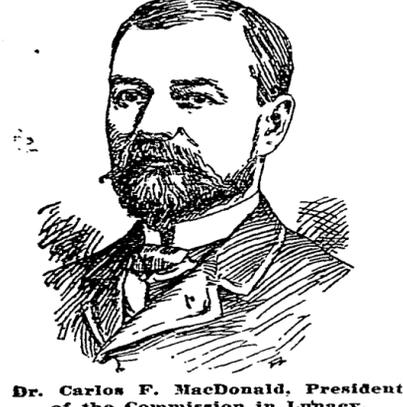


STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

SPLENDID WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY IT IN FIVE YEARS.

Method of Caring for the Indigent and Insane Poor Entirely Revolutionized Under its Direction—Composed of Men Eminently Well Equipped for Their Duties—Opposition of County Supervisors to the Creation of the Commission.

ALBANY, May 12.—The most humane work ever undertaken and maintained by the State, the care of the insane poor, is now thoroughly and firmly established on a permanent basis. This end has not been attained without encountering and overcoming the most determined opposition. From the outset of its career the commission in charge of this work has struggled against and crushed almost overwhelming odds. It has met and defeated, first, the intrigues of the County Boards of Supervisors, who resorted to every expedient known to adroit and unscrupulous politicians to retain control of the miserable and unfortunate persons who, as county charges, were intrusted to their care; and, secondly, the more powerful machina-

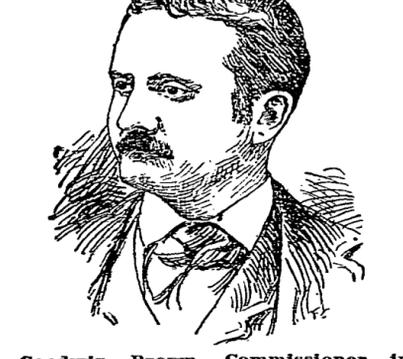


Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, President of the Commission in Lunacy.

tions of the boards of State institutions, which resolutely attempted to deprive the commission of that paternal supervision over their management which the operation of the system had rendered inevitable. To a few zealous and earnest women in New-York City and to a number of divines throughout the State the credit for this philanthropic undertaking should be given. To the able and disinterested men who constitute the commission, which was originally appointed by Gov. Hill and reappointed by Gov. Flower, belongs the absolute credit of placing it upon a plane that is the recognized model to-day for all the other States in the Union. After a session of unexampled animosity to the scheme, a bill was passed by the Legislature of 1850 creating the State Commission in Lunacy. The board was to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—one a reputable physician of ten years' actual experience in the medical superintendence of hospitals for the insane, who was to act as Chairman of the board; another a reputable member of the bar of at least ten years' standing; the third a lay citizen. Gov. Hill promptly appointed Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the insuperable expert of Auburn, as President of the board; Goodwin Brown of Buffalo, who had been for seven years Pardon Clerk in the Executive Chamber, the lawyer representative, and ex-Congressman Henry A. Reeves of Suffolk the third member. The nominations were promptly confirmed, the Senate being Republican.

Before this result was accomplished, however, the Boards of Supervisors from many of the counties of the State, who had accumulated wealth, patronage, and influence from controlling the pauper insane, had swarmed into Albany to protest and to lobby against the bill and the confirmation of the nominations. But with a solid press, an intelligent Legislature, and a Governor who had shown a keen interest in behalf of the insane poor, the nominations were confirmed and the first steps toward practical humanity in the handling of the State's wards was accomplished. From the first the scope of the commission's work was broad. A number of needed reforms confronted it that could not be accomplished without engendering the most bitter animosities. To begin with, the law specified that all physicians must, before certifying to the insanity of a person, file a certificate of their qualifications, approved by a Judge of a court of record, in the office of the commission. Another section provided that the names of all persons in hospitals or asylums for the insane at the time the commission was created should be recorded in the office, and within ten days of the commitment of any person to an institution a copy of the order or certificate on which the commitment was based should be filed. The law also requires that a report be made within three days of each person who dies in an institution or is transferred.

By the use of the card system, a complete registry is kept similar to that of the War and Pension Departments at Washington, which enables the commission to keep itself informed constantly of all the movements of the insane in the State—in which



Goodwin Brown, Commissioner in Lunacy.

institution the inmate is confined, when he entered, a perfect description of him, whether he has been released at any time and recommitted. Over all orders and commitments the closest scrutiny is exercised, and in case of any irregularity, or if the order is found to be defective, the patient is ordered discharged. So thorough is the work that each Commissioner not only visits every institution in the State at least twice a year, and examines into its condition, but, under the law of last year, which was fought stubbornly at every step of its progress by the managers of the different institutions, he is required to examine an itemized statement of all their receipts and expenditures. An innovation which has been found to work with great success has been that of allowing patients to converse alone with the Commissioners if requested. Under the law, the commission has the right of visiting institutions without notice at any time of the day or night.

One of the first discoveries of the commission sent a thrill of horror throughout the Commonwealth. Upon an investigation of the poorhouses of the State, the commission found that 2,200 lunatics were confined without proper food, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance. For years the efforts of philanthropic people had been frustrated through the selfish greed of the keepers of county poorhouses, who desired to retain the patronage and profits arising from the wretched county system of caring for the insane poor. The commission made a thorough investigation of the poorhouses of the State. Its discoveries were something appalling, and the recital of the wrongs, indignities, suffering, and cruelties was such, in many instances, that it was unfit for publication.

The following year, in 1850, recommendation was made to the Legislature that these unfortunate persons be transferred to State hospitals. The Supervisors of the counties where the profitable poorhouses were swarmed into Albany and overwhelmed the members of the Legislature with appeals and petitions against the proposition, and finally carried the item of appropriation of \$500,000 to carry it out. Humanity, however, carried the day, and in 1851 the Legislature made the appropriation. The work was pushed energetically by the commission, whose sympathies had been

keyed up to the highest pitch by the deplorable condition of the paupers, and within fifteen months the buildings had been so far completed that a certificate was made that sufficient accommodation for all the insane in the county houses would be provided by October 1, 1851. In the meantime the Legislature of 1852 had passed a law, upon the recommendation of the commission, providing for a general State tax sufficient to care for all the insane poor in all the counties of the State except New-York and Kings, which were exempted upon the request of the respective local authorities. This law carried an appropriation of \$1,346,000, which, with the receipts from patients who are supported by relatives and friends, was found to be sufficient to maintain the State hospitals for the next fiscal year. The Legislature, however, provided that this sum should not be extended except upon estimates submitted to the commission, which was given authority to cut down such estimates at its discretion. No money can be drawn except for the amount specified in the bill.

Another reform inaugurated by the commission was in regard to private institutions. One of its first acts was to revoke the licenses of all the private asylums then known to be in existence. Licenses thereafter were given only to institutions that were conducted upon the plan adopted by the commission. It was found that under the old system some of these private hospitals were conducted by persons who not only were not physicians, but who had never had any experience in the care and treatment of the insane. Licenses are now given to a private hospital for the insane except to physicians who have had at least five years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane, and no subordinate physicians are permitted to assist, except upon the approval of the commission. The law also compels the filing in the State board of the plans of all private institutions. All cases of alleged illegal detention are promptly investigated by the commission, and where necessary the proper orders to discharge the patient or correct the abuse are issued.

To guard against the re-employment of improper and faithless persons a report of the discharge of every employe is made at once to the commission, which, in turn, notifies all the institutions in the State. The correspondence of the insane is also humanely cared for. Once in two weeks every inmate is permitted to write without inspection. He may also communicate with the Governor, Attorney General, Judges of courts of record, and District Attorneys twice a month. Detained letters are forwarded to the State board of inspection.

The uniform system which has been adopted by the board for blanks, forms, correspondence, for keeping track of the current prices of all articles of food, wearing apparel, medical supplies, and the necessities for hospitals, has tended to simplify its work and arouse admiration in all who have seen and studied it. A uniform system of commitments, which applies throughout the State, has been enforced. Uniform blanks are furnished by the commission to reduce the chances of illegal detention to a minimum and to facilitate the work of inspecting the documents. A uniform system of medical statistics has also been put into operation. By order of the commission, no legal process can be served upon an insane person without an order made by the Judge of a court of record, and no lunatic is permitted to sign any paper for the payment of money without such an order.

What is more to the point is the enforcement by the commission of the law which



Henry A. Reeves, Commissioner in Lunacy.

provides that the public institutions for the insane shall be for the benefit of the insane poor. The days when private patients could occupy expensive suites of rooms to the detriment of the pauper patients have passed. The price per week for a private patient has been limited to \$10, thus reducing to a minimum favoritism of the rich patient at the expense of the poor.

Under the admirable law which brought the commission into existence, trial visits at home are now granted lunatics under strict regulations, which prevent the duration of the visit and forbid the lunatic who is homicidal, suicidal, or destructive or dangerous being paroled at all or discharged, except under special conditions. This wise provision insures protection for the public against dangerous lunatics. The commission requests that the duration of admission to an institution, shall be informed by a medical officer of the fact that he is to be detained because of his insanity, thus effectually preventing the practice of deception which has been productive of so much evil in the past.

In New-York County a higher standard of care has been required and adopted. Increased accommodations have been provided in New-York. Better diet, better clothing, better attendants, and improved medical service have followed in order of the commission in Kings County. A State hospital, better adapted for the criminal insane, has been established. The clinical teaching of insanity has become one of the features in the public hospitals for the purpose of improving the condition of the insane and raising the standard of the medical profession, particularly of those who are required to determine the question of mental soundness. All physicians employed in the State hospitals are now required to pass a competitive examination, and no person can be employed as superintendent who has not had at least five years' actual experience in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. Subordinate physicians must have had from one to three years' experience.

What produced the friction between the commission and the Boards of Managers of certain of the State hospitals was the proposition made by Gov. Flower that the commission should exercise supervision over the receipts and expenditures of all the hospitals. The Governor, upon his own investigation had found that the widest differences existed in the prices for articles purchased throughout the State. He conceived the idea that a system of uniformity should be adopted and put into practice in the same manner that it had been used by the Prisons Department. The general object was to destroy at one blow abuses and extravagances that had naturally developed under such an irresponsible and unbusinesslike system.

Several of the Boards of Managers throughout the State resented this interference with their prerogatives. For years they had been allowed the widest latitude. They saw in the proposed change, as they believed, a subtle attempt on the part of the State Commission in Lunacy to extend its jurisdiction over the dignity, to humiliate, and to destroy the usefulness of the Boards of Managers. Protests were made against the plan. But the Governor stood behind the commission and insisted upon the enforcement of what came to be regarded as his pet idea. Three general methods by which the boards might destroy it. First it was necessary to manufacture public sentiment. To that end a meeting was called at Syracuse which was largely attended by the managers. After a week's session the following set of resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having been made apparent that the several managers are of one mind in their approval of the system commonly known as State care, and, furthermore, agreeing that the State, through some commission, should have ample powers of visitation, inspection, and report, with authority to exercise the same whenever by it deemed necessary or advisable; and Whereas, The powers, now given by law to the State Commission in Lunacy enable that commission to go beyond the exercise of the powers mentioned and interfere at every stage with the detail of local administration of the several State hospitals, whereby the authority of the Superintendents and Boards of Managers are practically all exercised in subordination to the orders of the State Commission in Lunacy, and the dignity and authority of the Boards of Managers, and consequently their sense of responsibility, by giving entire management to one central bureau at Albany; it is the sense of this meeting that the lunacy law should be so amended as to secure to the local boards and Superintendents the entire management of their respective hospitals, subject, however, to the following set of resolutions, and report before mentioned:

Resolved, That the Governor of this State and the Legislature be respectfully requested to recommend and legislate conformably to the views herein expressed. Having proceeded thus far, the managers went even further. From Syracuse they went to Albany. The attendance was not so large as it was at Syracuse. Representatives from only five of the State hospitals were present. The feeling of revenge had at last assumed the form where nothing would gratify the managers but the abolition of the Commission in Lunacy. Two members of Boards of Managers sat in the Senate—Messrs. Parker of Albany and Connor of Binghamton. Those present at the meeting were confident that the support

of these two legislators could be counted on. When the motion was put that it was the sense of the meeting that the Legislature repeal the law which created the commission and insured comfort, humane care, and safety to the insane, three votes supported and two were thrown against it. The introduction of the O'Connor bill in the Senate followed. Its enactment would have destroyed the usefulness of the commission totally. In justice to its introducer, it need only be said that the introduction of this bill in the Senate affairs he repudiated the scheme and abandoned the bill.

The managers were by no means discouraged. One of the new members of Assembly, Mr. Glenn of Seneca County, was persuaded to introduce a bill the content of which was to transfer the State Board in another manner. It provided that a Committee on Lunacy, modeled after an absurd Pennsylvania statute, should be appointed at a high salary, whose qualifications were stated in the measure would insure the maintenance of an ordinary practitioner, and particularly one having no special qualifications, as under the existing law. The remainder of the committee was to be composed of laymen, without compensation, a scheme well calculated to insure the intended result. There was never any public sentiment in favor of this measure. One hearing was given it. No one appeared to advocate it, and only two letters were read in its favor, while strong objections were received in opposition from a large majority of the Superintendents. The bill never left the committee, and died with the Legislature.

The opponents of the State Board had expected much from the last Legislature. The institutions are in counties controlled by the Legislature. The Senators were expected to be amenable to this influence. On the other hand, the Lunacy Commission was looked upon as having had whatever influence it ever possessed injured by the reforms and innovations which had been introduced in the hospitals. When the item of tobacco was stricken from the list of necessities for the inmates a protesting howl of rage went up from the managers, as impotent as it was unrighteous. For years the use of tobacco had been a common custom of the institutions. Time and again it had been proved that the attendants rather than the inmates profited by it and that it had been employed as a means of bribing the unfortunates to do the work of the attendants. But the remarkable exhibition was seen of a man in a madhouse having the audacity of denouncing the State Commission in Lunacy for its so-called brutality and cruelty in depriving the insane patients of their tobacco. As far back as 1874 Dr. A. E. MacDonald, then Superintendent of Ward's Island Asylum, intended to place under his charge. This tobacco episode was used for all it was worth to convince the members of the Legislature of the cruelty of the commission.

The effect, however, was the reverse of that which was intended. Instead of curtailing appropriations, the Legislature granted the commission all that it asked; instead of diminishing, the Legislature increased its authority; instead of voting a want of confidence, the Legislature expressed its unbounded confidence in the commission.

The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mr. Joseph Mullin of Watertown, and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Mr. Danforth E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, both insisted that the plans for all buildings to be approved by the Lunacy Commission, and to that end every special appropriation for this purpose in the Supply bill contained that provision. The Legislature also passed a general statute which provides that no buildings shall be erected or repairs or improvements to the same be made except upon plans to be approved by the commission, and of expenditures for all other purposes that they shall only be made upon estimates in conformity to the provisions of the law. The jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. One other State institution was placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

But the enemies of the commission had not abandoned all hope of destroying its purpose of procuring the insertion of an order in the general appropriation bill for the support of the insane, limiting the powers of the commission, but this was crushed at its inception. Two more attempts were made to limit the law of 1850, thus enormously extending the jurisdiction of the commission over the expenditures of the institutions. Two other State institutions were placed under the absolute care of the commission, the Rome State Custodial Asylum, the salaries of whose officers are paid by the State board, and the New Homeopathic Asylum in Erie County, whose Trustees will hereafter be subject to the authority of the Lunacy Commission.

New-York State Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Society, and the Cayuga County Medical Society, respectively. He has been Professor of Medical Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and filled a similar position in the Albany Medical College in 1892 and 1893. He is also a member of the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Hospital Districts. In connection with his study of the subject of the care and treatment of the insane and the management of institutions, Dr. MacDonald has made personal observations of the methods of caring for the insane both in this country and Europe and in Cuba and Mexico.

Gov. Hill requested Dr. MacDonald to act as medical counsel at the first execution by electricity in this State, that of Kemmler, who was killed at Auburn Prison. Subsequently, and by request of the Governor, he attended seven consecutive executions, making a report which was brilliant in description, thorough and masterly in its handling of the methods of application, the effects upon the human body of this kind of death, and principally that which he terms the death current. Not only did it command the attention of the medical world, but laymen found in it a clearer elucidation of the subject than appeared before. In the year Dr. MacDonald resides with his family at 334 Fifth Avenue, this city.

Goodwin Brown, the legal member of the commission, is a native of Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., whence he was grandfather, the late Judge Jesse Hopkins, removed a few years after the close of the Revolution. His education was received at the academy in the village of Mexico, and was continued and finished at Cornell University, where he was class essayist two years in succession. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Kappa Psi Greek letter societies. He was recently elected Vice President of the Albany Cornell Alumni Association. After leaving Cornell, Mr. Brown was engaged in business for a number of years in the city of Buffalo, moved to Buffalo, and in the following Spring was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and during the next year was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Jan. 1, 1889, Gov. Cleveland appointed Mr. Brown Pardon and Extradition Clerk in the Governor's office—the second appointment Mr. Cleveland made as Governor. Gov. Hill reappointed him to the position at the beginning of his term in January, 1886, and reappointed him at the beginning of his second term in 1880.

In 1880, upon the creation of the State Commission in Lunacy, Gov. Hill appointed Mr. Brown as one of the members. He was reappointed by Gov. Flower in 1893 for a term of six years. This reappointment was bitterly opposed, and was delayed or hung up in the Senate for a period of three months by the opposition of the Board of Trustees of the Hudson River State Hospital, which had recently been investigated by the commission and was shown to have been grossly mismanaged. He was confirmed the last night of the session—party lines being obliterated. This investigation resulted in the immediate retirement of the Superintendent.

In 1889 Mr. Brown was appointed by the Trustees of Cornell University special lecturer in the School of Law, and was reappointed in 1891, and also in 1894. He is also a member of the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts.

Mr. Brown is the author of the law providing for the reduction of sentence of convicts for good behavior, which requires that in the case of a violation of the condition of their discharge they shall be reimprisoned for the unexpired portion of their term; for the remission of fines in criminal cases; revising the extradition statutes of New-York, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities, towns, and villages in New-York; also a bill providing for the erection of outside iron stairways for all hospitals, public and private, and providing that no person charged with a crime in any State shall be returned from the State of New-York unless regularly extradited, in order to prevent kidnapping; providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses and the production of books and papers in pardon cases before the Governor; providing that convicts must be sentenced so that their terms will expire during the warm weather, when the opportunities of employment are the best; requiring that stenographers' minutes and all printed papers in legal actions and proceedings shall be filed in the State and made available to more effectually provide for the preservation of such papers and documents; providing that no person charged with a crime punishable by life imprisonment shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, and requiring that no person charged with a crime shall be provided for the appointment of women; physicians in State hospitals; providing for the establishment of free public baths in cities,