbal statements regarding them are incoherent and contradictory, and plainly due, in great part, to the delusions from which he suffers.

Yours respectfully,


General Superintendent.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

February 11th, 1895.

Henry H. Porter, President.
C. E. Simmons, M.D.
E. C. Sheehy.
G. F. Britton, Secretary.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of New York City.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the reports of General Superintendent Macdonald and Medical Superintendent Macy on the letter addressed to you by J. W. Baird, an inmate of the N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, as the reply of this Board to your communication of February 4th, with the hope that these reports may prove satisfactory.

Mr. Baird's letter is, herewith, returned.

By order,

G. F. Britton

Secretary.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,

CENTRAL OFFICE, UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,

105 EAST 22D STREET (COR. 4TH AVE.)

REGISTRATION BUREAU,
105 EAST 22ND STREET, }

New York, *Feb 11* the 189*0*.

To *Hon Chas L. Strong, Mayor*

Your favor of *the 9th inst*, referring

the case of *Philip Harris 232 E. 97 St.,*

is received and will have the earliest possible attention.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) E. L. Scott,
Registrar
per B.

** Investigation often requires visits and letters to persons widely separated,
causing delay.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

February 11th, 1895.

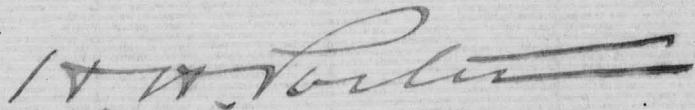
Henry H. Porter, President.
C. E. Simmons, M.D.
E. C. Sheehy,
G. F. Britton, Secretary.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:

When I saw you on Friday last, you asked me in regard to the progress made in distributing Coal to the Out-Door Poor, and I now have the honor of enclosing a report. The weather and the condition of the streets for the last few days have considerably embarrassed the delivery, but both are now much improved.

Very truly,



President.

(Copy).

New York, Feb'ry 11th, 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,
President.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to report that up to and including Saturday, February 9, 1895, we have supplied ninety-two hundred and seventeen (9,217) families with Coal this Winter. We are still continuing the good work, but have been handicapped during the past week, by the weather.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

William Blake,

Supt.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

February 28th, 1895.

Henry H. Postel, President.

C. E. Simmons, M.D.

E. C. Sheehy.

G. F. Britton, Secretary.

Hon. William L. Strong,

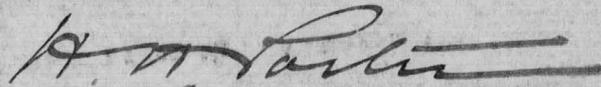
Mayor.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 27th, enclosing a communication from Mr. Mendel Alterman, I beg to state that the matter was referred to our Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, whose report is herewith enclosed, with the letter from Mr. Alterman.

You will see that this Board has done or offered to do all in our power.

Very respectfully,



President.

(Copy).

New York, February 28th, 1895

Hon. H. H. Porter,
President.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the annexed communication from his Honor the Mayor, I would say that I have investigated the matter and find that the family mentioned in the statement of Mr. Mendel Alterman has a very sick child at home, suffering with Phthisis. My Visitor saw the sick girl and also a certificate from Dr. Carl Graeb of 218 E. 114th St. N. Y. C., her Physician, in which the Doctor says that to attempt to remove the patient in her present condition would almost certainly cause her immediate death. The family in question appear to be respectable people, and are willing at any time to pay their rent. This matter was called to my attention a few days ago, but I said that this Department had no jurisdiction in the matter. I also offered to send the patient to the Hospital if the family were willing that she should go; this offer was refused today, as the patient's mother said she was well able to care for her child.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

William Blake,

Supt.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

March 2nd, 1895.

Henry H. Porter, President.
C. E. Simmons, M.D.
E. C. Sheehy,
G. F. Britton, Secretary.

Job Hedges, Esq.,
Secretary.

S i r :

I have the honor to transmit enclosed report of Medical Superintendent Macy, as the reply of this Board to your communication of the 27th, enclosing a letter from Mr. B. Goodwin, concerning Christopher Scanlon, a patient in the Ward's Island Asylum.

I return, herewith, Mr. Goodwin's letter.

By order,

G. F. Britton

Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor,

Nos. 74 & 76 Wall Street,

Room 33.

New York, Wed 21st 1895

Sir:

You are requested to attend a
Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of
the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," on Monday
next, the 25th day of March
inst., at this Office, at One
o'clock, P. M.

Respectfully yours,

*Annual Meeting
Officers to be elected &
Committees appointed*

THOMAS GREENLEAF,

Secretary.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor.

To the Honorable

The Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York:

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of
The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New York
showing the Receipts & Disbursements of the Trust
from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1894.

Showing also the present state of the Funds.

Receipts

The Balance of Cash on hand 31 st Dec ^r 1893 was	\$21,209 53		
for sundries sold by the Governor of the Institution for account of the Trustees	2747 45		
" Rents during the year	316,391 34		
" Interest on Investments &c	19,112 11		
" sale of buildings Nos 337 to 343 East 39 th Street (on 1/2)	11,305 38		
" cost of fencing	47 25		
" Insurance on loss by fire	4,072 75		
" loan on Bond & Mortgage paid up	120,000 -		
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Deposits in Trust Companies		\$80,000 -	
Loans on Bond & Mortgage		98,500 -	
Expenses of the Institution for maintenance of the Inmates, including Taxes		222,355 22	
Repairs & Improvements to the buildings and grounds		58,112 10	
Balance of Cash 31 st Dec ^r 1894		35,918 44	
	\$494,885 76	\$494,885 76	

Statement of the Funds

Buildings obtained by purchase		\$324,595 92	
Loans on Bond & Mortgage (including Mtg. taken on Nos 337 to 343 E. 39 th St)		455,750 -	
Temporary Deposits in Trust Companies		120,000 -	
Balance of Cash 31 st Dec ^r 1894	94	35,918 44	
		\$936,264 36	

New York, Dec^r 31st 1894

Wm. Greenleaf
Comptroller

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New York, having attended to the duties assigned them pursuant to a standing order of the Board,

Report.

That they have carefully examined the Comptroller's accounts from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1894 inclusive; that they have also examined the vouchers for the Disbursements, and the Securities held by the Trustees, and have found the same to be in all respects correct; and that there was a balance of Cash in favor of the Trustees of Thirty-five thousand nine hundred eighteen + $\frac{44}{100}$ Dollars, and that the same was on Deposit to the credit of the Trustees, viz:

In the Manhattan Company	\$28,820.28
" Merchants' National Bank	7,057.02
Balance of Petty Cash in the Trustees' office	41.14
	<u>\$35,918.44</u>

New York March 25, 1895.

Albert Spencer
Howard Duffield.

Morgan M.
O'Gorri

New York City Asylum Wood street N.Y. March 20th/95 -

To the Hon. Mr. Straug Esq.

Mayor of the City of New York. N.Y.

Dear Sir. I Wm. J. O'Neil. who is held here in this Asylum most illegally and unjust. Doz most Resp. wish to call your attention to the following fact. First: it was two years ^{months} ~~ago~~ and twenty days ago, that I was in Belkirk hospital. There I was sufficiently questioned by the so called M. D's. ex. part. namely, Messrs Dr's. Douglass, Fitch, and Field. resp. who did there and there, appenly declare me to be a sane man. And said Mr. Dr. Douglass. did announce to me before the attendant there in charge of the pavillion for the Insane, that he would release me on the following morning. But instead I was brought up here to this asylum. And most solemnly speaking in full truth to God, and most solemnly

kind. That from the second week of my confinement here on this Island, some persons, or persons, did start a scandalous report about my character in circulation here among the other patients. And through the heedlessness and neglect of any attention from the M. D's. And by the cooperation of both them, and a certain number of their assistant attendants. I was erected as a target of most every kind of the most furious outrageous slander, torture, assaults and general ill-treatment of the most distressing kind. And thus it continued both day and night, from the aforesaid period of time up to the present: with but a very slight cessation at night. And now since four week confinement in ward seven I have good peace of mind in regard to my association with new attendants and patients. But for all that I know that I am conspired against here by saying this is all about a shadow, concerning a past incident to my mind some five years ago. And which doctors won't understand here. Please let me explain in court. Resp. Wm. O'Neil

Department of Public Charities and Correction.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

W. A. MACY, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

REFERENCE NO.—

25th., March, 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York, etc.

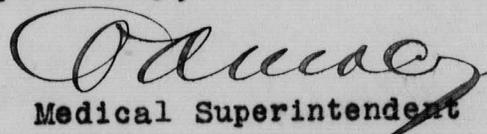
Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, a letter written by one of our patients, a Mr. Frank, alias William O'Neil, who was admitted to this Asylum on October 2nd., 1892.

In explanation of this letter I would state that it is the custom of the Asylum to forward all letters written by patients unless they are obscene, profane, etc., together with a statement of the patient's condition.

In this case I would inform you that the patient is suffering from insanity, characterized by many delusions of persecution, believing that everyone around him is conspiring against him, accusing him of unnatural practices, etc., and as a result of these delusions, is at times violent and assaulting.

Respectfully,


Medical Superintendent

Respectfully forwarded to the Board for transmission to His Honor the Mayor, if approved.


General Superintendent.

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

Henry H. Porter, President.

E. C. Simmons, M.D.

E. C. Sheehy.

G. F. Britton, Secretary.

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

March 27th, 1895.

Cable

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, letter from Wm. O'Neill, a patient in the Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, addressed to you, together with a letter from Medical Supt. Macy, which letters are sent as prescribed by law.

By order,

G. F. Britton

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,

ROOM 33.

NOS. 74 & 76 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK,

MARCH 28, 1895.

159
To His Honor,

The Mayor,

City of New York.

Sir:

I have the pleasure of sending you ^{herewith} the Annual Report of
The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New York
for the year 1894, as called for by our act of incorporation.

Respectfully yours,

Thos Greenleaf
Comptroller

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

Henry H. Posters, President.

C. C. Simmons, M.D.

E. C. Sheehy.

G. F. Britton, Secretary.

John P. Lane,
Robert J. Wright.

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

April 22nd, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:

36.

I have the honor to acknowledge two communications from you, received this morning, and, in reply to the one written in behalf of Mr. Brede, an inmate of the Insane Asylum, W. I., I beg leave to say that I at once communicated with the Medical Superintendent, by telephone, as to Mr. Brede's condition. Dr. Macy reports that the patient is somewhat improved, considering the very short time that he has been in the Asylum, and that he thinks he would be willing to recommend the patient's discharge, if his wife would bring a certificate from some physician that he would become responsible and look after him. I shall receive an official report to-morrow, stating exactly what the Asylum authorities are willing to do. The patient's wife will call to-morrow, and says that she is willing to abide by their decision.

In reply to your request for the son of Mr. Newell, I would

Department of
Public Charities & Correction,
Commissioners Office,

Henry H. Porter, President.
E. C. Simmons, M.D. John P. Faure,
E. C. Hooley. Robert J. Wright.
G. F. Britton, Secretary.

66 Third Avenue,
New York,

say that the matter has been referred to the Board of Health, by whom the Staff of Summer Physicians is appointed, and I have stated to that Board that Mr. Newell's appointment would be endorsed by you.

In regard to the applications of Mr. Wm. S. O'Brien, for the position of Second District Warden, and of Mr. Morris Runkle for some other position in the Department, I would state that neither of these gentlemen has, as yet, called upon the Board but, when they do, their applications will receive the consideration that any endorsement from you should command.

Very respectfully,

H. H. Porter

President.

John P. Faure.

H. H. Porter, Pres^t

Robert J. Wright.

Department of



No. 66 Third Avenue,

New York,

May 6th,

1895

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:

I transmit, herewith, two statements, one showing the estimated cost of the new buildings necessary for the Correction Department, in the event of the Act dividing the present Department becoming a law; and also the additional annual expense for maintaining the same thereafter.

These figures have been reached after consultation with the two principal officers of the correctional institutions, Warden Pilsbury of the Penitentiary, and Superintendent Dunphy of the Work House, whose long experience enables them to arrive at correct conclusions in regard to all matters concerning these institutions.

Very respectfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. H. Porter".

President.

ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS

NECESSARY FOR THE CORRECTION DEPARTMENT.

New Storehouse,)	
" Bakery,)	
" Stable)	\$ 50,000 00
" Butcher Shop,)	
New Building to accommodate)	
the necessary Attendants, Nurses, etc.))	60,000 00
2 New Coal Yards		5,000 00
Central Office for Correction,		50,000 00
2 Steam Launches		15,000 00
		<u>\$180,000 00</u>

TOTAL COST FOR 1st YEAR

Buildings,	\$180,000	
Necessary Clerical Force,)		
Attendants, Keepers, etc.)	150,685	
Total		<u>\$330,685 00</u>

EXTRA YEARLY EXPENSE TO N. Y. CITY

After Dividing the Charities from Correction.

Storekeeper & Assistant,	\$ 2,250 00
4 Clerks,	2,000 00
Baker & 2 Assistants	1,835 00
Stablekeeper,	550 00
Butcher,	900 00
15 Keepers	11,250 00
22 " (Female)	6,600 00
175 Female Help	31,500 00
Boarding above, at 30¢ per diem	28,500 00
Mechanics necessary for work now performed by skilled Penitentiary men	25,000 00
Steamboat Help & Expenses, estimated	20,000 00
Commissioner, Chief Clerk, Purchasing Agents, necessary Clerks, including Stenographer	20,300 00
	<hr/>
Total extra expenses after the 1st year	\$150,685 00
	<hr/>

GENERAL — ALL COUNTIES.

[Ten folios.]

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

Chap. 693.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the support of the insane, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, chapter two hundred and fourteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and chapter three hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

BECAME a law May 15, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed by a two-thirds vote.

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

Section 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a tax of one mill on each dollar of real and personal property of the State, to be assessed, levied and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes of that year and paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of this State, to be held by the treasurer for the following purposes: For the state commission in lunacy; for the maintenance of the State hospitals, including the payment of officers' salaries and employes' wages, which salaries and wages shall be uniform for similar grades of officers and employes in all the State hospitals, and which shall be classified and determined by the state commission in lunacy, subject to the approval in writing of the governor, comptroller and secretary of state; for the purchase of such supplies as may be required for the proper care and treatment of patients, including medicines, medical and surgical appliances, clothing, food, fuel and lights, and for the general maintenance of patients, but contracts subject to the approval of the commission shall be

entered into by representatives of the managers of the State hospitals jointly for such principal articles of supply as it may be found by the commission to be feasible to purchase; provided, however, that the food supplies allowed to officers and employes shall be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the hospitals; and provided, further, that no expenditure shall be made from the contingent fund provided by section three of chapter two hundred and fourteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, except in case of actual emergency, requiring immediate action and which can not be deferred without incurring loss or danger to the State hospitals or the inmates thereof; for repairs, renewals, betterments of buildings, equipments, fixtures, furniture and stock; also for such additional accommodations in State hospitals in actual operation as may be needed to provide for the annual increase in the number of dependent insane in the State hospitals during the fiscal year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; but no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room in any ward or building used or occupied by patients of the State hospitals, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay a greater sum than ten dollars per week for his care and treatment in any of the State hospitals; for printing blank forms which shall be uniform in all of the State hospitals, and for binding and stationery, all of which shall be furnished under forms approved by the commission, under and by virtue of contracts entered into by the State for printing and binding; for such additional services and other incidental expenses as may be necessary to effectually secure reimbursement from relatives who may be liable for the support of patients or from their friends who may be willing to assume the cost of support of such patients; for the removal of nonresident or alien lunatics who may be inmates of State hospitals, or otherwise, who are not properly chargeable to the State; for pathological research and for necessary expenses in establishing and maintaining a pathological laboratory for the benefit of the State hospitals, including the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals; for transportation of patients from their homes or elsewhere to State hospitals. The sum of four million two hundred thousand dollars, being on account of the tax to be levied by this act, is hereby appropri-

ated for the foregoing purposes, to be expended under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, chapter two hundred and fourteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three and chapter three hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, so far as such last-named chapter relates to the State hospitals for the insane. Of the sum hereby appropriated no money shall be paid out except under the provisions of the said acts. Such sum or sums as may be necessary to provide for additional accommodations for the insane and for other necessary buildings, repairs and improvements, not to exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, shall be advanced by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller in anticipation of the collection of the tax above described and be immediately available for such purposes.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

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

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

State Charities Aid Association,

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, - - - PRESIDENT.
MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, - - - TREASURER.
MRS. FRANCIS P. KINNICUTT, - - - LIBRARIAN.
MISS ROSALIE BUTLER, MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
PROF. CHARLES F. CHANDLER, MR. JOHN A. MCKIM,
PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, MISS S. E. MINTON,
DR. CHARLES HITCHCOCK, HON. CARL SCHURZ,
MRS. LYDIG M. HOYT, MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
DR. GEORGE G. WHEELOCK.

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET,
ROOM 503,

New York, May 22nd, 1895

MR. HOMER FOLKS, - - - SECRETARY.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

The hearing on Monday was too prolonged for me to prolong it further - and I was the last speaker on the list. And yet there were one or two things I wished to say, beyond what I said in the letter I handed to you.

And first, that I fully sympathize with you in your indignation over the insertion of that new section - we all do. It is only because what was originally proposed was so much worse, that we look upon it now with equanimity.

Let me tell you something of the hard fight we had over that section. It became apparent very soon that the bill would never be reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate without some condition attached to it in reference to the unpaid taxes. We protested against this, but in vain.

The first amendment proposed was that the law should not go into operation until New York City had "withdrawn its appeal"! This we refused absolutely; but we were obliged to invoke the assistance of the Governor before that could be stopped. Then, after that, they wished the taxes to be paid at once by direct taxation. I cannot go into the details of all we went through before that section was reduced to its present form. We could never have done it without the help of the Governor.

Although the section is not as we wished it, it is also not as

Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, wanted it. We could not avoid the condition that the law should remain inoperative until the back taxes were paid, but we obliged them to give up the "withdrawal of appeal", the time-limit as to when the taxes should be paid (thus allowing us to await the decision of the Court of Appeals, should the bill become law), and we also (again helped by the Governor), obliged them to insert that last paragraph of Section 15 (drafted in the office of our own Corporation Counsel), which authorizes (not requires - another point gained by us), the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue stocks or bonds - instead of requiring payment by direct taxation.

Indeed we have made a good fight for our City. First we ^{for} protested against any amendment at all, and when that was hopeless, we succeeded in having all the most objectionable features of the present amendment eliminated. We lost no opportunity, we did our utmost and best, up to the last hours of the session, to make better terms.

As I recall the terrible anxiety we have had all winter over this bill, and how disagreeable it has all been, and how relieved we were when at last what seemed a possible amendment had been secured, and one that I honestly believe can be honourably accepted by you, I cannot but hope, now that you can weigh what has been gained as well as what has been lost, that you may view the matter in a little different light. Although, as I said before, we did not get what we wanted - which was no section at all - or one different from this - neither did the other side get what they wanted.

May I be pardoned, Mr. Mayor, for making one suggestion? This is whether you might not be willing to satisfy local public sentiment by approving the bill, and yet at the same time, satisfy your own sense of propriety, by filing with such approval a protest against the Mullin

amendment?

I know that any such criticism may react unfavorably upon the State Charities Aid Association, as it is generally known that the bill was drafted by us, and yet I feel I can rest assured that you will in no way cast any reflection upon the Association.

I recall, at the hearing, Miss Butler's pathetic appeal, Mr. Low's earnest words, Prof. Chandler's clear statement, the silent presence in support of the bill, of Mr. James A. Scrymser, of Doctors William H. Draper, Abram Jacobi, Richard H. Derby and others, and I join my voice with theirs in an earnest appeal to you to approve this measure, for the sake of those who are so weak and helpless and suffering, and for whom you now have it in your power to do so much.

Very respectfully yours,

Louisa Lee Schuyler
Chairman,

Committee on Legislation for the Insane.

To,

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Department of
Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,

New York, May 23rd 1895

✓
Hon Wm L. Strong -
Mayor

Dear Sir -

I have seen Dr Henry
S. Stearns and explained to him
why he was not appointed on
his recent nomination, as a member
of the Medical Board of the "City
Hospital B. I" and he seemed per-
fectly satisfied with assurances
for the future -

Dr Ransom in whom you
were interested was the successful
candidate -

Very truly yours
A. W. Foster
A.W.

Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

New York, May 23, 1895.

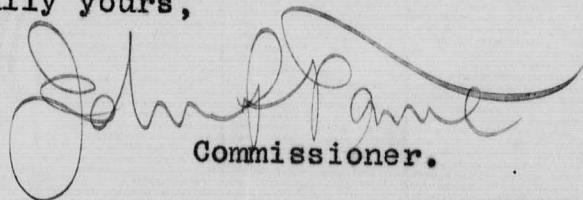
Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor's Office, New York City.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

As you probably have been notified before this time by Dr. Chas. C. Ramson, the members of this Board took great pleasure in complying with your request, by appointing him as a member of the Visiting Board to the City Hospital.

Very respectfully yours,


Commissioner.

KD

GENERAL—ALL COUNTIES.

[Thirty-one folios.]

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

Chap. 771.

AN ACT to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the
State board of charities.

BECAME a law May 27, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed,
three-fifths being present.

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

Section 1. The State board of charities and its composition.—There shall continue to be a State board of charities, composed of eleven members, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, one of whom shall reside in each judicial district of the State, one additional member in the county of Kings, and two additional members in the county of New York. They shall be known as commissioners of the State board of charities, and hold office for eight years. No commissioner shall qualify or enter upon the duties of his office, or remain therein, while he is trustee, manager, director or other administrative officer of any of the institutions subject to the provisions of this act. The commissioners in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office for the term for which they were respectively appointed.

§ 2. General duties.—It shall be the duty of the State board of charities to visit, inspect and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the constitution.

1. To aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

2. To advise the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

3. To aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of the institutions aforesaid.

4. To approve or not approve the organization and incorporation of institutions, as authorized by law.

5. To investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the care and relief of the inmates of such institutions therein or in transit.

6. To secure the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates.

7. In the case of institutions having the care of children, to aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational and moral training as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

8. In accordance with the provisions of section fourteen of article eight of the constitution, to establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions therein described which are subject to its supervision.

9. To investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid and advise measures for their relief.

10. To administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of State and alien paupers and the support of pauper Indians.

11. To collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions, societies and associations subject to its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and the poor receiving public relief.

§ 3. Office room and supplies.—The proper authorities shall furnish and assign to such board suitably furnished rooms, for its office and place of holding meetings in the capitol at Albany; and the comptroller shall furnish it with all necessary journals, account books, blanks and stationery.

§ 4. Official seal; certificates and subpoena.—The board shall cause a record to be kept of its proceedings by its secretary or other proper officer, and it shall have and use an official seal; and its proceedings and copies of all papers and documents in

its possession and custody may be authenticated in the usual form, under such seal and the signatures of its president or secretary, and shall be received in evidence in the same manner and with like effect as deeds regularly acknowledged or proven; its subpoena, thus authenticated by its president and secretary, shall be obeyed and enforced in the same manner as obedience is enforced to an order or mandate made by a court of record.

§ 5. Officers of the board.—The board may elect a president and vice-president from its own members, and shall continue to have a secretary and assistant secretary to be appointed by the board, and it may appoint such other officers, inspectors and clerks as it may deem necessary or proper, who shall respectively hold their offices during the pleasure of the board.

§ 6. Compensation and expenses of commissioners.—Each commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, shall receive as compensation the sum of ten dollars for each day's attendance at meetings of the board or any of its committees (said compensation, however, not to exceed the total sum of five hundred dollars for any one year for each commissioner), and the expenses of each commissioner, while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, and his outlay for any aid or assistance that may have been required in the performance of such duties, on being made out verified by the commissioner making the charge, shall be paid by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

§ 7. Orders: meetings and effect of nonattendance.—The board may, by order, define the duties of its officers and regulate the discharge of its functions. It shall, by rule, provide for holding stated and special meetings. Six members regularly convened shall constitute a quorum. The failure on the part of any commissioner to attend three consecutive stated meetings of the board, during any calendar year, unless excused by a formal vote of the board, may be treated by the governor as a resignation, by such nonattending commissioner, and he may fill the vacancy. The annual reports of the board shall give the names of commissioners present at each of its meetings.

§ 8. Visits, inquiries, inspections and examinations.—Any commissioner or officer of said board, or inspector duly appointed by it for that purpose, is authorized to visit and inspect any institu-

tion, society or association in this State, subject to its supervision as aforesaid, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities, or otherwise. The board, or any member thereof, may take and hear testimony or proofs in relation to any matter before it or before such member, and upon any visit, inspection or examination made by such board or any member thereof.

§ 9. Institutions subject to such supervision, visitation and inspection.—The institutions subject to the supervision, inquiries, inspections and examinations of the State board of charities and of its members, officers and inspectors, include reformatories as aforesaid, asylums or institutions for idiots, for epileptics, poorhouses, almshouses, orphan asylums, and all asylums, hospitals (except hospitals, houses and retreats for the insane) and institutions, societies and associations, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated, or not incorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory, or correctional character or design.

§ 10. Powers and duties thereon.—On such visits, inquiry shall be made to ascertain:

1. Whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by the institutions requiring State aid.
2. The merits of any and all wants on the part of any such institution for State aid, for any purpose other than usual expenses, thereof; and the amount required to accomplish the object desired.
3. The sources of public moneys received for its aid and as to their proper and economical expenditure.
4. If its objects are accomplished.
5. If the laws and the rules and regulations of this board, in relation to it, are fully complied with.
6. Its methods of industrial, educational and moral training, if any, and whether the same are best adapted to the needs of its inmates.
7. The condition of its finances generally.
8. The methods of government and discipline of its inmates.
9. The qualifications and general conduct of its officers and employes.
10. The condition of its grounds, buildings and other property.
11. Any other matter connected with or pertaining to its usefulness and good management.

12. Any commissioner or officer of said board, or inspector duly appointed by it, shall have full access to the grounds, buildings, books and papers relating thereto, and may require from the officers and persons in charge any information it may deem necessary in the discharge of its duties. It may prepare regulations according to which, and provide blanks and forms upon which, such information shall be furnished, in a clear, uniform and prompt manner for the use of the board; any such officer or inspector who shall divulge or communicate to any person without the knowledge and consent of said board any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition on proof of such divulgement or communication shall at once be removed from office. The annual reports of each year shall give the results of such inquiries, with the opinion and conclusions of the board relating to the same. Any officer, superintendent or employe of any such institution, society or association who shall unlawfully refuse to admit any member, officer, or inspector of the board, for the purpose of visitation and inspection, or who shall refuse or neglect to furnish the information required by the board or any of its members, officers or inspectors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for each such refusal or neglect. The right and powers hereby conferred may be enforced by an order of the supreme court after notice and hearing, or by indictment by the grand jury of the county or by both.

§ 11. Institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind shall be subject to such visitation and inspection by the State board of charities as the constitution provides, but nothing in this act shall be deemed to take from the comptroller of the State any power, which he now has to audit and supervise the expenditures made on account of the institutions for deaf mutes and for the blind.

§ 12. Investigations.—The board may, by order, direct an investigation by a committee of one or more of its members, of the affairs and management of any institution, society or association, subject to its supervision, or of the conduct of its officers and employes, and the commissioner or commissioners, so designated to make such investigation, are hereby empowered to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to administer oaths, and to examine persons

under oath, and to exercise the same powers as belong to referees appointed by the supreme court.

§ 13. Remedies.— And if it shall appear, after such investigation, that any inmate or inmates of the institution are cruelly, negligently or improperly treated, or inadequate provision is made for their sustenance, clothing, care, supervision, or other condition necessary to their comfort and well-being, said board is empowered to issue an order, in the name of the people, and under its official seal, directed to the proper officer or managers of such institution, requiring them to modify such treatment or apply such remedy, or both, as shall therein be specified; before such order is issued it must be approved by a justice of the supreme court after notice to them and hearing thereon had, and any person to whom such an order is directed who shall willfully and unlawfully refuse to obey the same, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 14. Administration of institutions, societies or associations.— The State board of charities shall call the attention of the trustees, directors or managers of any and all such institutions, societies or associations, subject to its supervision, in such manner as the board may see fit to provide, to any abuses, defects or evils which may be found therein, and such officers shall take proper action thereon, with a view to proper remedies, in accordance with the advice of the State board of charities.

§ 15. Poorhouse construction.— No poorhouse shall be built or reconstructed, in whole or in part, except on plans and designs approved in writing by the State board of charities.

§ 16. Poorhouse administration.— It shall be the duty of the State board of charities to call the attention in writing or otherwise, of the board of supervisors and the superintendent of the poor, or other proper officer in every county, to any abuses, defects or evils which, on inspection, it may find in its poorhouse, or in its administration; and such county officers shall take proper action thereon, with a view to proper remedies, in accordance with the advice of the State board of charities.

§ 17. Co-operation of the attorney-general.— If, in the opinion of the board, or any three members thereof, any matters in regard to the management or affairs of any such institution, society or association, or any inmate or person in any way connected therewith, require legal investigation or action of any kind,

notice thereof may be given by the board, or any three members thereof, to the attorney-general, and he shall thereupon make inquiry and take such proceedings in the premises as he may deem necessary and proper. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general and of every district attorney when so required to furnish such legal assistance, counsel or advice as the board may require in the discharge of its duties.

§ 18. Reports of the State board of charities.— The State board of charities shall annually report to the legislature its acts, proceedings and conclusions for the preceding year, with results and recommendations, which report shall include the information obtained in its inquiries and its investigations, and from the reports made to it as in this chapter provided, giving a complete and itemized statement of expenditures for State poor, and of such other matters relating to the institutions subject to its visitations, as it may deem necessary or proper. The board shall collect, and, so far as it shall deem advantageous, embody in its annual reports, such information as it may deem proper relating to all institutions, subject to the visitation of the board, and respecting the best manner of dealing with those who require assistance from the public funds, or who receive aid from private charity, and represent its views as to the best methods of caring for the poor and destitute children who may be distributed through the various institutions of the State, or who may be without instruction or guidance, and furnish in tabulated statements, as nearly as possible, the numbers, sex, age and nativity of persons in this State, and in the several counties thereof, who are in any way receiving the aid of public, private or organized charity, with any other particulars it may deem proper. And all officers of such institutions shall furnish such statistics on or before the first day of November, in each and every year for the preceding fiscal year, as may be required by said board; and every person refusing to do so, in violation of this section, without reasonable excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for, in the name of the people, by the attorney-general of the State, upon his receiving written notice from the State board of charities of such refusal. The annual reports of the board may, in its discretion, present the designs and plans and the general estimates for buildings and improvements which it may deem neces-

sary for any said State institution, with the opinion of the board respecting any appropriation required as asked in behalf of such institution, other than for maintenance or ordinary purposes. The board may, in its discretion, and shall, when required by the governor, or either house of the legislature make other and special reports.

§ 19. When to take effect.—This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

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

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

It will be seen by the terms of the law with reference to the powers, duties and appliances for its execution, in Chapter 771, ^{Laws of 1895} that the State Board of Charities has the power and duty to appoint Inspectors for the supervision of all institutions, societies or associations, &c &c (see Section 2) and that the compensation for such assistance is provided for in Section 6, to be paid by the State treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Hence there exists no authority for an appropriation or payment for salaries of State charities' Inspectors, by the City.

Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

New York,

May 27th, 1895.

C. H. Chetwood, M. D.,
Physician, City Prison.

S i r :

I am directed to request that you will send to this Board
your resignation as Physician to the City Prison, to take effect
June 15th, 1895.

By order,



Secretary.

26.

DR. FULLER,
11 A. M. to 1 P. M. & 5 to 6 P. M.
Sunday at 11 A. M.

E. L. KEYES, M. D.
109 E. 34th STREET,
NEW YORK.
Until 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

DR. CHETWOOD,
120 E. 34th St.,
Until 10 A. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

May 28
1895

Dear Mr Strong -

This is an
imputation against Dr.
Chetwood.

He is my nephew - but that
makes no difference - He is
not my associate in business,
except in the lower stratum
as his age demands.

I know that he has done
his duty faithfully -

I educated him.

I know he is capable.

Is it too much for me

to ask the reason
why he should have
his resignation demanded
without charges having
been made.

Dr. Chetwood is not
a politician and
politics had nothing
to do with his
appointment.

Yours very truly

J. W. Keyes

He asks an opportunity to show
his endorsements - and is willing
to let his record speak for him.

(Copy.)

New York, May 28, 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,

Pres't. Dept. P. C. & C.,

Sir:-

In accordance with your direction, I visited Gouverneur Hospital to-day, and investigated the complaint of Mr. H. Weil, forwarded by his Honor, the Mayor, and beg leave to inclose statement of Ambulance Surgeon Albert C. Johnson of that Institution. I find upon inquiry that the House Surgeon failed to make an examination of the patient, and upon questioning him as to why he did not, he replied that he was very busy at the time, and that Ambulance Surgeon Johnson had reported to him that the man was only suffering from shock. Before he could leave the patient he was then attending, Lazarus Smith insisted on leaving the Hospital. I think that the House Surgeon erred in not having one of his staff examine the case during the hour the man was in the Hospital.

I directed the House Surgeon in future to strictly comply with the rule, viz. on the reception of every ambulance case, when he personally cannot attend, to have his senior or junior assistant make an examination and assign the patient to a ward, if necessary, or sign his card for a discharge. The statement of Amb. Surgeon Johnson, in my opinion, covers all the details of the actual condition of the patient when brought to the Hospital.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

Wm. B. O'Rourke,

Warden.

(Copy.)

New York, May 28, 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,

Dear Sir:-

In answer to the communication from his Honor, the Mayor, I would say that on answering the call at 6 o'clock on the 24th inst at Grand & Cannon Street, I found, on arrival, a man who said he was Lazarus Smith. He was in a condition of some shock. He was sitting in a chair on the sidewalk. He said he had a little pain in his leg, on examination without removing clothing, I found no fracture, and as he complained of so little pain during the examination, I concluded he was very little hurt. He did not want to come to the Hospital at all, but I persuaded him to come and stay till he felt able to go home. He was 84 years old, and in a man of his age, the shock was correspondingly greater than in a younger man. The principal cause was shock in coming to the Hospital. He was carried into the ambulance, and on arrival at Hospital carried into it. A short time after he voluntarily got up from the stretcher and sat up on bench, one or two were talking to him and he complained of very slight pain in leg. He wanted a coach called to take him home but would not pay the requisite price which the driver charged in conveying people to Brooklyn, which he was told would be \$3., he would pay only \$2. He came in here at 6.25 P.M. and was not in the Hospital longer than 7.30 P.M. He refused to stay until the House Surgeon could examine him, as on entrance to Hospital, I told him I brought the man in for shock principally as he had very little pain, and to stay here until he was able to go home. He walked out of his own accord, seeming nothing the worse for his accident.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Albert C. Johnson,
Amb. Surgeon.

— Von einem Wagen zu Boden geschleu-
dert. Bazarus Smith, 84 Jahre, 381 March
Ave., Brooklyn. Leicht verletzt. Gouver-
neur Hospital.

Lazarus Smith, aged 84 years of
381 Marry Av. Brooklyn run over by wagon.

Slightly injured!

Gouverneur Hospital

Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

New York,

June 1st, 1895.

27-

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ult., enclosing one from Mr. H. Weil, of David Weil's Sons Co., complaining of the treatment of a patient taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Please find, herewith, copy of a report from the Warden, and also one from the Ambulance Surgeon, from which it would seem that the patient was properly cared for, but was obliged to wait for some little time, as the House Surgeon was occupied with a patient who had been previously brought in.

By order,

G. F. Britton
Secretary.

Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,

28

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

New York,

June 4th, 1895.

Job. E. Hedges, Esq.,
Secretary,

Office of The Mayor.

Dear Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge your communication of the 3d
inst., and to say that Mr. Wilbur M. Gale has been requested to
call upon this Board.

By order,

G. F. Britton

Secretary.

*Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,*

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT.
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

New York,

June 13, 1895.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

The newspapers of this day publish an appeal from the State Lunacy Commission to the Governor of this State, urging him to sign the bill transferring the Insane of this County to the State, and give some reasons for urging his approval which do great injustice to the Commissioners governing this Department, and we most respectfully request that your Honor will transmit this communication to his Excellency, with whatever words of approval you may decide to make.

This Board have taken no interest either for or against the Bill, but as their records will show, have always been keenly alive to the well-being of the Inmates of the Institutions under their care, and have for many successive years called for appropriations which were deemed necessary, but were denied.

We deny absolutely the charge that the Inmates of the Asylums are "poorly clothed", "poorly fed", "poorly lodged" and deprived of almost every luxury, &c.

Department of Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioners' Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't.,
JOHN P. FAURE,
ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

We admit that the Asylums are largely over-crowded, but our records show that we have for years asked for appropriations which had they been granted would have provided for the steady increase in the Census of the Institutions.

As to the clothing and food, we would say, that in deciding upon the quality of both, the opinion of the General Supt. and his Assistants have been consulted, and in many of the most important articles, the Board have been guided in their action by their recommendation. The supplies are furnished by Merchants of this City, whose character and credit are world-wide.

The supplies furnished to the Asylums are advertised for, and upon samples especially selected for their use, and we believe, are equal to those used in any similar Institution in this Country.

This communication is intended for no other purpose than to protest against a statement which, if true, would prove this Board to have been derelict in their duties to a class in whose interests we have always been keenly alive.

Very respectfully,



President.

John P. Faurel

H. H. Porter, Pres.

Robert J. Wright.

Department of
Public Charities and Correction,
Commissioner's Office,
66 Third Avenue.

29.

12
New York, June 13th 1895

Hon Wm L. Story
Mayor

Dear Sir

I enclose herewith
the letter which you kindly
consented to transmit to the
Governor with your approval,
with the changes as suggested
by you last evening.

Very truly yours

H. H. Porter

B

MAGYAR HIRADÓ,

HUNGARIAN HERALD.

233 BROADWAY, (Room 12.)

New York, June 18, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York.
Sir:

Permit me to call your attention to an occurrence in one of the public institutions in this city, which however incredible it may appear to you, and for the truth of which I do not even dare to be held responsible, is still submitted to you because the facts come to me from an absolute reliable source.

Several weeks ago, one George Kiss (pronounced Kish) a Hungarian immigrant, who has been in the country but three months, received some injuries to his foot, and was admitted to the Bellevue Hospital. When received, he had with him a little prayer book, six dollars and some odd cents, which he wrapped up in his handkerchief, and which was taken possession of by the nurses. He was an inmate of the Bellevue Hospital for eight days.

Not once, not on a single day was he visited by a physician, and on the seventh or eighth day his old clothes were brought to him and he was told to go. The handkerchief when returned to him contained only the little prayer book and some odd cents, the six dollars were gone.

He cannot speak any other language but Hungarian, and when in his own way he asked for his six dollars, he was simply ejected. His being put out of the hospital in the condition he was in, was one of the most cruel things imaginable. It is almost impossible to believe that people entrusted with the care of an institution like the Bellevue Hospital of this City, would be so inhuman as to put a man with such a feet as this poor fellow has out; one must see the way he walks and the pain he suffers to see the awful cruelty of that man's being put out of the hospital.

When he came to this office to ask for charity and help, it was simply a heart-rending sight to see him limp, and I took good care to ascertain that he was not simulating.

I have found for him another home where he is being treated, but to you, the Mayor of the City, I submit the facts, and leave the matter in your hands for such action as you may deem fit to decide upon.

Yours very respectfully,

Michael Singer, Editor

John P. Faure.

H. H. Porter, Pres^t

Robert J. Wright.

Department of



No. 66 Third Avenue,

New York,

June 20, 1895. 189

GEORGE F. BRITTON,
SECRETARY.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor, &c.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to yours covering a communication from the Editor of the Hungarian Herald, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report of the Warden, Surgeon & Nurses of the Hospital, all of whom deny the charges made by George Kiss..

Copies have also been sent to the Hungarian Herald.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. H. Porter".

President.

(Copy.)

New York, June 20, 1895.

Hon. H. H. Porter,

Pres. Dept. P. C. & C.

Sir:-

In accordance with your direction, and in reply to the complaint of the Editor of the "Magyar Hirado", in regard to George Kiss, I have the honor to state that he was admitted here June 5, 1895 at 10 P.M. Diagnosis, Cellulitis. He was assigned to Ward 5. Dr. Crosier, House Surgeon, 4th Surg. Division, is in charge of the Ward, and I enclose statement from him in regard to the case, and also, one from Dr. Whitener under whose immediate care the patient was.

I also enclose sworn statement of the Nurse who received him in the Ward the night of his admission, and also, of another nurse who was present when the nurse in charge searched his clothing and found a watch, 65¢ and purse, which was turned into my office for safe keeping, and which Mr. Kiss received on the day of his discharge.

The House Surgeon informs me that Mr. Kiss was cured of his Cellulitis, and that he directed him to apply to the Dispensary for treatment for the ulcer of the leg, as Syphilitic ulcers are not treated here, and that all it required was to be dressed once or twice a week.

Mr. Kiss does not say anything to the Editor of the "Magyar Hirado" about his having a silver watch and purse which were returned to him.

After a careful investigation of the matter, and the questioning of patients who still are in the Ward in which Mr. Kiss was, I am of the opinion that his statements to the Editor of the "Magyar Hirado" are a pure fabrication, as the communications from the

Doctors and Nurses conclusively show.

I have the honor to return the Editor's letter and note of
Mayor's Secretary.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. B. O'Rourke,

Warden.

(Copy).

Bellevue Hospital, June 20, 1895.

To
Warden W. B. O'Rourke,

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to contradict the inference drawn from the letter of Hon. Wm. L. Strong, as I know it is a misstatement of facts.

On June 6th, the morning after admission, I dressed the leg, which was swollen and inflamed coming from a chronic ulcer, probably Syphilitic.

The ulcer was not painful, and was dressed with acetanilid and a dressing of wet carbolic was put on the leg to counteract the inflammation, and on the 8th, I dressed it similarly, likewise on the 10th or 11th, and nearly all the inflammation had subsided, and on the 14th I removed the dressing, all except from the ulcer, as the inflammation was all gone, which still looked as it did on admittance.

Patient could walk and complained of no pain. I am,

Most respectfully yours,

(Signed)

H. Lee Whitener, M. D.

(Copy)

New York, June 20, 1895.

Warden W. B. O'Rourke,

Dear Sir:-

George Kiss was admitted to Ward 5 June 5th. He suffered from an ulcer of the foot and inflammation of the leg. The ulcer was of long standing and not at all painful, a chronic Syphilitic ulcer. The inflammation of the leg was treated each day with wet dressings until all inflammation had disappeared. The patient was dressed properly as frequently as was deemed advisable, some four or five times in ten days.

He had no pain and walked well when he left the Hospital June 15th.

There is absolutely no truth in the letter relative to this patient.

(Signed)

F. E. Crosier.

Ernest A. Eggers, being duly sworn, makes the following statement. I was on duty as night Nurse in Wards 8, 9, & 10. of Bellevue Hospital on the night of June 5th when I was called into Ward 5 by Mr. Hetfield who was on duty there, to assist him with a patient named George Kiss, who had just been admitted, I saw Mr. Hetfield undress the patient and search his clothing in which he found one silver watch, 65¢ in money and one purse. I am satisfied that the patient had no other property than as stated, as I examined the clothing after Mr. Hetfield was through, I would also state that the patient acted in a peculiar manner at the time.

(Signed)

Ernest A. Eggers.

Sworn to before me this:

20th day of June, 1895.:

(Signed)

M. J. Rickard,

Notary Public,

C. & C. N. Y.

James G. Hetfield being duly sworn, makes the following statement. I was on duty as Nurse in Ward No. 5. on the Night of June 5th, and during the night I received one George Kiss as a patient. I undressed him and searched his clothing in the presence of Ernest A. Eggers, a night nurse on the Second Surg. Division, whom I called in at the time, to assist me, as the patient acted in a peculiar manner, and I concluded I might need assistance. I found on his person, one Silver watch, 65¢ in money, and one purse, which property I turned over to the Captain of the Night Watch, who gave me a receipt for the same, and I then turned over the receipt to the Day Nurse Mr. Chumar, when he came on duty the following morning.

(Signed)

Jas. G. Hetfield.

Sworn to before me this:
:
20th day of June, 1895.:

(Signed) M. J. Rickard,

Notary Public,

C. & C. N. Y.

Dictated.

DR. JOHN A. WYETH.

OFFICE HOURS:

8:30 to 10 A.M.

27 EAST 38TH STREET.

NEW YORK,

May 6

189*J*

Statement to the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York

The New York Polyclinic and Hospital is a school for the more thorough scientific and practical instruction of graduates in medicine. It was incorporated in 1882, and is situated at Nos. 214, 216 and 218 East 34th St. More than ~~five~~ thousand physicians have attended the course of study to this date. The teachers in this institution, and the medical and surgical staff that attend the hospital is composed of 156 physicians and surgeons of New York City. No one receives compensation as teacher or for medical service.

Among the trustees are Mr. J. Henry Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper Brothers, ^{now} Ben'j. F. Tracy, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wm. T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Co., Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Judge Horace Russell, and others.

In the hospital and dispensary, over 30,000 indigent patients were treated gratuitously during the year 1894.

The bill for our relief, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and of which we ask your Honor's approval, is to allow one dollar a day for every indigent and needy patient that receives board and treatment in our institution, said sum not to exceed \$30,000 per annum. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to pay this sum in their discretion, without this aid, we will not be able to take

Dictated.

DR. JOHN A. WYETH.

OFFICE HOURS:

8:30 to 10 A.M.

27 EAST 38TH STREET.

NEW YORK, 189.....

care of as many of this class of patients as we would desire, and we sincerely trust that you will approve of the bill.

Respectfully submitted, *John A. Wyeth M.D.*

President.

#22 East 35th Street,

NEW YORK, June 21st, 1895.

To the BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT
of the CITY OF NEW YORK,
Mayor's Office, City Hall,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with a law recently passed, in relation to the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the institution is entitled to an appropriation at your hands of certain moneys for the support of indigent patients. We are greatly in need of this fund, or such part of it as may seem wise to you, at as early a date as possible. Will you kindly notify me when we can have a hearing in regard to our claims.

Yours very truly,

J. Riddle Goffe M.D.

Secretary.

(Dictated)