

IMPROVED HOUSING COUNCIL.

R. W. Gilder, *Chairman*,

W. Bayard Cutting, *Vice-Chairman*,

Charles Stewart Smith, *Treasurer*,

William H. Tolman, *Secretary*.

Executive Committee.

S. D. Babcock, *Chairman*,

R. Fulton Cutting,

S. Nicholson Kane,

Isaac N. Seligman,

Gen. Charles A. Whittier,

the Officers *ex-officio* and the
Chairmen of Committees.

Committee on Model Apartment Houses.

Joseph S. Auerbach, *Chairman*,

Arthur W. Milbury, *Secretary*,

S. D. Babcock,

Charles T. Barney.

August Belmont.

H. H. Cammann,

W. Bayard Cutting.

Miss Edith Kendall,

Edward Marshall,

J. B. Reynolds,

Miss C. Phelps Stokes,

George W. Young,

Committee on Separate Dwellings.

Felix Adler, *Chairman*,

Wm. D'H. Washington, *Secretary*,

Cornelius F. Doody,

James Fitzgerald,

Francis V. Greene,

Henry Lewis Morris,

John J. Pallas,

Dr. Albert Shaw,

Frederick A. Snow.

P. F. McSweeney,

Office of the Secretary of the Council,

105 East 22d Street.

New York, May 5th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

City Hall, City.

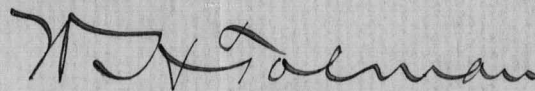
My dear Sir:-

A very important joint Mass Meeting of the Improved Housing Council and organized labor of New York, will be held in Cooper Union on Friday evening May 8th, at 8 P. M.

The object of this meeting is to explain to working-men the projects of the Improved Housing Council, and to secure their co-operation in the beneficent work which is contemplated. Your presence on that occasion would be helpful, and you are invited to a seat on the platform.

Enclosed you will find a hand-bill which gives the names of the speakers. The occasion is likely to be one of very great interest.

Very sincerely yours,



Secretary.

1 enclosure.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York, May 8th 1896



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Hon W^m L. Strong.

Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir

This will introduce to you Mr Rudolph Kollaender a gentleman worthy of your esteem. He desires to obtain the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds for New Jersey^{and} Connecticut and I shall regard it as a personal favor if you will grant him your endorsement of his request. I have known Mr Kollaender for many years and believe him eminently qualified for the position he seeks.

Yours Very Respectfully
Chas Steinberg

NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

NEW YORK, *May 12*, 1896.

DEAR SIR :

A regular Bi-Monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM will be held on Tuesday evening, *May 19*, 1896, at the House of Reception, 61st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, at 8.30 P. M.

Yours very truly,

Gherardi Davis.
b.

Secretary.

The Societies represented in the Conference of Charities
are as follows:-

County Medical Society, 11 W. 12th St.
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, 16 E. 41st St.
New York Catholic Protectory, 28 Water st
State Board of Charities, 574 Madison Ave.
State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22nd st.
Tax Reform Association, 111 Broadway.
St. John's Build, 501 Fifth Ave.
University Settlement Society, 26 Delancey St.
City Vigilance League, 105 East 22nd St.
Prison Association, 135 East 15th St.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 100 E. 23rd St.
East Side House, 76th St. and East River.
Tenement House Chapter of King's Daughters, 29 Washington Sq. W.
Young Women's Christian Association, 44 West 38th St
Italian Benevolent Society, 20 Varick St.
German Legal Aid Society, 132 Essex St.
German Society, 13 Broadway
Citizens Relief Committee, 530 Fifth Ave.
Woman's Branch Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22nd St.
Cooper Union Labor Bureau, 1 Broadway,
St. Vincent de Paul Society, 10 Perry St.
United Hebrew Charities, 128 Second Avenue.
Department Public charities, 66 Third Ave.
Department public Correction, 66 Third Ave.
Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22nd St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bloeker St.
Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Ass'n., 153 Bowery.
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22nd .
Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22nd St.
St. Bartholomew's Church, 342 Madison Ave.
Water street Mission, 316 Water St.

Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed

Under the care of

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor

Central Offices, 105 East Twenty-second Street

R. FULTON CUTTING, *Chairman*

JACOB H. SCHIFF, 27 Pine Street, *Treasurer*

THOMAS M. MULRY, St. Vincent de Paul

NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, United Hebrew Charities

ARTHUR W. MILBURY, Christian Industrial Alliance

BOLTON HALL

A. S. FRISSELL, Charity Organization Society

FRANCIS V. GREENE, Ass'n for Improving the Condition of the Poor

GEORGE CALDER, St. Andrew's Society

WILLIAM STEINWAY

WILLIAM H. TOLMAN, *Secretary*

Office of the Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City,

New York,

May. 13. 1896

My dear Mr. Barker:

I am one of a Committee appointed by the monthly conference of Charities to present a resolution to the Mayor asking for the full assessment of vacant lands. I enclose you copy that you may be

posted.

This was done rather as a matter of education for charitable people and through them for the public at large than for any effect in New York City.

I understand perfectly that you are taking care of the execution of the law here

I am yours sincerely

Wm. H. Tolman.

Hon. Edw. P. Barker.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

No. 148 East 20th St.

~~166 Street Avenue,~~



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Arthur Phillips,
Secretary.

New York, May 15th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, and Chairman of the

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

My dear Sir:

As Plans for additions to the City Prison are now in course of preparation, I would respectfully ask if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has designated an Architect to examine these plans, and, if so, your opinion is respectfully requested as to the propriety of having the Architects of this Department confer with him, from time to time, regarding the proposed additions.

Yours very respectfully,

Robert J. Wright
Commissioner.

Answer



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

May 18th, 1896.

Silas C. Croft, President.
John P. Fiske, Commissioner.
Jas. R. O'Brien, "

Rep. J. D. Brien, Secretary.
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

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

Dear Sir:-

Section 14 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State provides that payment for the support of Dependent Children should not be made to any Institution unless the child has been received and retained there pursuant to the rules established by the State Board of Charities, and as this Board has been designated by the State Board of Charities to investigate these cases (we are already doing so with good results) it will be necessary to have a fund to pay the expenses.

We have already five agents, two clerks and need immediately a stenographer and typewriter.

To cover about ten months of this work for 1896, I would ask that the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment take immediate action to have \$10,000. transferred from the unexpended balance in the appropriation for the salaries for Insane for 1896 (amounting to about \$27,000.)

The homes of some 4,000 children have already been visited and we have recommended for discharge about 400, and we believe that a large saving will be effected to the City by strict observance to the rule established by the State Board of Charities.

Yours very respectfully,

S. C. Croft
President.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas C. Croft, President.

John P. Faure, Commissioner.

Jas. R. O'Brien, "

Geo. F. Brantton, Secretary.
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

May 18th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:-

I am informed by the former Board of the Department of Charities and Correction that in the Fall of 1895, after a thorough examination of the condition of the Insane Asylum account, it was found that the expenditure for supplies would exceed the amount appropriated to the extent of \$15,000. There is a large unexpended balance remaining in the appropriation for the Insane Supplies for 1896 and this need not therefore be any extra charge on the City's budget.

This Board respectfully ask the authority to make these outstanding bills to the amount of \$15,000. a charge against the insane supply account for 1896.

Should any further information be required in the matter, Auditor Benn of the previous Board, then Charities & Correction, will appear before your Board for that purpose.

Yours very respectfully,

Sc Croft

President.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas C. Croft, President.
John P. Faure, Commissioner.
Jos. R. O'Brien, "
Geo. F. Smith, "
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

May 19th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Upon the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel, this Board complied with the rule of the State Board of Lunacy that all insane patients transferred from Bellevue Hospital to Ward's Island should be provided with an entire new suit of clothing and underclothing until the courts should decide the legality of such rule, and the Appellate Court having decided that this Board must comply with such rule, I would therefore respectfully report as follows:-

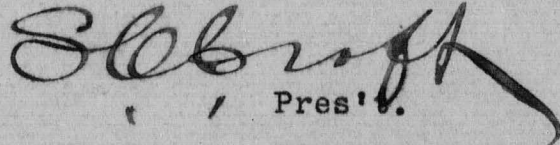
That during the year 1895 there were transferred from Bellevue Hospital to Ward's Island 1650 insane patients of both sexes; during the first four months of this year we have transferred 567 patients to Ward's Island, and increase of 3 1/2 per cent. over the same period of last year. Of this number we have clothed 308 people at an expenditure of \$2,514.65. For the first part of May we have purchased clothing for 80 people at a cost of \$542.20, making a total of \$3,056.85 expended up to the present time. The average cost has been \$7.90 for each patient.

We have succeeded in the past in securing job lots of clothing, underclothing, hats and shoes at a minimum cost, and it is unsafe to base our estimate for clothing in the future at these figures. During the months of October, November and December, we will be compelled to purchase a supply in addition to the above,- overcoats for the men at a cost of from \$6. to \$8. each, and for women, cloaks, costing from \$4. to \$5. each. Under these circumstances, which the above figures show, we must provide for at least 1000 patients during the balance of the year at an average cost of \$12.

I would therefore request that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment transfer from the Insane Account a sum amounting to \$17,056. to provide for the payment of clothing already purchased and that which will necessarily be purchased during the balance of the year, as per summary, as follows:-

Monyes expended to date,	\$3,056.85
1000 Patients at \$12. each,	12,000.00
Contingent,	2,000.00
Total,	<u>\$ 17,056.85</u>

Yours very respectfully,


Pres't.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas E. Croft, President.
John P. Faure, Commissioner.
Jas. R. C. Beirne, "
Geo. F. Britton, Secretary.
M. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

May 19th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

With this enclosure I send you three letters of request for transfer by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of funds to cover as follows:-

Unpaid bills 1895,\$15,000.
Investigation of Dependent Children,	10,000.
Clothing for Insane Patients,	17,056.

For your information, in presenting these requests, I beg to state that there is a balance in the Insane Supply Account appropriated for 1896, of about \$70,000; and in the Salary Account \$27,962.27. I believe you are entirely familiar with the particulars pertaining to the outstanding accounts in the Insane Supplies of 1895.

In the matter of transfer for the investigation of Dependent Children, beg to state that the investigation was obligatory upon this Board under Section 14 of Article 8 of the Constitution, giving the State Board of Charities power to make such rule.

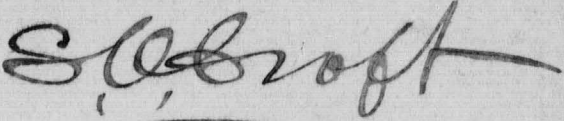
As stated in our request for transfer, some 400 children have already been discharged, and as the cost of each child is \$104.

Hon. W.L.S. --2--

per annum it becomes at once apparent that the saving already affected would pay the expense four times over; and the work is but just begun.

In the matter of clothing for the Insane, full information will be found in the accompanying letter of request for transfer. The Board has acted entirely under the advise of the Corporation Counsel, and believes that no other course was open to them.

Yours very respectfully,


President.

CASE OF LOUIS MARX, APPOINTED FOREMAN PAINTER,
IN DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

--0--

99.

April 16, 1896,	Park Dept., make requisition for one Painter, (letterer).
April 20, 1896,	R. W. STURR certified. (registered July 8, 1895)
April 22, 1896,	Letter of Park Dept., notifying appointment of Sturr.
April 21, 1896,	Department of Charities make requisition for 1 Foreman Painter.
April 23, 1896,	Louis Marx certified. #35 Eligible list Foreman, 82 1/2)
April 23, 1896,	Mr. Weaver, Secretary Dept. of Charities, telephones the following message to Mr. Spencer, Labor Clerk:- "We asked this morning for a Foreman Painter, and have received one Louis Marx. The President says that R. W. STURR, a Veteran, has been on the list nearly a year, and is at the top of the list. STURR is the man we desire to appoint. The President would like to know why, since he is at the head of the list and also a Veteran, he was not certified."

Mr. Marx then came to the Labor Office, brought a certificate of transfer to the Park Dept. and said -

Commissioner Croft said

"the place was created for Mr. Sturr who is my friend; we didn't need a Foreman; only have had journeymen heretofore; I knew Sturr was first on list for Foreman, and so called for a Foreman."

Copies of letters appointing Marx
DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, April 27th, 1896.

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy,
Sup't Bellevue Hospital.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Louis Marx is appointed Foreman Painter at \$75.00 per month, to take effect this day.

By order of the Board.

(Signed) H. G. Weaver,
Secretary.

The above letter was given to Marx, with instructions to deliver it to the Sup't. at Bellevue, and to deliver with it, and at the same time, the following

(2)

LETTER GIVEN TO MARK TO DELIVER AT SAME
TIME AS ONE ABOVE. ✓

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, April 27, 1896.

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy,
Sup't Bellevue Hospital.

Dear Sir:-

Louis Marx is transferred to the Park Dept., and
R. W. Sturr is appointed Foreman Painter to ~~assucceed~~
him, appointment to take effect this day.

By order of the Board.

(Signed) H. G. WEAVER,
Secretary.

(Mr. Marx found that there was no vacancy at the Park.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, April 27, 1896.

Mr. Louis Marx,
1240 Third Ave.,

Dear Sir:-

Please call at once on Mr. F. A. Spencer, Labor
Clerk, Civil Service Bureau, and he will give you a
certification to the Park Board.

Take the certification to Mr. William Leary, Sec-
retary of the Park Board and you will be appointed at
once.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. G. WEAVER,
Secretary.

(Above letter was received by Mr. Marx April 28, 1896.)

*Finding that there was no vacancy in the position of
Foreman at the Park, he still remained at Bellevue.
The following letter was therefore sent by Secy Weaver.*

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, May 11, 1896.

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy,
Sup't Bellevue Hospital.

Dear Sir:-

By order of the Board you are directed to instruct
Louis Marx, now a painter at Bellevue Hospital, to report
to-morrow, May 12th, to the Park Department for appoint-
ment to a position there.

R. W. Sturr, formerly employed in the Park Depart-
ment, has been ordered to report to you to-morrow for
assignment to duty at a salary of \$900.00 per annum to
date from May 12, 1896.

Respectfully,
(Signed) H. G. WEAVER,
Secretary.

Mr. Marx, receiving no appointment at the Park, continued to report at Bellevue, and on May 14, received the following,

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, May 14, 1896.

Mr. Louis Marx,
1240 Third Ave.,

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly call at this office and see me tomorrow at any hour that is convenient?

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. G. WEAVER,

Secretary.

Mr. Marx accordingly called on Mr. Weaver, and reports as follows

STATEMENT.

I called in answer to this letter and was asked by Mr. Weaver to exchange places with Sturr in the Department of Parks, and was told that it was my duty to obey orders. I was told that I would receive more money in the park; also to take in consideration that Sturr was a veteran and an old man. I then asked Mr. Weaver to give me a direct question and that I would answer it. He then asked me if I would be willing to go to the Park Department, and have Sturr take my place at Bellevue. I told him I would consider the matter, and would let him know. He then said, "We can't wait for your answer and will settle the matter right away." He then went into the Commissioner's room and, after a short time, he came out and told me "You are to report at Bellevue until further orders." He tried to bludgeon me and said I might lose my place.

(Signed.)

LOUIS MARX.

Mr. Marx accordingly reported at Bellevue until May 23d when the following was recd.,

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New York, May 23d, 1896.

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy,
Sup't Bellevue Hospital.

Dear Sir:-

By order of the Board I have to inform you that the services of Louis Marx, Foreman of Painters, are no longer required, inasmuch as on your report there is no longer sufficient work for an incumbent of that position. Action to date from to-day.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. G. WEAVER,

Secretary.

It therefore appears that Marx, on the requisition of the Dept of Charities for a Foreman of Painters, was appointed by that Dept. that he has been dismissed by that Department on the ground that there is no work, and that Sturr who was not certified to the Charities Dept, has been appointed to Marx's position, and is now doing Marx's work.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

June 1st, 1896.

Silas C. Croft, President.

John P. Faure, Commissioner.

Jas. R. O'Brien, "

Geo. F. Buntline, Secretary.

H. G. WEAVER, Secretary,

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

It gives me pleasure to enclose herewith, card of invitation for the 21st Annual Commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses to be held on the evening of Friday, June 5th.

Superintendent Darche and the Officers of the School as well as the Board are most anxious to have you attend, and sincerely trust that you may find it convenient and agreeable so to do.

Yours very truly,

President.

(Enc.)

COPY.

New York, June 9th, 1896.

Hon. Silas C. Croft,

President.

Dear Sir:-

As directed by your Honorable Board, we have prepared the preliminary sketches for some of the Buildings so ordered, and are almost ready, after your approval, to have them placed before the Board of "Estimate and Apportionment," and its Advisory Architect, as per Act of Legislature.

We made inquiry of the Secretary of the Board of "Estimate and Apportionment" whom to consult with as advisory Architect of said Board, but was answered, courteously, "That none had been appointed by it." We, therefore, knowing your desire to push this work of buildings as expeditiously as possible, do most respectfully request, that you make known to the said Board of "Estimate and "Apportionment", the probable delay which may be caused by their lack of action; especially when so much has to be done in the way of consulting with said Advisory Architect, so that the planning, &c., &c., can go smoothly and quickly ahead, and without hindrance.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Withers & Dickson,

Architects.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas E. Croft, President.
John P. Tuare, Commissioner.
Jas. R. O'Brien, "
Geo. F. Threlton, Secretary.
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

June 10th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed copy of a communication from Messrs. Withers & Dickson, Architects, dated the 9th inst. is respectfully forwarded to you, with the suggestion that if the Advisory Architect employed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could confer with our architects prior to the submission of plans to the Board of Estimate, I am of the opinion that time could be saved and matters greatly facilitated.

If such prior conference were held, many of the minor details could be mutually agreed upon by the architects.

Yours respectfully,

S. E. Croft
President.

(Enc.)



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas C. Croft, President.

John P. Faure, Commissioner.

Jos. R. O'Brien, "

Gen. F. Britton, Secretary.

H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

June 15th, 1896.

Mr. Bion L. Burrows,

Confidentail Clerk, Mayor's Office, New York.

Dear Sir:-

The Board directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. in which you state that the Mayor requests the display of the national flag on our buildings to-day, and it gives the Board pleasure to comply with the request.

For your information, I desire to state that by order of this Board early in January, the flag is daily displayed on the buildings under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

To his honor the Mayor of New York City.

Report of the Committee on Relations of Physicians and Hospitals.
als. June 15th, 1896.

The Com. on Relations of Physicians and Hospitals desires to report that, though it has used its best endeavors to secure a just balance of evidence in the hospital patronage affair--yet the testimony given before our body has been rendered entirely by the profession and not by the colleges. The faculties have ignored our communications and have kept strangely silent. Yet, the very fact of their casting honorary positions broadcast among those physicians who were unjustly removed from positions, long and honorably filled, is circumstantial evidence that injustice was done, at the instigation of the Colleges, and peace-offerings are now necessary. The faculties are to stand from under and let all the blame fall on the Commissioners shoulders.

The campaign of the colleges is one of deception--and in order to make such a campaign successful it was necessary to ensure no medical man being appointed a Commissioner of Charities--as the whole scheme would be very transparent to a physician. Several of the faculty waited upon the Mayor and urged that "No Doctor should be a Commissioner as that would break up the harmony between the Colleges and the Board." Thus having rendered deception less easy of discovery they proceeded to hoodwink the Mayor and the Board--making many statements--which you have seen exposed, as perfectly ridiculous, by the medical journals.

The latest plan is to give a sop to complainants, for quieting purposes, and then to persuade the commissioners that the profession is satisfied. These sops are appointments as consulting physicians. Of course, as you all know, such an appointment is only a super-^{er}annuation and practically is of no value to any one. But the sole idea seems to be to impress the Commissioners with the thought that injustice has been righted--concealing the fact that appointees are not returned to their old places--but are expected to be satisfied with positions that exist only on paper.

None of the members of the Association who are connected with

the teaching bodies have replied to the Secretary's requests for an audience or have, in any way, signified a willingness or ability to justify their positions toward the whole profession.

We had hoped to give definite news from the Commissioners of Public Charities, but the following letter is all they think best to have embodied in this report.

June 11th, 1896.

By direction of the Board, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to inform you that this Board is of the opinion that the question^s under consideration are of such importance as to warrant careful and thorough examination and consideration, and that at ^{the} present time they have nothing to communicate.

Yours truly,

H. J. Weaver,

Secretary Board of Pub. Charities.

The faculties or members thereof have been instrumental in carrying "these affairs of great importance" into the daily press. A petition has been sent to the Mayor--a copy of which we have. This document is signed with 36 names of which 3 only are physicians--the remainder being lawyers, clergyman, business men, etc. The statements in the aforesaid paper can be easily rebutted--as you are aware they have been torn in pieces by the medical press. Yet, to outsiders, the names of the signers lent weight--even though one of them made the remark to the Board of Aldermen that "Petitions amount to nothing." As evidence of the truth of his words we have only to call to mind the fact that a few weeks ago, in order to demonstrate that signers rarely or never read petitions understandingly--a reporter procured signatures of the principal men of this city to a request for "finer weather and more sunlight on the elevated railroad."

We consider that the men who went to the Mayor and objected to the appointment of any physician, those who went to the daily press for support--those who made unsupported statements about your committee and those who circulated a petition among the laity, not only violated professional ethics but must have had a very weak case to conceive the necessity for such support. We believe that professional matters should be

adjusted by the profession alone.

^{One}
~~Our~~ aim and purpose of your Committee is to place the government of the medical services of the City Hospitals in the hands of the profession at large and to ensure that nominations for positions shall be made by its representative societies who shall also form an examining Board ^{for} internes and who shall appoint men of known ability to hold clinics for the better education of medical men who may wish to avail themselves of such great opportunities. Of course we do not mean such clinics as are held by the College professors for students--but valuable clinics by practical men for practical men.

We are confident that such an arrangement will give better satisfaction to the Commissioners and the public--better and more humane service to the poor--and the profession at large will have a chance to see hospital appointments go to some standard of ability, while "medical pull"--pure and simple--will be a thing of the past. The Colleges have actually claimed before the Mayor and Commissioners that they represent the profession, but if we succeed in our cause the profession will be represented by this Association in reality as it is in fact.

We feel that the thanks of the whole Association are due to the Commissioners of Charities for their unvarying and many courtesies and we are relying on their endeavors to adjust this matter on its merits. We feel sure that they will finally reach a decision which will be just, and satisfactory to the profession of New York City.

Douglas H. Stewart, M. D.,

Cor. Secretary.

Vote of thanks and other details to be forwarded by the recording secretary to the Commissioners office.

Steps were taken on the evening--June 15--at the meeting of the N. Y. County Medical Association--with a view of pressing specific charges against all the members of all the faculties, under the jurisdiction of the Association. Said charges to be acted upon by the Executive Committee--and that as speedily as possible.

New York June 20 1876.
To the Board of Appointments
Gentlemen

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry earnestly appeal to your honorable Board for an allowance from the Excise monies which may be distributed. The treasury of the Institution is entirely exhausted and it is with much concern for immediate support that your petitioners appeal to you. The history of the work at the Five Points is so well known that it is hardly necessary to repeat the facts of more than twenty years labors among the poor and degraded. The stringency of the times has thrown now upon the House of Industry nearly as many applicants for relief and help as there has been at any time during the Winter and it is confidently hoped that the appeal now made to your honorable Board will meet with a response equal to the emergency.

We gave for the year ending March 1st 422,580.
meals nearly 4000. garments nearly 1500

pairs shoes besides groceries provisions and fuel to nearly 100 families. We are now supporting wholly or in part more than Five Hundred different persons.

With the hope that our petition will be received and that the Institution may be allowed the sum of at least two dollars per individual as has been allotted in the case of the petitions of some other societies - we are

Very Truly Yrs Ob^d Servants -

Wm. L. G. President
Bright " " Treasurer.

1876
Hugh S. Camp

June 20
In relation to
the Five Points
Mission

162.

COPY.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, B. I .

New York, June 25th, 1896.

Hon. Silas C. Croft,

President.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith medical history in the case of Otto Haust-
ing, and would add that patients discharged on the morning Boat, have
their cards taken on the afternoon of preceding day, and that those
discharged on the Noon Boat, have their cards taken before 11 o'clock
A.M. of the same day, in order to give such patients a chance to make
complaints if they have any;- no complaint was made to me by said pa-
tient .

All patients have to pass before the House Doctor before
leaving the Ward, and are examined as to physical condition by a Phy-
sician, on leaving the Institution:- no adverse report was made to me.

One great drawback to our Hospital, has been the want of room
to accommodate all classes of patients, such as this one was, namely
a Dispensary case. Formerly we had room for such cases, but when the
exchange of Buildings was made with the Insane Asylums, we lost two
hundred beds, and are to-day that many short.

Respectfully,
(Signed) G. T. Stewart,
Chief of Staff.

COPY .

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, B. I.

New York, June 25th, 1896.

To Whom It May Concern:-

This is to certify that Otto Hausting, 37, Germany, was admitted to this Hospital June 13th, 1896, suffering from an infected wound of the Thumb. The wound was filled with hard Tissue, and was in an unhealthy condition: patient stated that he went 18 days without medical attendance, dressing the wound himself.

The wound was thoroughly curetted, all the dead Tissue removed, and dressed. Patient was dressed during each of the five days he remained in the Hospital. On the 19th inst. he was discharged, as his Thumb was in good condition; as it could be attended to in a Dispensary; and as he was one of the few who could be discharged to make room,- all beds being filled. In fine this patient requested to be discharged.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Frederick C. Miner,

House Surgeon.



(Enc.)
Silas C. Croft, President.
John P. Faure, Commissioner.
Jos. R. O'Brien, "

Geo. F. Britton, Secretary.
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

June 26th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Agreeable to your reference of the 22d inst. relative to a complaint made by the German-American Institute for the Unemployed, in behalf of Mr. Otto Hausting,- I beg to enclose copy of report from Dr. Stewart, Chief of Staff, and Dr. Miner, House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital.

In submitting this report, it seems opportune to state, that Dr. Stewart's record in this Department, is that of an efficient and pains-taking official.

Copy of this report has been forwarded to the complainant.

Yours respectfully,

S. C. Croft
President.

(Enclosure.)

(COPY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana,
50 West 46th St.

New York, May 23, 1896.

Dear Mr. Croft:-

In reference to the matter of Dr. I. Oppenheimer and his test for his specific cure of alcoholism, will you not kindly refer the question to me, as I am at present visiting at the Alcoholic cells?

It has happened that experiments with secret drugs upon patients have been disastrous; and furthermore, it is easy for unprincipaled persons to use the name of the Hospital for commercial purposes in advertising alleged cures.

I know Dr. Oppenheimer personally and have every wish to allow proper testing of his "cure". But every year the discoverer of secret remedies knock at our door and beg to be allowed to try:- nothing comes of it and I become conservative.

I am with great respect,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Charles L. Dana.

To
Hon. Silas C. Croft,

President, Board of
Commissioners of Charities.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES?

New York, May 25, 1896.

Dr. Chas. L. Dana,

#50 W. 46 St. City.

My dear Doctor:-

I have your letter of the 23rd inst. asking that the matter relating to Dr. I. Oppenheimer's specific cure for alcoholism, be referred to you, and I think your request entirely proper and am pleased to so refer it. In this connection, however, I beg to state that this is a matter to which Commissioner O'Beirne has devoted some attention and so far as the action of the Board has gone in the matter, it has been left to him.

I will therefore ask that you consult him in any arrangements you may deem wise to make, and would suggest that you drop him a line requesting an appointment at such hour that he may be most convenient to you at Bellevue:- say from 1 to 3 P. M.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. C. Croft,

President.

COPY.

May 28th , 1896.

Whereas:-

Dr. I. Oppenheimer of this City, a practicing physician in good standing, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has placed before the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the City of New York, a statement that he has made a medical discovery for the successful treatment and cure of victims of alcoholic indulgence, and

Whereas:-

he has requested that he be allowed facilities under authority of this Board to take in hand, the case of one certain Edward I. Browne and be allowed to treat same according to the methods of his discovery, therefore be it,

RESOLVED:

That this Board accepts this proposition free of expense to it, in such cases as they shall specify hereafter and that the Board commends Dr. Oppenheimer to Dr. C. L. Dana and the Medical Board under him in the Alcoholic Ward, for their coöperation in every way ~~and~~ to forward the facilities in the treatment proposed .

(Signed) S.C. Croft,

James R. O'Beirne.

COPY.

Superintendent's Office,

Bellevue Hospital.

New York, May 28, 1896.

Dr. W. H. Thomson,

President, Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital, City.

Dear Doctor:-

Herewith I beg to enclose you, by direction of the Board of Charities, copies of resolutions and letter addressed to Dr. Dana, in the matter of according to Dr. I. Oppenheimer facilities for testing his method of treating those suffering from alcoholic indulgence.

I submit this for your information and state that I had an interview with Dr. Dana this afternoon with a view of arranging for an agreeable co-operation on his part with Dr. Oppenheimer in testing his treatment.

I respectfully request on behalf of the Board, such concurrent action on your part as may be calculated further to facilitate and advance the desire of the Board to make this test, and that you may give such directions, if any, in the premises, as you deem necessary.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Jas. R. O'Beirne,

Commissioner.

June 11th, 1896.

Dr. Charles L. Dana,

Bellevue Hospital, New York.

My dear Doctor:-

Commissioner O'Beirne informs me that in order not to conflict with the regular treatment in the alcoholic work at Bellevue by yourself and associates, he has deemed it best to transfer the cases of special treatment for alcoholism by Dr. Oppenheimer, to Ward 33. In this the Board concurs.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. C. Croft,

President.

COPY.

June 11th, 1896.

Dr. W. H. Thomson, Pres't,

Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Agreeable to a communication addressed to you by Commissioner O'Beirne, under date of May 28th, relative to the special treatment of a number of cases of alcoholism by Dr. Oppenheimer, I beg to advise you that this Board has deemed it expedient to remove the cases above referred to from the regular ward designated for such purpose. These cases will now be treated in Ward 33, so as not to conflict with the regular treatment of cases in the usual way; and also to give Dr. Oppenheimer every facility for demonstrating the efficacy of his treatment, in which much interest has been manifested by the general public.

The Commissioners deem it but proper courtesy to your Board that you be so advised.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S.C. Croft,

President.

COPY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana,
50 West 46th St.,

New York, June 12, 1896a

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th to say that I have seen Dr. Oppenheimer and have directed my house staff to transfer to Ward 33 suitable cases for him.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. L. Dana.

To the Commissioners
of Charities,
N. Y. City..

COPY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana,
50 West 46th St.

New York, June 23d, 1896.

Dear Mr. Croft:-

Will you not kindly give an early attention to this,-
I can assure you that I know positively of cases under Oppenheimer
which are not helped, and others in which its use is absolutely danger-
ous.

I beg you, therefore, for the sake of the good name of the
Hospital to take action in the matter.

Thanking you for your previous courtesy to me, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. L. Dana.

COPY.

June 23d, 1896.

Dr. Oppenheimer began treatment on me on Wednesday June 17th, having been referred to him by Dr. Chas. L. Dana.

I am to-day greatly improved in every way and fir to attend to business.

(Signed) E. W. Newcome.

COPY.

June 23d, 1896.

I have been a drinking man for twenty (20) years. I have been treated in the "Alcoholic Ward" of Bellevue Hospital but did not get any benefit from the treatment; on the contrary, as soon as I was discharged I commenced to drink. Since I have been taking Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment my head is clear, appetite good and sleep normal. I am as well able to tend to any work as ever I was. I have no desire.

(Signed) Chas. P. Kiernan.

June 23d, 1896.

This is to certify that I have been an intemperate man for about thirty (30) years. I have been treated for Delirium, but I must say since I have taken Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment, which I have taken two (2) weeks ago, I feel better than I have in a number of years; sleep well, good appetite and no desire to drink.

(Signed) Henry Glahn.

COPY.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,

June 23d, 1896.

I, George Bliss, being addicted to the whiskey and morphine habits, and learning of a new cure for the same, discovered by Dr. Oppenheimer, made application for and was admitted to treatment on Friday June 19th. I was not in a bad alcoholized state, having stopped the liquor several days before entering; but the morphine habit was in full force, the indulgence being five or more grains daily. There has been no morphine given with the treatment, and here, after only four days, I find myself nearly well, having only a slight nervousness which seems to be getting better every hour.

During these four days there has been no very severe suffering, nothing like what I had every reason to expect. To-day (Tuesday) I feel clear in mind, have a good appetite and what is strange have no longing for either morphine or liquor.

(Signed) Geo. Bliss,

#390 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn.

COPY.

June 23d, 1896.

I am doing a small business in this City, 48 years old and have gone on periodicals during the last seven or eight years, have been treated in the Alcoholic Ward three or four times, and always left it in a poor condition for business, having to have a stimulant before evening.

Underwent Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment, two days after went down town to business, which I transacted without a single mistake and positively without even the desire for a stimulant. My head is now clear and I am feeling first rate.

(Signed) Jos. Brennan.

I came under treatment June 19th, referred by Dr. W. M. Polk, All desire was checked within 12 hours, and by Sunday I was in a normal state. June 22d went to work with clear brain, healthy appetite and good sleep at nights. No desire whatsoever for liquor.

(Signed) Louis St. Gaudens.

COPY.

June 23d, 1896.

I have been drinking forty years, have been treated in Alcoholic Wards several times. I have now been treated by Dr. Oppenheimer and feel a different man: head clear, appetite good and no desire for drink. Am well able to attend to my work.

(Signed) Joseph Wardale.

This is to certify that I entered Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Dana's Ward, for Alcoholic Treatment, Friday June 19, 1896, was discharged Saturday afternoon as cured and went to the nearest possible place immediately for a drink, as it was impossible to resist. I drank considerable that night and on the following Sunday morning went to Dr. Oppenheimer's for treatment, and by that night all desire was gone.

I attended business on Tuesday and am enjoying my meals. I take pleasure in highly recommending his treatment.

(Signed) A. L. Powelson,

#15 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

COPY.

Bellevue Hospital,

June 23d, 1896.

I have been a drinking man for the past 32 years. I have been treated for that sickness in the Alcoholic Ward, but did not feel so well upon discharge as I feel now under Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment. My appetite is good, my brain is clear and I sleep well. I am able to attend to my duties as ever in my life. I have no desire to drink.

(Signed) John O'Hara.

I have been a drinking man for the last ten (10) years. I have tried almost everything to stop it but failed. Under Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment I am feeling better than I ever did in my life, with the exception of one day, that I took to drink through trouble, but now I am feeling myself again. I eat and sleep first class, and I know that Doctor Oppenheimer's treatment is doing me good.

(Signed) James Fenton.

COPY.

June 23d, 1896.

I was at the Alcoholic Ward June 16th to 18th, and left with a strong craving which I possessed until June 22d, 2.30 P. M., when I consulted Dr. Oppenheimer at his residence. When I awoke June 23d, craving was absolutely gone, head clear, appetite good slept last night first time in a week. Feel in a normal state, fit for any work.

(Signed) Allen Kelly.

#263 W. 16th St., City.

I was admitted as a patient to Ward 33, Bellevue Hospital on morning of the 19th inst. suffering from an extended debauch, and was treated on my entrance by Dr. Oppenheimer. On the following morning I felt greatly improved and had not the least desire for drink. I consider this treatment a vast improvement on that of dosing with Bromide and Chloral. I am now able to eat and sleep well. I have a clear head, no desire for liquor and am in my normal state.

(Signed) John J. McMahon.

#2152 Seventh Ave., City.

COPY.

Dr. Charles L. Dana,
50 West 46th St.

New York, June 23, 1896.

To the Commissioner of Charities,

N. Y. City.

Dear Sirs:-

I beg to make the personal request that your Honorable Board discontinue the experiment with Dr. Oppenheimer's treatment in Ward 33 - I take this liberty for the reason that I find this experiment is demoralizing the regular work of my service; and I can assure the Board that I have ample evidence that the cure does not do what is claimed, and in fact does less for the cases brought to Bellevue than is regularly done by the staff of wards 32 and 34.

I am impelled still more to make this request because I find myself placed in a false light, at in a measure endorsing this secret remedy.

While I appreciate fully the human motives of your Honorable Board, I trust you will also regard my request favorably, for I feel deeply concerned in the matter.

Very respectfully

(Signed) C. L. Dana, M. D.

COPY.

June 24th, 1896.

George Bliss.

I feel well to-day. Have a good appetite, head clear. Do not sleep when I desire to do so, but when sleep comes I rest quite easily for about four hours. Felt drowsy this morning. Would not take any Morphine or Laudanum for \$10,000.

I came in on the 19th inst. and think that the treatment is a very good one.

I do not have any desire for any liquor or stimulants of any kind.

John O'Hara,

Clerk in Office at Bellevue.

I feel very good. Commenced treatment two weeks ago to-day. Treating twice a day now.

I feel altogether different now. Previous to taking the treatment I had a pain around the heart which I attributed to Alcoholism, but since taking the treatment it has disappeared. I never was a very hearty eater, but now I eat a very hearty breakfast. I have no desire at present, but I cannot say for the future. I feel a great deal better.

COPY.

Joseph Brennan.

Q. How do you feel to-day?

A. First rate.

Q. How much whiskey did you drink to-day?

A. I have not been out to-day.

Q. When were you out?

A. I was out yesterday, from about 1.30 to 7 P. M.

Q. What do you think of the treatment?

A. Well I would prefer to answer that in this way:--

When I left yesterday I promised to come back, and I would not have done so if I did not think the treatment was doing me good. I never had any such experience. I have every confidence in it or I would not lose the time to go through it.

Q. When did you come here?

A. I came here on the 19th.

I shall be glad to abide by the Doctor's directions and have left all my belongings with my friends, so that I am prepared to stay until it is finished, feeling sure that everything is all right.

COPY .

Room 14, 234 Broadway.

New York, June 24, 1896.

The President,

The Board of Charities:-

Sir:-

Permit me to bring to your attention facts concerning the administration of Bellevue Hospital, the test of Dr. Oppenheimer's specific cure for alcoholism now in progress there and the attitude of the visiting medical board, which will, I believe, call for action on your part.

With a view to the investigation of the results attained, I called this morning at 50 West 46th St. on Dr. Charles L. Dana, a "visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital" and high in authority I believe in the visiting medical board. I frankly stated to him that I was in search of information for a magazine article on the Cure of Alcoholism and asked for his views on the subject in general and the Oppenheimer Cure in particular. "They have forced a quack on us down there", he replied" and I am free to say I do not believe in any cure outside of the treatment heretofore given at Bellevue under the regular visiting physicians. One patient died under treatment, and of those stated to be cured we have private information that two have since been drinking. The whole thing is a humbug. I am chiefly opposed

to it because of the outrage on the Medical Board in putting this man in there without consulting us and in giving him a ward where he treats these patients without proper care and attention. One case that he tried to cure and failed is now under my care; one died; two have been drinking since, and where the others of the ten treated altogether have gone and how they have fared since their discharge, I do not know. The patient who died under treatment received several doses of the Oppenheimer remedy; I believe he could have been saved had he been treated by us; we cure such patients. I do not know whether the remedy Dr. Oppenheimer injects is similar or not to the Keeley cure injections, the theory is the same; it doesn't matter ~~hugh~~ what you inject into a man's arm if he believes it will cure him. The most outrageous part of the whole business is that the Commissioners themselves, particularly one of them, a man named O'Beirne, whose head has been swelled by his elevation into a political office, are practically treating these patients themselves, over the heads of the medical board. O'Beirne is no doubt so much interested because he has so many alcoholic friends. No good is being accomplished and I have written to the Commissioners asking them to stop the treatment, but I don't suppose they will."

The attitude of this official of your medical board was so hostile and his statements of fact were so directly at variance with the information I have been able to gather from your Honorable Board, from other physicians of high standing in this City, from patients under

treatment or who have been cured, and from those in charge of the Oppenheimer Ward at Bellevue, that the bare fact that the head of your visiting medical board makes such statements seems a proper matter to be brought to your official attention. If not true, Dr. Dana's statements are slanderous in a high degree. If I am correctly informed that the patient who died soon after being put in Ward 33 was not treated by Dr. Oppenheimer for alcoholism, at all, received no doses of the specific for alcoholism and therefore figures in no way whatever in the matter, then these facts must have been in Dr. Dana's possession when he made statements exactly to the contrary. If I am correctly informed at Bellevue that Dr. Oppenheimer does not administer his specific by injection, as Keeley did, then Dr. Dana's statement to that effect was made with the deliberate intention,--as indeed was apparent from his whole demeanor,-- to reflect on and belittle and malign an experiment for the benefit of humanity made by your Honorable Board in a public institution supported by the taxpayers of the City of New York.

I should be glad to know if your Honorable Board confirms his statements about the demonstration of the Oppenheimer Cure of Alcoholism in Bellevue Hospital and its results to date and whether in your opinion the treatment does promise to be a boon to humanity or simply a "lie" a "fraud" and the work of a "quack".

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) John Paul Bocock.

COPY.

New York June 25th, 1896/

Dr. Chas. L. Dana,

50 West 46th St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 23d instant, and in reply thereto beg to state that the experimental treatment of Dr. Oppenheimer, in Ward 33, Bellevue Hospital has reached the stage where this Board is of the opinion that we can form some conclusion as to its practicability and we shall be able to place it together with other matters pertaining to the action of the Commissioners in this matter before the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital at a very early date.

I should very much regret to find, as you state, that the experiment has demoralized the regular work of your service, for we had hoped to avoid a contingency of this kind by transferring the treatment of such cases to a remote or separate ward. With the treatment in operation this way, I can scarcely conceive how you could be placed in an improper light to the profession, as encouraging a secret remedy.

In behalf of the Board, I have to request that you will observe patience in the matter for a few days, until such time when we will be ready to place before the Medical Board the results as we have found them.

Yours truly,
(Signed) S. C. Croft, President.

Copy.

June 25th, 1896.

John Paul Bocock, Esq.,

Roo, 14, 234 Broadway, New York.

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday, quoting the criticism of Dr. Dana on DrL Oppenheimer's treatment of alcoholism at Bellevue Hospital and the Commissioner of Public Charities for allowing it.

Permit me to say, in behalf of the Board, that it will have our immediate and careful attention.

Thanking you for bringing the matter to our notice, I am,

Yours verytruly,

(Signed) S. C. Croft,

President.

COPY.

New York June 25th, 1896.

Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer,

73 East 61st St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith copy of a communication from Mr. John Paul Bocock, in which he informs this Board of a severe criticism made by Dr. Dana, visiting physician Alcoholic Ward, upon your method of treatment as applied to alcoholic patients in Ward 33, Bellevue Hospital, and the Commissioner of Charities for permitting it/

The criticism is of a nature that we, as public officials charged with the care of the sick and unfotunate, cannot allow to pass unnoticed. Allow me to call your special attention to the particular portions of the communication which quotes Dr. Dana with having assigned your treatment to the realms of quackery, and his statement that its results are fatal to the patients.

For obvious reasons this Board desires your comment thereon, and a very early reply will oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. C. Croft,

President.

(Enclosure.)

COPY.2

60 E. 67th St.,

New York, June 26th, 1896.

To the Commissioners of Charities,

of the City of New York.

Gentlemen:-

In answer to your communication of the 24th inst. permit me to say that I was graduated in '76 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having already the degrees of A.B. and B.S., a student in the office of the late Dr. H. B. Sands, a then Professor at the College. I served my term at the Charity Hospital and entered practice in which I have been engaged to the present time. I am a member in good standing of the Academy of Medicine, N. Y. County Medical Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Metropolitan Medical Society, of which I have been Vice President, the German Medical Society and the Physician's Mutual Aid Association. My practice is one of the largest in the City; my assistant is a lecturer at the Post Graduate College and a visiting physician to the Maternity Hospital. My standing among physicians is such that when I opened my private hospital for inebriates, Drs. Shrady, A. L. Loomis, Ripley, Lustgarten and Strong were the Consulting Board. Cases were referred to me by Drs. Shrady, M. A. Starr, T. G. Thomas, Lustgarten, Ripley, Strong, Mc Kernon, Simon Baruch,

Lesser, Brugman, Porter, Alfred meyer, Geister, Lilienthal, Kammerer, Berg and a great number of the best known physicians of the city. The results of treatment were such that it became well known and received the support of the medical men and crowded my office with patients, a large number from the best citizens. Thus Dr. Dana made a malicious mistatement when he spoke of me as a quack, as maliciously as his whole conduct throughout has shown him to be a dishonest man, unworthy of belief.

Now as to my relations with Dr. Dana. I was referred to Dr. Dana by Dr. Polk, whom I visited and who informed me that Dr. Dana could give me whatever information or assistance I might need, as Dr. Dana was in charge of the alcoholic wards. Dr. Dana's first words were false for he told me he was not on duty and would not be for three months; that I could return them and he would assist me. I found out these words were untrue as he either was or shortly after came on duty. He also informed me I could do no better than what he was doing. I asked him what that was and he answered "oh, we patch them up, send them out in a washed out state and then they show up again." I afterwards wrote him that I was willing to overcome his objections to the remedy by explaining the method and theory of treatment and disclosing the principal ingredients and asked his co-operation as I knew drunkards could be cured of desire and that the city would thus save a vast expense in the support of patients, vagrants and criminals. This I explained

when I called later and he, evidently afraid of what I could accomplish, told me not to "create a rumpus in the Hospital," but that he would send me the cases after they had left the alcoholic ward and I could abolish their craving. Even to this I assented and it now seems peculiar that he was willing to turn over these cases to a man he considered guilty of "quackery." I proposed this to Commissioner O'Beirne but as all preparations had been made to test the treatment he negatived this idea and this I wrote to Dr. Dana.

I will now take up the cases of Dr. Dana refers to:

Ford was admitted to the ward and as I detected no symptoms of acute alcoholism, I would not submit him to my treatment. I watched him for a few days and gave him a dose of Calomel and Soda to overcome his bilious state, a hypodermic of morphine to quiet him and at night the mixture of Bro. ide of Soda and Chloral Hydrate to give sleep. Assistant Supt. Rickard and the nurse will bear me out he was not subjected to my treatment as I remarked to them I did not propose to give him any. I thought at first the man was shamming but the next day I diagnosed Acute Mania. This man was not suffering from Alcoholism and at no time received the special treatment.

Patrick Carey was transferred to the ward from the Harlem Hospital. He was dying when he entered. He had cold extremities, no pulse at the wrist, and was in a collapsed state. He received no treatment but that given to a patient in a state of collapse by any doctor.

I showed Dr. Gardner who was present that he was pulseless and he was present when I injected Morphine to quiet his delirium, and the doctor brought me Fl. Ext. Digitalis to stimulate the pulse, which I also injected. Dr. Dana said he saved such cases. He must be possessed of super human powers for none but a Divine Power could have saved this man, any more than a subject of the Morgue could be brought to life again. He must have peculiar powers of vision since he never laid eyes on the case and still knew of his ability to save him. The man should never have been transferred, for he was to all purposes a dead man when he entered the ward and lived a little over four hours after I saw him. He could not swallow and received, I reiterate, only the ordinary treatment as stated above and not the special treatment; for he was beyond any mortal help.

Baron was admitted to the ward suffering from Acute Alcoholism. After I had checked all desire and the patient was on the mend, he informed me he was a sufferer for the past eight years from old stomach trouble and tremors from nervousness. As craving for liquor was gone, and the ward was devoted only to acute alcoholism, I had him transferred to the medical ward to be treated for his other disorder. The other cases that entered the ward, have made statements about their past and previous conditions; except a few who left and from whom I hope soon to obtain them. They speak for themselves. Every case that was treated had craving abolished in less than 24 hours and in

36 hours the worst cases were out of bed with good appetites and healthy sleep. Compare their statements of the treatment in this and their experience in the other alcoholic ward. The patients leave Dr. Dana's wards with desire unchecked, in a dazed, stupid state and in most cases go direct to the nearest saloom to fill up on liquor. Under my treatment, they are placed in a normal state, free of desire, ready for any work. I cannot promise for the patients that left after two or three days' treatment, immunity from desire forever, but they were in a normal state and in the absence of desire, it depended on them to remain abstinent. You will see from their statements that they were compelled to take liquor after leaving Dr. Dana's wards and since Dr. Dana has sought to attack me in a cowardly manner and with false statements, I will go out of my way to state to you that the treatment received in his alcoholic ward is of no earthly use. It is a lodging place until the patient, through abstinence and rest, pulls around again when he goes out to run the same gamut of drink and debauchery. Practically any shelter or restraint would achieve as much. He cannot check and never has checked desire. He claims I treat my patients by hypodermic injections. I never use the hypodermic method in my treatment, giving my specific entirely by mouth. This very statement shows his ignorance of the method and the results of treatment. Instead of availing himself of my invitation to watch the method of treatment and the results even after I told him I would explain the ingredients

and theory of treatment, he preferred to act in my absence and make improper remarks and questions to the patients, lowering himself both as a physician and a gentleman. He was not actuated, nor is he by any desire of doing good, by any feeling of humanity, but he attacks me because he knows I can expose the result of his treatment and those results do not bear exposure. His motives are selfish and his methods in attacking me are cowardly and contemptible.

He informed me in his office "he only cared to wash them (the patients) out, they could return when they wanted to," this shows the humanity that prompts the individual who will stoop to lies and slander and not to honorable investigation when opportunity was tendered him. I ask your attention to the case of the continued Morphine and Whiskey patient, Bliss, and I maintain that no other living man can remove the craving for morphine (from 5-25 grains was used daily) at once and the patient suffer so little, and at the end of 3 or 4 days, have absolutely no desire for the drug and be in a healthy normal state, eating the ordinary hospital fare. I maintain that no other man living can break desire for alcoholics in one day and put the patient in a few days in a normal state with healthy sleep and appetite. I do not say this from egotism, but in defense of my treatment. I also state that my remedy is absolutely harmless and causes no inconvenience or suffering outside of a diarrhoea for a few day or two, which is necessary under the circumstances for elimination. In four

years, after treating hundreds of cases, some of the worst cases of delirium tremens, in patients suffering from consumption, heart disease and Bright's disease, I have used this treatment without the slightest ill effect. On the contrary with only the happiest results. I use it on the boy of 17 and I use the same dose on a man of 75. I will take a dose three times daily for a year in the presence of any physician. I have used it in alcoholic pneumonia, a case of Dr. McKernon's of this city, with the best results and the doctor will testify that without it the patient would have died. It is a tonic, not a depressant.

As successful as my treatment of your five hospital workers was, you must please remember that, in treating them, I assumed a gigantic task. Men who work without pay, without ambition or the stimulus of family ties, do not care much whether they drink or not. Of these five, one man, threatened with discharge and after a row with his superior, fearful of being without a home or food, drank for one day. He did so without desire, only in a fit of despair. He is now all right and at present, not only has no desire for drink, but informed me nothing but despair made him drink; he had no craving for the liquor. All the patients look well, act well, sleep, take on flesh and express themselves as feeling better than in years. One man near 60 has gained 7 lbs. in 2 1/2 weeks. And this has been done with temptation thrown in their way by unscrupulous men who have tried in every way to

negative my efforts. The labor was difficult enough with these five, without the opposition of those who should have helped me. I reiterate, in closing, that the beneficial effects of this treatment can be vouched for by some of the best physicians in this city and by some hundreds of former patients, I repeat that Dr. Dana has been instigated by petty malice, by a desire for self protection which has made him resort to contemptible methods and not by an honest desire to investigate for either scientific or philanthropic motives or he would have availed himself of my request to co-operate or investigate these cases in an honest open manner.

I thank you , gentlemen, and especially Gen. O'Beirne for your kind support and your keen interest in this effort to remove the great barrier, inebriety, to the development of our race, and I am

With great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) I. Oppenheimer.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

June 27th, 1896.

Silas C. Croft, President.

John P. Faure, Commissioner.

Jas. R. O'Brien, "

Geo. F. Britton, Secretary.

H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

Dr. W. H. Thomson, Pres't,

Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Dear Sir:-

In the early part of May the attention of the Commissioners of Charities was called to the treatment of alcoholism by Dr. Oppenheimer of this City. Several cases came to our notice which had been treated with marked success;- one under the direct observation of one of the Commissioners.

Subsequently, His Honor, The Mayor, who had been investigating the subject, became impressed with the results and suggested that the Commissioners of Charities consider the question and its introduction in the Alcoholic Ward of Bellevue Hospital.

This seemed an innovation and likely to involve delicate questions,- such as might naturally arise between the Medical and Administrative Branches of the Hospital between which a hearty coöperation should exist in the interest of the afflicted and unfortunate under their care.

In the adoption of the enclosed resolution,- copy of which was forwarded to your Board,- the Commissioners were actuated solely

by sentiments of humanity and an earnest desire that no lack of action on their part deprive the unfortunate visitants of the Alcoholic Ward of what might prove to be a restoration to manhood and womanhood. That the Medical Board would share this feeling was not doubted, and your coöperation was earnestly desired, both of which, as a Board, we felt you were willing to extend. Unfortunately, however, the one question which the Commissioners had hoped would not arise, at once interjected itself after a brief effort to effect the treatment in Wards 32 and 34.

In order to relieve the Medical Board of any responsibility for the results, or as conveyed in a communication from one of the visiting staff, being "placed in an improper light to the profession as encouraging a secret remedy,"- the patients were assigned to a separate ward. The statements of the patients therein treated I beg to enclose for your information and comment. In doing so I cannot refrain from suggesting that a careful investigation by a Board so eminent in medical authority as your own as to the benefits of this treatment, would be of value to the institution whose interests you professionally advance,- and perhaps to the world at large. That the desire of the Commissioners was for a full and earnest coöperation of the Medical Board is evidenced by the correspondence had in the matter:- copies herewith.


Referring to the question at issue between Dr. Dana and Dr.

Oppenheimer, as conveyed in the correspondence also enclosed, we are chiefly interested as to whether (as inferred) as public officers we have been instrumental in the death of one and placing in jeopardy the lives of several other patients by permitting the treatment.

As to the language used by Dr. Dana, in what seems a very violent criticism, the Medical Board may determine whether it is of a nature that would tend to engender the courteous and kindly relations that should exist between the Commissioners and a member of the visiting staff,- a condition very necessary to the best interest of the service.

In behalf of the Board, I am,

Very respectfully yours,


President.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas C. Croft, President.

John P. Faure, Commissioner.

Jos. R. O'Brien, "

Gen. Th. Brantford, Secretary.

H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

June 30th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York.

Dear Sir:-

For your information I beg to enclose copies of correspondence in the matter of Dr. Oppenheimer's special treatment for Alcoholism at Bellevue Hospital.

I have kept in careful and close touch with the matter with a view of avoiding any friction in the Medical Board of the Hospital, and am of the opinion that as a Board, none exists.

From the nature of the correspondence herewith, you will observe, however, that Dr. Dana has made an issue and it remains to be seen how far he will be sustained by the Medical Board, which meets tomorrow, and to whom I have referred the subject. There is no doubt in my mind as to the absolute truth of Dr. Oppenheimer's statements in his letter, as I have made personal examination, both as to Dr. Dana's attitude and the effect of the treatment. Considering the character of the people treated, the results are exceedingly gratifying and successful in every case thus far treated, and of course, there is no

truth in the statement made by Dr. Dana as to fatal results.

Knowing your interest in this matter, I shall be glad to forward for your information any new developments of importance.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. Slobin
President.

Harts Isl. June 29/96.

Hon. Mayor Strong - New-York City.

Dear Sir!

As I am in the most deplorable situation, in which a decent woman ever was, and not knowing any other way, I beg Your Honor to help me to get out of it.

It was about New Year's 1892, when I came alone to this Asylum, without having been sent from any physician, well knowing that my mental affliction did not allow me to take care of myself.

In spite of the criminal treatment, which I have received here, I felt myself relieved from my great mental sufferings in Spring of 1895.

I have been trying hard ever since to get released from these places of horror, well assisted by my brother-in-law, Mr. Louis Nell - Surveyor General

office Denver Colo. — and by some friends in the city, but all I could obtain, was a worse treatment instead of help.

Dear Sir! I beg to think of it, what a great crime it is, to keep a sane person in a Lunatic-Asylum, and to take the responsibility of my dismissal from Dr. Coarts, who seems to be in some medical error about me. I beg to care for, that the state of my mind may be examined by trustworthy and capable psychologists beyond doubt, who are not employees of any charitable City- or State-Institution, and wish to be excused for not having any confidence in the latter, as my heartbreaking experiences during the last years have taught me so, and I am a truthful woman, studied and of understanding.

There is no danger for me in leaving this place, so far as I am quiet and of a mild

disposition, and never have injured myself nor others, nor did I ever have any attack or similar illness. I always was out of bed & hospital.

In case this letter should not be directed to the right person, that means to say, in case the City should not have anything to do with their pauper-lunatics, having thrown them into worse hands than they were before, I beg Your Honor to forward it to the right party, wishing that it may reach Your Honor's address first.

Although only a pauper-lunatic, I beg and hope to be helped immediately, as I have suffered too long already from this dreadful charity here, which is acting rather destructive than helping.

Yours respectfully

Helene Pezel.

STATE OF NEW YORK—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

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

HART'S ISLAND.

H. C. EVARTS, M. D.,
First Assistant Physician (In Charge).

July 3rd. 1896.,

Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor,
City Hall, N. Y. City.

Sir:-

I respectfully enclose herewith a letter written by an inmate of this Hospital. In explanation would state that this patient Helene petzel was admitted in due form to the Asylum, Blackwell's Island, December 24th. 1891, transferred to this Hospital January 11th. 1895, and is still under treatment.

Respectfully,

H. C. Evarts

First Assistant Physician.

✓ 2
Lee's Summit, 506

July 27-1896

My Dear Sir,

Is there an institution in your city, private or public, which treats cases of Kleptomania in small children. If so please favor me with the address of such institutions, whether it be founded distinctly for such cases or they are treated incidentally. In case you have no personal knowledge such an institution please put this in the hands of one who does.

By favoring me with an early reply, by enclosed envelope, you will greatly oblige,

Yrs Truly,

B. A. Pendleton

To the

Mayor of New York.

State Charities Aid Association,

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,

105 EAST 22D STREET,

ROOM 503.

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

MR. HOMER FOLKS, - - - SECRETARY.
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK, - - - ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

New York, July 31/96 189

Hon. Robert J. Wright,

Commissioner of Correction,

148 East 20th St., City.

Dear Sir:-

In regard to the inquiries made by Mr. B. A. Pendleton of Lee's Summit, I beg to say that there has never been, so far as I can learn, any institution established in New York City for the treatment of kleptomania. If the parents of the child in question are able to pay for the treatment, they would probably do best to place him in a small private institution for wayward children. I am informed that the Elwood School for Boys, kept by Mr. Frank Howe, Meriden, Conn., is a good institution. Other institutions of similar nature could be found by inquiry.

The choice of a public institution for a child who is a kleptomaniac would be, I should think, either an institution for feeble-minded children, or a reformatory; the former in case the nervous and mental deficiency were marked, the latter in case the kleptomania was little more than confirmed thieving. The State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse, New York, James F. Carson, Superintendent, is a well-managed institution and re-

Mr. Wright, #2

ceives children from all parts of the state. The Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, New York, is highly spoken of as a reformatory for young boys.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Homer Debs

Secretary.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York, July 31st, 1896.



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

J. E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary,

Office of The Mayor.

Dear Sir:

Upon receiving your letter enclosing one from Mr. E. A. Pendleton, inquiring about an institution for the treatment of kleptomania, I consulted with the State Charities Aid Association, who sent answer, which is herewith transmitted to you.

The envelope spoken of in Mr. Lee's letter was not sent to us.

Yours respectfully,

Arthur Phillips
Secretary.

Commissioners of Accounts,

ROOMS 114 AND 115,

Stewart Building,
280 Broadway.

New York, August 5, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Sir:-

Pursuant to your request, an examination has been made of the New York Infant Asylum and of the bills rendered by it to the City.

The provisions of law authorizing payments to that Asylum are contained in Section 194 of the New York City Consolidation Act, and are as follows:

Sec. 194. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall annually include in its final estimate the following sums, which shall annually be raised and appropriated:

x x x x x x x

Twenty-first. The sums necessary to make the following described payments:

x x x x x x x

11. To the New York Infant Asylum a sum of money at the rate of thirty-eight cents per day, in monthly payments, for each and every child received and maintained by said asylum; a further sum of twenty-five dollars for each homeless or needy mother who receives care and attendance in the lying-in wards of the asylum; the further sum of eighteen dollars per month, and proportionately for any fraction of a month, for each homeless or needy mother who is domiciled in the asylum and attended at the birth of her child, and resides at the asylum by the request of its officers, and wet-nurses her own infant; and for each other homeless or needy mother with a nursing infant who resides at the asylum by the request of its officers and wet-nurses her own infant; provided, however, that in each case such residence must exceed the period of two months, and that said monthly allowance shall not be paid for a longer period than for one year for any mother so remaining.

During the period covered by our examination a bill was rendered every month by the Asylum to the Comptroller and was examined by the member of his staff now designated as the "Examiner of Accounts of Institutions", who certified that he had compared it with the previous bill and found the same to be correct. In making the investigation of the records of the Asylum our examiner was accompanied by the person who has been "Examiner of Accounts of Institutions" for some time past.

An examination of the bills rendered by the Asylum from January 1, 1890, to June 30, 1895, and of the records of the Asylum for the same period, and the sworn testimony of its officers and

employees appearing before us show that during that period the Asylum rendered bills to the City for \$16,731.62 more than the correct amount and that bills for such incorrect amount were audited by the Comptroller and paid by the City. The Asylum is entitled to credits in other cases in which it failed to charge the City with amounts to which it was entitled by law, the aggregate of such credits being \$360.95. The net amount of the overpayments is, therefore, \$16,370.67. Since the discovery of these overpayments the Comptroller has withheld moneys due the Asylum to an amount more than sufficient to reimburse the City therefor.

A detailed statement of all these overpayments and credits accompanies this report, and it will be seen therefrom that the overcharges and overpayments were made generally for the following classes of cases, viz:

1. For mothers as nursing their own children in the Asylum for a period exceeding two months, whereas they had left the Asylum prior to the expiration of two months, so that it was not entitled to any compensation for them.
2. For mothers as nursing their own children, whereas the records of the Asylum show that their children were still-born.
3. For mothers as nursing their own children for months after the dates of the deaths of their respective children, as shown by the records of the Asylum.
4. For mothers as nursing their own children when the physical conditions of the former were such as to render nursing an impossibility.
5. For mothers after the expiration of a year from the dates of the births of their respective children.

Accompanying each bill rendered to the Comptroller was a printed statement verified by the Treasurer to the effect that the bill was correct, that the mother had nursed her own infant for the time shown therein, though it was a fact in many cases that the

child either had been still-born or had died prior to the month for which the bill was rendered. A proper examination of prior bills in a large majority of the cases would have shown the fact that the child was still-born or had died previously, or that the mother had not nursed the child for the period required by law in order to entitle the Asylum to compensation. If each bill as rendered to the Comptroller had been compared with the previous bills rendered for the same women and children, it would have appeared from the face of such bills that, of the overpayments aggregating \$16,731.62 made by the Comptroller, the Asylum was not entitled to \$10,839.38, which sum is composed of eight hundred and twenty-nine items. From this and other examinations made by us it appears that the work required of the "Examiner of Accounts of Institutions" was greater than one man could perform properly.

The present Treasurer has stated that when he took office he found it had been the custom of the Asylum to charge the City for the maintenance of women whose own children had died, but who were nursing other children, that the deaths of such children appeared on the face of the bills audited by the Comptroller, that he had mentioned on several occasions to the Comptroller's employes who audited the bills the fact that such charges were made and stated that if the Comptroller did not deem them proper they could be deducted from the bills, that no such deduction was made, and that he therefore was led to believe that it was proper to charge for women in such cases. In our opinion the present officers of the New York Infant Asylum have not been guilty of any intentional wrongdoing.

In order to examine more readily the bills of the institution we would recommend the adoption of a bill of the form herewith submitted. Such a form would give the examiner all the information necessary for a proper audit.

The method employed by the Asylum for the purpose of keeping the records of the mothers and children prior to the commencement of our examination was very poor and in many cases the erroneous charges in the bills are due to that fact.

We would recommend the adoption by the Asylum of the following system of records, viz:

At the Reception House in New York City:

1. A book of admissions, in which should be entered the name and date of admission of every woman and the name and date of admission or birth of every child, in the order of admission or birth.

2. A register as required by Section 1627 of the New York City Consolidation Act, which provides for the person bringing a foundling to the Asylum "thereupon making and subscribing in a register, to be kept for that purpose in said house of reception by said corporation, an entry in writing describing such child as nearly as may be and setting forth with particularity the time and place, when and where, with the name and residence of the person by whom such child was so found abandoned or deserted".

3. A descriptive book containing the name of each woman in the Asylum, setting forth the date of her admission, the date of the admission or birth of her child, with the sex and name of the latter, the date when the mother commences nursing her child, the date when she ceases such nursing, the number or name of the ward in which she is located, the date of her transfer, if any, to the country home at Mount Vernon, the date and reason for her ceasing to be a charge on the City and the date of her discharge from the Asylum. In cases of readmission a reference should be made to the original admission.

5. A book showing the obstetrical services.

6. A transfer book giving the date of transfer and the name of women and children in the order of their transfer to the country home.

7. A discharge book giving the date, name and reason for the discharge of each woman and child in the order of discharge.

At the Country Home at Mount Vernon:

1. A book of admissions.
2. A descriptive book of women.
3. A descriptive book of children.
4. A book of discharges.

All of the last four books should contain information such as is contained in the similar books recommended to be kept at the Reception House in New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

Seth Sprague Terry
Robt. D. Dennis
Commissioners.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York, August 7th, 1896.



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

My dear Sir:

The failure of the State Legislature, at its last Session, to enact a law authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner for this Department, prevents my being absent from the office, longer than a day or two, without a feeling of anxiety. Instead, therefore, of taking the usual Summer vacation, I think it will be best to remain in the country with my Family, for a day or two in each week, during the warm weather.

I thought it best to tell you of this, so that you will fully understand the reason of my frequent absences from the office, or in case I should be called up by telephone by the Heads of other City Departments, and reported out of the City.

Hoping that this course will meet with your approval, and trusting that I will be within call, should you desire my presence at your office,

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Robt J Wright

DO NOT DISCLOSE, EITHER TO THE POOR THEMSELVES, OR TO ANY PERSON NOT CHARITABLY INTERESTED IN THE CASE, THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION GIVEN YOU THROUGH THIS SOCIETY, AND THE INFORMATION ITSELF SHOULD BE USED WITH GREAT DISCRETION.

IF THE PERSON RECEIVING THIS REPORT WILL SEND TO THE REGISTRATION BUREAU ANY INFORMATION IN HIS OR HER POSSESSION, NOT CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT, IT WILL ADD TO THE VALUE OF THE REGISTRATION BUREAU AND THUS BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE SOCIETY.

REGISTRATION BUREAU
OF THE
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET (COR. 4TH AVE.)

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

INVESTIGATIONS OFTEN REQUIRE VISITS AND LETTERS TO PERSONS WIDELY SEPARATED,
CAUSING MUCH DELAY.

#

NEW YORK, August 11th, 1896.

Mr. B. L.
Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor's Office, City.

Dear Sir:--

Referring to the communication forwarded by you to this Office, signed R. L. Lee, Cripple Creek, Colorado, referring to Mrs. Vega, of #56 West Sixth-Fifth Street, this city, I beg to report as follows:--

Upon receipt of your request our Visitor called at the above address where Mrs. L. Roelofs, twenty-seven years old, wife of R. W. Roelofs, and their son Dixie, two years old, are living.

The woman stated she was an actress, that Vega is her stage name. She declined to give any but initials of the real name of herself and husband, stated the letter signed R. L. Lee was from the latter, R. W. Roelofs, P. O. Box 831, Cripple Creek, Colorado, who was "one of the worst of men," that he had never supported her but sent her here with her child and its nurse, who is still with her, one and a half years ago. She further stated that she was aided at one time by Dr. Parkhurst; that she had a small income from property left by her parents in trust for her child, and expected to have some money soon. She requested that no further action should be taken in her case as it was quite unnecessary, and for that reason declined to give details.

Yours truly,

(Miss) E. J. Scott,
Registrar.

per *H.*

DO NOT DISCLOSE, EITHER TO THE POOR THEMSELVES, OR TO ANY PERSON NOT CHARITABLY INTERESTED IN THE CASE, THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION GIVEN YOU THROUGH THIS SOCIETY, AND THE INFORMATION ITSELF SHOULD BE USED WITH GREAT DISCRETION.

IF THE PERSON RECEIVING THIS REPORT WILL SEND TO THE REGISTRATION BUREAU ANY INFORMATION IN HIS OR HER POSSESSION, NOT CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT, IT WILL ADD TO THE VALUE OF THE REGISTRATION BUREAU AND THUS BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE SOCIETY.

REGISTRATION BUREAU
OF THE
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET (COR. 4TH AVE.)

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

INVESTIGATIONS OFTEN REQUIRE VISITS AND LETTERS TO PERSONS WIDELY SEPARATED
CAUSING MUCH DELAY.

NEW YORK, August 13th, 1896.

M.B.H.
Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor's Office, City.

Dear Sir:--

Supplementing our report relative to the family of Michael and Mary Dwyer, of #248 West 124th Street, I beg to state that since communicating with you our Visitor has called at the address given, found the two older sons at home idle, well dressed, rooms comfortable and no indication of need.

We were reliably informed Mrs. Dwyer had not received a notice to vacate, as she stated in her letter, but in all probability one would be served as they were undesirable tenants, untruthful, boys always lounging about the house apparently expecting to be cared for without working. When advised that her rent was too high for her circumstances, she claimed her health was poor (although she seems strong and well) and she expected to reduce the rent by taking roomers. She claimed if she was obliged to move a friend would store her furniture.

Those who have been interested and exercised much patience with Mrs. Dwyer believe that to aid her only encourages her sons in idleness. She is owing the August rent, \$18.00, and the only present income is \$2.50 earned by the boy Francis.

Our Tenth District Committee has the case in charge.

Yours truly,

(Miss) E. J. Scott,

Registrar.

per
H.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York

August 15th, 1896.

Silas C. Croft, President.
John P. Fuere, Commissioner.
Jas. R. O'Brien, "
~~Geo. F. Sullivan, Secretary.~~
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

Shrew
to Mr. D. C. P.
Oct 28 97

Hon. William L. Strong,

Chairman, Board of Estimate & Apportionment.

Dear Sir:-

Under a separate cover we enclose plans and specifications for Ferry & Receiving houses which it is proposed to erect on Blackwell's Island at an approximate cost of \$14,500. for both buildings.

They are small buildings but are greatly needed in order that the sick and others may be protected from the inclemency of the weather. The rough stone for this work will be furnished by the Correction Department.

Separate specifications for new flooring and repairs to roofs, gutters, cupolas and windows of the City Hospital at an estimated cost of \$23,000. are also enclosed. The necessity for these repairs is most urgent. The work has been delayed for lack of appropriation and ^{the repairs} they must be made at the earliest possible moment.

It is our desire to start this work before weather conditions render it difficult, and we respectfully ask authority to proceed at once.

Yours respectfully,

S. C. Croft
P. W.



Department of
Public Charities
Commissioners Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New York,

Silas C. Croft, President.
John P. Faure, Commissioner.
Jas. R. O'Brien, "

~~*Geo. F. Brinkley, Secretary.*~~
H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

August 31st, 1896..

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Under separate cover I enclose you a copy of the "Medical Times and Register." The articles marked therein indicate, to my mind, the sentiment of the profession at large and the general public.

Very respectfully yours,

S. Croft
President.