

The Manse,
First Presbyterian Church,
Brownell Street,
Stapleton, Staten Island,
New York.

To Hon. W. Strong

Pres. Supt Harbor Bldg Trustee -

My dear Sir - As a fellow citizen & family acquaintance with Governor Trask, I desire to express to the Board the extreme astonishment of many friends at the charges said to have been made against his character! Their truth seems to us impossible! Among 800 sailors one could scarcely govern for 13 years & not make some possible mistakes, and not cause some grudge and jealousy to arise.

I am sure that I speak for many friends & neighbors of Gov. Trask when I ask the broadest investigation of these charges, and for equitable opportunity for his fullest defence, so that clearest justice may be done for all concerned.

Very truly yours
Wilbur Fiske Wood

November 22nd

1897



Department of

Public Charities,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York,

Dr. Stephen Smith, President.
John P. Fuere, Treasurer.
Geo. R. O'Brien, Commissioner.

November 22d, 1897.

Hon. Wm. I. Strong,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith, for your information, certain statistics and data in connection with the Department of Public Charities, for the week ending Nov. 13th.

Yours respectfully,

Stephen Smith

President.

(Enc.)



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

Dr. Stephen Smith, President.
John P. Faure, Treasurer.
Jas. R. O. Beirne, Commissioner.

November 29, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith, for your information, certain statistics and data in connection with the Department of Public Charities, for the week ending Nov. 27th.

Yours respectfully,

Stephen Smith

President.

(Enc.)

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL
INCLUDING THE BABIES' WARDS

from
October 1/96 to October 1/97.

Number of patients remaining in the Hospital, October 1/96, ----	100
Number of Patients received during the year, -----	2,303
Number of patients treated, -----	2,403
Number of free patients, -----	1,326
Number who paid only their board, -----	527
Number of patients treated in the Dispensary, -----	19,017
Number of visits made by patients to the Dispensary, -----	65,536
Number of visits made to patients at their homes by the District Physician, -----	1,405
Number of women confined at their homes by our House Physician, -	366
Number of applicants awaiting confinement, -----	55
Number of FREE days of Hospital care,	
Adults and Children, 16,063	
Babies, <u>15,569</u> , 31,632	
Number of days of Hospital care, -----	47,964
Amount of money received from Students' fees and Certificates, -	
which was given to the Hospital, -----	31,543.

None of the Physicians or Surgeons receive any salaries.

BACHE ENTET,
Treasurer.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL,
SECOND AVENUE AND TWENTIETH STREET,
OFFICE AT TWENTIETH STREET ENTRANCE

D. B. ST. JOHN ROSSA, M.D., L.L.D., PRESIDENT.
ANDREW H. SMITH, M.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAMES L. SKILLIN, ESQ., SECRETARY.

BACHE EMMET, M.D., TREASURER.
SENECA D. POWELL, M.D., SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY
ALEXANDER H. CANDLISH, SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, 30 November, 1897

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor,

Dear Sir:-

I have received from the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, the Comptroller of the City, a communication with reference to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, as to the Act authorizing payments, by counties, cities and so forth, to charitable and other Institutions. It is suggested in this note that we be represented before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and present our claims upon our merits. Besides our contemplated appearance, at that time, I beg herewith to enclose a statement in advance of our Hospital Report, soon to be issued, of our work from October first, 1896 to October first, 1897. In addition to the information contained in that Report, I beg to say that, there was no adequate provision for poor infants, in the City of New York, requiring medical and surgical care, until our wards were established. As to the general Hospital, it is almost entirely a pure charity, the income derived from the private rooms, seventeen in number, is devoted to meeting the general expenses of the Hospital. The remaining beds, not including the fifty-three in the Babies' Wards, number one hundred and fifteen.

We are situated on the edge of the East Side and we believe we supplement the work that the City does in Bellevue and other Hospitals, in a way that the Municipality can not afford to dispense with. The strictest care is taken that only the poor shall be treated in the Dispensary Department.

In view of this statement we confidently trust that our appropriation for the coming year will be the full amount for the General Hospital, allowed by the State, that is to say \$30,000, and that you will continue the thirty-eight cents a day allowed towards the maintenance of the poor infants under our care.

Yours respectfully,

Bach Emmet M.D.
Treasurer.

Estimate

~~Dec 8 1887~~

1887 Six:-

William D. Spence, Mayor,

James F. Shinn, Esq.,
Vice-President.

James F. Shinn, Esq.

OFFICE AT TWENTYFIFTH
SECOND AVENUE AND
NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE M

of the City of New York
have received from the
of the City of New York
of the City of New York
of the City of New York

MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

103 Park Avenue, S. E. Corner 41st Street.

No. 16578

New York, Feb 7

1897

Received, of Bardo

Two

Dollars,

for

\$ 2

by W. H. W. Feiothe

paid for my child at
Hospital unable to
pay longer

Linda Bordo
311 West Broadway
top floor.

Hon Mr Strong

Mayor of
New York

25 Nov 1897.

Sir, I am informed that the City of New York gives some help to the Hospital I got a half blind child at Manhattan Ear and Eye Co I paid now for 6 weeks now I am unable to pay longer and they do not want to keep my child longer if I not pay tomorrow Friday - would you please help me that my child Julia shall remain without pay in that Hospital as a free City patient till her eyes are well.

I apply to your charity to help me
and I implore Gods Blessing on you.

your very humble
servant.

Linda Bordo

rear rooms,

311 West Broadway top floor
we are very destitute + in better want
for more covered with debt. -

Copy.-

New York, Nov 29, 1897.

Bordo - Jack and Linda, 311 W. Broadway.

Visited - Family in poorly furnished rooms. Woman states man is working, as laborer, at \$1.50 a day - work is not steady - woman makes lace and artificial flowers but is paid very poorly. Child - Julia - 3 years old, has been in Manhattan Eye & Ear Hospital for past six weeks board being paid at the rate of \$2. a week. Woman says they are unable to pay any longer and she has been notified child must therefore be taken home - claims that child is half-blind and needs further treatment. Two other children.

Nov. 29th. Visited Manhattan Eye & Ear Hospital. Learned from Attending Physician that so far as child's eyes are concerned she is ready for discharge any day. She has been threatened with pneumonia, but is now convalescent and will be kept for a few days longer. An operation is necessary for the eyes, but child is not old enough to make it advisable and there is no reason why she should not be kept at home, if ordinary care is observed.

(Signed) M. I. Weaver.



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

Dr. Stephen Smith, President.
John P. Fawcett, Treasurer.
Jan R. O. Beirne, Commissioner.

Dec. 2d, 1897.

Bion J. Burrows, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board, I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., and I return herewith its enclosures from Linda Bordo with the enclosed report from our Visitor which explains itself.

This Department had also received a letter from the same party and looked into the matter prior to the receipt of your communication.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

(Enc.)

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York,

December 2nd, 1897.



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.
Arthur Phillips,
Secretary.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, and Chairman

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Dear Sir:

In making the appointment of an architect to plan and superintend certain interior features to be placed in the New City Prison, I exercised a privilege which I am advised rests with my Department. The matter has been thoroughly explained to the Architect representing your Honorable Board, Mr. George B. Post, who has, after a most careful examination of the plans and specifications, approved them in writing, and, in addition, most highly compliments the superior ideas advanced.

I offer this explanation, as I am informed that another Architect is disposed to criticise, not the appointee or the validity of the appointment, but the possible reflection upon his firm as architects of another portion of the work.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York,



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Arthur Phillips,
Secretary.

I have been extremely anxious to furnish the City Prison with the most modern equipment of cells, and have travelled extensively in search of information and ideas. I sincerely believe, if the accompanying plans are executed as presented, that New York City will have the most complete system of cell construction yet devised.

Very respectfully,

Robert J. Wright

Commissioner.

Copy.

Alms House, B. I.

New York, Dec. 3d, 1897.

Hon. Stephen Smith,

President Department Public Charities.

Sir:-

I have to report to your Honorable Board that in company with Dr. Kershner I visited wards in the male and female Barracks of Alms House last night between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of investigating the report that the inmates were suffering from cold. We visited the wards in the Male Barracks and found that the temperature of the Wards ranged from 59 to 64 degrees, that the inmates were provided with one double and one single blue kersey blankets besides sheets and spreads. Upon being questioned some of the inmates stated that they were cold, but a personal examination of their bodies developed the fact that their bodies, hands and feet were very warm; in some instances they were perspiring freely. For example one man who stated that he was very cold had allowed two of his blankets to fall on the floor, his shirt was damp with perspiration from the heat of his body and the remaining blankets which covered him. All the inmates were sleeping soundly and had to be aroused so that they could be questioned.

The same condition of affairs existed on the female side as to temperature of wards; the inmates with but one exception stated that they were warm and comfortable in fact they did not recourse to the use of spread for in every ward visited the spreads were neatly folded and hung on the rungs at the foot of their cots, - the wards in the new pavilions showed a temperature of from 80 to 84 degrees, the inmates in many instances only using sheets for covering, blankets carefully folded at foot of bed. Some used only one blanket while others all covering allowed two double blankets. Several complained of being cold yet they were perspiring freely.

Temperature of Wards as follows:-

Male Barracks 59 to 64 degrees.	Female Barracks 60 to 68 degrees.
New Pavilions, 80 to 84 degrees	Male Incurable 72 degrees
Female Hospital 72 degrees.	Female Incurable 72 degrees.
Female Hospital, North Pavilion 70 to 72 degrees.	

(2)

Male Hospital 70 to 72 degrees.

Phthisis Hospital 68 to 70 degrees.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) John W. Terry,

Superintendent

COPY.)

A L M S H O U S E .

New York, Dec. 3, 1892.

John W. Terry, Esq.,

Superintendent.

Dear Sir:-

In company with yourself, I visited the Alms House outwards and several Hospital wards between 9 and 11 P. M. last night, while the inmates were all in bed. In the male Alms House we visited several wards in the north wing on the different floors. The men were nearly all asleep and appeared to be comfortable. The temperature of the lower ward in the north end was 59 degrees. This was the coldest ward in all I visited, it being at the north end with many windows exposed to the north wind. Some of the men said they felt cold but to the touch they were warm, some even in a perspiration at the moment of examination after they had stated that they were uncomfortably cold. One man had six blankets under him and three over him at the time of his statement that he felt cold. Some of the men had allowed their blankets to slip away from them remarking at the same time that they were cold. The wards all ranged from 60 to 68 degrees temperature except the first one

The female wards of Alms House all ranged from 60 to 68 degrees. Some of the inmates said they were cold but most of them said they were all right and nearly every one was sleeping when I entered. The sensation to myself on entering the wards was that they were pleasantly cool for sleeping. None of them had less than one pair of blankets and the cotton covers of the bed were all folded and lying over the foot of the bed rail. Had they been suffering with cold it is likely that they would have brought these covers into service.

The new hospital wards of the male and female blind were visited and found to be very warm, about 80 degrees, and the male hospital was about the same, showing that there was too much heat, the order directing that the temperature of these wards should be kept at about 70 degrees, and this will be enforced as soon as the nurses learn to control the heat from the new appliances.

(2)

Nearly all the old hospital wards held a temperature of about 70 degrees as directed by orders.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. Kershner,

Medical Chief of Staff.



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

Dr. Stephen Smith, President.
John P. Fiske, Treasurer.
Jas. R. O'Beirne, Commissioner.

Dec. 4th, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Communication has been received from your office enclosing a letter from Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, making certain complaints in regard to the failure to supply heat to certain wards at the Alms House and to supply blankets to the beds of the inmates of such wards.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the failure of the heating apparatus is due, apparently, to unavoidable delays on the part of the contractors who are engaged in building the new buildings and improving the old ones. It has been believed by the Commissioners, that these connections of the heating apparatus with the wards would be completed sufficiently early in the season to prevent any exposure of the inmates to the cold weather; but with every effort possible to secure its completion, there has been a failure to have the work done in time.

A personal visit to these wards, yesterday afternoon and evening, convinces me that no person was suffering from cold to such a degree as to endanger his or her health. But very few of the patients complained of cold, and an examination of a large number showed that they were not suffering at all from cold. The temperature of the wards was taken the evening before by the physicians to the Alms House Hospitals, and it was found to vary from 63 to 84, - the last temperature being by no means dangerous

to the health of even aged people.

In regard to the distribution of blankets, I examined a large number of patients and found that each inmate had two double blankets over him or her, making eight thicknesses as folded, and most of them had eight thicknesses of blankets under them. An examination of these inmates on the night previous by the physicians, showed that many of them threw one blanket off, numbers were perspiring and no one had cold feet or limbs. The failure to distribute more bed clothing to the inmates was due to the direction of the physician who believed that no more bed clothing was required.

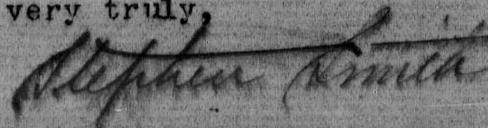
I must add that I have found no Alms House in this State where the inmates were supplied with a larger amount or better equipment of bedding.

In order to supply heat temporarily to the wards, the Superintendent constructed last evening temporary conduits to the flue to carry the heat from the receiver in the cellar to the different wards. I learn that these were completed by ten o'clock last evening. This morning Com. Faure visited the Island and found the patients comfortable everywhere. Additional rooms had been supplied with stoves where they could congregate during the day and have a higher degree of heat than could be supplied to the wards. Large numbers, however, instead of going to these rooms, prefer to be on the balconies and out of doors.

I do not, therefore, regard the statements that the inmates of the Alms House are suffering severely, as borne out by my own investigations. While they are experiencing some discomforts from lack of that high degree of heat which most of them prefer, their health is by no means imperiled.

I beg to enclose reports of Supt. Terry and Chief of Staff, Dr. Kershner on their investigations of the patients on the night referred to in Mrs. Lowell's communication.

Yours very truly,



(Enclosure.)

President.

HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW YORK.

Statement of disbursements for the care and maintenance of inmates, from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

Provisions,	\$8,683.62
Clothing,	334.66
Furnishing,	242.91
Fuel and Light,	3,132.65
Medicines,	164.03
Express,	4.21
Wages and Salaries,	2,545.11
House supplies, new range and stove,	376.69
Ordinary repairs,	1,004.35
Stationery, printing and postage,	134.54
Telephone,	74.08
Insurance,	47.82
Legal expenses,	160.23
Undertaker,	37.40
Horseshoeing,	36.12
Advertising and incidentals,	169.27
Inspection of boilers,	<u>3.40</u>
Total cost of care and maintenance,	<u>\$17,151.09</u>

Average number of inmates, from Oct. 1, 1896,

To September 30, 1897,

140

Average cost of care and maintenance,

per inmate,

\$122.50-3/4

SUMMARY STATEMENT
-of the-
HOUSE OF MERCY.

Disbursements from
Oct. 1, 1896, to
Sept. 30, 1897.

Travelling;

Travel and Light;

Medicines;

Expenses

180

Wages and Salaries;

Ordinary repairs;

Stationery, printing and postage

JOHN B. PINE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
63 WALL STREET.

New York, December 4, 1897

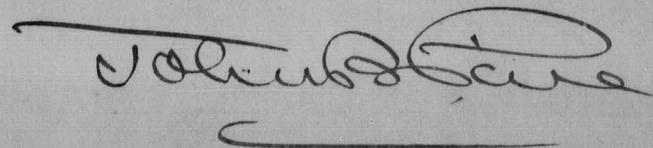
Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor, City of New York.

My Dear Sir:-

The Managers of the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy respectfully ask that they be given an opportunity to be heard by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon the date fixed by the Board for the consideration of appropriations to charitable institutions. In view of the recent decision of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Board possesses a discretionary power as to such allowances, the House of Mercy desires to present its claims to an appropriation of public moneys upon their merits, and at the time named will be prepared to submit a report of its work and a statement of its expenses. In the mean_time I beg to hand you herewith for your consideration a summary statement of the amount expended by the House of Mercy during its last fiscal year for the care and maintenance of inmates. Inasmuch as this statement proves that the actual cost of such inmates is more than the amount heretofore fixed by the statute, it seems to us that there can be no question that the institution is fairly entitled to a continuance of the appropriation heretofore made for its benefit.

Very respectfully yours,

Dictated---



ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
PRESIDENT.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
1ST VICE-PRES.

CHAS. D. KELLOGG,
2D VICE-PRES.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
TREASURER.

EDWARD T. DEVINE
GEN'L SEC'Y.



Charity Organization Society

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET.

Dec. 6th

189

TELEPHONE, NO 380 18TH STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS, "CHARITY, NEWYORK."

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY."

Dear Sir:-

At the next regular meeting of the Central Council to be held at the United Charities Building, on Wednesday, December 8th ^{at 4 P.M.} there will be presented certain recommendations made by a special committee appointed at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, looking toward the expansion of the educational work of the Society. The recommendations are contained in the following quotation from a paper by Miss Frances R. Morse of Boston:

"First, make each large charity organization society a well-equipped center of information, with a committee of the board of directors in close relation with it; second, make our co-operation with other societies more sympathetic and thorough-going; third, publish more; keep articles going in important daily papers, written from the charity Organization point of view."

Your prompt attendance at this meeting is requested.

Very truly yours,

Edward T. Devine

Gen'l Sec'y.

The "Little Mother's" Aid Association.

Office, 57 THIRD AVENUE,

New York, Dec 11th 1897

My Friend:

Mayor Strong

The above "Aid" instructs
young girls in Home-making.
It teaches making and
mending clothes, choosing
and cooking foods, caring
for babies and young child-
ren: it also instructs
them in the preservation
of health and the care
of the sick. It maintains
a circulating library: dis-
tributes clothing to the
needy: gives milk, ice
cool, when necessary.
Obtains employment for

V

The "Little Mother's" Aid Association.

Office, 57 THIRD AVENUE.

New York, 189

young girls; has over three thousand on its list for instruction and aid.

Has given since 1890 summer-day outings to over one thousand "Little Mothers," each season; and three winter festivals to almost as many of those young girls who have no pleasure or instruction in household duties except that given by our industrial schools. — Our "aid" pre-
-serves and benefits the
Home. Is there any better work? — And all this

3.

The "Little Mother's" Aid Association.

Office, 57 THIRD AVENUE,

New York, 189

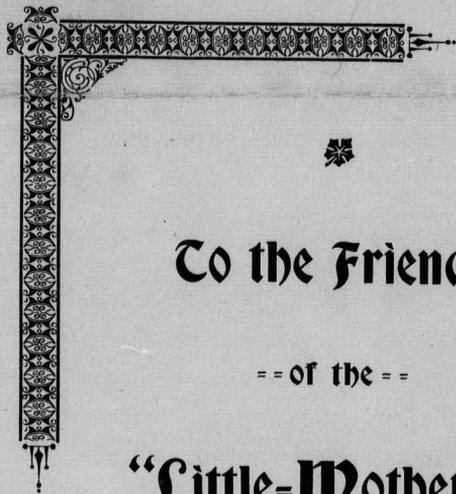
has been done for seven
years without a dollar
from the city.

This year I cannot
maintain it.

Will not the city's funds
help us? Will you not
suggest it and advocate
it? Do not this "bid" doing
more permanent good than
those that the organizations
which encourage the dis-
truction of homes and pauper-
ize children?

We need \$3000.

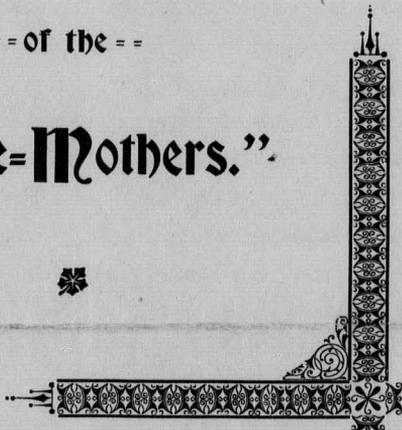
Yours faithfully and
hopefully
Miss H. Alma Calder Johnson



To the Friends

-- of the --

“Little-Mothers.”



Who are the "Little-Mothers?"

The young girls who are left in charge of their homes and younger children while their mothers are at work. Infants are placed in their injudicious care and the household tasks are performed by their puny hands. Prematurely old, thin, pale, stoop-shouldered, with weary, anxious faces, babies in their arms or clinging to their skirts, you have seen, and we hope, pitied them!

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR THEM?

In the back tenements, the top stories, and the cellars, their homes are found by ladies whom we employ. Arrangements are made for the care of the homes and the babies, often with difficulty, frequently after repeated failures. A ticket bearing the date of the one "Happy Day" is given; then, each Tuesday, from May to October, and Fridays in Mid-summer, the "Little-Mothers" are gathered in groups of twenty. These parties from different parts of the city are conveyed (via 3d Avenue L. and H. and N. H. R. R.) to Bartow in Pelham Bay Park, where a Holiday House awaits them. A breakfast, a bath in the Sound, new clothing when needed, a bountiful dinner, an afternoon in the orchards and fields, and a safe return to their homes, has been given to over nine thousand "Little-Mothers" since June, 1890.

THE HOME-MAKING CIRCLES.

Since these children are forced to perform duties belonging to womanhood, it is essential for the comfort of their homes

and for their own safety, that they be taught to cook, to sew, and to properly care for young children and for their own health. Classes in these branches of domestic science have been maintained since the Winter of 1890. For rent, for teachers' salaries, and for material required, *we greatly need more money*, and we earnestly ask your help.

WINTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

At Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, appropriate festivals are given with cake and ice cream, and also gifts to carry to their homes. Only those children not included in other charities are entertained, our number depending upon the contributions given us for this purpose; each department of our work having its own separate fund. As the season draws near for these days of rejoicing, we beg you to remember the "Little-Mothers."

THE X. L. M. CLUB

is composed of those girls who, having arrived at the wage-earning period, are employed in shops, factories, and families. The evening classes in sewing and cooking are as much enjoyed as the music and games of the social evenings. A circulating library belongs to this Club, and Sunday afternoon talks and readings would be greatly appreciated by the members.

THE "LITTLE-MOTHERS'" AID ASSOCIATION

is non-sectarian and entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. We are stimulating industry and economy, establishing cleanliness and comfort, creating happiness and health. *If you desire to make life better, brighter, easier, will you not give us some portion of your money, your goods, or your time?*

Contributions of goods may be sent to the office; cheques to the bank or to any of the following officers :

Director, MRS. J. H. JOHNSTON, 296 Manhattan Avenue.
Assistant Director, MRS. THADDEUS A. SMITH, 310 West 22d Street.
Chairman Finance Committee, MRS. B. F. HOOPER,
 130 West 74th Street.
Chairman Clothing Committee, MRS. GEORGE A. HEARN,
 46 East 69th Street.
Chairman Medical Committee, E. BERTHIE CROSS, M.D.,
 62 West 101st Street.
Chairman Entertainment Committee, MRS. ANNA RANDALL DIEHL,
 251 Fifth Avenue.
Chairman School-Kitchen Committee, MRS. ETTA MORSE HUDDERS,
 308 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES:

MRS. H. HERRMAN, 59 West 56th Street	ANNA C. LUKENS, M.D., 1068 Lexington Avenue
MRS. W. J. JOHNSTON, Greenwich, Conn.	MRS. E. B. VANDERPOOL, Newark, N. J.
MRS. J. N. WALKER, 4 East 29th Street	MRS. J. W. GIBBS, 80 East 79th Street
MRS. J. G. BROWN, 250 West 42d Street	MRS. GEORGE E. SCHANCK, 33 West 12th Street
MRS. J. H. SELMES, "The Dakota," West 72d Street	MRS. S. C. T. DODD, 42 East 64th Street
MRS. S. S. PACKARD, 17 West 82d Street	MRS. L. E. WELLS, "The Dakota," West 72d Street
MRS. CHAS. BARNARD, Carnegie Studios, 7th Avenue and 56th Street	MRS. JOSEPH BRADLEY READ, 915 7th Avenue
MRS. C. C. LANGILL, 138 West 15th Street	MRS. D. E. DRAKE, Equinunk, Pa.
MRS. GEO. T. STEVENS, 33 West 33d Street	MRS. F. S. CHILD, Fairfield, Conn.
MRS. A. M. PALMER, 25 East 65th Street	MRS. CHAS. MCDOWELL, 116 West 13th Street
MRS. H. F. WOOD, 84th Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn	MRS. L. A. WILD, Albany, N. Y.
MRS. J. C. CROLY, 222 West 23d Street	SARAH A. F. BATTEY, M.D., 124 West 36th Street
HELENE S. LASSEN, M.D., 152 Henry Street, Brooklyn	HARRIETT C. KEATING, M.D., 136 West 48th Street

Treasurer,
 Mr. GEO. P. HALL,
 Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street.

Superintendent,
 Miss J. OLMSTEAD,
 Office, 57 Third Avenue.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York,

December 16th, 1897.



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Arthur Phillips,
Secretary.

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

Dear Sir:

In response to Circular Letter, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, Lists of the Officers and Employees of the Department of Correction, and would state that the services of all these persons will be required, in order to properly carry on the work of the Department in that portion of the City of New York to be known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

The Records of the Department of Correction, as now constituted, extend back for the past two years only; they are on file at this office, are easily accessible, and should be kept here, to form a part of the archives of the Greater New York.

Yours, very respectfully,

Robert J. Wright

Commissioner.



ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
PRESIDENT.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
1ST VICE-PRES.

CHAS. D. KELLOGG,
2D VICE-PRES.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
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Charity Organization Society

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22D STREET.

Dec. 17, 1897. 189

TELEPHONE, No. 380 18TH STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS, "CHARITY, NEWYORK."

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO "THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY"

C

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
City

My dear Sir:-

In recognition of the courtesy of your reply to our inquiry of October 7th, 1897, concerning the Railway Conductors' Club of North America, I am instructed to submit to you confidentially the following information about the Club and analysis of the four hundred and ten replies received from gentlemen with whom we have been in correspondence and whose names were published as honorary members of the Club mentioned.

Our Society undertook this investigation at the instance of several of our members who have been solicited to contribute to the Club on the ground of its beneficent purpose and of its being intended to promote cordial relations between railroad conductors and their employers.

It is ascertained that the "Club" is of no social or educational advantage to railway conductors, but is used by a small circle of promoters chiefly as a means of obtaining contributions on the supposed endorsement of the many gentlemen of position and repute whose names are published as "Honorary members". It is also evident that their names have been used in almost every instance either without their knowledge or consent or without giving them any sufficient information about the Club, or its management.

Our letter of inquiry was sent to all the 600 Honorary members of the Club. Replies were received from 410. An analysis of these replies is as follows:-

Positive that they never heard of the Club.....	47
Doubtful about membership or know nothing about the Club or are unable to reply at once to inquiries.....	66
Have been solicited to contribute and have done so.....	86
Have been solicited to contribute and have not done so.....	70
Have been solicited to contribute but have forgotten whether they did so or not.....	18
Have not been asked to contribute or do not remember whether they have been asked or not.....	123

MA 2 0 11 30 AM

We know that several large contributions have been made. Presumably there have been many of which we know nothing. In one instance the President of a prominent Railroad Company was asked for a large donation and shown a signed subscription of \$1,000 from another railroad President. On inquiry it was developed not only that this signature was a forgery but that the other President had been actually solicited to give upon the faith of a like forged subscription from the President first mentioned.

The usual method of obtaining Honorary members seems to have been by a letter, of which the following is a copy:-

"Dear Sir:-By unanimous vote of the Board of Managers, you have this day been elected an Honorary member of the Railway Conductors' Club of New York and we desire to hereby extend to you the courtesy of the Club. Yours respectfully,
C. E. Weisz, Managing Governor."

Many gentlemen prominent in railroad and official circles accepted such invitations as graceful acknowledgments of their position. Their names were then shown to others as endorsements of the Club. The general attitude of most toward the Club is well illustrated by this reply from a prominent merchant:-

"My name was secured as an honorary member of the R. R. Conductors' Club by representations that it would cost me no time or money and that the list of names presented embraced some of the most important and respectable business men in the city,"----- (a prominent Railroad President) "being mentioned, I think, as a patron. In the haste of the day I signed without further investigation upon pressure in a pleasant diplomatic way."

Many honorary members residing in the large cities have been personally solicited for contributions. The following circular was sent out in October:

"Dear Sir:-In accordance with and by the direction of the Board of Governors, an assessment of Five (\$5.00) Dollars per member has been made on all honorary members of the Club for the year 1897. All money thus raised will be used for purposes of building and maintenance. We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive the above named sum (\$5.00) from you at your earliest convenience. Please forward the same to C. D. Cramer, Sec'y and Treas.

Per Order of Governors,
C. D. Cramer, Secretary and Treas.

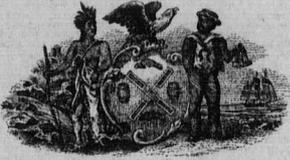
C. E. Weisz, Managing Governor."

The Executive Committee has authorized me to give the main facts revealed by our investigation to the press, without of course making public the names of those who by letter or personal interview have aided us to ascertain the facts. It is hoped that our Society may be thus instrumental in making more difficult the future success of this and other similar schemes, and to suggest to a larger circle than can be reached by letter that inquiry should be made in the case of all such appeals, even if they appear to have the backing of reputable and well-known citizens.

Yours respectfully,

Edward T. Devine

General Secretary.



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

Stephen Smith, Pres.
John P. Faure, Commissioner.
Jas. R. O. Payne, "
H. G. Weaver, Secretary.

Dec. 21st, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
 Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your attention may have been called to an article in the Herald of yesterday in regard to the transfer of the Randall's Island Hospital to the State Charities Aid Society, together with many sensational statements.

There is not a word of truth in the article and I have so written the Herald.

Respectfully,

Stephen Smith

President.

Department of Correction.

Commissioner's Office.

148 East 20th Street,

New York,

December 23d, 1897.



Robert J. Wright,
Commissioner.

Arthur Phillips,
Secretary.

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

Dear Sir:

Commissioner Wright instructs me to say that he will be pleased, if convenient to you, to be at your Office on Tuesday Morning next, December 28th, with the Plans for Interior Work for New City Prison, which the Architect will explain to you.

Very respectfully,

Arthur Phillips

Secretary.



Department of
Public Charities,
Commissioners Office,

66 Third Avenue,

New York, Dec. 24th, 1897.

Dr. Stephen Smith, President.
John P. Faure, Treasurer.
Jas R. O'Brien, Commissioner.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith I enclose, per your request, list of names of employees in this department, with their present titles and salaries per annum, according to the November Pay Rolls.

Yours respectfully,

President.

Relief Work of the,
MONTE RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,
 During the years of 1896 and 1897.

Applicants aided (cases found worthy) (families) 2252.
 (Each case investigated by members.)

Representing individuals	6700.
Garments distributed	3064.
Of which made by members	904.
Pairs of Shoes distributed	380.
Articles of furniture	80.
Medical aid procured for	176.
Employment procured for	400.
Employed by Society (mothers of families who sew garments given to our poor)	40.
Employed by Society (men who aid at distribut- ions).	5.
Trusses procured for males	6.
Artificial limb for female	1.
Crutches (pairs)	2.
Public distributions of dry groceries, number of families supplied,	900.
Licenses procured for (pedlars)	10.
Purchased wares to make self-supporting, for	45.
Medical aid procured for	80.
Children buried, 2 Catholic, 2 Protestant and 4 Hebrews.	8.

Cash disbursed for relief	\$3689.35.
Incidentals	1023.56.
Total	\$4712.91.

1876

Monte Relief Society of
N. Y. City

Report of Relief Work
1896 and 1897.

Sofia M. Loebinger.,
P r e s i d e n t .

DAVID M. NEUBERGER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL,
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 7.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:— I beg to
remind your Honor that
you promised me a
hearing this week. I hope
you will find it con-
venient to grant it.

The suspension of my
license is a great
hardship to me, and
I feel confident it

Can prove that you
have been misin-
formed as to the
facts.

Yours respectfully,
Solomon Wechsungen

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Mayor to advise with the Mayor in reference to the distribution of the moneys contributed by the several municipal departments, held at the Mayor's Office on Monday, January 15th, at 12 M., there were present:

The Mayor,
The Comptroller,
Hon. H. H. Porter,
Hon. Francis M. Scott, and
P. J. Scully, Deputy County Clerk

The Committee organized by the election of the Mayor as Chairman and Mr. Scott as Secretary.

The Committee was addressed by Charles S. Finance Smith Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Committee appointed by the Hon. Seth Low to provide employment for the unemployed poor; and also by Henry R. Beekman, Esq., representing the same Society, as well as by a delegation representing the Relief Association of the 23rd and 24th Wards.

The Committee also received a large number of written communications from charitable organizations.

After full consideration of all the appeals made to the Committee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED: That no moneys be assigned to any local charitable society, but only to established charitable organizations extending their charitable work over the city.

(2)

The Mayor reported that he had already received in cash the sum of \$13,759.64, and that there were certain departments yet to be heard from which would undoubtedly increase the amount to at least \$14,000.00

From statements made to the Committee, it appeared that the Committee represented by Messrs. Smith and Beekman was already employing a considerable number of men and women, and had plans laid out for the continued employment of an even larger number, which would, of course, be dependent to some extent to the amount of money at their disposal.

It was also made clear to the Committee that the Relief Association of the 23rd and 24th Wards was well organized, and was doing for that portion of the city north of the Harlem River, the same general work as is done by the large organized charities.

After considerable discussion, the Committee unanimously resolved to make the following distribution of the \$14,000.00 now at their command, to wit:

To the Committee appointed by the Hon. Seth Low for the purpose of furnishing work to the unemployed, the sum of \$5,000.00.

To the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for its general work throughout the city, \$3000.00.

To the Society for Improving the Condition of the poor for its general work throughout the city, \$3,000.00.

To the United Hebrew Charities for its work throughout the city, the sum of \$2,000.00; and to the Relief Association of the 23rd and 24th Wards, \$1,000.00.

(3)

The Committee received a very urgent appeal from the charitable society attached to the Church of the Holy Cross in West 42nd Street; and while the general plan of distribution agreed upon by the Committee ~~xxxxxxx~~ rendered a specific appropriation to that society impossible, it was resolved that the attention of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul should be especially called to the communication from the Church of the Holy Cross.

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Mayor.

Women's Auxiliary
St. John's Guild

Dear Mr. Strong:

Will you come to
an informal meeting of the
Women's Auxiliary, the Children's
City Hospital Committee and the
officers of St. John's Guild, on
Monday April 27th at five o'clock
at my house, No 32 West 35th Street.

We wish to discuss the build-
ing of a new City Hospital and
hope you will make every effort
to present

Yours Sincerely
Ellen L. Lowery President
per M

April twenty second

WITHERS & DICKSON,

FREDERICK CLARKE WITHERS.
WALTER DICKSON.

ARCHITECTS,

Bible House, Astor Place,

NEW YORK, May 4, 189

To the Mayor,

Chairman Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

New York City.

Honorable Sir,

We respectfully request to be considered in the matter of preparing plans for the proposed Gouverneur Hospital.

With the exception of the late architectural work on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, we have been the Architects of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for some years and have done much work for extensions and additions to this Hospital, for which we have not, and could not be compensated.

We therefore ask to be allowed to prepare the plans for it.

Respectfully yours,

WITHERS & DICKSON
Architects
N. Y. City

7

SETON SANITARIUM,
Spuyten Duyvil,
New York.

H. R. RAILROAD.
50 MINUTES FROM G. C. DEPOT.

Nov^r 12th -

Mayor Strong,

Dear Sir,

The Hospital for Consump-
-tives of which I have charge has no endow-
ment fund - Most of our patients - are
unable to contribute - towards their support
and we are almost wholly dependent on
charity - I understand there is a
distribution made of the Theatrical License
money & I should be very grateful if
you would remember our great need -
In the - year ending Sept 30th 1906, we
treated 166 patients, of whom 87 were free
representing 7,445 - free days.

Respectfully and gratefully yours
Sister Marie Dolores Van Rensselaer

Board of Examiners
for Charitable Institutions

86.

S U P P L I E S.

	APPROPRIATION,	\$229,700 00
Vouchers transmitted for Payment, To Dec. 16.	\$178,658 40	
Estimated Outstanding Liabilities,	36,041 60	\$213,000 00
Estimated Available Balance For General Fund,		16,000 00

S A L A R I E S.

	APPROPRIATION,	\$201,532 00
Salaries to December 1,	\$170,775 96	
Estimated Roll for December,	16,500 00	\$187,275 96
Estimated Balance Available For General Fund, (\$14,000)		14,256 04

S T E A M B O A T R E P A I R S.

	NET APPROPRIATION,	\$14,300 00
Vouchers transmitted for Payment,	\$ 8,750 73	
Outstanding Liabilities,	1,549 27	10,300 00
Estimated Balance available For General Fund,		4,000 00

R E P A I R S T O B U I L D I N G S.

	TOTAL APPROPRIATION,	\$12,000.00
Vouchers transmitted to Comptroller,	\$11,307 39	
Outstanding Liabilities, about	692 61	12,000 00
No Balance.		

(\$1,000)
LUNG

P A I R S.

14,529 07

Bohn
Collector

NET 10,000 00

\$10,000 00

\$10,000 00

1,549 27

APPROPRIATION

\$10,000 00

P I E S.

1,000 00

REVENUES

10,000 00

TOTAL APPROPRIATION, \$12,000.00

20,041 00

\$212,000 00

Daughter of Harlow



232 Madison Avenue.

The Peabody Home situated
at West Farms - New York
is an unsectarian home
for old women over
65 yrs of age - who
have neither home,
money or friends -
It is supported entirely
by voluntary contribu-
tions & not endorsed
by Mr. Peabody. An
Marry Smith -

There are at present 21
Roman in the home
at a cost of not quite
\$3.00 a week for each
one. The amount
required for the
home for a year
is \$5400.00. The
only persons receiving
a salary are the
Gardner & three
house servants.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTOR,
OFFICE:
33 WARREN ST., COR. CHURCH.

New York, 187

Amendments to By Laws proposed
by Mr. R. H. Clarke to be adopted at this
meeting.

§ 3 Any person contributing the sum
of not less than \$25 in any one
year to the Treasury of the Society whose
contribution shall be accepted shall
be known as Patrons of the Protector,
for the year in which such contribution
shall have been made, and his or
her name shall be enrolled in a
special list to be preserved among the
records of the Society, which list shall
be published with the Annual report
of the Protector and shall be known
as the List of Patrons of the C. P.

I further propose to amend the By
Laws by striking out the words: The
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman
Catholic Children in the city of N. York.

Whenever they occur and inserting in
the place thereof the words "The New-
York Catholic Protective" and by
striking out the Word "Society"
whenever it occurs and inserting
in the place thereof the Word
"Protectory".

190

Amendments
to the laws
of the State of
New York
relating to
the
Catholic Protective

A 1.2 3. Special
Similar of audience
may be increased with advantage

~~X~~ 6. Increase our last year's program

3.3 Ladies Union Relief Special
I am glad if under law

8.6 Very doubtful last year
have new trustees & probably
will be better managed
Henry King has. (Keep)

~~X~~ 7. Should be increased & linked with
Special
W. present at Am & La. Dist. Conf.

9.11.10
~~X~~ ~~12.11~~ Why more than other
national societies

~~12~~ 13. Prisoners sent release program
12.14.18 very poor in means
family

~~X~~ 17. Church song has become a habit
hour from last year

~~X~~ 15. Cut out work & program
then good team in prepara-
tion to suffer less than usual

~~X~~ 18. Holston Street Sec. vice com
may overtake them

1. A
9 H. This Society shows an excess of Receipts over Expenditure

~~12 11~~ do - outlay
13 10 do

C 17. has Balance of its money in hand of \$131.

d 22 not literally within the Law.

19 28 for special consideration

20 24 a doubtful Association -
25 does not apply - defunct.

21 26 for special consideration

~~27 No return~~

28 29 should appear as two Institutions with separate returns

C 31 can hardly be called a public Institution - in connection with the occupancy of a large new Tenement House - 48 & 50 Mulberry St.

f 32 The names of many of the persons printed as endorsing the Society appear improperly - the Society was investigated at the request of some of them in 1874 by the Bureau of Charities and a caution was published by them that it could not be recommended to the support of the public. This is a revival of the old scheme

25 33 Imperfect returns - which would not entitle to a large grant. non liquet

A

- ~~12~~ d. Don't feel if under I written
Law. Excellent - must pay an
more at next place
pay after or you
- ~~19~~ Son for. why incurred - well
suffice by law
- ~~20~~ Don't feel for Tur blind Army
Col - \$20000 - 400 blind
- ~~25~~ out

- 21 ~~25~~. Don't mention the Law. Don't know
doctors. Mr. Excellent
- ~~27~~ ~~Don't feel if under I written~~
- B38 ~~the Law. to speak~~
~~best of~~
- ~~29~~ Report in future reports
returns. Spent all the
money at our case for
Kearney good Man
- 31. l. Private - good. Learn off
- 32. f. houses used without ordering

2 A. Continued

4 3

34 doubtful

35 a local Church Association - small
scarcely a public institution

~~36 for consideration - first application~~

~~37. Boarders pay \$2 a week.
a local Church Association see 35~~

38 scarcely a public institution

39 for consideration

40 doubtful

1951

A Omitted

- 8 a N.Y. Out Kitchen Club
allowance Aug 83
- 8 b Westside Relay & Sea Side
Society
- 8 c St Ignace Guild
- 8 d Training School for Nurses
- 8 e Day Nursery & Daycare Home
for Respectable Women
- 8 f Seamen's Aid & Protection Socy
- 8 g Public Schools Aid Socy
- 8 h Guild of the Church of the
Holy Redeemer
- 8 i Ladies Socy of St Johns Episc
gical Lutheran Church
- 8 j Belton Sheltering Sunday Soc
- 8 k Women's Employ. Union Soc

A

1880 - 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9

1879 - 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11

1880 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19

1879 - 13. 12. 14. 15. 16. 18. 19. 20. 21. 23

1880 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29

1879 24. 26. 28. 29. 30. 33

1880 a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k.

1879 5. 8. 17. 22. 31. 32. 34. 35. 38. 39. 40

The Prison Association,

135 East 15th Street,

New York, U.S.A.

To His Honor

The Mayor,

My dear Sir:

Let me give you
a special invitation,
personally & in behalf
of the Executive Committee
to be present at the
meeting at the Prison
Association Rooms
on Monday the 15th at
2:30 and in the evening
at Steinway Hall at
8. At the last place

we should be very glad
if we might hear
your voice in a
brief address of encourage-
-ment + endorsement.

I am,

Very Respectfully
yours

Wm. J. Arnold

To the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City :

GENTLEMEN—The Special Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, appointed by your resolution, December 19, 1887, beg leave to present their report. We place upon the table copies of the Constitution and By-Laws as they stand at present, in proof form, together with the list of Members, Officers, and Standing Committees of the Association.

We had before us the following proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, which had been previously moved in the meetings of the Association :

CONSTITUTION.

TO ARTICLE III.

Adopted
Moved by Mr. Schiff, October 17, 1887 (Minute Book, page 189) "to strike out all of the article after the word *members*, in the third line."

TO ARTICLE VIII.

Adopted
Mr. Schiff's motion (Minute Book, page 190) "to strike out all after the word *meeting*, in the third line," and to substitute therefor the following words: "Notice of such proposed change to be sent to the members of the Association at least ten days prior to the meeting, when such proposed change in the Constitution will be voted upon."

Mr. Waller's motion (Minute Book, page 190) to strike out all after the words "unless by the vote," and insert "of two-thirds of those present, for which purpose twenty-one shall be a quorum."

BY-LAWS.

TO BY-LAW III.

Mr. Waller's motion (Minute Book, page 190) to add to Section 1st of By-Law the words, "except for alteration of the Constitution, for which a quorum shall be twenty-one."

TO BY-LAW XI.

To be acted on at Stated Meeting in April :

Mr. Baker's motion (Minute Book, page 192) to insert after word "Institution," in the ninth line of said By-Law, the words, "and according to the drain upon the charitable resources of each Institution which the maintenance of its Out-door Department has caused."

Your Committee having duly considered these and

other proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

We recommend that—

Article I. remain unchanged

Article II. First paragraph remain unchanged. Second paragraph, second line, that a comma be substituted for the period after the word "represented; that the words "it is" be omitted. Third paragraph to remain as it is.

Article III. Erase "before the Association" as unnecessary.

Articles IV. and V. To remain the same.

Article VI., first line. Insert after the word "members," in the first line, the words "an Auditing Committee of three members; a Committee on Admission of five members."

Article VII., second line. After the word "and" insert the word "other." The object of this being to secure that a notice of change in the Constitution may be made at an Annual Meeting as well as a Stated Meeting

Article VIII. Add to the article the following words: "Notice of such proposed change shall be sent to all the members of the Association, at least ten days prior to the meeting, when such proposed change in the Constitution will be voted upon."

BY-LAWS.

By-Law I. to remain as it is.

By-Law II. After the first "the" in second line, insert the word "other" before the word "Constitution."

By-Laws III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X., to remain as they are.

By-Law XI. In place of the present By-Law, insert the following: "The office of the Auditing Committee is to examine the annual reports made by the Hospitals to the Association, and to procure the correction of the same when necessary; and on or before, the 15th of November of each year to certify to the President of the Association that each of these reports is made out in accordance with the schedule of questions adopted by the Association for this purpose. They shall also audit the accounts of the Treasurer."

By-Law XII. In place of the present By-Law, insert the following: "The office of the Committee on Admissions is to examine all applications for membership, and to report to the Association upon the propriety of granting of same."

By-Law XIII. Insert the present By-Law, XI., with this addition at the end of the second paragraph of the By-Law: "With an equitable allowance for the expenses incurred in the administration of its Dispensary Department for the same period."

By-Law XIV. Insert By-Law 12th as at present.

By-Law XV. Insert By-Law 13th as at present.

By-Law XVI. Insert By-Law 14th as at present.

The Committee also recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, that a Nominating Committee of five members be hereafter appointed at the Stated Meeting in December, to report at the Annual Meeting its selection of the names of members for the Officers and Standing Committees then to be chosen.

In place of printed resolution passed November 21, 1881, and amended October 16, 1882, with regard to auxiliary Associations the following is recommended for consideration:

Resolved, that it be recommended to the Hospitals uniting in this Association, that there be allowed to Auxiliary Hospital Saturday and Sunday Associations the right of admission to any of said Hospitals, of such patients as are proper to be received under their respective rules as may be sent for admission by a designated officer of any Auxiliary Association at the following rates; viz.:

In the Hospitals for the treatment of general diseases, for the treatment of diseases of women, and for incurables, at the rate of the care of one patient for one day for every dollar contributed by any Auxiliary Association to the General Fund of any Hospital Saturday and Sunday Collection.

In the Hospitals for the treatment of children, at the

rate of the care of one patient for one day for every seventy-five cents thus contributed.

In the Hospitals for the treatment of diseases of the throat, eye, and ear, at the rate of the care of one patient for one day for every one dollar and twenty-five cents thus contributed.

Provided, however, that no Hospital shall be required to keep patients from Auxiliary Associations for a greater number of days than it shall be compensated for, at the rates above allowed for patients, by the whole amount it shall receive from the annual collection; that no Auxiliary Association shall be entitled to keep patients in the Hospitals for a greater number of days than shall be compensated for, at the rates above specified, by the proportion of the amount contributed by the Auxiliary Association in the annual collection, to the whole amount collected, other than amounts specially designated; and that all rights and obligations under this resolution shall be limited to the year commencing on the first day of January next after the annual collection.

Associations for business or benevolent purposes contributing to the annual collection, shall be entitled to the same rights as Auxiliary Associations, and upon the same terms, subject to the limitation of such rights to the proportion of the amount contributed by any such Association to the whole amount of the annual collection.

A Committee on Associations shall be appointed, to consist of seven members, whose duty shall be to take measures for carrying this resolution into full effect, and to supervise the administration of the relief for which it provides.

GEORGE S. BAKER,
NELSON J. WATERBURY, } Committee.
JOHN S. BUSSING,

81.

Hospital
Sabbathday
Assoc.
Report

Hospitals.	Number of Days of Hospital Care for Free Patients for the year.	Pro Rata Distribution of the Underwritten Fund.
Mt. Sinai	63.278	\$ 5,299.13
St. Lukes	62.649	5,153.84
Montefiore Home	57.248	4,769.05
Roosevelt Hospital	47.225	3,922.84
German	40.983	3,410.75
Ruptured & Crippled	38.917	3,241.74
Isabella Heimath	22.147	1,841.82
St. Mary's	20.153	1,643.02
Mother's Home of the Sisters of Misericordia	19.803	1,648.10
Colored Home & Hospital	19.586	1,630.00
Woman's	19.166	1,587.61
Home for Incurables	18.667	1,541.19
Orthopedic	14.799	1,242.17
French	14.360	1,195.60
Manhattan Dispensary & Hospital	14.269	1,184.68
Home of the Holy Comforter	13.214	1,101.85
Cancer Hospital	12.628	1,052.19
Post Graduate	10.227	853.42
Manhattan Eye & Ear	9.851	815.00
Babies	7.344	607.25
St. John's Child Hospital	7.270	606.78
St. Marks	6.076	507.55
Flower Surgical	5.412	449.15
N.Y. Ophthalmic	5.010	417.85
N.Y. Lying-in	4.832	403.02
N.Y. ^{Medical} College & Hospital for Women	4.526	377.55
N.Y. Skin & Cancer	4.309	359.60
N.Y. Eye & Ear Infirmary	3.813	318.20
N.Y. Ophthalmic & Aural	3.118	260.41
N.Y. Infirmary for Women & Children	2.976	246.30
St. Andrew's Infirmary	2.080	167.57
N.Y. Convalescent Home	1.692	144.77
Totals	577.628	\$ 48,000.00

Hospital Saturday & Sun. Am.
of N.Y. City.

821

To the Hon. William L. Strong.

Sir: -

The undersigned, constituting a Committee from the monthly Conference of the New York Charities, wish to call attention to the number of workers, largely unskilled or otherwise somewhat inefficient, who are chronically out of employment, and to the apparent tendency of this class of workers to increase with increasing social organization, and to herd into the city, causing an abnormal growth of slums and tenements, with a corresponding increase of want, intemperance and vice.

They have reason to believe that there exists at present a considerable discrimination in the rate of assessment for taxation in favor of vacant lands, which, although they bring their owners no income at present, are kept vacant to the injury of labor in the expectation of a large profit in the future.

They believe that there is a connection between this body of unemployed and the large tracts of land about our cities, which are entirely unused, as well as with the encouragement that there is to persons to hold city lands out of use, on account of the low proportionate rate at which they are assessed for taxation, and the consequent inducement to speculation.

Without undertaking to say what the degree of the connection between these phenomena may be, we believe that there is evidence of a sufficient connection to justify us, in our efforts to secure

employment for the destitute, in asking that the law requiring the assessment of vacant land up to the full value should be impartially enforced.

We therefore request that the Commissioners of Accounts should make an investigation of the methods and ratio of assessment of vacant and improved, or partially improved, property, particularly in order to determine whether there is, as is sometimes alleged, an unjust discrimination in favor of old tenements and rookeries.

Further, that such steps be taken as will secure encouragement in the matter of taxation to those who improve their property. And further, we would recommend that the assessment of these various parcels of real estate, with their descriptions, should be printed at public expense, and be accessible to those citizens who may be interested therein.

R. W. Hebbard,
Bolton Hall,
W. W. Locke.

To the Honorable A. S. Hewitt;
~~The~~ Mayor of the City of New York

Sir: In the great development of means for caring for the helpless sick which marks the present century, no want has been more felt than that for Trained Nurses. Medical science made immense advances, but while the schools furnished physicians and the humane spirit of the age built and endowed hospitals, it was still hard to supply the skilled care which often does more than medicine for the sufferer. The Training School for Female Nurses was a great gain. Personal observation of the good it had done led me to think that an equal or greater service might be rendered by an institution for the training of Male Nurses. The humane work of the physicians in charge of Bellevue and other city hospitals could thus be efficiently supplemented, and the sufferings of the poor sick under their care alleviated, while the community would gladly employ all the male nurses the hospitals could spare, and so enable the students thus trained to make the vocation of nursing their life-work.

On conference with the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, it was found that they would welcome an opportunity for training and employing Male Nurses at Bellevue under their medical staff, and that such a school as could thus be established under their auspices, if the building and other facilities were supplied, would, in their judgment, be a ~~great~~ benefit to the sick in the hospitals, an ~~important~~ aid to the physicians and a source of relief for the sick throughout the entire community.

I have, therefore, taken great pleasure in erecting a building on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital for this purpose. In the plans, ^{much aid} ~~the utmost~~ benefit was derived from the advice and cordial co-operation of Mr W. H. Osborn, whose active interest in founding the Training School for Female Nurses made his experience ~~particularly~~ valuable. To the Architects,

Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, and to every contractor, I am also indebted for intelligent ~~and cordial~~ co-operation. The building as now completed furnishes accommodations for the Commissioners, for the proper conduct of the school and for boarding and lodging fifty Nurses; and on its upper floor it provides ample space for the Medical Museum connected with the hospital. I have furnished the building ready for occupancy and insured it in the name of the City of New York for five years.

I beg now to hand you herewith the keys and ^{building & its appliances for a} make over to the City the ownership of this Training School for Male Nurses, with the hope that it may prove a permanent addition to the means for alleviating suffering in this great city and country.

Very Respectfully
(signed) D. O. Mills.

~~for alleviating suffering in this great city, where I first found employment as a young man and which now includes a considerable part of the County in which I was born.~~

D. S. Mills
~~Bequeathing~~
Donating build
ing sc. to city for
training male
nurses

P. Charatus

184

Addressing Mayor Strong, William R. Stewart President of the State Board of Charities said:

Your Honor: At a meeting of the State Board of Charities held at its office in the Capitol at Albany on the 14th instant, Senator Ahearn's bill entitled, "An Act in relation to children committed to charitable and public institutions in the City of New York," was presented for the consideration of the Board. After discussion the Board unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its disapproval of the bill and requesting me as President to present the reasons for the Board's opposition to this measure at this hearing. I may say in passing that the bill was introduced in Senate late in the session, on the 30th of March, that no opportunity for consideration by the State Board or other charity officials, or the Managers of private charitable institutions was afforded; but the bill was promptly passed and this is the first opportunity for an expression of opinion as to its merits by those most competent to form it.

Article VIII of the Constitution of the State, Section 14, provides that "Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized but shall not be required by the Legislature. No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities." Pursuant to this provision of the Constitution the State Board of Charities has adopted rules for the reception and retention of the inmates of private charitable institutions throughout the State which are in receipt of public money. These rules are now in force in hundreds of institutions, including all such as can be classed under the word "institution" as used in the bill under consideration. The bill provides that "When any child shall hereafter be committed to the care of any institution in the City of New York, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in said City shall in certain cases direct, ~~that the custody of~~ such child shall be given to its parent, and may revoke such change of custody and return such child to the institution to which it was originally committed whenever in its judgment the interest of such child will be benefited thereby." Thus by special legislation it is proposed that the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities for the reception of children adopted pursuant to the Constitution may be disregarded by a private society of New York City which it is proposed shall direct that the custody of a child in an institution shall be given to its parent and revoke any such change of custody and return the child to the institution whenever in its (the Society's) judgment the child will be benefited thereby."

The Constitution provides that the rules established by the State Board of Charities for the reception and retention of children in institutions under private management which receive-

any public money shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws. The bill in question is not a general law but applies only to institutions in the City of New York; should it be enacted, the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities will continue to be enforced and serious complications to the charitable institutions would immediately follow any attempt to exercise the powers sought to be conferred by this bill.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Managers of the Society named in the bill do not ask for its enactment but on the contrary are represented here before Your Honor in opposition thereto.

It might be well to urge that if the bill under consideration is a useful measure its benefits should not be restricted to the City of New York but should be extended to the borders of the State. The subject of the placing out of children in homes under proper restrictions is a timely one for thoughtful action at this time, and the State Board in other parts of the State is now conducting active investigations into the methods pursued with a view to framing, in the form of a bill, necessary regulations and restrictions therefor.

From an economic standpoint, the principle of this measure is radically wrong, being in effect, that the industrious and thrifty of the City of New York shall be bound to pay to parents who have resided there twelve months or more \$104. a year for each child under 16 years of age that they are unable to care for, provided only that such parents can show in the light of an investigation necessarily limited in its scope and possibilities, that they are of good reputation. Necessarily, as the law cannot contemplate or admit of favoritism in its operations, all who can comply with these conditions will be equitably entitled to receive this money. The admission of the principle that parents are to be paid for the care of their own children by the public would be very demoralizing, that is a duty devolving upon all parents, and if the public is compelled to pay for the support of children the parents should suffer the inconvenience of being separated from them in order that some deterrent influence should be felt by them, and the children receive the benefits of training and education which are to be derived in all well managed private charitable institutions. While we hear much of the danger of "institutionalizing" children, it must not be forgotten that in most of the homes from which destitute children go to institutions they do not learn habits of cleanliness, order or discipline, and are without the moral, educational, and other advantages which institutions extend.

New York is not a walled city, able to prevent undesirable persons from gaining settlement within her borders. On the contrary, like every other large city, and especially so, New York is a magnet, and its present power of attracting the unfortunate, the inefficient and the shiftless of the world is great and growing. Should the bill under consideration become a law, this power would be greatly increased, for no other city would then possess the ability to attract the pauper-spirit of the world that New York would enjoy with this bill in force. No "worthy" couple in New York, or sufficiently near to reach there, need hesitate to marry on the ground that they are unable to provide for a family, the city being bound in advance by the terms of the bill to do that for them. Notwithstanding the natural disinclination of parents to have their children removed from them

and placed in children's institutions, the people of the City of New York expend nearly \$2,000,000 a year for the support of destitute children in charitable institutions. Remove the fear of separation, as the bill proposes to do, and no one can foretell to what extent and volume these figures of expenditure will grow. Weak and dispirited parents, of whom there must be many in New York, would lose the incentive to struggle for the care of their children, as they struggle now to keep them, for, under the proposed law, the children would not only not be separated from them, but would become a direct source of revenue to them.

Apparently unknown to the author of this measure, whose kindly intent and sincerity are not questioned, these deplorable possibilities are all within the scope and the compass of this bill, and the necessary result of it.

The measure would virtually be a return to the old system of outdoor relief, which was practically abolished in the City of New York many years ago.

For these reasons, and for others which might be presented the State Board of Charities, under whose care the Constitution has placed all of the dependent and destitute children in the State of New York, asks Your Honor to disapprove of the bill referred to.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment,

Gentlemen:

The J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, (formerly Manhattan Dispensary (and Hospital)), makes respectful application for a share of the Theatrical License fees.

Last year your Board gave us the sum of Five hundred dollars. We respectfully ask for One thousand dollars, the sum we used to receive.

The impression has gone abroad that we are an endowed institution and do not need this appropriation. The idea is a mistaken one.

We have no endowment that will be available for years yet. Meantime we are unusually dependent upon voluntary gifts and subscriptions.

The Ladies Association of the Hospital and Mrs. and Miss. Wright and their family between them gave last year \$17,275 of the \$26,312.65 received, and the annual memberships and patrons and a few subscriptions yielded \$3800 of the remainder. So that it will be seen that about \$21,000 out of about \$26,000 received come directly from subscriptions and donations solicited from friends of the institution.

There is no burden for salaried officers nor physicians either. Everything paid is directly for necessary supplies and for wages properly so called, i. e., nurses, superintendent, and help.

Nearly the whole of our constantly increasing work, both in the Hospital and in the Dispensary departments, is for those who are unable to do anything for themselves and who would otherwise become a public charge. Less than \$3000 of the total receipts of last year was from pay patients.

We respectfully submit under all of these circumstances that the Board should enlarge the appropriation to us to \$1,000.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. Tucker
President

Edw. D. Jones
Secretary
Mrs. M. Earle
L. H. Kei President

The J. Wood Wright
(formerly Manly's
Care) Hospital ^{Dr}
~~~~~

Application for  
show of the Medical  
License Fund  
~~~~~

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Marine Hospital Patients.

The institutions in and near New York to which U. S. Marine Hospital patients are sent, are:

The Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island.

The Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island.

The Brooklyn City Hospital, Brooklyn.

The Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

The New York Hospital, 15th Street,

The Eye & Ear Infirmary, 13th Street.

Bellvue Hospital, 26th Street.

The Jersey City Hospital, Jersey City.

The office of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service is in New York, the hospital relief begins in that office by the issue of a permit, it terminates in that office by the entry of the discharge of the patient in the records of that office. Transportation of patients from the ^{New York} office to the hospitals and from the hospitals to the office is paid for by the U. S. in all cases where they are actually taken from the office to the hospitals. With very few exceptions the patients are actually ^{taken} from the office to the hospitals, the hospitals ^{being} authorized to admit emergency cases at once, obtaining a permit for the patient afterwards. Sometimes patients do not report to the ^{New York} office on their discharge, although the rule is that they should so report.

their expenses being paid for that purpose.

The two cases of Osborne and Jackson were sent from the New York office. Jackson was taken from Castle Garden by Dr. Hebersmith, on his arrival in an American vessel from a foreign port whither he had been sent by the U.S. Consul. Osborne was taken from the New York office by Dr. Hebersmith.

Some days after Jackson was discharged Dr. Hebersmith ascertained that he was in the Kings County Poor House. As a taxpayer of Kings County Dr. Hebersmith protested on the ground that the man was not a proper charge upon the citizens of Kings County. The doctor takes the ground that all persons discharged from any of these hospitals, and who have been sent there ^{under permits} from the New York office of the U.S. Marine Hospital, are a proper charge upon the City of New York, irrespective of the question of whether, as a matter of fact, they were personally taken to the hospital from the New York office or not.

When the bequest to the Sailor's Snug Harbor was made about the year 1800, steam navigation was unknown. All persons who followed the sea were included in the provisions of the will. Now the trustees take the ground that persons serving on steamers are not entitled to the benefits of the institution, because, in their opinion, such persons are not seamen, thereby

excluding about two thirds of the class who were
entitled to such benefits at the time the will
was made.

The foregoing was taken down from
Dr H Ebersmith's testimony, read to him and
by him declared to be correct.

David S White
Stenographer

— — — — —
C
Navine Hospital

Statement of
Dr. Keppermuth

Sailor Simey Herbert

83.

The Babies' Hospital

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Four or five years ago, the fact was made public that out of ten thousand hospital beds in New York, only twenty-seven were devoted to children under two years of age. With these figures came touching incidents of mothers spending whole days in going from one hospital to another to procure for their little ones the care they were too poor or too ignorant to give them at home. Those familiar with our great hospitals tell us the reason for this is in the fact that it is impracticable to give infants the constant attention they require. Physicians admit that one baby demands as much care as ten adults.

To relieve this class of sufferers, the Babies' Hospital was founded, and like all pioneers, its first years have been full of trials and discouragements. But obstacles have been met and overcome, and never has there been a time when the outlook was more encouraging than at present. A cottage has been taken for the summer at Oceanic, N. J., within easy access of the city, and is in successful operation, the expenses having been provided for in advance by special donations for the summer work.

But to avoid the frequent change of location which is inevitable when occupying rented quarters, it is very desirable to purchase a house for the hospital in the city, and to have it ready for occupation in the autumn. Contributions to the amount of ~~15~~ ¹⁵ thousand dollars would render this practicable and are earnestly requested.

Executive Committee:

MRS. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, MRS. T. E. SATTERTHWAITE,
MRS. JOHN F. SCOTT, MRS. JAMES T. SOUTTER, MRS. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
MRS. C. M. FRY, MRS. HENRY HALL, MRS. A. H. SMITH.

Attending Physicians:

DR. L. EMMETT HOLT, DR. R. B. KIMBALL, Seabright, N. J.

Advisory Board:

CHARLES M. FRY, ESQ., JAMES A. GARLAND, ESQ.,
ROBERT WALLER, JR., ESQ.

A suitable house is in view, price \$43,000. More in basement meeting for \$1,200

Subscriptions for above object

Jesse Seligman	\$ 100. 00
George W. Childs	100. 00
A. J. Sigel	500. 00
Mrs Wm & Sanchertell	1000. 00
Andrew A. Smith M.D	100. 00
Mrs Macy	100. 00
Kuhn, Lohr & Co	100. 00
Mrs Wm C. Dodge	500. 00
David Dowd	1000. 00
Mrs Merrill	100. 00
Mrs John C. Green	100. 00

*Check may be drawn to the
 care of Sarah B. Satterthwaite
 Treas.*

Miss Mary Boardman	\$ 100.00
Mr. H. V. Matheson	200.00
Arnold Otterdofer	100.00
Two Friends	100.00
Amos W. Gard Esq.	100.00
Mrs. J. W. Wheeler & Fam.	200.00
Mrs. Moses Taylor	100.00
Eldridge T. Gerry	100.00
John R. Ford	100.00
Lucy Villard	100.00
John T. Terry	100.00
Mrs. Loomis	130.00
Mrs. C. M. Fry	200.00
Mrs. A. C. Rahmstrick	100.00
Mrs. C. D. Wagem	100.00

Charities and Correction.

No.	Name	Recommended by
1	A. J. H. Huganue	
2	Edmond E. Thome	Wm. H. Maxwell, Chas. Blackie Pelcher Park & Co, Wm. Mair, Geo. J. Herrick, Wm. Wood, Francis Martin and many others
3	Philip Frankenhimer	
4	Alfred W. Craven	Sidney DeKay,
5	Thomas J. Hall	
6	Ans. W. Leggett Michigan Jan'y 2/74	Thos. Bowen and numerous petitions Wm. Oland Bowen
7.	John S. McCarty	D. B. Mangum, Thos. Hunter J. S. Campbell M. S. Saul. S. Cranstun Wm. Menzies.

8 Joseph C. Picketney
Petition signed by members of
Board of Aldermen.

9 Charles Blackie
Wickham Dec 24/74
John. Harris & others, Presidents of
Repub. organizations, German Republicans.

10 Fred. W. Donner
Edgar S. Van Mickle, P. P. Atterbury,
E. Randolph Robinson, Jas. Davis and
others.

11 Chas. E. L. Holmes
Wm Henry Arthur and other officers
of 16th Assembly Dist. Rep. Assn -

Dock Commissioners.

No.	Name	Recommended by
1	Wm. H. Albertson	Cyrus H. Loubet, John Jay Cisco Rev. S. W. Lurchard, Chase Stewart & Co A. H. Benson, Perist & Co, Tapscott Ans. & Co, Humphreys & Hamlin, W. P. Richardson, Martin P. Brown Rev. B. Deane and numerous signed petition
2	Robt. E. Darragh	S. V. R. Cooper, Geo. O'Byrne, A. P. C. Biering, B. C. Mandell, Jos. A. Munheimer and others.
3	John Moore	
4	Thomas Franklin	
5	William Wood	David F. Parker.
6	Genl. Abner Doubleday	

7

Samuel R. Spelman

John Palmer, Metmore & Co.
A. T. Stank, Williams & Co.
D. D. P. Marshall and others.

			Patent
3	2 Story Small Pox Pavilions [1 cut into rooms]	195,000	186
1	Hospital, Small Pox (Isolated Patients)	65,000	50
3	Fever Pavilions	195,000	186
1	Hospital (Isolated Patients)	65,000	50
1	Quarantine Building	12,000	10
1	Administration " { Help 24 Vardellier 24 Engineer 1 Fireman 1 }	30,000	1183
1	Building for 20 Nurses: 1 Matron, 4 Doctors	30,000	
1	Boiler House	} 30,000	
	Kitchen & Bake House		
	4 Laundries		
	Furniture		20,000
1	Dead House	+	1,000
1	Disinfecting House	+	1,000
1	Bath House	+	5,000
1	Stable		1,000
1	Coal Shed	+	3,000
	Shed on Dock	+	1,000
	Tramway & 2 Cars	+	3,000
	Gas Apparatus		5,000
	Water (#20,000) + Reservoir	+	25,000
	Telegraph (#15 ⁰⁰ per foot)	+	3,000
	Heating (#3,000 each building)		50,000
	Corridor		15,000
	Sea Wall Fillings		<u>765,000</u>
	Steam Boat	+	\$10,000

189.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS:

The Law Committee,
to whom it was referred to prepare a historical abstract of
title to the premises used by this society since its in-
corporation and to specify the nature and condition of the
several bequests made to the society and the original sub-
scriptions thereto that the history of its corporate prop-
erty may be fully presented and enrolled, beg leave to re-
port:

That a full and tabulated statement of the vari-
ous bequests and appropriations to the society has been
made by its accountant Mr. O'Connor, and to this statement
for the history of the personal property your Committee
begs leave to refer. The efforts of this Committee will
be devoted to an account of the real estate held from time
to time by the society with a view to showing the terms
by which it holds the lands on Randall's Island.

The first location of the society was at the junc-
tion of the Bloomingdale and Post Roads. The property
has been held since 1807 by the United States Government
for the purposes of an arsenal, the same having been pro-
cured for this purpose from the City of New York upon the
condition, that it should continue to be used for this pur-
pose. There had been some talk of removal by the United
States Government of its arsenal from the lands above men-
tioned and this doubtless led the Rev. John Stanford, D.D.,
Chaplain of the City Government and whose field of labor
"embraced the prisons, hospitals and charitable asylums of
the City" to make a report to the City and to propose to
the City Council that the United States Arsenal at the foot
of Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads should be obtained and

set apart for the discipline and training of neglected children.

The Managers made an application to the City Council for a grant of land for the proposed institution and the Committee to whom the request was referred recommended that the piece of ground lying at the junction "of the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads on which the United States Arsenal was situated which was granted on the 17th of November, 1807, by the Corporation to the General Government upon the express condition and understanding that the same should be used for the purposes of an arsenal and deposit of military stores and whenever it should cease to be used for such purposes it was to revert to the Corporation, should be conveyed to the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents whenever they obtained from the General Government a conveyance of the interest they had in the ground". In addition the Committee recommended to the Council to convey to the Society the triangular plot in front formed by the intersection of the roads. The Committee cordially added "that they feel a pleasure in expressing their approbation of the laudable objects which the Society has in view."

The memorial to the Society to the Government at Washington seeking for the release of these grounds and buildings met with great favor. Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, the Vice President and Colonel Banford at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance cordially received and favorably considered the application Colonel Banford said "The humane objects contemplated by the Society you represent merit and must receive universal approbation. The officers of the Government are disposed to aid the objects of the Society by any measure which can be adopted "con-

sistently with a due regard to the public interest."

Lieutenant Monroe stationed near the City was ordered to give a personal consideration to the matter and to report at once. The result was that the Government stores were removed to Castle William, and the large barracks, a house suitable for the superintendent and his family, outbuildings and walls were surrendered to the Society for the sum of Six thousand dollars, four thousand of which was afterwards remitted to the society, upon a petition drawn up by Dr. Griscom and presented in the name of the Managers to Congress.

See "A Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents," pp. 70-75 by B. K. Pierce, D.D.

When the Federal Government transferred its interest to the Society the City of New York made a release to the Society of the two pieces of land referred to, the instruments substantially provides as follows, viz:

"WHEREAS the said parties of the first part in Common Council convened did on the 1st day of March, last past by a resolution declare as follows, that whenever the Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents shall obtain from the General Government a conveyance of their interest in the piece of ground lying at the Junction of the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads the Corporation will convey to the said Board of Managers the said piece of ground and the triangular plot in front by a proper deed for that purpose to be used by the said Managers for the purpose of a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents on condition that if it shall cease to be used for that purpose it shall then revert to the Corporation.

AND WHEREAS the said parties of the second part

have represented that they have received such conveyance from the general Government and have requested the conveyance as as aforesaid made to them by the said party of the first part to be made by the said parties of the first part to be made out and executed.

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the premises and with a view to aid the laudable designs of the said parties of the second part the said parties of the first part by these presents for themselves and their successors do remise, release and quit-claim unto the said parties of the second part and to their successors and assigns forever. All the right, title and interest of the said parties of the first part in and to the aforesaid certain lot of ground and the buildings, erected thereon, situated in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and which in the aforesaid conveyance thereof to the United States is described as being bounded as follows:

(Here follows description of the plot used by the General Government as an Arsenal.)

"Which aforesaid lot as before stated was heretofore conveyed by the said parties of the first part to the United States upon conditions in the deed thereof contained."

"Also all that certain triangular plot of land in front of the last described premises."

(Here follows description of the triangular plot of ground) and then the deed proceeds to, say: "both of the said pieces or parcels of land being described on the annexed map made by Geo. B. Smith, Assistant Street Commissioner and dated New York, June 11, 1824.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same with the appurte-

LOW THE REVOLVING GOVERNMENT WHO WAS LED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

nances to the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever under the conditions following, that is to say, that the said premises and appurtenances shall at all times be used by the said parties of the second part and their successors as and for a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents and that whenever the same shall cease to be so used, or in case the said parties of the second part shall not possess the interest of the United States in the said premises herein, firstly above described according to the before recited resolution that then the said premises hereby conveyed shall revert to the said parties of the first part, or their successors, who shall and may re-enter the same and the same again to have and enjoy as fully to every intent as if this release and conveyance had never been executed," signed by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council and duly acknowledged

The resolution referred to in the deed reads as follows, viz:

"RESOLVED that whenever the Board of Managers for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents shall obtain from the General Government a conveyance of their interest in the piece of ground lying at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads, the Corporation will convey to the said Board of Managers the said piece of ground and the triangular plot in front by a proper deed for that purpose, to be used by the said Managers for the purpose of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents on condition that if it shall cease to be used for that purpose it shall revert to the Corporation".

Passed March 1st, 1824.

The Society having become possessed of the title of the property in the manner hereinabove described by

by virtue of the deeds above mentioned with the limitations therein stated, the Managers were in a condition to proceed with their work of reform. Dr. Pierce says: "There on the first day of January, 1825, in the old soldiers' barracks occupied during the war of 1812-1815, purified, refitted and prepared for a limited number of inmates the New York House of Refuge was opened with appropriate and impressive services."

A Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents, p.75.

The Society had become incorporated on the 24th day of March, 1824.

In the memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York by the Society in the year 1825 it was stated that "having received an act of incorporation at the last session of the Legislature your memorialists with such means as were placed at their disposal by the liberality and public spirit of such of their fellow-citizens as were applied to for their assistance, have proceeded to the fulfillment of the objects of their Institution. They have procured from our City Corporation a lease of a piece of land eligibly situated for the establishment of a House of Refuge, which had been formerly used for the purpose of a national arsenal. And they have purchased from the Government of the United States a cession of their improvements, consisting of various buildings, out-works, sheds &c. These improvements the Society has put in the best manner of temporary repair possible, and they are now ready to receive, under their care a limited number of young persons whose vagrancy or whose crimes may have rendered them fit objects for the care and discipline of this Society.

copy with their Board of Directors. It is believed that the Board of Directors of the Corporation of the City of New York will be able to provide the necessary funds for the purchase of the above mentioned improvement and the necessary repairs to them and the furnishing of a quantity of materials with which to employ the objects of their care in the great purpose of their reformation and amendment. And the small amount of their funds has enabled them to prepare accommodations for the number only of about seventy persons."

"But in the very commencement of their operations they were presented with the fact of a treasury nearly exhausted by the purchase of the above mentioned improvement and the necessary repairs to them and the furnishing of a quantity of materials with which to employ the objects of their care in the great purpose of their reformation and amendment. And the small amount of their funds has enabled them to prepare accommodations for the number only of about seventy persons."

And then after setting forth the advantage of such an institution the memorial goes on to say:

And when your Honorable Body shall take into consideration the peculiarly exposed situation of the City of New York to the migration of the wandering and restless subjects of poverty and vice not only from foreign parts, but from our own country and States, the Managers of this Society entertain the confident expectation that your Honorable Body will feel the necessity and propriety of extending towards them such portion of the patronage of the State as shall enable them to erect the necessary buildings and to introduce extensive and permanent plans for the employment and education of such juvenile offenders as shall be committed to their charge."

In the first annual report the Managers say that they have been able to collect \$15,000, through subscription and donations, and then they solicited from the Corporation of the City of New York the appropriation of some suitable site for the erection of a House of Refuge and in conference with the Committee of that honorable body the ground and buildings held by the General Government as an arsenal near the head of Broadway and the Bowery was stated to be the most eligible in the City, especially as it

JA expressed by the language of the words mentioned in the
above report were blossomed with the hope of a generally well-
known in the early commencement of their obse-

was reported that the United States had no occasion to continue much longer in the occupation of it at least as a depot of arms and ammunition."

At the very beginning of the history of this institution the public authorities State and municipal came to its aid. But after stating the success which had attended their efforts and the encouragement which they had received from public spirited citizens they proceed to inquire: "Ought such an institution as this to rest for its support on the voluntary contributions of a city whatever may be the extent of the benevolence which it is calculated to excite? ^{that} is it of local and incidental character which places it in the class of objects which are fitted merely to awaken the impulse of spontaneous charity? We would venture to call upon the members of our Corporation and of the State Legislature to view the facts in relation to this question. Can there be a more legitimate and worthy object of legislative provision than the education of the destitute? And of all classes of the destitute have not they the most emphatic claim to the charity of public instruction who have the misfortune to be drawn into the vortex of crime by the force of inevitable suffering by the urgency of guilty parents; by the excitement of wicked associates! Our State is beginning to stand in the very front of these countries under the most truly enlightened aspect, which conceive it to be a solemn duty to provide liberally for the instruction of all its children, and to spare the hand of correction and the brand of infamy from those whose juvenile delinquencies spring from the combined influence of ignorance and wretchedness."

In their second annual Report in the year 1827, the managers quote from a report of a Committee of the

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REFORMATORY SERVICES FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

senate of New York in response to a request for money to build a house for females and an annuity of Eight thousand dollars for the support of the institution:

"Your Committee are fully persuaded that a better disposition of the funds of the State to these amounts could not be made. If the House of Refuge were to be considered merely as a place where so many children may be rescued from poverty, reclaimed from the haunts of vice and wickedness, protected, instructed and reformed it would be a charity having the highest claim to the liberality and bounty of the Government. But when viewed as a means by which the perpetration of crimes will be prevented, and the increased number of criminals which without it, the State would be obliged to support in our State prisons it is believed that a regard to economy alone would require the support of this Institution."

The Society continued to use the property thus obtained from the City of New York and the Government of the United States aided by contributions from the State until a more advantageous location was obtained at Bellevue.

In their Fifteenth Annual Report the Managers say:

"A new location at Bellevue in the City of New York has been made. It is on the borders of the East River with all the advantages of good prospects, pure air and water. A new building has been erected for female delinquents. It is now completed. It is built of stone, being 42 feet wide 150 feet long and three stories high. As soon as the Corporation of the City of New York shall deliver to the Managers of the House of Refuge the building known as the Fever Hospital, it will be altered for the accommodation of the boys, including workshops, rooms

ALONG COMMITTEE AND THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AND COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTION:
PHOTO BY HONORABLE JAMES W. WALKER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GENERAL OF NEW YORK IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

for the Superintendent and officers of the Institution. A wall of suitable dimensions has been partly erected and with which the whole premises will be closed. Should possession of the Fever Hospital be obtained by the 1st of February next the alterations and improvements will be completed early in the Spring, and it is hoped that the Institution will be permanently removed and settled by the 1st of April, next."

To secure the Society the lands at Bellevue, the Corporation made a lease as follows:

Lease from the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New York to the Managers of the society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, dated 20 June, 1840, and recorded in N.Y. Register's office, Liber 408, p. 392, Sept. 17, 1840.

Recites "that whereas the said parties of the first part in Common Council convened did on the seventh day of April, 1837, by a resolution declare as follows: That the plot of ground bounded by the First Avenue, 23rd and 24th streets and extending to a line parallel to the avenue on the easterly side and distant therefrom 500 feet be appropriated to the use of the House of Refuge and that a lease be executed to the Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York of the same upon the following conditions: that the land should be used for no other purposes than the objects for which they are incorporated.

Second, That whenever the lessee should cease to use the same for these purposes, the leases should be at an end and the lands and buildings and improvements there

should revert to and be the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York and that such lease should not be delivered to the said corporation until they should execute and deliver to the Comptroller a full release of all their rights, title and interest to the land now held and occupied by them at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Post Roads to be approved by the Council excepting the buildings thereon which were to be reserved by them therefrom; and whereas the said parties of the second part have executed and delivered such release as is mentioned and referred to in the said resolution according to the terms thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, &c.

lets the lot of land aforesaid with the appurtenances for such terms as the said parties of the second part shall continue to use the said premises for the objects for which they were incorporated and no longer at the yearly rent or sum of One dollar, payable when legally demanded by the Comptroller of the said City, and only in such event the Society agrees that the premises shall not be used for any other purposes &c. and that whenever the Society shall cease to use the premises for such purposes, the lease shall be at an end and the lands and buildings and improvements thereon shall revert to and be the property of the said parties of the first part or their successors and the Society will quit and surrender the premises in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damage by the elements excepted.

2nd. A quit-claim deed dated 25 February, 1854, made by the Mayor, &c. of New York, to the Society, Recorded in the Register's Office in Liber 652 of Cons. p655

These reports are to be referred to the said corporation
and the Board of Directors of the City of New York and they shall
report thereon to the Board of Directors of the City of New York.

February 25, 1854. \$1. grants, releases and quit-claims to Society the Block on the North by 24th Street, south by 23rd Street, east by Avenue A. and west by First Avenue-197 feet and 6 inches by 612 feet as designated on Map.

On January 2nd, 1850, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to confer with the Corporation of the City and ascertain their views as to reserving possession of the ground now occupied by our house and provide us with another location and what inducements they will allow us in case we consent to move.

On January 9th, 1850, Messrs Seymour, Colden, Leupp, Kelly, Drake, Stevens and Edwards were appointed the Committee.

On February 6, 1850, the Committee reported, and a resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED that the committee be authorized to contract for a quantity of land in the County of New York not less than ten acres and not more than twenty acres for the erection thereon of suitable buildings for this Society and for that purpose and in order to become a favorable location for such buildings the sum of One thousand dollars be appropriated and placed at the command of the Committee, the expenditure thereof to be duly accounted for by the Committee.

On May 1st, 1856, the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the purchase of property on Ward's Island reported whereupon the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED that the Committee be empowered to carry out the contract with Messrs Ward for the purchase of property on Ward's Island and to take conveyances therefor in the name of Joshua S. Underhill, Charles M. Leupp,

ON 15th FEBRUARY 1850 - A RESOLUTION WAS PASSED
AND THE SOCIETY MEMORIALIZED THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR
A CHANGE OF LOCATION SETTING FORTH THAT THE THEN PRESENT
HOUSE OF REFUGE WAS INADEQUATE FOR THE PURPOSE, THAT THE
BOYS' HOUSE HAD BEEN CLOSED DURING THE WINTER OF 1849
AND 1850 FOR WANT OF ROOM; THAT JUVENILE VICE AND DESTI-
TUTION WAS ON THE INCREASE AS PORTRAYED ON THE REPORT OF
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THAT APPLICATION HAD BEEN MADE TO
THE LEGISLATURE AT TWO SUCCESSIVE SESSIONS AND THAT AT THE
LATE EXTRA SESSION THE SUM OF \$50,000 HAD BEEN APPROPRIATED
TO ENABLE THE SOCIETY TO ERECT BUILDINGS; THAT THE SOCIETY
HAD AT FIRST PRESENTED THE SITE ON WARD'S ISLAND ABOUT
TEN ACRES AS BEING THE BEST POSITION AND MOST AVAILABLE
BUT NOW THEY ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE NEEDS OF THE INSTI-
TUTION WOULD REQUIRE A LARGER AND MORE ISOLATED PLACE
THAN THAT ON WARD'S ISLAND, AND ASKING THE COMMON COUNCIL
THAT THEY BE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY THE SOUTH END OF RANDALL'S
ISLAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF A HOUSE OF REFUGE. "THEY SPEAK
OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SITE. THEY SPEAK OF THE LARGE
AND COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS WHICH THEY EXPECT TO ERECT, AND
OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH LARGER QUARTERS WILL GIVE FOR
CLASSIFICATION OF THE DELINQUENTS AND PETITION THE COMMON
COUNCIL TO APPROPRIATE TO THEIR USE THE SOUTH END OF RAN-
DALL'S ISLAND, COMPRISING ALL THE LAND LYING SOUTH OF THE
DITCH AND A LINE EXTENDING FROM THE SAME DIRECTLY ACROSS
THE ISLAND." THEY PROPOSED TO CONVEY TO THE CITY THE
SITE NOW OWNED BY THEM ON WARD'S ISLAND, OR TO DISPOSE OF
THE SAME AND PAY THE PROCEEDS INTO THE CITY TREASURY, DAT-
ED SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

and Daniel Seymour as joint tenants and not as tenants
in common and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the
necessary money.

The Society memorialized the Common Council for
a change of location setting forth that the then present
House of Refuge was inadequate for the purpose, that the
Boys' House had been closed during the winter of 1849
and 1850 for want of room; that juvenile vice and desti-
tution was on the increase as portrayed on the Report of
the Police Department, that application had been made to
the Legislature at two successive sessions and that at the
late extra session the sum of \$50,000 had been appropriated
to enable the Society to erect buildings; that the Society
had at first presented the site on Ward's Island about
ten acres as being the best position and most available
but now they are of the opinion that the needs of the insti-
tution would require a larger and more isolated place
than that on Ward's Island, and asking the Common Council
that they be allowed to occupy the South end of Randall's
Island for the purpose of a House of Refuge. "They speak
of the advantages of the site. They speak of the large
and commodious buildings which they expect to erect, and
of the advantages which larger quarters will give for
classification of the delinquents and petition the Common
Council to appropriate to their use the South end of Ran-
dall's Island, comprising all the land lying south of the
ditch and a line extending from the same directly across
the Island." They proposed to convey to the city the
site now owned by them on Ward's Island, or to dispose of
the same and pay the proceeds into the City Treasury, dat-
ed September 1, 1851.

4

The Committee on Finance of the Common Council, to whom was referred the application of the Society reported favorably. They recited the successful work of the Society; the increase of juvenile vice; the needs of further room and accommodations, repeated the arguments given to them in the petition.

The Finance Committee recommended that the application be granted and that to prevent any intercourse as between the innocent children occupying the north end of the Island under the control of the ten Governors that the petitioners be required to erect a wall completely across the Island at the point of the northern boundary of the land proposed to be granted.

The Committee then submitted for adoption the following resolution:

RESOLVED that all that part of Randall's Island embracing plots known as letters N.O. & P. on the map of same on file in the office of the Comptroller South of a line, which would be a continuation of the northerly line of 120th street drawn directly through the Island be set apart and appropriated for the use of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to be exclusively used for that purpose and that said Society cause a wall to be erected on said line at least ten feet high, and further that the land purchased by them for a location on Ward's Island be conveyed by them to the City.

Mr. F.R. Tillou opposed the granting of this privilege by a memorial sent to the Common Council.

The Finance Committee of the Assistant Aldermen approved the resolution.

The Resolution above copied was adopted by the

Board of Aldermen, September 9, 1851, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen September 15, 1851, Approved by the Mayor, September 25, 1851.

A quit-claim deed was executed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to the Managers of the Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, dated 10 Nov. 1851, Recorded in Register's office Liber 591 of Cons. p. 352, February 23rd, 1852, in which the City in consideration of one dollar grants, remises and releases and quit-claims "to the parties of the second part and to their successors forever."

ALL that certain tract, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and composing all that portion of Little Bam Island (commonly known as Randall's Island) which lies southerly of a line extended easterly across the Harlem River and across said Island in continuation of the southerly line or side of One hundred and twentieth street, westerly by the Harlem River, northerly by Little Hell Gate and easterly by Long Island Sound, containing thirty-six acres and about six hundredths of an acre as by a map or survey made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, dated New York, November 1851, and hereto annexed, being considered a part of this Indenture will more fully appear.

Habendum "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the above mentioned and described premises together with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part and their successors for the use of the said parties of the second part and their successors and the said parties of

of the second part for themselves and their successors do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns that they the said parties of the second part will use the said premises hereby granted exclusively for the purposes of the said parties of the second part and their successors and that they will erect or cause to be erected on said line in continuation of One hundred and twentieth street as aforesaid a wall at least ten feet high and these presents are upon express condition and the said parties of the second part for themselves and their successors hereby agree that if at any time hereafter the premises hereby and heretofore granted shall cease to be used for the purposes for which the said parties of the second part and their successors are incorporated that then and from such time the said premises and every part and parcel thereof hereinbefore granted, together with any buildings or erections thereon then standing shall revert to the said parties of the first part as fully as if this indenture had not been made. "

It will be seen therefore that the lands of Randall's Island are held on a condition with a right of re-entry for a breach of the condition. The condition is that the Society or its successors shall continue to use the lands for the purposes for which the Society was organized. Upon a breach of that condition a right of re-entry on the part of the City of New York will arise and the property will revert to the City. This is true of the lands is very valuable. The State has the use of the lands for nothing through the efforts of this Society. It can keep the buildings for use so long as the Society shall continue to use the property for the purposes

for which the Society was organized. If the Society shall cease to use the lands for this purpose the land will revert to the City and all the money which the State has spent upon the buildings will be lost to the State.

Jacob F. Miller.

VERIFICATION.

State of New York, }
County of } ss :

being duly sworn, says that he is
in this action and that the foregoing is true of h own
knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief,
and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me, this }
of 189 } day }

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE.

State of New York, }
County of } ss :

being duly sworn, says that he is of the age of years and upwards; that
on the day of 189 between the hours of M. and M.
at
he served
with the annexed by delivering a true copy of the same
to and leaving it with

HE FURTHER SAYS that he knew the person served as aforesaid to be the *person*
mentioned and described in said as
in this action.

Sworn to before me, this }
of 189 } day }

Sir :

Please take notice that the within is a true
copy of an.....
this day duly..... in the
office of the Clerk of this Court in this action.

Date  Y..... 189

Yours &c.,

MILLER & MILLER,

Attorneys for

OFFICE AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS,

120 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

To:

..... Esq.,

Attys for

186.

R E P O R T

-of-

the Title to Property on
Randall's Island held by
The Society for the Refor-
mation of Juvenile Delin-
quents.

MILLER & MILLER,

..... Attorneys,

120 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Supply Book
to the...

Hand

A STATEMENT, AN APPEAL FROM
THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION.

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH AND WISH TO PROMOTE
AND TO ENCOURAGE OUR ASSOCIATION IN THEIR WELL BEGUN AND
MUCH NEEDED WORK.- WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF
UNDISPUTABLE FACTS.- OUR GREAT CITY AND ITS SUBURBS HAS
FULL 10000 OF COLORED YOUNG MEN, WHO NEED A PLACE SUFFICIENT-
LY ATTRACTIVE TO RESTRAIN THEM FROM THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE
OF DENIS OF VICE, SUCH AS LIQUOR SALOONS, GAMBLING HELLS,
AND HOUSES OF ILL REPUTE. WE HAVE NOTED THE FACT THAT THE
MAJOR PORTION OF OUR YOUNG MEN WHO DO RESORT TO THESE PLACES
DO NOT DO SO FROM NATURAL INCLINATION, BUT MORE BECAUSE ON
ACCOUNT OF THE POSITIVE GENERAL POVERTY OF THE ONES WHO
WOULD BE HAPPY TO FURNISH SUCH A PLACE AS WOULD ATTRACT THEM
AND THEY COULD WHILE AWAY A LEISURE HOUR IN HARMLESS RECREA-
TION, AND AT THE SAME TIME ENJOY GOOD SOCIAL AND CHRISTIAN
SOCIETY, AND GREATEST OF ALL INDULGE IN THE BENEFICIAL LUX-
URY OF READING, STUDYING AND DISCUSSING ON SUBJECTS WHICH IN
TIME WOULD MAKE THEM USEFUL AND APPRECIABLE CITIZENS IN THIS
OR ANY OTHER COMMUNITY.

BUT THEY DON'T ENJOY THIS PRIVILEGE BECAUSE THERE IS NO
SUCH HARMLESS RESPECTABLE AND INTELLECTUAL RETREAT FOR THEM.
THE MISFORTUNE IS WHENEVER A COLORED MAN IN THIS COMMUNITY
HAS HAD ANY MEANS TO ESTABLISH A RESORT FOR YOUNG MEN IT HAS
INVARIABLY BEEN ONE OF THE CLASS OF CRIME-MANUFACTURING
PLACES MENTIONED ABOVE; OR ELSE A BARBER SHOP WHICH MANY

PATRONIZE MORE FOR THE SAKE OF HAVING A SOCIAL CHAT THAN TO BE TREATED BY THE TONSORIAL ARTIST.

HENCE WE HAVE LEARNT WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE.- AND ARE FIRMLY DETERMINED TO DO IT, BY PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHING AN INSTITUTION WHICH WILL LESSEN THE POWER AND INFLUENCE WHICH MAKES CRIMINALS OF SO MANY OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO ARE NOT NATURALLY INCLINED TO BE SO, BUT SO OFTEN FALL INTO THE MESHES OF THE SAME, BY THEIR IMPRUDENT FREQUENTING OF SUCH PLACES TO THE SHAMEFUL ABSENCE OF A BETTER RESORT IN SUCH A LARGE CITY AS OURS. NOW TO MAKE A RADICAL AND NEVER ENDING CHANGE IN THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS, AND TO STOP THAT WHICH PRODUCES THE HEART-ACHE, PREMATURE GREY HAIRS ON MANY AN HONEST AND HARD LABORING COLORED PARENT ON ACCOUNT OF "THEIR SONS GOING TO RUIN", AND TO PRACTICALLY TEACH THE SAID SONS BETTER DESIRES, HIGHER ASPIRATIONS AND THAT TOO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUS OF THEIR INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS, WE THE YOUNG MENS' UNION CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION A LEGALLY CLOSE INCORPORATED BODY FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK AS FOUND IN CHAPTER 538 PASSED JUNE 16TH. 1881. HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN HAVING OUR ASSOCIATION SO INCORPORATED BY THE SPECIAL ACT CITED ABOVE BY OUR HONORABLE STATE LEGISLATURE TO ENABLE US TO HAVE A RIGHT TO PURCHASE, MAINTAIN AND SUSTAIN A BUILDING SUFFICIENTLY SPACIOUS TO ACCOMPLISH OUR HEAVEN-BLEST PURPOSE WHEREBY WE CAN READILY AND CREDITABLY ESTABLISH A POSITIVE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SPIRITUAL, MENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF OUR YOUNG MEN BY THE MAINTENANCE OF LECTURES, SERMONS, LIBRARIES, READING ROOMS, SOCIAL MEETINGS AND SUCH OTHER MEANS AND SERVICES AS WILL CONDUCE TO THE ACCOMPLISH-

MENT OF THIS OBJECT.

OUR PURPOSE IN VIEW IS HEARTILY ENDORSED AND ENCOURAGED BY SUCH EMINENT MEN OF OUR RACE AS THE HON. H. H. GARNET MINISTER AND CONSUL GENERAL TO LIBERIA, WM. F. DICKERSON BISHOP OF A. M. E. BETHEL CHURCH, REV. J. S. ATWELL RECTOR ST. PHILLIPS P. E. CHURCH, REV. T. MACANT STEWART PASTOR A. M. E. BETHEL CHURCH, REV. ABRAM ANDERSON PASTOR A. M. E. ZION MISSION, REV. WM. P. RIDER PASTOR ST. MARKS M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. E. RAWLINGS ASSISTANT PASTOR SHILIAH CHURCH, AND OTHERS. OUR HOARD OF TRUSTEES ARE INTELLEAGENT MEN, KNOWN FOR THEIR INTEGRITY AND HONOR, AND ARE NOT ONLY KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY BUT NATIONALLY AMONG BOTH RACES.

THEREFORE IN CONSIDERATION OF THAT SET FORTH IN THE FOREGOING STATEMENT WE DO EARNESTLY AND FRANKLY

A P P E A L

TO EVERY GENTLEMEN AND LADY OF MEANS WHO RECOGNIZES THE MERITORIOUS ENTERPRISE WE ARE FULLY DETERMINED TO ACCOMPLISH TO BOLDLY GIVE US THEIR ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY BY CONTRIBUTING GENEROUSLY AND PROMPTLY TO AID US IN SECURING A BUILDING FUND OF \$100,000 FOR THE ERECTION OR PURCHASE OF A SUITABLE BUILDING FOR THE USE OF THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION TO BE CONSECRATED AND DEDICATED FOR THE PURPOSE SET FORTH. AND IT IS NO FIGURE OF SPEECH IN US TO ADD THIS DECLARATION, THAT YOUR REWARD IN AIDING US IN THIS OUR GREATEST PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND FIRST GENERAL APPEAL, WILL ENDOW AN EQUAL BLESSING UPON YOU, FOR IMMACULATE LIPS HAVE SAID, "INASMUCH AS YE DO IT UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE, YE DO IT UNTO ME."

B. B. SHERMAN ESQ. 33 WALL STREET PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
MECHANICS BANK HAS HAPPILY AGREED TO BECOME OUR BANKER AND
RECEIVER, FOR THE DESIRED FUND OF \$100,000. WE SOLICIT THAT
YOU WILL REMIT TO HIM YOUR ENDOWMENTS, OR GIVE SAME TO
BEARER. PUBLIC CREDITS WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL WHO SO AID US.

' BOARD OF TRUSTEES. '

FRANCIS C. LAWSON.

JOHN W. STEVENS.

PHILIP A. WALTON JR.

GEORGE B. FRANCIS.

THOS. S. P. MILLER MD.

ISAAC A. GRAVES.

JOHN DICKERSON.

RICHARD CONWELL.

ARCHIE B. ROBERTS.

-----00000-----

Handwritten initials

OUR ASSOCIATION HAS FOUND A SUITABLE BUILDING AND BEG LEAVE TO
SUBMIT THE ANNEXED STATISTICAL FACTS IN SUPPORT OF OUR CONVICTIONS
OF SUCCESS IN SECURING SUFFICIENT SURPLUS PER ANNUM
IN EXCESS OF OUR LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES TO MAKE A CLEAR
REVENUE OF OVER \$18,000 PER YEAR. THIS WE FIND AFTER GIVING
OURSELVES A WIDE MARGIN BUT CONSISTENT WITH REASONABLE ECONOMY
VIZ:-

A N N U A L E X P E N S E S.

COST OF BUILDING AND FURNISHING.....	\$100,000
INSURANCE.....	200
TAX ON \$66,000 AT 2 1-2 PER CENT.....	1,650
FUEL AND LIGHT PER ANNUM.....	1,300
TO GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.....	14,400
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES SALARIES.....	<u>5,516</u>
GENERAL MANAGER PER ANNUM.....	900
CLERK.....	600
HEAD WAITER.....	500
FIVE SIDE WAITERS..... AT \$20 PER MONTH.....	1,200
1ST. COOK.....	480
2ND. COOK.....	300
3RD. ".....	240
1 HOUSE KEEPER.....	240
3 CHAMBER MAIDS AT \$12 PER MONTH.....	432
2 LAUNDRESSES AT \$12 & \$15 PER MONTH.....	324
1 PORTER AT \$25 PER MONTH.....	300
TOTAL.....	<u>\$23,396</u>

I N C O M E,

200 LODGERS AT \$5,00 PER MONTH.....	\$12,000
100 BOARDERS AT \$4,00 PER WEEK.....	20,800
RECEIPTS FROM RESTAURANT.....	4,900
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.....	600
PAY-BATHS.....	500
BARBER-SHOP RENT.....	300
RENT OF HALL.....	5,000

TOTAL.....	\$48,200

1881

An appeal from the

Colored Youngmen

Christian Union

for aid &c

What the Committee on Vagrancy ask:

Of the Commissioners of Charities

1 That they will appoint a sufficient number of Investigators to report within twenty-four hours on every lodger who gives a reference in the City.

2 That they will direct their officers to receive in the lodging-house all applicants who have been less than a month without a residence, cause their statements to be investigated, and ask the assistance of private charities in helping them, if they are found to be truthful.

3 That they will direct their officers to do all that is possible to cause those having homes elsewhere, to be returned to them, either as State Paupers or otherwise.

4 That they will direct their officers not to receive in the lodging-house any applicant who states that he has been one month or more in the City (whether native or not) without a residence, but to convey all such to the 18th Precinct Station House and have them locked up as vagrants, and appear against them in Court the next day.

5 That they will direct their officers to follow the same course upon the second application of men found, upon investigation to have made false statements as to their having been less than a month in the City without a residence.

6 That they will forbid the receiving of male lodgers in any part of Bellevue Hospital.

Of the Magistrates

That they will commit as vagrants all persons brought before them by the officers of the Department of Charities, provided the latter testify that the persons have acknowledged, or that it has been learned on investigation that they have been in this City one month or more without a residence.

Of the Commissioner of Correction

1 That he will, without exception retain in the workhouse for a term not less than three months, all persons committed as vagrants for the first time, and for a term not less than six months all persons committed for the second time.

2 That he will keep all such vagrants at hard labor during their sentence; and that so far as possible he will have them put to farm labor.

Of the Police Board

1 That they will not admit lodgers to the Station Houses under any circumstances.

2 That they will order the arrest of street beggars and see that the order is obeyed.

3 That they will direct that all applicants for lodgings be referred to the Lodging House for Homeless Men.

Of the Mayor and all the City Officers

That they will endeavor to secure the passage of a law authorizing the establishment by the City of a Farm Colony to which

vagrants may be committed for training in habits of industry and to be fitted for self-support.

The Committee on Vagrancy is convinced that any method of dealing with vagrants must be very unsatisfactory until such a course of training is made possible.

103.

Committee

to

investigate

EXAMINED BY COMM'R SHEARMAN:

Q Where do you reside?

A 108 East 107th Street.

Q What is your occupation?

A Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

any other business?