

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Immigration

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1887.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 21st, 1888.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 21st, 1888.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Hon. EDWARD F. JONES, *President of the Senate.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. F. ULRICH,
President.

BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
1888.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
GEORGE J. FORREST,
GEORGE STARR,

CHARLES F. ULRICH,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
CHARLES N. TAINTOR.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS,

The Mayor of the City of New York,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The President of the Irish Emigrant Society,
JAMES OLWELL.

The President of the German Society,
CHARLES HAUSELT.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

To the Legislature :

The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York respectfully present their annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1887, the forty-first since the establishment of the Commission.

At the annual meeting of the Board, held on the 15th of February, 1887, Commissioner Charles F. Ulrich was elected President, and the following standing committees were appointed for the ensuing year.

Castle Garden Committee—Charles Hauselt (Chairman), Henry A. Hurlbut, Charles N. Taintor, Geo. J. Forrest, James Olwell.

Ward's Island Committee—Charles N. Taintor (Chairman), George Starr, James Olwell, Edmund Stephenson, Charles Hauselt.

Finance Committee—George J. Forrest (Chairman), George Starr, Henry A. Hurlbut, Charles Hauselt, The Mayor.

CASTLE GARDEN EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT.

Under the laws of the State of New York all immigrant or steerage passengers arriving at the port are required to be landed at the Castle Garden Emigrant Landing Depot.

The number of passengers from foreign ports that were landed at the Port of New York during the year 1887, was as follows :

	ALIENS.	CITIZENS.	TOTAL.
Steerage.....	362,853	8,766	371,619
Cabin.....	42,552	36,674	79,226
			<hr/>
			450,845

There were 222 deaths and 166 births on shipboard during the voyage.

The alien immigration for the past year to this port, as compared with that of 1886, shows an increase of 83,591. Of the aliens 241,023 were adult males, 100,646 were adult females, and 63,736 were children of both sexes under 12 years of age.

The nationality of the alien passengers landed at the port during 1887, were as follows :

From Germany.....	81,864	From Mexico.....	151
Ireland.....	56,860	South America, not specified.....	144
England.....	45,696	Central America, not specified....	131
Italy.....	44,274	Portugal.....	75
Sweden.....	37,862	China.....	64
Russia.....	33,203	Great Britain, not specified.....	50
Hungary.....	17,719	Australia.....	36
Scotland.....	14,864	Arabia.....	22
Norway.....	13,011	Nova Scotia.....	15
Austria.....	11,762	Japan.....	13
Denmark.....	8,375	British East Indies.	11
Bohemia.....	6,449	South Africa.....	11
France.....	5,999	New Zealand.....	11
Netherlands.....	5,500	Brazil.....	9
Wales.....	5,449	India.....	8
Switzerland.....	4,537	Africa, not specified	6
Finland.....	4,031	Egypt.....	4
Belgium.....	2,362	Sandwich Islands..	4
Roumania.....	834	New Brunswick...	3
Quebec and Ontario	711	Prince Edward's Island.....	3
Greece.....	612	British Columbia..	2
Luxembourg.....	572	Java.....	1
Spain.....	485	Morocco.....	1
West Indies.....	466	St. Helena.....	1
Malta.....	298	Peru.....	1
Syria.....	175		
Burmah.....	170		
Turkey.....	169		
Armenia.....	161		
Iceland.....	158		

The passengers to New York during the year arrived from the following ports by the several steamship lines as below stated :

	Cabin.	Steerage.
North German Lloyd Co., from Bremen.	12,505	52,430
White Star Line, from Liverpool.....	6,693	37,337
Hamburg American Packet Co., from Hamburg..	3,530	27,352
Inman Steamship Co., from Liverpool.....	5,010	27,264
Red Star Line, from Antwerp.....	3,045	25,007
Guion Line, from Liverpool.	6,546	23,758
Cunard Line, from Liverpool.....	15,309	17,729
Anchor Line, from Glasgow.....	6,076	21,113
National Line, from Liverpool.....	2,506	17,888
General Transatlantic Co., from Havre.....	6,713	22,348

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Carr Line, from Hamburg.....	1	14,121
State Steamship Co., from Glasgow.....	2,909	13,591
Thingvalla Line, from Copenhagen.....	956	13,243
Fabre Line, from Mediterranean ports.....	13	9,971
Anchor Line, from Mediterranean ports.....	94	11,128
Netherland American Steam Navigation Co., from Rotterdam.....	1,861	9,045
Anchor Line, from Liverpool.....	2,985	4,652
Compagné Nationale, from Marseilles.....	24	7,423
Baltic Line, from Stettin.....	25	1,975
Bordeaux Steam Navigation Co., from Bordeaux..	181	2,780
Twin Screw Line, from London.....	500	385
Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co., from Amsterdam.....	898	7,166
I. and V. Florio S. S. Co., from Mediterranean ports.....	219	3,526
Miscellaneous.....	627	387

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The recorded destination of the steerage passengers was as follows :

Arizona.....	90	Idaho.....	115
Arkansas.....	114	Indian Territory.....	324
Alabama.....	141	Kentucky.....	781
British Columbia.....	1,612	Kansas.....	3,794
Connecticut.....	7,308	Louisiana.....	561
Colorado.....	3,389	Maine.....	262
California.....	5,494	Maryland.....	1,465
Canada.....	1,586	Michigan.....	14,375
Cuba.....	63	Missouri.....	3,232
Delaware.....	349	Minnesota.....	13,608
District of Columbia.....	1,028	Mississippi.....	179
Dakota.....	2,227	Montana.....	1,757
Florida.....	212	Mexico.....	1,195
Georgia.....	309	Massachusetts.....	12,955
Indiana.....	7,479	Manitoba.....	161
Illinois.....	23,173	New Hampshire.....	165
Nevada.....	159	North Carolina.....	435
New Jersey.....	14,639	Nebraska.....	4,538
New York.....	151,023	Tennessee.....	629
New Mexico.....	113	Texas.....	2,078
New Brunswick.....	6	Utah.....	1,100
Ohio.....	11,778	Vermont.....	419
Oregon.....	644	Virginia.....	323
Pennsylvania.....	51,332	West Virginia.....	856
Rhode Island.....	3,401	Wisconsin.....	8,177
South Carolina.....	111	Washington Territory....	1,199
South America.....	63	Wyoming.....	233
Iowa.....	7,966	West Indies.....	37

In the above table the State of New York is credited with 151,023 of the total number landed during the year. This number includes

many who remain but a short time in the City of New York before proceeding to their destination, and all for whom employment is eventually found in other States.

The number of alien passengers arriving at this port each year since the establishment of the Commission was as follows :

1847	129,062	1868	213,695
1848	189,176	1869	258,989
1849	220,603	1870	212,170
1850	212,796	1871	227,639
1851	289,601	1872	294,581
1852	300,992	1873	266,818
1853	284,945	1874	140,041
1854	319,223	1875	84,560
1855	136,233	1876	68,264
1856	142,352	1877	54,536
1857	183,773	1878	75,347
1858	78,589	1879	135,070
1859	79,322	1880	327,371
1860	105,162	1881	455,681
1861	65,539	1882	476,086
1862	76,603	1883	405,909
1863	156,844	1884	330,030
1864	180,296	1885	291,066
1865	196,352	1886	321,814
1866	233,418	1887	405,405
1867	242,731		

Castle Garden is well situated and adapted for the uses to which it is devoted. It furnishes sufficient space for the wharves needed for the reception of immigrants who arrive by vessels. A large proportion of the immigrants are transported thence by water to the various Railroad Depots, en route to their destination. The interior space is ample for the accommodation of 3,000 immigrants and their baggage, and for the offices required by the Board and its officers and for the immigrant ticket offices of the various railroads. During the year the landing wharf has been rebuilt at an expense of \$9,829.87. The sum of \$9,294.47 has also been expended in renovating the Reception Hospital. All incoming passenger vessels from foreign parts are boarded by officers of the Commission whose duty it is to make an examination as to the cleanliness of the vessel; ascertain the number of passengers; the number of births and deaths that have occurred during the voyage; the names and diseases of the sick; to receive any complaints that the immigrants may wish to make and subsequently to report the facts to the Commissioners at Castle Garden.

These officers superintend the landing of the immigrants and protect them from interference of runners and evil-disposed persons.

The steerage passengers, after having their baggage examined by the Custom Officers, are brought by barge or steamboat to the landing depot at Castle Garden. They are examined there by the officers of the Board to ascertain if among them are any likely to become public

charges or are otherwise of the prohibited classes. The sick are transferred to the emigrant hospitals at Ward's Island. The names, places of nativity and destination of the immigrants are then duly recorded in registry books kept for the purpose.

At Castle Garden the newly arrived immigrants find facilities for supplying their immediate wants. A restaurant furnishes them plain food at reasonable prices; exchange brokers are present to change the immigrants' gold and silver coin as well as bank notes and drafts into the currency of the United States, at the market rates of exchange. The rates of exchange are marked on boards conspicuously placed, and the broker is required to pay the current rates without deduction, and to give the immigrant a written memorandum of the transaction. Telegraph facilities are supplied in the rotunda of Castle Garden. The rates authorized to be charged by the restaurant keeper have been reduced and are now as follows :

Rye Bread, 2 lbs.....	10c.	Coffee, per cup, with Roll.....	5c.
Rye " 1½ "	8c.	Milk, per pint.....	5c.
Wheat Bread, 2 lbs.....	10c.	Soup, per bowl.....	5c.
Wheat " 1 "	5c.	Sausage sandwiches, 13c. 2 for...	25c.
Swedish Bread, 2 lbs.....	10c.	Ham or Corned Beef Sand-	
Rolls	1c.	wiches	7c.
Pies ..	10c.	Cheese Sandwiches.....	5c.
Half Pie.....	5c.	Beer, per bottle.....	10c.
Bologna Sausage, per lb....	20c.	Soda Water, Ginger Ale and	
Boiled Ham "	30c.	Sarsaparilla	7c.
Corned Beef "	25c.	Cigars.....	5c.
Cheese "	20c.	Smoking Tobacco....	10c.

Before the immigrants leave the rotunda the names of those who have letters or friends awaiting them are called and their letters and friends presented to them. Every aid is offered to the immigrants to enable them to communicate with their friends by telegraph or otherwise without leaving the building.

The Landing Depot is supplied with all requisite conveniences for cleanliness. Interpreters are present to aid the arriving immigrants, and the depot is guarded both night and day, thus affording to the immigrants who are expecting soon to leave for their destination out of the city a safe and comfortable temporary resting-place.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

The following Companies are represented in Castle Garden: The New York, Lake Erie and Western, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, West Shore and Buffalo, the New York, Ontario and Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Southern Pacific Company, and the Mallory Line of Steamers, and from them immigrants can procure passage tickets at the established rates to any place in the interior, and have their baggage checked and, with themselves, conveyed without extra charge to the railroad depot. At the request of

the Board the Railroad Companies have increased the allowance of free baggage transportation to immigrants from 100 to 150 lbs. for each adult passenger.

CITY BAGGAGE DELIVERY.

To provide for immigrants who wish their baggage carried to any part of the City of New York or adjacent cities, the Board has made an agreement with the Castle Garden Express Company, by which it agrees to transport immigrants' baggage at the following reduced rates: Single packages to one address, below Fourteenth Street, 25 cents; above Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, 40 cents; above Fifty-ninth Street, 50 cents. Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, 50 cents; Paterson, Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., 75 cents, and for the transportation of their freight to the railroad freight depots for certain reasonable and stipulated prices.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

Of the immigrants who landed at Castle Garden 29,286 were received by their friends through this bureau; 547 children, not in charge of their parents, were forwarded to their friends; 656 husbands received their wives and children; 603 parents received their children.

EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Boarding-house keepers, duly licensed, are allowed the privilege of entering Castle Garden rotunda to solicit patrons. These boarding-houses are frequently inspected by officers of this Commission, and the boarding-house keepers are required to provide suitable board and lodging for such immigrants as they may lodge, and at reasonable prices, approved by the Board. From the report made to the Commissioners, there were 48,763 immigrants lodged in these boarding-houses during the year.

WARD'S ISLAND BUREAU.

This Bureau at Castle Garden receives all applications from immigrants for admission to the State Emigrant Institutions at Ward's Island, or for other relief. The records of arrivals are kept in this office, and are examined to verify the right of the applicant to aid from the Commission. Attached to this Bureau is a resident physician whose duty it is to assist the landing officers in inspecting the immigrants when they first land, and to examine all sick and destitute applicants for relief, and to visit all such as are residents of the city.

THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL

is at Castle Garden and is maintained for the purpose of caring for the sick immigrants until they can be transferred to the Ward's Island Hospitals. A number of immigrants are also treated at this hospital.

as dispensary patients. The whole number of immigrants treated at this hospital during the year was 2,920. There were 18 deaths and 10 births.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM BUREAU.

This Bureau, which collects all duties on the dutiable effects of immigrants must be paid, was established at Castle Garden several years ago in connection with the office of the Collector of the Port. The officers continue to perform their functions with due regard to the convenience of the immigrant.

RENTALS OF PRIVILEGES.

Under the reduced schedule, to be charged by the Restaurant Keeper and the Baggage Express, the following rentals were fixed upon to take effect January 1st, 1888; for the Restaurant \$250 per month; for the Express business \$200 per month. The Money Exchange Broker pays \$150 per month, and the Telegraph Company \$75 per month.

The rental of \$4,000 per annum, charged the Railroad Companies, remains unchanged.

EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITALS, WARD'S ISLAND.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration own on Ward's Island 120 acres of land, on which hospitals and other buildings necessary for the care of sick and destitute immigrants have been erected. The buildings are the Verplanck Hospital, Refuge for Immigrants, Surgical Wards, Fever Wards, Asylum for the Insane, Nursery, Dispensary, Dining Hall, Chapels, Physicians' Residence, etc.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the whole number of immigrants on Ward's Island was 294. During 1887 there were 3,491 admitted, and the number remaining at the close of the year was 334; there were 137 deaths and 107 births in the institution during 1887. In the Asylum for the Insane 189 patients were treated during the year. Of these 48 were returned to Europe, 4 died, 42 were transferred to other institutions and 56 were discharged cured, or improved.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a summary of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commission, for the year 1887 :

Balance on hand January 1st, 1887.....	\$17,467.09
Received for Rentals.....	19,083.25
" for Boarding-house permits.....	1,550.00
" from " Immigrant Fund ".....	158,805.26
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	\$196,905.60

Expenditures :

Paid for maintenance of Ward's Island Hospitals and Refuge	\$87,875.59
“ for expenses of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden	56,625.20
“ for rent of Castle Garden.....	8,000.00
“ Meals and Lodging for immigrants in Castle Garden and City.....	4,388.83
“ for forwarding immigrants inland and to Europe....	2,467.45
“ Insurance on property	1,281.30
“ Rebuilding Castle Garden Wharf.....	9,829.37
“ Restoring Castle Garden Hospital.....	9,294.47
“ Lewis Sanders, legal expenses in suit of Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia S. S. Co., for return of commutation moneys	4,500.00
“ Kelley & MacRae, legal, services.....	250.00
“ M. T. McMahon, legal services, various suits.....	1,863.15
“ Stenographic report, Treasury Investigation.....	544.50
“ Steamboat hire	2,266.64
Balance	7,719.10
	<hr/>
	\$196,905.60

The following is the act to regulate immigration and the contract with the Treasury Department under which the Board acts.

THE ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no Collector at such port then to the Collector of Customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Immigrant Fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. *Provided,* That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes herein-

before mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State Commission, Board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State, in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offences, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State Board of Charities of any State, in which such Board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the Board, commission or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved, August 3d, 1882.

CONTRACT WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This agreement, made this 27th day of September, 1883, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate immigration,"

approved August 3d, 1882, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, party of the first part, and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth that the party of the second part undertakes to examine into the condition of alien passengers arriving by vessels from a foreign port at the port of New York, to ascertain who among them are convicts, lunatics, idiots or unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, and report the same in writing to the Collector of the port of New York.

The party of the second part will also receive all alien immigrant passengers at Castle Garden, or such other suitable place as may from time to time be secured and under their control for the landing of immigrants, and there provide such means for their accommodations as are now provided, including the necessary interpreters, and shall provide at the hospitals and other public buildings under the control of the party of the second part suitable accommodations for such alien immigrants as shall become sick, or in distress, or idiots, or lunatics, or a public charge for a period not exceeding one year from the time such immigrant shall have arrived at the port of New York. The party of the second part shall, so far as possible, keep a record of all alien immigrants arriving at the port of New York by vessel from a foreign port, and of the place whence they came. The party of the second part shall also carry out such regulations as the party of the first part shall, from time to time, prescribe pursuant to law, so far as the same are applicable to the port of New York.

The party of the second part agrees to employ the necessary persons for carrying into effect this contract and to render to the party of the first part on the first of each month a sworn statement with vouchers for all items of the necessary expenses of the preceding month incurred by the party of the second part in executing this contract, which account, when audited, shall be paid on or before the fifteenth of the month,

It is the intent and meaning of this contract that neither party shall be bound to execute its provisions or incur any liability beyond the amount of money properly applicable thereto under the act first recited. Provided that this contract may be revoked by either party thereto giving to the other party sixty days' notice in writing, and when sixty days shall have expired after such notice shall be given, this contract shall cease and determine.

In testimony whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto appended his signature and the seal of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, this 27th day of September, 1883.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In witness whereof, the party of the second part has executed the foregoing instrument pursuant to a resolution of its Board, and caused its official seal to be attached this 29th day of September, 1883.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, *President,*
Commissioners of Emigration, State of New York.

MORTGAGE OF WARD'S ISLAND PROPERTY AND INTEREST DUE THEREON.

In 1874 the Board, with the approval of the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, as provided for in Sec. 2, Ch. 28, Laws of 1850, borrowed on mortgage of the Ward's Island Property the sum of \$200,000. This amount was used to pay part of the current expenses of the Commission for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, the receipts from the commutation moneys not being sufficient to meet the same. The interest on this mortgage remains unpaid since July 1st, 1883.

RENTAL OF BUILDINGS NOT REQUIRED.

Under the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature on May 6, 1886, the Board of Commissioners of Emigration were authorized to lease on their discretion to the City of New York for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York, such lands and buildings on Ward's Island as should not be needed for the purposes of the Commission.

By closely inspecting the arriving immigrants and enforcing the laws regulating their landing, the Commissioners during the last few years have greatly reduced the number of inmates of the hospitals and refuges on Ward's Island.

Because of this reduced number of inmates of the Department, some of the buildings on Ward's Island were not required for the accommodation of immigrants. Therefore the Commissioners in 1887, acting under the authority given them by the Legislature of the State, leased the buildings on Ward's Island, known as the "Annex," and the "New Asylum for the Insane" to the City of New York for the use of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for an annual rental of five thousand dollars. The necessary repairs of the buildings are to be made by the lessees. The Act of the Legislature authorizing this lease requires that the proceeds shall be paid to the Comptroller of the State and applied "to the payment of the interest and the liquidation of the mortgage now held by the State upon said lands, and secondly towards the payment of such claims against such commission for the support of pauper immigrants, as may be justly due to the several counties of the State and various institutions of charity therein."

RENT FORMERLY PAID BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In 1882 the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon. Charles J. Folger, agreed, on behalf of the United States Government, to allow the Commissioners of Emigration a rental of \$18,000 per annum for the use of the hospitals and buildings, etc., on Ward's Island in caring for immigrants under the National Immigrant Act of August 3d, 1882. It was expected that this sum allowed for rent would enable the Commission to keep the property in proper condition and pay for its insurance. This amount was paid by the Treasury Department so long as the National Immigrant Funds were sufficient. But in January, 1884, the immigrant funds were found to be inadequate to meet all the current expenses of the Department, and payment of rent was discontinued,

until such time as the accumulations of the immigrant fund should again be ample to pay all the expenses. In June, 1885, when the revenues of the Department again became sufficient to warrant resumption of payment of rent, the Commissioners requested the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Daniel Manning, to pay the rent then past due. But the Secretary of the Treasury declined to pay out of the National Immigrant Fund any rental whatever, for the use of the property of the Commission on Ward's Island, because it was State property. But he expressed a willingness to permit the cost of minor repairs to be charged to the National Immigrant Fund. At various times since, the Commissioners have demanded rental of the Treasury Department for the use of Ward's Island, but in each case it has been refused. Correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commission on this subject is herewith submitted :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23d, 1885. }

Mr. HENRY A. HURLBUT,

*President, Board of Emigration,
New York.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, further in regard to the rental of the Ward's Island Hospital.

It now appears that these buildings, for which you charged rent to the U. S. Government at the rate of \$1,500 per month, during the year 1883, and which rent was paid, were then (as now) the property of the State of New York, held in trust by your Board, for its use and occupation as a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and that you so held and occupied the same free from all rent charges.

Your making such charge for rent, is explained by you, as having been authorized verbally by the late Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with members of your Board, in the year 1882, with the understanding, however, that the money so received might be used either in erecting new buildings, or in making necessary alterations or improvements on those then occupied. How the funds so received by you were applied, in view of such understanding, does not appear. You further state, in substance, that payment of such rent has not been asked since the close of the year 1883, for the reason that the immigrant fund, created by the Act of August 3d, 1882, has of late proved insufficient to meet your current expenses.

In reply, you are informed that no such claim for rent will, under the existing condition of affairs, be hereafter allowed or entertained by this Department, even though the immigrant fund might hereafter be so augmented as to be sufficient for the payment of such claims.

If at any time hereafter you shall find that there is a necessity for the erection of new buildings on Ward's Island, or for the alteration or improvement of those now occupied by you, and it is desired to make expenditures therefor a charge upon the immigrant fund, an application to that end should be made to this Department for its consideration; and for such action as may be warranted by the facts presented in

connection with the law relating to the disbursement of the immigrant fund.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1887. }

Mr. C. F. ULRICH,
*President, Board of Emigration,
New York.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, asking that a rental of fifteen thousand dollars per annum be paid for the buildings belonging, as alleged, to your Board, and used solely for the benefit of immigrants, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 3, 1882.

A similar application was made to Hon. Charles J. Folger, when Secretary of the Treasury in 1882, which was granted on verbal authority, the rental being then fixed at \$18,000 per year for the year 1883. Some time afterwards (in 1885) an application was made to this Department for a revival of said rental on the same terms as before, but the same was rejected by my immediate predecessor by letter to the then President of your Board, dated June 23, 1885.

In that letter this Department came to the following conclusion:

“In reply, you are informed that no such claim for rent will, under the existing condition of affairs, be hereafter allowed or entertained by this Department, even though the immigrant fund might hereafter be so augmented as to be sufficient for the payment of such claims. If at any time hereafter you shall find that there is a necessity for the erection of new buildings on Ward’s Island, or for the alteration or improvement of those now occupied by you, and it is desired to make the expenditures therefor a charge upon the immigrant fund, due application to that end should be made to this Department for its consideration and for such action as may be warranted by the facts presented in connection with the law relating to the disbursement of the immigrant fund.”

This Department, recognizing the essential conditions under which this application is made as being the same as those under which it rejected the former application, sees no reason to depart from said ruling, and therefore adheres to it in this case.

I will add that this Department has arrived at the conclusion that such repairs as are found to be necessary may be made to the Ward’s Island buildings, in so far as the work may be done without too great depletion of the Immigrant Fund.

In asking authority for such repairs from time to time, you are requested to prepare estimates with a reasonable approximation to details, showing the nature of the work to be performed and the estimated cost thereof.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

REPAIRS NEEDED.

In 1887 extensive repairs to the Verplanck Hospital were deemed necessary. Specifications and estimates of the cost of these repairs were obtained from competent architects and submitted to the Treasury Department, but the Secretary of the Treasury refused to allow them to be charged against the National Immigrant Fund. The slate roof of the Verplanck Hospital needs extensive repairs to protect the building from damage by storm and to prevent dampness in the hospital wards. The main sewer needs rebuilding, to prevent stoppages and "sets back," which endanger the lives of the inmates. The Commission is of the opinion that these extraordinary but necessary repairs of the hospital should be a charge upon the National Immigrant Fund, and should be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. In lieu of this, the Commission should be paid by the Government for the use of the property a rental sufficient to keep the hospitals in good repair, and in suitable condition for the occupancy of sick immigrants. Certainly, the State of New York should not be forced to furnish these hospitals and grounds to the National Government without rental, and be compelled to keep them in repair at its own expense. No appropriation has been made by the Legislature for the support of the Emigration Commission since the year 1882. The Department has been maintained since that time by the 50 cent per capita tax on alien passengers levied by the Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, and disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commission under the contract of September 27th, 1883, and by revenues collected by the Commission from the rentals of so-called privileges at Castle Garden. But the Secretary of the Treasury claims that the National Immigrant Fund shall be credited with the revenues derived from the privileges, and by refusing to pay the expenses incurred by the Commission, according to the terms of the contract, and by refusing to pay for permanent repairs to the hospital buildings, and by refusing to allow rental for the use of the property, deprives the Commission of all means of keeping the buildings in suitable condition.

During the term of the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the State of New York has been relieved of the expense of the care and protection of immigrants arriving at the Port of New York, but the Commission has under its supervision a large number of buildings and considerable property, for whose repair and preservation adequate funds are not now provided.

Unless means are provided for these necessary repairs the Verplanck Hospital will soon become untenable and unfit for the purposes for which it was established by the State. Should the National Government persist in its refusal to place this hospital in sanitary condition and decline to pay any rental for its use, the Commission must soon abandon its trust of caring for sick immigrants in the buildings now devoted to this purpose, unless the Legislature shall make appropriations from the treasury of the State for these repairs. The Commissioners are not prepared to recommend such appropriations by the State at present.

The present Board of Commissioners of Emigration have demonstrated that the department of immigration can be efficiently administered on the proceeds of a fifty cent per capita tax on arriving immigrants, notwithstanding former boards have demanded a per capita tax of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for their expenses, when the number of immigrants arriving at this port was about the same as now. The accumulations of the National Immigrant Fund, under this fifty cent per capita tax, now exceed \$100,000. But this fund the Secretary of the Treasury declines to allow to be applied to the permanent repair of the State property used for the care of immigrants, and hence it is not available for this purpose.

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PRIVILEGES.

In 1882 the present Board of Commissioners first instituted a system by which the Commission should derive some revenue from parties transacting business with immigrants at Castle Garden. Certain sums were collected from the various railroad companies, telegraph companies, restaurant keepers, and local expressmen permitted to carry on business there. By this means the Commission has collected more than \$80,000 of revenue, which it has held for the benefit of the Department. In September, 1887, the Secretary of the Treasury made a demand on the Commissioners of Emigration for an accounting and accrediting of these funds to the Treasury Department of the National Government. This the Commissioners refused, holding that these revenues were not a part of the National Immigrant Fund created by Act of Congress, and were in excess of what the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by Congress to expend for the care of immigrants at the Port of New York, and that these were funds collected by the Commissioners of Emigration as officers of the State of New York, and accounted for by the Commissioners to the Legislature of this State. The Secretary of the Treasury for several months refused to audit and pay the bills of expenses incurred by the Commissioners, as required by his contract with the Board, and still owes the Board for the expenses incurred during the months of June, July, August and September, 1887. These unpaid bills amount to \$53,681.39.

By this method of converting the privilege moneys to the credit of the Treasury Department the Commission is deprived of the use of this sum, which it believes properly belongs to the State of New York. This money would enable the Commission to keep its property in proper repair, pay for insurance and the interest on its mortgage indebtedness, and supplement the National Immigrant Fund whenever it may become insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of caring for the immigrants. Conference has been had with the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to this matter, and arrangements have been made by which the Board is now paid its current expenses, but no final determination of the question involved has been reached. The views of the Commissioners and of their counsel, Charles C. Beaman, Esq., upon this matter, are more fully expressed in the correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, which is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1887. }

*To the Commissioners of Emigration,
 New York.*

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your account rendered for July, 1887, and prior accounts, it does not appear that credit has been given for the amount paid for the several privileges sold and contracted for in Castle Garden, nor the amount received from boarding-house keepers for permits.

The Department desires to be informed what disposition has been made of these moneys so received.

Respectfully Yours,

I. S. MAYNARD,
Assistant Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1887.

HON. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 24th instant, inquiring what disposition has been made of moneys received from the sale and contract of privileges in Castle Garden, and permits to boarding-house keepers, we say that this Board does not regard these moneys as any part of the Immigrant Fund contemplated or created by the National Immigrant Act of August 3d, 1882, or that they are to be paid into or credited to the Treasury of the United States under the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and this Board. The Act of Congress provides that the Immigrant Fund of the Treasury Department shall be composed of moneys collected by the Collectors of the Ports of the United States by a per capita tax on arriving immigrants, and furthermore, provides, "that no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port."

These moneys, received from the sale and contract of privileges and permits at Castle Garden, are revenues collected by this Board in accordance with the Statutes of the State of New York from sources outside the provisions of the Immigrant Act of Congress, and are in excess of the funds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend in the administration of the National Immigrant Act, at the Port of New York.

This Board regards these moneys as a fund which they, as Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, are to administer, and not as a part of the Immigrant Fund of the Treasury Department. For these reasons this Board has not credited the Treasury Department with them. But portions of these moneys have been expended in providing hospital accommodations at Castle Garden necessary for the preservation of the lives and health of sick immigrants arriving at this port, but which the Treasury Department did not allow as a charge

upon the National Immigrant Fund ; and for other purposes incident to the proper care of immigrants under the charge of this Board.

Yours respectfully,

C. F. ULRICH,
President.

CASTLE GARDEN,
New York, November 4th, 1887. }

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: We respectfully present to your consideration the embarrassed financial condition of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, acting under agreement with the Treasury Department, dated September 27th, 1883. That agreement provides that this Board shall "render to the party of the first part (the Secretary of the Treasury), on the first of each month, a sworn statement with vouchers for all items of the necessary expenses of the preceding month incurred by the party of the second part (Commissioners of Emigration) in executing this contract, which accounts when audited shall be paid on or before the fifteenth of the month."

Your attention is called to the fact that this Board has submitted to your department the items of monthly expenses for each month, as required by the contract; but for some cause your department has failed to pay said bills, since the payment of the account for May last.

We are not aware that any of the items of our account are objected to by the Treasury Department, but the payment of our bills is withheld notwithstanding more than \$100,000 stands credited in the United States Treasury to the immigrant fund of the port of New York.

This Board has exhausted all funds at its disposal for the care of immigrants arriving at this port, and unless the amounts due under the contract, from the Treasury Department are speedily paid the Board will be deprived of the necessary means to care for the immigrants under its charge. We therefore ask that you will immediately remit to this Board the sums due for the bills of expenses incurred, for which vouchers have been submitted to your department for the months of June, July, August and September, 1887. These bills amount to over \$53,000, and this sum would enable this Board to continue its benevolent work of caring for the immigrants and executing the contract with the Treasury Department.

Unless the embarrassment of this Board, now caused by the withholding of the sums due from the Treasury Department, is speedily removed, serious consequences to the immigrants and the State must necessarily result.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES F. ULRICH,
CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
*Special Committee on Finances of the Board of
Commissioners of Emigration.*

CASTLE GARDEN,
NEW YORK, November 26th, 1887. }

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR : I have received the letter to me, of Judge Maynard, Assistant Secretary, dated November 16th, 1887, in which in substance he states that the Department has transmitted certain accounts of the Commissioners of the Board of Emigration to the accounting officers of the Treasury, to determine whether they find certain moneys received by the Commissioners for rent of certain privileges in Castle Garden and for permits to boarding-house keepers since the date of their contract with the Department, amounting to \$78,403.86, to be a proper charge against the Commissioners.

Since the receipt of this letter, Mr. Taintor, one of the Commissioners, and our counsel, Mr. Beaman, have had a conference at Washington with you and with Judge Maynard, at which conference I had hoped to be present, but was unable to be.

The Immigrant Commissioners have from year to year reported to the New York State Legislature the sums that they have received for these so-called privilege moneys, and accounted for their disbursement.

The Commissioners have been advised, and are still advised, that they are not bound to account for these privilege moneys to the Secretary of the Treasury and that they are bound to account for them to the State of New York. These moneys, however, are all available for the general purposes of caring for immigrants, and the Commission as State officers, and having certain duties to the State, cannot surrender the rights of the State to these moneys.

I transmit a letter written by Mr. Beaman to you, setting forth in detail the position of the Commissioners and what they have done, and why they have accounted for these moneys to the State, and why they insist that you cannot, under your contract with them, deduct these moneys from what you would otherwise owe.

The Commission have been very glad to hear that, pending final settlement of the question as to privilege money, you will render payment to them, sufficient to enable them to continue the business of receiving and caring for immigrants.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES F. ULRICH,
President.

NEW YORK, November 26th, 1887.

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR : I had the pleasure on Tuesday, the 22d inst., in company with Mr. Charles N. Taintor, a member of a special committee appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, to have a conference both with you and with Judge Maynard, Assistant Secretary, with reference to the questions of difference that have arisen between your department and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, in regard to what accounting should be made of the so-called privilege moneys received by such Commissioners from the sale of certain privileges granted by them, such privileges giving exclusive right to certain expressmen, to certain money exchange brokers, to certain restaurant keepers and to so-called railroad agencies, to do business with immigrants within the limits of Castle Garden.

You, in your past correspondence with the Commissioners, have in substance stated that you have made a reference to your accounting officers to determine if they find said privilege moneys to be a proper charge against the Commissioners.

Following out the suggestions made at our recent conference, I now state in writing, the substance of what I then verbally said to you.

The Commissioners are State officers serving under legislation beginning with 1847, and now continued under the general law of 1882. See Vol. 2, Laws of 1882, Article 182, Chapter 410, entitled "An Act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York." By this law, there exist six Commissioners besides the President of the Irish Society, the President of the German Society and the Mayor of the City of New York. All the Commissioners serve without any compensation whatever, and so have all previous State Commissioners since the year 1847.

You are familiar with the legislation of the State of New York, under which the State exacted from the steamship companies what was called a head tax, which money when received was applied to the purposes of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Steamship Companies at last, beginning about 1870, began suits to test the constitutionality of this State law, and it was held in *Henderson vs. the Mayor, and others*, by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 20th of March, 1876, that the State had no authority to collect such tax. (See 92 U. S. Repts., page 259.)

Governor Tilden, in a special message to the Legislature, dated April 12th, 1876, said, referring to this decision of the Supreme Court: "The effect of this decision was totally and instantly to destroy the whole income of the Commissioners by means of which their beneficent operations have hitherto been carried on."

Governor Tilden recommended to the Legislature "that the State should interfere and advance the necessary funds to carry on the operations of the Commissioners for a year to come, unless in the meantime relief can be obtained by Congressional legislation." The State of

New York thereafter from time to time appropriated money from its own treasury to take care of immigrants, and the Commissioners of Emigration in various ways sought legislation from the National Congress.

Thereafter on the 3d of August, 1882, Congress passed an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration," which in short levied a head tax of fifty cents on every immigrant coming to the United States by steam or sailing vessel, and obliged such vessels to pay such tax to the Collector of Customs, such sum afterwards to be paid into the United States Treasury and there constitute a fund to be called the 'Immigrant Fund' and especially used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses of regulating immigration under this act and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect."

This section farther provided "that no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port."

The next section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts with the State Commissioners of any State. By this United States law, the United States collects a tax similar to what had been heretofore collected by the State of New York, and then places the disbursement of this fund under the charge of the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving him to make contracts with the State officers with reference thereto, but providing clearly that this business shall not cost the United States anything except what is collected from the head tax.

Your predecessor, Secretary Folger, at once, September 2d, 1882, made a contract with the State Commissioners of New York, which contract has since been continued by you in all substantial respects; meanwhile the steamship companies have tested the constitutionality of the United States law, and the Supreme Court has held, December 8th, 1884, *Edye* and another *vs.* *Robertson*, Collector, 112th U. S. Reports, page 580, that this law is constitutional.

Perhaps you and I might personally think that it would be better if this whole business of caring for immigrants was in the charge of the United States, and State Commissioners done away with. We also might think that a single-headed commission and a paid officer would be better than a commission of nine, giving their services without compensation, but such questions in no way concern the present inquiry.

The simple question now is, to whom, under the existing contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, should the Commissioners account for the so called privilege moneys.

There has been no concealment whatever of the moneys received from the sale of these so-called privileges. The Commissioners have thought that they should account for these moneys to the State, that they receive them as officers of the State and that they belong to the State.

I left with you on the 22d inst. the printed copies of the annual reports of the Commissioners that have been made to the State Legislature from 1882, to the last year. More than two thousand of each of these reports have been printed and distributed to the Treasury De-

partment and to Consular officers and to others interested in the subject.

In each of these reports you will find that the Commissioners have reported the total amount of money received from the United States under the existing contracts, and have also given in detail amounts that have been received by them from so-called privilege moneys. They have charged themselves with the total amount received from the United States and otherwise, and have then credited themselves with the disbursements made by them.

In determining to whom the privilege moneys should be accounted for, it is well to consider the State's interest therein. In pursuance to the State policy, the State has acquired about one hundred and twenty acres of land on Ward's Island, on which are forty or more buildings, hospitals, &c., of various kinds. The title to this Ward's Island property, I understand, stands in the Commissioners of Emigration, and this property with the buildings thereon is valued at more than two millions of dollars (\$2,000,000).

Since 1855 the Commissioners of Emigration have leased what is known as Castle Garden and the State has expended in the buildings thereon and in the dock thereon from time to time, a sum that in the aggregate amounts to more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). The use of what may be called the land on which Castle Garden is situated, is obtained by lease from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York.

Section Eleven of Chapter 876, Vol. 2, Article 2070 of the Laws of 1876, provides as follows :

“The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City of New York are hereby authorized and directed to renew from year to year the lease of the premises at Castle Garden now occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.”

You will find that the law just quoted was re-enacted in Article 182, Chapter 410 of the General Laws of 1882, passed July 1st, entitled “An Act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York.”

At other times and in April, 1877, the question arose whether or not the City of New York was bound to repair the dock or landing place at Castle Garden, and on April 19th, 1877, Hon. William C. Whitney, who was then Corporation Counsel, wrote an opinion to Mr. Campbell, then Commissioner of Public Works, in substance stating that the City of New York had nothing to do with the repairing of the dock or landing-place at Castle Garden, and that if the Commissioners of Emigration should cease to occupy Castle Garden, and such dock or landing place was not removed by them, the right thereto might pass to the City of New York as a fixture, but so long, however, as it remained the property of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Dock Department had no jurisdiction over it, and it was not the duty of the City of New York to repair the same.

I do not find that any similar opinion has been given with reference to the various buildings at Castle Garden, but very many of them have been built by the Commissioners of Emigration out of the State

moneys before any privilege moneys so-called were received, and the question of title and right to use the same, if I understand it, would be substantially the same as the question of the title and the right to use the dock at Castle Garden.

In other words, the relation between the Commissioners of Emigration and the City of New York, so far as Castle Garden is concerned, is that the City under a Statute of the State is obliged to lease the property to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners have expended thereon a large amount of money for the erection of buildings and docks especially adapted to their purposes, which buildings and docks the City did not build and is not bound to repair.

The rental charged for Castle Garden has been as high as \$12,000 per year, but is now, I think, \$8,000. Of course, this rental is, in one sense, a mere nominal rental, and is, as it were, a ground rent paid to the City.

When Secretary Folger made the first contract with the Commissioners, there was no money yet in the "Immigrant Fund." The Commissioners had no State funds applicable to the purpose, but the State had this extensive and valuable property at Ward's Island, and the lease and improvements at Castle Garden. The United States had no officers of its own here to care for the immigrants, and they could be cared for only under the contract with the Commissioners. This contract was made, and in effect provides, that the Commissioners will receive the immigrants and take care of them and "will render to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of each month, a sworn statement with vouchers of all items of the necessary expenses of the preceding month incurred by the party of the second part in executing this contract, which account, when audited, shall be paid on or before the 15th of the month."

From this, you see that the Commissioners were compelled to advance moneys for the first month's expenses, and then to wait until the middle of the next month before receiving anything from the "Immigrant Fund." This was probably a necessity of the situation at the time (September, 1882), because the head money had not yet accumulated in the Immigrant Fund.

Since 1882 the relations between the Commissioners and the Secretary of the Treasury have continued under substantially the same contract. It has sometimes happened that there has been not enough money in the Immigrant Fund to pay the bills and it has frequently happened that the Government has owed the Commissioners for three or more month's bills.

From time to time some questions have arisen as to what were proper "expenses" chargeable to the "Immigrant Fund" under this contract. Ward's Island was, as you know, acquired simply for the purpose of immigrants, and the buildings have been erected there to take care of immigrants. Under the original law, the State became responsible for their care for five years after their landing. Now the United States is responsible for their care for one year after their landing. All sick immigrants that arrive at the port of New York, or all immigrants that arrive at the port of New York who during one year are sick, or insane, or need help, are sent to Ward's Island. The

head tax under the State law has been as high as two dollars and a half, and never less than one dollar. Under the United States law, the head tax is fifty cents, and it was thought by Secretary Folger and the Commissioners that probably this head tax would not be sufficient to meet expenses. The question at once arose whether any charge should be made as "expenses" for the use of Ward's Island by way of rental or otherwise. Secretary Folger agreed that the Commissioners should charge, and that he would allow as rental for the use of Ward's Island and the hospitals and other buildings thereon, \$18,000 a year. In regard to Castle Garden it was agreed that a rental of \$8,000 paid to the City for the use of its interest therein should be charged to the United States as one of the expenses under the contract.

Secretary Folger continued the payments for rental for Ward's Island so long as the Immigrant Fund was sufficient, but when, in January, 1884, it became insufficient, the payments were discontinued during a period, until in June, 1885, the Commissioners demanded again of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Manning, that this rental be paid. This demand of the Commissioners resulted in a decision, June 23d, 1885, to the effect that the Secretary could not pay out of the Immigrant Fund anything by way of rental for the use of Ward's Island, as it was State property, but was, however, willing to make certain repairs thereon.

The charges made by the city for the use of its property at Castle Garden, have been allowed as expenses from 1882 until now, but nothing has been paid on account of rental of Ward's Island since January 1st, 1884. Since that date, the Secretary of the Treasury has been requested at various times to allow money for the expense of making repairs both to the buildings at Ward's Island and to the buildings and dock at Castle Garden. The Secretary has allowed some of these repairs, but in most cases, has declined to allow them, considering, I suppose, that they were in the nature, to a considerable extent, of permanent repairs, and that he could not properly pay for the cost of making such permanent repairs upon the State property.

In the opinion of the Commissioners and of architects and experts who have examined the buildings on Ward's Island, they are now in such condition that not only the buildings need repairs to protect them from damage, but the buildings need to be repaired to give the inmates suitable protection.

During this period you have not allowed anything for expenses of insurance either on the buildings at Ward's Island, or at Castle Garden, and it has been the opinion of the Commissioners that these buildings should be insured, and they have insured the same and paid premiums out of the privilege moneys as will hereafter be seen.

They have also during this period made repairs on the Ward's Island property and on the Castle Garden property and paid for the same out of the privilege moneys.

Excuse me for suggesting here that it would seem as if the "Immigrant Fund" should be charged sufficient rental for Ward's Island to at least pay the insurance thereon and for the ordinary repairs.

The history of the payment of privilege moneys is about as follows:

It was early determined that it was for the interest of immigrants

that on landing they should not be at once exposed to the demands of persons, who, for various reasons and for various purposes, desired to get their money. At first, persons selected by the Commissioners were allowed in Castle Garden to do business with the immigrants, that is, to sell them food, to change their money, to sell them railroad tickets, to make arrangements to transport their baggage, and to solicit their stay in boarding-houses. Beginning with 1882, the Commissioners made some charge for these privileges, and you will see the proceeds of these privileges for that year stated in the annual report. In 1883, Mr. Cleveland, being then Governor of the State, a Committee of the Legislature, of which Mr. Jacobs was Chairman, investigated the actions of the Emigrant Commissioners. Mr. F. L. Stetson, of this City, then acted as Counsel for the Committee. A reference to the report of that Committee will show you that the Committee found little to criticise in the actions of the Commissioners, but thought that a single paid Commissioner would be better than a Board of Commissioners, and they also thought the Castle Garden privileges instead of being sold to particular persons, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder.

The result of the report of the Committee was the passage of a State law on April 21st, 1883 (Chap. 286), providing for the appointment and confirmation of a single Commissioner, and then directing that the various privileges should be sold to the highest bidder, and the moneys so received to be, together with any moneys received from the United States, paid over to the State Treasurer, and by him disbursed for the purposes of the Commission.

This law has never practically gone into effect, because no commissioner has ever been confirmed to act under this law, and by its provisions the existing Commissioners continue in office until this single Commissioner is confirmed. Governor Cleveland nominated such a Commissioner to a Democratic Senate, but it refused to confirm such Commissioner. Governor Hill has since nominated such Commissioner, and the Republican Senate has refused to confirm the same. Of course, this question of the action of the Governor and Senate of the State of New York is not of importance in considering what I am now discussing, but I mention it as a part of the history, as I wish now to refer particularly to the New York law of 1883.

The Commissioners of Emigration asked Attorney General Russell whether or not they were bound by the provisions of this law of 1883, and he advised them that the provisions of this law were not applicable to them. The Commissioners, however, regarding the report of the Legislative Committee, and this law of 1883, as expressing the opinion of the State on the question of the sale of the Castle Garden privileges, determined to sell these privileges to the highest bidder, and in the year 1884, called for separate bids for the periods of one, two, and three years. They finally accepted the bids for three years, it being found that the bids were made at higher and more favorable rates for this period than for the single year, because a person having, for example, the express privilege for a period of years, could afford to expend money, say for wagons and horses, and pay

higher for it than a person who was certain of the privilege for only one year.

There had been, and still is, some difference of opinion among the Commissioners, as to whether it is good policy to sell these privileges. The members objecting to such sale argued that the privilege money was something that would be in the end made by the purchasers out of the immigrants, but the expressed will of the Legislature as in the Statute, and the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners resulted in the sale of the privileges to the highest bidder as already stated. The proceeds from the sales of these privileges, as you will see by the reports left with you, have been from year to year reported to the State, but they have not been paid over to the State Treasurer as provided by the Law of 1883, because that law was not applicable to this Commission.

It has, in my opinion, been very fortunate for the purposes of the State, and of the United States, in regard to immigrants, that these privileges have been sold, and that the moneys have been held by the Commissioners as the property of the State. The total amount of privilege moneys already received, as taken from the annual reports, amounts to \$82,753.69, as follows :

1882.....	\$3,925 00	1885.....	\$21,983 14
1883.....	8,333 30	1886.....	19,166 56
1884.....	11,916 63	1887 (to date).....	17,429 06

There has been expended for the purposes of the Commission, over and above the expenses which have been allowed by you, and paid from the Immigrant Fund, \$31,609.83.

I send you herewith an itemized memorandum of said expenditures, and you will see that none of these items have been covered by any vouchers heretofore sent you. They have, however, all been included in the items of disbursements reported to the State.

You will notice in the annual reports of the Commission to the State, that they have charged themselves with the balance that they had on hand at the end of the previous year, and have then shown the balance that they had on hand at the end of that year. Of course, they would have no such balance from any receipts from the United States, because, as already stated, the United States pay nothing to the Commissioners until the Commissioners have previously made the same payments, and therefore, the United States are always in debt to the Commission.

If you look at the balance, as shown in the report for the year 1886, you will see that it is stated to be \$17,467.09. At first I queried, as perhaps you may, why this balance was so small, when, at that time, there had been received of privilege money, \$65,322.64. On inquiry of the Commissioners, I find that the reason why this balance was so small at that time was, because under your contract with them, you then owed them on account of the September, 1886, expenses.... \$9,576 99

“	“	“	October,	“	“	....	10,648 98
“	“	“	November,	“	“	....	8,987 15
“	“	“	December,	“	“	....	13,106 68

A total of\$42,319 80

then due from you to them on account of expenses that they had already made. The September account was not paid until January 18th, 1887, the October account was not paid until February 1st, 1887, the November account was not paid until March 1st, 1887, and the December account was not paid until March 12th, 1887.

This \$42,319.80 of moneys had been advanced by the Commission and was then due from you, so that over and above the balance in the hands of the Commissioners on January 1st, 1887, \$17,467.69, there was due from you \$42,319.80. Or as otherwise might have been stated there was in the hands of the Commissioners \$17,467.89, and there had been advanced to you \$42,319.80.

Now I am not criticising at all the delays in your Department in repaying these advances of the Commissioners on expense account. I understand it may have been not simply from necessary delays in examining and auditing the accounts, but from the fact that there may not have been at that time in the "Immigrant Fund" sufficient money to pay these expenses. I have only called these facts to your attention to show you that if the Commissioners had not had in their own hands these privilege moneys, and used them not only for repairing and insuring buildings and also advanced moneys for what was due them under contracts with you, the whole business of caring for immigrants at Castle Garden and at Ward's Island must have stopped.

The existing situation to-day is, as appears by your letter of November 16th, that there is now due to the Commissioners the expenses for June, July, August, September and October.

The Commissioners have advanced out of the moneys in their hands to pay what they claim you owe them for

June	\$14,478	02	September	\$13,808	82
July.....	12,536	25	October.....	15,373	25
August.....	12,858	30			
			Total.....	\$69,054	64

By such expenditures and advances the privilege moneys and all other moneys in the hands of the Commissioners have been exhausted and the Commissioners now owe about \$16,000 additional for the November expenses, and in this situation we have conferred with you as to what should now be done. The Commissioners have been advised from the beginning by their counsel that these privilege moneys belonged not to the United States, but to the State of New York, and that they should account for the same to the State. They have believed that this advice was right, and they are now advised by me that their duty is to account to the State, and until otherwise decided in the Courts to claim and insist that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal right to claim these moneys, nor any accounting with respect thereto.

Whether this money is accounted for to the United States or to the State, it must all be used for the purposes of the Emigration Commission. If this money should be paid to the United States it would not constitute a part of what the statute calls the "Immigrant Fund," and the amount so paid would not be available for the expenses of caring for the immigrants, for nothing can be so expended in excess of the

“Immigrant Fund.” Certainly you cannot wish that these privilege moneys should be diverted from immigrant purposes. If this money of necessity belonged to the United States we might find some way by which it should be expended by the Commissioners for immigrant purposes before any charge was made to the United States, and so its payment would never be actually made to the United States, but there might even then be serious question whether or not it could so be properly used. But certainly there is no need of such a plan of expenditure and accounting when the money can fairly be considered as belonging to the State and not to the United States.

It seems to me that the best plan is to let these privilege moneys be used and accounted for exactly as they have heretofore been used and accounted for. Let the Commission continue to account for them to the State, and let them be used for the purposes of repairs, insurance, printing of annual reports, and such other expenses as the Commission think should be incurred with reference to the State property and in the State's business of taking care of immigrants, which disbursements and expenses are not considered by the Secretary of the Treasury as a proper expense chargeable to the “Immigrant Fund” of the United States.

If this plan is continued, I have no doubt that the Commissioners, if you should wish it, would also be willing to report to the Secretary of the Treasury not only the receipts from the privilege moneys, but the uses from time to time made of them, so that the Secretary of the Treasury might see that nothing was lost, and that all was well applied.

I hope that after further consideration of this question you will see that it is for the interest of all concerned that the existing practice should continue, but if you should think otherwise, the Commissioners can then sue the United States in the Court of Claims to determine whether this fund belongs to the State or to the United States. I hope, however, that the Commissioners may be saved this expense, which in the end must, of course, be paid by the State of New York, or come out of the moneys otherwise applicable to immigrant purposes.

I have had no special knowledge of the affairs of the Emigrant Commissioners until within the last ten days, but I think I can assure you that they are ready to co-operate with you in all endeavors to the end that they are officers of the State of New York, and you as an officer of the United States may, in the most economical and prudent method, expend the “Immigrant Fund,” privilege moneys and all other receipts for the best purposes for the protection of immigrants and for the care of the State's property at Ward's Island and at Castle Garden.

I was glad at the conference to have assurances from you that you would at once furnish moneys to the Commissioners, so that they might be in immediate funds to continue their care of immigrants, and I am also pleased to know that the balance of the “Immigrant Fund” now subject to your control amounts to more than \$125,000.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES C. BEAMAN.

INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

From the year 1847 until 1887, the Commissioners of Emigration, exercising the authority and duty imposed on them by law, have examined arriving immigrants, and determined whether or not they were of the classes prohibited from landing upon our shores. This action has been repeatedly approved and ratified by the State and National Courts. It has been acquiesced in by the owners of vessels bringing immigrants to this country, and by the immigrants themselves. The Commissioners personally inspected and examined the immigrants, who were temporarily detained by their subordinates, and determined their status under the immigrant laws. This procedure was ratified and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in official circulars of instructions to the various Collectors and Commissioners of Immigration at the ports of the nation.

WASHINGTON, September 12th, 1884.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq.,

*President, Board of Emigration,
New York.*

SIR: In compliance with a verbal request of Messrs. Stephenson & Taintor, members of your Board of Emigration, who on the 11th instant laid before this Department a draft of certain rules to govern the landing and inspection of immigrants at New York, I herewith transmit a copy of a letter of that date addressed to the Collector of Customs at your port for his guidance in supervising the landing of persons from vessels arriving with immigrants. These instructions were issued pending a more complete consideration of the rules submitted in the name of your Board. You will observe that two courses are laid before the Collector. One is to detain the passengers on board ship under the power granted for that purpose in the ninth section of the passenger Act of August 2, 1882; the other is to allow the landing of immigrants at Castle Garden under the conditions specified in the letter.

It is the desire of the Department, that while the Board use all lawful efforts to prevent the landing of the classes of persons specified in the second section of the Act regulating Immigration, care be taken not to designate as persons likely to become a public charge such persons as may fairly be presumed will within a reasonable time either secure the competent support of friends, or become self-supporting. Cases may arise in which even an immigrant who may have been "assisted" by a foreign state or municipal body, may not become a public charge. But where such persons are received directly from a foreign alms-house or similar institution, as a general thing they should be promptly returned. With these suggestions, the Department leaves you to the exercise of the discretion granted you by the law.

And in case where the examination must be made on board the vessel, on account of the owner or manager not accepting the privilege of landing its immigrant passengers at Castle Garden, it is desired in the interests of commerce as well as of the passengers themselves, that the

examination be made with the greatest dispatch compatible with thoroughness, and that the detention for that purpose be made as brief as possible.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11th, 1884. }

*Collector of Customs,
New York City.*

SIR: Your letter of the 9th instant was duly received, in which you inform the Department that the Commissioners of Emigration from New York will present for its approval certain rules for the examination and landing of passengers, and that they therefore decline to enter into conference with you for the purpose of establishing such rules.

Two of the Commissioners have this day appeared at the Department and produced a body of rules covering this subject, which are now under consideration. Pending their examination, and in accordance with the expressed wish of the Commissioners, the Department directs you to see that every vessel arriving with immigrants be placed in charge of a customs officer, instructed to take care that no person leave the vessel (except those designated in Section 9 of the Passenger Act of 1882, as exempt from their supervision) unless by permission of such officer, until the examination of immigrants required by Section 2 of the Act to regulate immigration of August 3, 1882, shall in the judgment of the Commissioners have been satisfactorily performed, or unless special permit for landing shall have been given to any person or persons by the joint act of such customs officer and the Commissioners or their agent. And you are further directed to see that no person adjudged by the Commissioners not to be entitled to land shall leave such vessel, unless by their order. You are, however, hereby authorized, in accordance with paragraph second of the sixth article of the By-Laws of the Commissioners of Emigration, approved by this Department, September 15, 1882, and in accordance with the terms of the Department's contract with the Commissioners of September 27, 1883, to allow a landing of immigrant passengers at Castle Garden, for the purpose of examination by the Commissioners from vessels whose masters or responsible agents shall give security satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the persons adjudged by them not to be entitled to land under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act regulating immigration shall be returned at the expense of the owners of the vessels, or that they shall not become a public charge, the decision of the Commissioners, however, as to who are persons not permitted to land to be in all cases final.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1st, 1885. }

To Commissioners of Emigration, Collectors of Customs, and others :

WHEREAS, difficulties have arisen in regard to the construction of so much of Section 2 of "An Act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, as refers to the landing of convicts, lunatics, idiots, or persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge; and whereas, by Section 3 of said Act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish such regulations and rules, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to carry out the provisions of this Act, the following rules, in addition to the general rules promulgated by Circular of the Treasury Department of August 7, 1882, and in addition to special rules hitherto approved for the guidance of the Commissioners of Emigration at the port of New York, are hereby issued and declared to be henceforth in force :

1. That all immigrants arriving at ports of the United States shall not be regarded as in fact landed within the meaning of the second section of "An Act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, so long as they are undergoing the examination of Commissioners of Emigration, or of their agents, or of State Boards having charge of destitute immigrants, and so long as they are temporarily in the charge of such officers; and any temporary removal of prohibited immigrants from on board ship to a place of convenient examination, care or treatment as incidental to such examination, shall not be considered a landing until such officers shall have discharged such immigrants or returned them on shipboard.

2. The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, their agents or servants, are hereby authorized and directed to go on board of all vessels arriving from foreign ports at the port of New York, and all immigrants found thereon, may be taken to Castle Garden and there examined, and if, on such examination, there shall be found any persons not entitled to land, the Collector of the port of New York, and the owners, agents or masters of the vessel on which such persons arrived shall be forthwith notified in writing; and the Commissioners of Emigration shall detain under their custody or care, either on shipboard or elsewhere, all such persons forbidden to land by the second section of said Act, except convicts, who, as provided in the fifth section of "An Act supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration," approved March 3, 1875, shall be subject to the charge and direction of the Collector of Customs of said port. And such detention shall continue until the sailing of the vessel upon which such persons arrived, or until proper provision can be made for their return to the countries whence they came.

3. The Collector of the Port of New York is hereby directed to give all necessary aid to said Commissioners of Emigration in carrying out these regulations for the supervision of immigration at that port.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

But in August, 1887, the Secretary of the Treasury sent the following letter to the Board of Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1887. }

C. F. ULRICH, Esq.,

President of Board of Commissioners of Emigration, New York.

SIR : Your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the case of Ingerd Jonsson, has been received and its contents considered.

The statement submitted does not materially change the facts already before the Department, and the decision of the 29th ultimo is still adhered to.

The case should not be complicated with any controversy between the Commissioners and the Emigrant Company.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the law, contract and regulations, which do not give the Commissioners power to send back immigrants in any case, but only to report to Collectors.

The authority to finally determine what immigrants shall not be allowed to land is vested in the Treasury Department, acting through the Collectors.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

CASTLE GARDEN, }
NEW YORK, August 5th, 1887. }

Hon. C. S. FAIRCHILD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the second instant, relative to the case of Ingerd Jonsson.

I beg leave in explanation of the action taken heretofore by the Board of Commissioners to call your attention to the letter of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury of September 11th, 1884, addressed to the Collector of Customs, New York City, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. Therein, as you will perceive, the Secretary holds that "the decision of the Commissioners as to who are persons not permitted to land to be in all cases final." The Board has acted upon the assumption that it was the intention of the Department to render its decision upon the subject of the landing of immigrants by and through the Commissioners as indicated in the communication to which I have referred. The system thus followed has resulted in very little embarrassment in the enforcement of the law and the Courts, whenever the subject has been brought before them by writ of *habeas corpus*, have held the Secretary's decision so rendered under the law and contracts to be conclusive, and not subject to judicial revision.

Very respectfully,

C. F. ULRICH,
President.

It will be seen that the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of August 2d, 1887, directs the Commissioners to make the examination of immigrants and report the cases to the Collector of the Port of New York, but transfers the determining power from the Commission to the Collector of the Port. The Commissioners, acting under the provisions of the contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, have acquiesced in this order, and followed the directions of the Treasury Department. While the Commissioners believe they have the power, as officers of the State of New York, to pass upon such immigrants and determine their cases under the laws of the State of New York, yet as the State has not, since 1882, appropriated any funds to enable the Commissioners to execute the laws of the State on this subject, they have not thought public interest demanded that they should subject the immigrants to examination and determination under the statutes of the State in addition to those of the National authorities. Such a procedure might lead to a conflict of authority without compensating benefit to the State or the immigrants.

Should the National Government determine to assume the whole charge of the inspection and care of immigrants independent of the State Emigrant Officers, the Commissioners would recommend the disposal of the property of the Commission and the closing up of the State Department of Immigration.

C. F. ULRICH,

President.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,

GEORGE J. FORREST,

CHARLES N. TAINTOR,

EDMUND STEPHENSON,

GEORGE STARR.

NEW YORK, February 21st, 1888.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, }
 CASTLE GARDEN. }

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Charles F. Ulrich, Henry A. Hurlbut, George J. Forrest, Charles N. Taintor, Edmund Stephenson and George Starr, being duly sworn and affirmed, in accordance with the requirements of section ten of an act entitled "An Act for the protection of immigrants arriving in the State of New York," passed 11th of April, 1848, depose and say, each for himself, that the report annexed is correct, to the best of the knowledge, information and belief of each and every one of them, and that he has not, directly or indirectly, been interested in the boarding of immigrants, in the transportation of any immigrant passenger through any portion of the interior of this country; nor has he made or received, directly or indirectly, any gain, profit or advantage, by or through the purchase of supplies, the granting of any contract or contracts herein, or licenses, privilege or privileges, or the employment of any officer, servant or agent, mechanic, laborer, or other person in business under the control of said commissioners.

C. F. ULRICH,

President,

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
 GEORGE J. FORREST,
 CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
 EDMUND STEPHENSON,
 GEORGE STARR.

Sworn to before me by C. F. Ulrich, Henry A. Hurlbut, George J. Forrest, Charles N. Taintor, Edmund Stephenson and George Starr, on the 21st day of February, 1887.

MORITZ N. SILBERSTEIN,

[L. S.]

Notary Public, City and County of New York.

Report of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island.

NEW YORK, February 28th, 1888.

Hon. CHAS. F. ULRICH,

President, and Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of your honorable Board, *The Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the Emigrant Hospital* at Ward's Island herewith beg to report that they have made a thorough inspection of the buildings and wards now occupied for the care of the sick, and also the Refuge or home for those delayed here, but not requiring medical attendance.

They find the buildings, all things considered, remarkably clean and well cared for, and the statistics of mortality highly favorable, considering the defective conditions hereafter to be mentioned, as follows:

The chief building—the “Verplanck Hospital”—an excellent structure for its purposes, is sadly in need of some repairs vitally necessary for its success in caring for the sick.

The whole cellar floor should be cemented anew, as it is now crumbled into dust, and serves as a nest for any noxious material or germs of disease, which may easily be transmitted to the wards above either through the old heaters—which should all be removed and the openings closed—or through the defective floors.

The floors have in some places been repaired, but many of them are still *very bad*, and good results in treatment could hardly be assured, except by a complete *renewal of all these floors*; this can be perfectly well accomplished by laying them throughout with narrow Georgia pine, which the Commissioners should assure themselves has been most *thoroughly seasoned*—the smoother, harder and better adjusted the boards are, so much the less will the probability be of their retaining germs of disease.

The walls and ceilings are very rough, and only made worse by new coats of whitewash or kalsomine—they should all be thoroughly scraped, and covered with a hard finish such as is commonly applied to hospital walls.

The recommendations of the Physician-in-Chief regarding plumbing, both in the hospital and the asylum, as well as the building of proper cells connecting with the latter, are most warmly endorsed.

The *Consulting Board* are of the opinion that all these repairs are absolutely necessary, and they consider it wise that the Commissioners should be sure that they be made in the best manner, and with the very best materials; as, in these sanitary matters, *true economy* calls for the best work.

The medical staff is well organized and very efficient, and the Consulting Board is pleased to find that the appointment of a Pathologist, which was recommended by them in their last report, has been productive of such satisfactory results.

Respectfully yours,

E. G. JANEWAY,
JAMES McLANE,
HERMAN KNAPP,
DANIEL M. STIMSON,
WILLIAM T. BULL, M.D.,
GEO. G. WHEELLOCK, M.D.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CASTLE GARDEN, N. Y., February 21, 1888.

HON. CHARLES F. ULRICH,

President Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

SIR: I transmit herewith the reports of the various officers of the departments, with tables of statistics giving the nature and amount of business transacted during the year 1887.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. JACKSON,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CASTLE GARDEN, February 10, 1888.

GEORGE J. FORREST, Esq., *Chairman Finance Committee.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Commission for the year ending December 31, 1887.

1887, January 1. Cash balance \$17,467 09

RECEIPTS.

Received from the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the "Immigrant Fund"	\$158,805 26	
Received from rentals, viz.:		
Scully & Devitt (exchange brokers), 1 year, ending Dec. 31, 1887.....	\$1,800 00	
Executors Geo. H. Metzgar (restaurant contract), 1 year, ending Dec. 31, 1887.....	6,250 00	
John Wood (baggage express), 12 months, ending Oct. 31, 1887.....	5,499 96	
Railroad Agency, 13 months, ending Nov. 30, 1887.....	4,333 29	
Western Union Telegraph Co., 13 months, ending Dec. 31, 1887.....	650 00	
Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co., 11 months, ending Oct. 31, 1887.....	550 00	
	19,083 25	
Received from boarding-house keepers for permits.....	1,550 00	
	\$179,438 51	
Total.....		\$196,905 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Wara's Island Account.

Apples, dried.....	\$120 70
Agricultural implements.....	26 20
Bread, 72,658 loaves.....	3,632 90
Butter, 2,911 lbs.....	689 49
Barley.....	56 00
Brooms, brushes, &c.....	165 50
Blacking.....	20 38
Beans.....	204 58
Bedding.....	262 80
Cartage.....	8 65
Coffee, 5,200 lbs.....	1,118 00
Cheese.....	33 08
Crackers.....	25 30
Coal, gas, 494—1,734 tons.....	2,114 98
Coal, hard, 1,730 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.....	8,545 93
Commitment of insane patients.....	1,000 00
Clocks.....	11 00
Candles.....	5 40
Crockery.....	115 70
Coffins.....	414 00
Clothing.....	1,129 70
Cook house supplies.....	316 54
Drugs and apothecaries' supplies.....	3,776 03
Dry goods.....	1,728 41
Eggs, 4,134 doz.....	972 53
Feed.....	35 60
Flour.....	42 60
Fruit.....	28 80
Fertilizers.....	11 00
Glass.....	37 00
Hardware.....	219 97
Hominy.....	115 00
Harness.....	38 00
Hats and Caps.....	39 75
Ham, 1,358 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	196 96
Head boards.....	126 00
Ice.....	28 16
Iron.....	73 22
Lemons.....	50 30
Lumber.....	268 83
Lime and Cement.....	131 87
Lard, 200 lbs.....	17 25
Milk, cows', 79,660 qts.....	3,222 05
Milk, condensed, 6,501 qts.....	1,342 38
Molasses.....	43 05
Carried forward.....	<u>\$32,561 59</u>

Brought forward.....	\$32,561	59
Mustard.....	54	00
Meat, 141,576 lbs.....	13,072	80
Fish, 14,291 lbs.....	878	64
Meal.....	132	75
Matches.....	15	00
Needles and pins.....	9	45
Oars.....	29	90
Oil.....	95	00
Onions.....	58	50
Office expenses, sundry.....	201	13
Permits.....	357	92
Potatoes.....	286	00
Pepper.....	17	60
Peas.....	134	00
Prunes.....	44	25
Plumbing and steam fitting material.....	409	89
Quilts.....	142	48
Rice, 8,452 lbs.....	456	72
Repairs to buildings and machinery.....	3,347	01
Rope.....	11	15
Rubber.....	9	50
Rugs.....	75	50
Sundries.....	139	87
Soap.....	552	81
Straw.....	33	03
Shirts.....	42	50
Sewing Machine.....	33	75
Salt.....	25	50
Seeds.....	54	20
Shoes and slippers.....	1,418	25
Sugar, 16,307 lbs.....	870	55
Starch.....	51	95
Soda.....	75	95
Stationery and printing.....	623	10
Stoves and repairs to same.....	124	80
Salaries and wages.....	27,736	43
Surgical instruments and repairs thereto...	162	71
Surgical dressing.....	795	47
Stock.....	77	50
Tea, 1,338 lbs.....	394	98
Tobacco, 339 lbs.....	93	17
Thread.....	31	68
Transferring patients.....	46	45
Vinegar.....	7	74
Woodenware.....	36	00
Washing Machine.....	1,197	88
Water rent.....	2,000	00
Carried forward.....	\$89,027	05

Brought forward \$89,027 05

Credit.

Received from Superintendent of
Ward's Island and others:

For board of immigrants	\$168 00
“ ferriage	212 60
“ groceries sold officers	180 51
“ stock sold	266 00
“ refuse material	165 80
“ sundries	91 55
“ gas	67 00

\$1,151 46

\$87,875 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Castle Garden Account.

Ambulance service	\$214 00
Brooms and brushes	46 09
Bedding	62 25
Blankets	45 00
Blackboards	42 00
Badges	37 50
Coal	1,114 40
Coffins	33 50
Clocks	14 00
Crockery	17 01
Drugs and hospital supplies	406 11
Disinfectant	59 26
Expressage	48 39
Expenses of boarding officers	207 15
Expenses arresting immigrant swindlers	37 30
Furniture	184 48
Flags	44 50
Fares of messengers and immigrants	150 50
Gas	1,518 09
Glazing	109 80
Groceries for temporary hospital	73 53
Hardware, &c.	247 99
Ice	186 44
Lumber	718 67
Meat for Hospital	64 59
Postage	196 00
Plumbing	248 14
Plumbing material	181 28

Carried forward \$6,307 97

\$87,875 59

Brought forward.....	\$6,307 97	\$87,875 59
Paints.....	101 20	
Quilts.....	18 00	
Repairs to Landing Depot, sundry.....	721 86	
Sundries.....	342 90	
Stationery and printing.....	1,256 17	
Settees.....	315 00	
Salaries and wages, landing department...	35,381 85	
Salaries, office.....	9,863 21	
Stoves and repairs to same.....	601 18	
Supper money for employes.....	409 50	
Stretchers.....	45 00	
Telephone, rent of.....	180 55	
Telegrams.....	274 57	
Sandy Hook Telegraph Company reporting steamers.....	140 00	
Toweling.....	10 09	
Traveling expenses.....	101 25	
Wood.....	12 00	
Water rent.....	542 90	
	<hr/>	56,625 20

Rent Account. 380.14

Paid Corporation City of New York for rent of Castle Garden for 1 year, ending Dec. 31, 1887.....	\$8,000 00	8,000 00
	<hr/>	

Special Repair Account.

Rebuilding Landing Wharf.....	\$9,829 37	
Repairing Castle Garden Hospital, Informa- tion Bureau, &c.....	9,294 47	
	<hr/>	19,123 84

Insurance Account.

Paid for insurance on property at Castle Garden and Ward's Island.....		1,281 30
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Forwarding Account.

Paid passages inland and to Europe for im- migrants.....	\$3,648 90	
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Credit.

By amount received from immigrants and their friends for part payment of passages	\$1,181 45	
	<hr/>	2,467 45

Carried forward..... \$175,373 38

Brought forward..... \$175,373 38

Relief Account.

For meals, provisions and cash furnished immigrants at
Castle Garden..... 4,388 83

General Expense Account.

Messrs. Kelly & MacRae, legal expenses...	\$250 00	
M. T. McMahon, legal expenses in sundry suits.....	1,863 15	
Lewis Sanders, legal expenses in suit of Liverpool, N. Y. & Phila. S.S. Co., for return of commutation moneys.....	4,500 00	
Steamboat hire, conveying passengers and freight to and from Ward's Island.....	2,266 64	
Stenographic report of investigation made by the Treasury Department.....	544 50	
	<hr/>	9,424 29
Balance.....		7,719 10

\$196,905 60

189,186.50

H. J. JACKSON,

Treasurer.

Amount of bills paid and transmitted to the U. S.
Treasury Department, for reimbursement, and for
which no remittance has been received:

Expenses for June, 1887.....	\$14,478 02
“ “ July, “	12,536 25
“ “ Aug., “	12,858 30
“ “ Sept., “	13,808 82
“ “ Dec., “	12,619 88
	<hr/>
	\$66,301 27

Rentals remaining unpaid, December 31, 1887 :

Jno. Wood (Baggage Express), for November and De- cember, 1887.....	\$916 70
Railroad agency for December.....	333 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,250 07

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of moneys and value of other remittances received by the Treasurer of the Commissioners of Emigration, with which to forward recently arrived emigrants to their friends or relatives to whom application was made for funds, and from whom such funds were received for that purpose, together with a statement of the amounts disbursed, returned and remaining on hand January 1, 1888.

RECEIPTS—1887.

MONTH.	Amount received in cash.	Amount received in checks.	Amount received in post-office orders.	Value of passage orders and railroad tickets.	Total Amount.
January.....	\$65 00	\$5 00	.....	\$17 00	\$87 00
February.....	92 00	15 00	\$35 00	4 00	146 00
March.....	241 15	157 35	52 00	8 90	459 40
April.....	315 50	243 55	35 50	54 70	649 25
May.....	180 80	419 25	60 60	52 03	712 68
June.....	219 41	152 75	114 50	118 49	605 15
July.....	265 22	66 00	4 92	35 50	371 64
August.....	203 68	8 00	35 00	39 25	285 93
September.....	202 40	249 75	10 00	130 95	593 10
October.....	275 60	60 00	69 63	21 55	426 78
November.....	213 65	148 50	140 00	26 00	528 18
December.....	324 10	161 00	42 25	44 75	572 10
Total.....	\$2,598 51	\$1,686 15	\$599 40	\$553 12	\$5,437 18

DISBURSEMENTS—1887.

MONTH.	Amount paid in cash, checks and post-office orders.	Value of passage orders and railroad tickets.	Amount returned to senders in cash, checks and post-office orders.	Value of passage orders and railroad tickets returned to senders.	Total amount paid for forwarding and returned to senders.
January.....	\$70 00	\$34 00	\$5 00	....	\$109 00
February.....	124 00	4 00	33 00	....	161 00
March.....	194 80	....	102 50	....	297 30
April.....	589 35	5 50	61 50	....	656 35
May.....	536 40	61 78	87 95	8 25	694 38
June.....	368 35	59 80	145 00	....	573 15
July.....	239 14	98 45	107 06	1 52	446 17
August.....	221 68	54 75	69 00	....	345 43
September.....	376 40	113 70	51 00	....	541 10
October.....	395 98	38 80	63 00	....	497 78
November.....	361 90	26 00	114 00	....	501 90
December.....	392 35	22 50	81 00	....	495 85
Total.....	\$3,870 35	\$519 28	\$920 01	\$9 77	\$5,319 41

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

There was received in cash.....	\$2,598	51	
“ “ checks.....	1,686	15	
“ “ post-office orders.....	599	40	
“ “ passage orders, value...	553	12	
Add balance on hand January 1, 1887.....	591	84	
	<hr/>		\$6,029 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

There was paid in cash, checks and post-office orders.....	\$3,870	35	
And in passage orders, value....	519	28	
Cash, checks and post-office orders returned to senders.....	920	01	
And passage orders returned to senders.....	9	77	
Balance on hand January 1, 1888.....	709	61	
	<hr/>		\$6,029 02
			<hr/> <hr/>

1888.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARD'S ISLAND DEPARTMENT.

Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons,

Prof. JAS. W. MCLANE, M.D.

Prof. HERMAN KNAPP, M.D.

Prof. EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M.D.

DANIEL M. STIMSON, M.D.

Prof. WM. T. BULL, M.D.

WM. S. HALSTED, M.D.

GEORGE G. WHEELLOCK, M.D.

Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent,

ALLEN M. THOMAS, M.D.

Associate Resident Physicians,

W. B. MARPLE, M.D.

A. J. FOX, M.D.

W. C. DEMING, M.D.

Pathologist,

JOHN S. THACHER, M.D.

Physicians for Examining and Committing Insane,

S. FEINBERG, M.D.

J. S. THACHER, M.D.

Report of Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent.

STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, ASYLUM AND REFUGE. }
WARD'S ISLAND, New York, January 1st, 1888. }

HON. CHAS. F. ULRICH,
President, and Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with custom, I respectfully present the following Annual Report of the various departments of this institution for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

The total number of inmates cared for during the year has been 3,892, of this number 294 were in the "Institution" on January 1st, 1887; 3,491 have been admitted, and 107 born during the year, while 3,421 have been discharged and 137 have died. Twenty-one of these deaths were so-called "Coroners' cases," *i. e.*, cases of deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission, the patient being in a moribund condition upon reception at the hospital.

The mortality rate of the "Institution" for the year is 3.5 per cent., or exclusive of the 21 "Coroners' cases," but 2.9 per cent.

In the "Hospital" proper we have treated 2,516 patients during the year, distributed through the five departments as follows:

Medical Wards.....	1,122
Surgical Wards.....	579
Children's Ward.....	257
Obstetric Ward.....	131
Quarantine Wards.....	427

Of this number, 2,189 have been discharged, cured or improved, and 133 have died. The mortality rate of the "Hospital" for the year is 5.2 per cent., or exclusive of the "Coroners' cases," the low hospital mortality of 4.5 per cent.

At the "Asylum" we have treated 189 inmates during the year, and discharged 146. There have been 4 deaths; a mortality rate of 2.1 per cent.

On December 31st, 1887, the census of the "Institution" was 334, and this population was distributed in the three main departments as follows: Hospital, 194; Asylum, 39; Refuge, 101.

The year has been a busy one in the hospital, which is always the case when the steamships come crowded with large numbers of emigrants, as happened for several months during the Spring and early Summer.

The service has been otherwise uneventful, with the exception of a slight epidemic of erysipelas, early in the year, in some of the "Verplanck" wards, which gave us much serious concern for a few weeks,

though fortunately no case proved fatal. The infected wards were vacated as soon as possible, disinfected as thoroughly as the circumstances would allow, and left unoccupied, until recently it became necessary to reopen them. So far, there has been no recurrence of the trouble, but nothing short of thorough and complete renovation of the entire hospital will assure us of exemption in the future. This I have urged strongly during the year, and still continue to advise, for although we have the wards at present well fitted for occupancy for a brief period, continuous use of them in their present condition will, I feel sure, be certain to inaugurate a serious development of hospitalism. A comparatively moderate outlay, judiciously expended, will remedy all the existing defects. As the building is of a good style of hospital architecture, excellently arranged for our work, and suited to the attainment of the very best sanitary conditions, surely no reasonable expense should be spared to obtain them.

The Insane Pavilion has been taxed to its full capacity of 40 beds for nearly the entire year, and on several occasions it has been temporarily overcrowded. The recent additions of an extra attendant and visitors' reception rooms are decided improvements; but we have not yet, as you know, succeeded in providing for the removal of the badly arranged cells and closets. At present they encroach upon ward space, which we need, and are a constant annoyance and obstruction to the best results of treatment.

The recommendations I have made to your Honorable Board during the past year, in regard to these matters, I am aware have had your serious attention and received your unanimous approval. It is very much to be regretted that a lack of funds has prevented further action in the premises.

At the beginning of the year you saw fit to appoint a Pathologist to the institution. As a result of this resolution of the Board, good and systematic pathological work has been done for the first time in the history of the hospital.

In most instances of fatal termination, where the friends have consented, pathological investigations have been made *post mortem*. At each autopsy careful notes of the observed conditions, dictated by the pathologist at the table, have been taken, and subsequently copied into a book especially provided for the purpose, and kept deposited as a permanent record in the archives of the institution.

Much light has been thrown on the cases; the medical staff has thereby received valuable instruction, and the indications we have obtained in this way for the diagnoses and treatment of similar cases has been of the greatest benefit to the inmates of the hospital. In addition to this, many of the more instructive results have been reported to the medical societies of the city and published in the medical journals.

Allow me to acknowledge to Dr. J. S. Thacher my appreciation of his courtesy, and the promptness with which he has responded to all our demands upon his time and energies as Pathologist of the institution, and to thank him for the valuable instruction he has given.

The purely executive work accomplished during the year under my direction as Superintendent I will not recapitulate, as you are quite familiar with all its important features. I cannot refrain, however, from

making my acknowledgments to your Honorable Board for the prompt manner in which you aided me to reorganize the laundry and stock-room departments, and I take pleasure in reporting the entire success which has rewarded the outlay of time and money expended in selecting and placing suitable appliances, and establishing an effective system of doing the work of these very important branches of the hospital.

The increase of comfort and health to our patients, which prompt and efficient laundry work affords, can scarcely be over estimated, while the saving of supplies, which a well managed stock and repair-room secures to us, is already appreciable.

My acknowledgments are due the Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons, and my Associate Medical Staff.

The appended tables include the customary statistical report of the "Hospital," "Asylum," and "Institution" as a whole, respectively.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLEN M. THOMAS, M.D.,

Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent.

Statistics of the State Emigrant Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

TABLE NO. 1.

General Statement.

Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1886.....		186
Admitted since.....		2,223
Born alive.....		107
		<hr/>
Total treated.....		2,516
Discharged during the year.....	2,189	
Died during the year.....	133	
		<hr/>
Total.....		2,322
		<hr/>
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1887.....		194
		<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 2.

Obstetric Department.

Number of women delivered.....		107
Number of women died*.....	{ Puerperal Fever, 1. } ..	2
	{ Puerperal Eclampsia, 1. } ..	
Number of twin births.....		3
		<hr/>
Number of boys born alive.....		50
Number of girls born alive.....		57
Number of boys still-born.....		1
Number of girls still-born.....		2
		<hr/>
Total number of births....		110
Total number of children born alive.....	107	
Total number of still-births.....	3	
		<hr/>
Total number of births.....		110
		<hr/> <hr/>

* These are the first deaths from puerperal cause in this department since August, 1883. The case of puerperal fever is undoubtedly one of auto-infection. The patient went to "Pony Room" direct from a medical ward suffering from acute rheumatism and pericarditis, and had a fever of 102½° at the beginning of labor. She died on the fifth day of her lying-in period.

TABLE NO. 3.

	Over 12 years of age—		Under 12 years of age—		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1886.....	95	61	16	14	186
Admitted since.....	1,200	675	167	181	2,223
Born alive.....	.....	.....	50	57	107
Total treated.....	<u>1,295</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>2,516</u>
Discharged since.....	1,145	648	181	215	2,189
Died during the year.....	53	21	34	25	133
Total.....	<u>1,198</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>2,322</u>
Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1887.....	<u>97</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>194</u>

TABLE NO. 4.

Census of Hospital Wards January 1st, 1888.

MEDICAL.

WARDS.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
1.....	..	14	..	1	15
2.....	..	7	3	4	14
3.....	..	5	2	3	10
5.....	..	18	..	..	18
7.....	20	..	..	..	20
9.....	21	..	..	..	21
Quarantine 1.....	9	..	..	..	9
“ 3.....	..	16	8	12	36
Total.....	<u>50</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>143</u>

SURGICAL.

WARDS.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
6.....	..	9	..	2	11
8.....	11	..	..	..	11
10.....	29	..	..	..	29
Total.....	<u>40</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>51</u>

TOTALS.				
Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
50	60	13	20	143
40	9	..	2	51
<u>90</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>194</u>

TABLE NO. 5.

State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, Admissions and Discharges during the year 1887.

ADMISSIONS.

MONTHS.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
January.....	103	27	6	9	145
February.....	96	31	5	9	141
March.....	150	45	12	17	224
April.....	113	46	15	16	190
May.....	107	74	24	27	232
June.....	98	79	27	23	227
July.....	87	72	17	16	192
August.....	110	69	15	10	204
September.....	97	45	12	20	174
October.....	80	49	18	25	172
November.....	74	58	28	26	186
December.....	85	80	38	40	243
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>2,330</u>

DISCHARGES.

MONTHS.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
January.....	87	33	7	9	136
February.....	92	34	7	12	145
March.....	144	39	10	14	207
April.....	116	41	7	15	179
May.....	93	70	18	20	201
June.....	98	73	20	21	212
July.....	90	63	21	15	189
August.....	106	75	13	18	212
September.....	98	44	16	16	174
October.....	80	51	13	20	164
November.....	67	52	15	24	158
December.....	74	73	34	31	212
	<u>1,145</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>2,189</u>

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the nativity of the patients admitted to the Hospital 1887.

ADMISSIONS.

MONTHS.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	United States.	Russia.	England.	Sweden.	Hungary.	Austria.	Poland.	Switzerland.	Denmark.	Norway.	Scotland.	France.	Slavonia.	Bohemia.	At Sea.	Holland.	Finland.	Arabia.	Wales.	Roumania.	Iceland.	Belgium.	Spain.	Turkey.	Syria.	Greece.	Total.
January ..	34	15	11	9	13	9	8	14	11	8	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145
February .	31	19	16	7	19	10	2	14	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141
March . . .	60	44	21	12	17	13	9	4	2	6	5	6	1	5	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	224
April	49	32	26	11	13	10	5	4	7	4	2	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190
May	50	32	30	18	12	10	24	3	8	10	3	5	6	6	6	3	1	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	232
June	49	45	20	12	10	9	21	11	9	6	2	4	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	227
July	49	32	17	17	10	8	12	6	5	2	7	4	3	5	3	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	192
August . . .	47	48	13	8	15	17	9	6	9	2	5	7	4	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	204
September .	50	29	11	17	6	15	12	4	3	6	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174
October . .	34	30	14	25	9	8	8	14	4	4	2	6	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172
November .	58	48	10	12	5	7	5	11	2	6	6	1	3	4	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186
December .	56	34	57	11	29	18	8	4	7	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	243
Total . . .	567	408	246	159	158	134	123	95	73	60	46	42	35	30	26	23	21	18	17	13	9	8	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	2,330

TABLE No. 7.
Table showing the nativity of the patients discharged from the Hospital 1887.

DISCHARGES.

MONTHS.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia.	United States.	England.	Sweden.	Hungary.	Austria.	Poland.	Switzerland.	Denmark.	Norway.	Scotland.	France.	Bohemia.	Slavonia.	At Sea.	Holland.	Arabia.	Roumania.	Wales.	Iceland.	Belgium.	Egypt.	Spain.	Turkey.	Syria.	Greece.	Total.
January ..	37	16	7	15	7	10	4	8	8	8	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136
February ..	45	18	14	14	5	6	6	14	8	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145
March	43	44	12	19	11	12	10	6	8	9	8	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	207
April	59	33	18	14	7	13	2	3	7	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	179
May	48	31	25	13	7	9	21	7	5	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201
June	42	44	23	16	13	5	13	8	11	12	12	6	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	212
July	47	26	22	5	9	11	15	7	6	5	3	5	2	5	8	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	189
August ..	42	51	12	18	10	13	12	6	6	5	2	5	4	6	6	3	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	212
September	44	24	14	11	17	19	10	5	5	1	7	5	4	1	1	3	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174
October ..	33	32	12	7	16	6	15	10	3	6	7	3	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	164
November	50	26	8	6	16	5	4	12	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	158
December	51	34	48	18	15	17	8	5	5	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	212
Total ..	541	379	215	156	133	126	120	91	77	60	47	39	29	26	24	22	20	18	14	9	9	7	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	2,189

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the nativity of the patients who died in the Hospital in 1887.

DEATHS.

MONTHS.	Germany.	Italy.	United States	Ireland.	England.	Russia.	Sweden.	Hungary.	Poland.	Norway.	Scotland.	France.	Holland.	Austria.	Denmark.	Wales.	Roumania.	Total.
January	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
February	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
March	1	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
April	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
May	7	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
June	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
July	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
August	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
September	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
November	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
December	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Total	24	22	21	13	13	8	7	5	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	133

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the ages of patients who died in the Hospital, 1887.

MONTHS.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Child'n	Female Child'n	Total.	Over 12 years of age.	Betwe'n 12 and 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total.
January.....	4	3	1	1	9	7	..	2	9
February.....	5	3	..	..	8	8	..	..	8
March.....	6	2	2	3	13	8	3	2	13
April.....	4	1	4	2	11	5	3	3	11
May.....	11	2	7	4	24	13	5	6	24
June.....	8	1	3	4	16	9	3	4	16
July.....	3	2	4	1	10	5	1	4	10
August.....	3	2	1	..	6	5	..	1	6
September....	3	2	1	2	8	5	1	2	8
October.....	3	2	1	..	6	5	..	1	6
November....	1	..	3	2	6	1	3	2	6
December....	2	1	7	6	16	3	8	5	16
Total.....	53	21	34	25	133	74	27	32	133

TABLE No. 10.

Table showing the diseases of those who died in the Hospital, 1887.

Alcoholism; chronic nephritis	1	Dysentery.....	1
Anæmia, pernicious; chronic diffuse nephritis....	1	Eclampsia, puerperal; uraemic coma.....	1
Asphyxia, from overlying....	3	Endocarditis, ulcerative.....	1
Atelectasis.....	2	Entero-colitis.....	1
Cancer of uterus and stomach	1	Erysipelas, phlegmonous....	1
Cerebral softening; atheroma; hemiplegia.....	2	Fever, pernicious intermittent, nephritis.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	3	Fever, puerperal; acute articular rheumatism; acute nephritis; endocarditis; pericarditis.....	1
Cyanosis; congenital malformation of heart.....	1	Fever, scarlet.....	1
Diarrhœa, infantile.....	1	Fever, scarlet; broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3	Fever, scarlet; diphtheria; otitis.....	1
Diphtheria; acute diffuse nephritis.....	1		
Diphtheria; broncho-pneumonia.....	2		

Fever, typhoid; broncho-pneumonia.....	I	Nephritis, acute diffuse; uræmic coma; pregnancy.....	I
Fever, typhoid; exhaustion..	2	Nephritis, acute interstitial; perineal abscess....	I
Fever, typhoid; intestinal hemorrhage.....	I	Nephritis, chronic diffuse; valvular disease.....	3
Fever, typhoid; perforation peritonitis.....	I	Nephritis, chronic; diffuse; uræmia; pleurisy.....	I
Fever, typhoid; pneumonia..	2	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	10
Gastro-enteritis.....	I	Pneumonia, broncho-.....	4
Gastro-enteritis; icterus.....	I	Pneumonia, broncho-; croup.	I
Gastro-enteritis; marasmus; inanition.....	I	Pneumonia, broncho-; enteritis	I
Gastro-enteritis; thrush....	I	Pneumonia, broncho-; stomatitis.....	2
Hernia, strangulated femoral; gangrene of gut; herniotomy and suture of gut; perforation; peritonitis.....	I	Pneumonia, broncho; whooping-cough.....	I
Hydrocephalus, congenital..	2	Pneumonia, traumatic; multiple fractures.....	I
Hydrocephalus, congenital; pachymeningitis; encephalitis; broncho-pneumonia..	I	Pneumonia, lobar.....	7
Inanition; marasmus... ..	2	Pneumonia, lobar; axillary abscess.....	I
Marasmus; purpura hemorrhagica.....	I	Pneumonia lobar; endocarditis.....	I
Measles.....	I	Pneumonia, lobar; enteritis, acute.....	I
Measles; broncho-pneumonia	I I	Pneumonia, lobar; epilepsy..	I
Measles; hemorrhagic; broncho-pneumonia.....	I	Pneumonia, lobar; nephritis.	2
Meningitis, acute.....	3	Pneumonia, lobar double....	4
Meningitis, acute; eczema capitis.....	I	Pneumonia, lobar double; pleurisy.....	I
Meningitis, acute; enteritis..	4	Rheumatism, acute articular; endocarditis.....	I
Meningitis, acute; lobar pneumonia.....	I	Rheumatism, acute articular; endocarditis; pericarditis..	2
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal..	3	Stricture of œsophagus; cancer.....	I
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal; pneumonia.....	2	Syphilis, congenital; gastro-enteritis....	I
Meningitis, tubercular; synovitis, chronic.....	I	Typhlitis; general peritonitis.	I
Multiple injuries; acute interstitial nephritis; chronic cystitis; urethral stricture; abscess of thigh.....	I	Waxy degeneration of viscera; facial erysipelas; cervical adenitis.....	I
Myelitis; double lobar pneumonia.....	I		
Nephritis, acute diffuse; anasarca.....	3	Total.....	133

TABLE No. II.

Diseases treated of patients discharged, 1887.

Abortion	2	Cholera infantum	3
Abscess ischio rectal	2	Chorea	2
Abscess of arm	2	Cirrhosis of liver	2
Abscess of axilla	5	Circumcision	6
Abscess of back	1	Colic	4
Abscess of breast	11	Condylomata, non-specific	9
Abscess of buttock	2	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	21
Abscess of face	4	Conjunctivitis, croupous	2
Abscess of foot	2	Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	10
Abscess of hand	6	Conjunctivitis, purulent	4
Abscess of leg	4	Constipation, chronic	24
Abscess of neck	12	Croup, spasmodic	4
Abscess of perineum	1	Cyanosis	3
Abscess of scalp	2	Cyclitis, traumatic	1
Abscess of scrotum	1	Cystitis	4
Abscess of thigh	2	Cyst containing bullet	1
Abscess of vulva	1	Dementia	3
Abscess popliteal	3	Diabetes, mellitus	2
"Adam's" Disease	2	Diarrhœa	31
Adenitis	4	Dislocation of ankle	1
Alcoholism	7	Dislocation of elbow	1
Alopecia, non-specific	3	Dislocation of shoulder	3
Amenorrhœa	6	Dislocation of scapula	1
Anæmia	15	Diphtheria	18
Angina pectoris	2	Dysmenorrhœa	2
Ankylosis of elbow	1	Dysentery, acute	8
Ankylosis of knee	3	Dyspepsia, gastric	18
Aphasia	1	Dyspepsia, intestinal	1
Apoplexy, cerebral	2	Ectropion	2
Arsenic poisoning	3	Eczema	43
Asthma	4	Eczema, marginatum	3
Balanitis	2	Emphysema	8
Blepharitis ciliaris	3	Empyema	5
Bronchitis, acute	45	Enchondroma of leg	1
Bronchitis, chronic	18	Endometritis	3
Bubo	23	Enteritis	6
Burns	18	Epididymitis	9
Bursitis	3	Epilepsy	10
Cachexia, malarial	10	Epithelioma	2
Cancer	3	Erysipelas	30
Carbuncle	3	Erysipelas, facial	46
Caries	8	Erythema, multiform	1
Cellulitis	22	Favus	4
Cerebro spinal meningitis	1	Fecal obstruction	1
Chancroid	20	Femoral thrombosis	1
Chilblains	2	Fever, continued	4
Chlorosis	1	Fever, ephemeral	3

Fever, gastric	2	Laceration of cervix	2
Fever, intermittent	138	Laryngitis	7
Fever, intermittent irregular	14	Laryngitis, tubercular	2
Fever, remittent	2	Leucocythemia	1
Fever, scarlet	12	Lipoma of neck	3
Fever, typhoid	23	Lumbago	4
Fistula in ano	3	Lumbricoides	2
Floating cartilage in knee	1	Lymphadenoma	1
Fracture of clavicle	1	Lymphangitis	2
Fracture of femur	8	Maligner	3
Fracture of fibula, "Potts"	2	Mania, acute	23
Fracture of humerus	2	Measles	79
Fracture of inferior maxilla	1	Melancholia	4
Fracture of phalanges	10	Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	1
Fracture of radius, "Barton's"	1	Meningitis, simple	1
Fracture of radius, "Colles"	5	Migraine	6
Fracture of rib	3	Mumps	2
Fracture of skull	1	Myopia	3
Fracture of sternum	1	Necrosis of femur	4
Fracture of tibia	4	Necrosis of ilium	1
Fracture of tibia and fibula	3	Necrosis of skull	1
Frost-bite	5	Necrosis of tibia	2
Furunculosis	4	Nephritis, acute diffuse	10
Gangrene	1	Nephritis, chronic diffuse	9
Gastritis, chronic	5	Neuralgia	2
Gastro-enteritis	2	Neuralgia, intercostal	7
General debility	1	Neuralgia, ovarian	2
Gleet	3	Neuralgia, supra-orbital	4
Glossitis	1	Neurasthenia	3
Goitre	2	Oesophageal stricture	1
Gonorrhœa	36	Onychia	4
Gout	1	Ophthalmia, neonatorum	2
Hemiplegia	4	Opium habit	1
Hemorrhagic diathesis	1	Orchitis	5
Hemorrhoids	8	Otitis, purulent	9
Hepatitis, chronic	2	Ovaritis, chronic	1
Hernia, oblique inguinal	5	Panophthalmitis	2
Hip-joint disease	4	Paraphimosis	2
Hydrocele	4	Paresis	4
Hydrothorax	1	Paronychia	3
Hypertrophy of lip	1	Pericarditis	2
Hypochondriasis	1	Periostitis	1
Hysteria	4	Peritonitis, pelvic sub-acute	3
Inanition	14	Pharyngitis	1
Incontinence of urine	2	Pharyngitis	8
Indigestion	1	Phimosis	1
Impetigo	4	Phtheiriasis	7
Impotence	1	Phthisis, pulmonary	54
Iritis	2	Pleurisy, acute	20
Jaundice and Duodenitis	3	Pleurodynia	3
Keratitis, superficial	3	Pleuro-pneumonia	2

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Plumbism.....	4	Stomatitis.....	3
Pneumonia, broncho.....	6	Strabismus.....	7
Pneumonia, lobar.....	34	Sycosis.....	2
Pneumo-thorax.....	1	Synovitis, acute.....	10
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	1	Synovitis, sub-acute.....	2
Pregnancy.....	73	Syphilis.....	40
Prostatitis.....	1	Tape-worm.....	2
Psoriasis.....	1	Thrush.....	3
Puerperium.....	114	Tonsillitis, acute.....	28
Puerperal mania.....	2	Tonsillitis, follicular.....	15
Puerperal, septicaemia.....	3	Tonsillitis, suppurative.....	4
Rachitis.....	1	Torticollis.....	1
Recently confined.....	31	Tumors of scalp.....	1
Retinitis.....	2	Trachoma.....	12
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	93	Ulcer of arm.....	2
Rheumatism, chronic.....	14	Ulcer of back.....	1
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal.....	2	Ulcer of cornea.....	2
Rheumatism, muscular.....	10	Ulcer of foot.....	5
Rheumatism, sub-acute.....	54	Ulcer of leg.....	24
Rhinitis, chronic.....	6	Urethral stricture.....	6
Ring-worm.....	11	Urticaria.....	1
Scabies.....	18	Uterine, displacement.....	17
Sciatica.....	3	Valvular disease, aortic.....	10
Scrofula.....	4	Valvular disease, mitral.....	14
Scurvy.....	3	Valvular disease, tricuspid..	3
Seasickness.....	7	Varicella.....	5
Senility.....	3	Varicose veins.....	5
Sinus of chest.....	2	Vegetations, venereal.....	3
Sinus of groin.....	1	Vertigo.....	1
Smallpox.....	1	Whooping-cough.....	4
Sprain of ankle.....	5	Wounds, contused.....	34
Sprain of back.....	1	Wounds, incised.....	18
Sprain of hand.....	2	Wounds, lacerated.....	31
Sprain of knee.....	1	Wounds, pistol shot.....	3
Sprain of shoulder.....	1	Wounds, punctured.....	2
Sprains, muscular.....	2		

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR 1887.

TABLE NO. I.

COMPILATION.

Number of inmates remaining in the institution December 31st, 1886.....	294	
Number of admissions during the year.....	3,491	
Number of births during the year.....	107	
Total number cared for.....		3,892
Number discharged during the year.....	3,421	
Number died during the year.....	137	
Total number "discharged".....		3,558
Number remaining on December 31st, 1887.. . . .		334
In the hospital.....	194	
In the asylum.....	39	
In the refuge.....	101	
Total.....		334
Total number treated in hospital.....		2,516
Total number treated in asylum.....		189
Total number sheltered in refuge.....		1,407
Number of days spent in hospital.....	66,679	
Number of days spent in asylum.....	12,462	
Number of days spent in refuge.....	27,983	
Total number of days spent.....		107,124
There have been buried from the institution in the cemeteries of the island during the year (includ- ing 3 still-births).....	131	
Sent from Castle Garden.....	5 ²	
Total burials.....		183

There are now buried in these cemeteries a total of 3,688 bodies.
The cemeteries were opened in 1874.

TABLE NO. 2.

TABLE showing the admissions for 1887.

MONTHS.	Sex.		Age.			Distribution.		
	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children between 1 and 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Hospital.	Asylum.	Refuge.
January.....	120	39	143	10	6	122	7	30
February.....	114	54	141	20	7	122	7	39
March.....	173	61	213	11	10	186	13	35
April.....	146	96	194	34	14	171	10	61
May.....	166	120	217	53	16	214	17	55
June.....	211	219	322	92	16	211	18	201
July.....	186	177	255	87	21	164	14	185
August.....	159	112	213	39	19	185	9	77
September.....	157	142	198	77	24	149	10	140
October.....	158	153	207	89	15	130	12	169
November.....	154	160	210	81	23	163	19	132
December.....	215	199	271	118	25	200	10	204
	1,959	1,532	2,584	711	196	2,017	146	1,328
	3,491		3,491			3,491		

TABLE NO. 3.

TABLE showing nativity of persons admitted 1887.

Australia.....	2	Ireland.....	559
Arabia.....	19	Italy.....	356
At Sea.....	18	Norway.....	41
Austria.....	95	Poland.....	118
Belgium.....	7	Roumania.....	8
Bohemia.....	23	Russia.....	390
Canada.....	1	Scotland.....	87
Denmark.....	63	Slavonia.....	25
England.....	192	Spain.....	1
Finland.....	37	Sweden.....	159
France.....	42	Switzerland.....	66
Gibraltar.....	16	Syria.....	6
Germany.....	706	Turkey.....	1
Greece.....	1	United States.....	159
Holland.....	83	Wales.....	13
Hungary.....	193	Unknown.....	3
Iceland.....	1		
Total.....			3,491

TABLE NO. 4.

TABLE showing ports of departure of persons admitted 1887.

Amsterdam.....	109	Havre.....	162
Antwerp.....	215	Liverpool.....	850
Bordeaux.....	87	London.....	26
Brazil.....	6	Marseilles.....	178
Bremen.....	449	Naples.....	234
Copenhagen.....	64	Palermo.....	38
England.....	9	Rio Janiero.....	2
Gibraltar.....	24	Rotterdam.....	208
Glasgow.....	243	Stettin.....	31
Hamburg.....	534	United States.....	21
Havana.....	1		
Total.....			3,491

TABLE NO. 5.

TABLE showing the arrival by year of persons admitted during 1887.

MONTH.	1886.	1887.	Total
January.....	122	37	159
February.....	109	59	168
March.....	108	126	234
April.....	79	163	242
May.....	60	226	286
June.....	43	387	430
July.....	30	333	363
August.....	35	232	271
September.....	17	282	299
October.....	10	301	311
November.....	6	308	314
December.....	3	411	414
Total.....	622	2,869	3,491

TABLE NO. 6.

TABLE showing the number of days spent in the different departments during the year 1887.

MONTHS.	Departments.			Total
	Hospital.	Asylum.	Refuge.	
January.....	5,850	878	2,494	9,222
February.....	5,152	884	2,526	3,562
March.....	5,893	908	2,701	9,502
April.....	5,326	974	1,964	8,264
May.....	5,798	1,114	1,527	8,439
June.....	5,718	1,102	2,609	9,429
July.....	5,627	1,136	2,135	8,898
August.....	5,497	1,146	1,965	8,608
September.....	5,307	1,049	2,457	8,813
October.....	5,010	1,019	2,576	8,605
November.....	5,409	1,011	2,068	8,488
December.....	6,092	1,241	2,961	10,294
Total.....	66,679	12,462	27,983	107,124

TABLE NO. 7.

TABLE showing number of inmates discharged each month 1887.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	107	51	158
February.....	111	54	165
March.....	166	63	229
April.....	188	73	261
May.....	130	142	272
June.....	180	225	405
July.....	186	174	360
August.....	153	149	302
September.....	153	134	287
October.....	173	158	331
November.....	139	136	275
December.....	172	204	376
	1,858	1,563	3,421

TABLE NO. 8.

TABLE showing the daily average number of inmates for each week during the year 1887.

Week ending	No. of persons.	Week ending.	No. of persons.
January 1	291	July 2	287
" 8	306	" 9	289
" 15	299	" 16	289
" 22	298	August 6	280
" 29	303	" 13	284
February 5	307	" 20	281
" 12	314	" 27	280
" 19	324	September 3	276
" 26	305	" 10	307
March 5	315	" 17	311
" 12	328	" 24	297
" 19	305	October 1	283
" 26	284	" 8	267
April 2	296	" 15	297
" 9	287	" 22	286
" 16	263	" 29	269
" 23	279	November 5	278
" 30	274	" 12	280
May 7	273	" 19	287
" 14	282	" 26	303
" 21	274	December 3	327
" 28	287	" 10	342
June 4	360	" 17	338
" 11	356	" 24	325
" 18	297	" 31	334
" 25	286		

Daily average number of inmates, 293.

INSANE ASYLUM.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Hon. CHARLES F. ULRICH,

President, and Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit the following statistical report of the State Emigrant Insane Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. DEMING, M.D.,

Physician-in-Charge.

TABLE NO. I.

General Movement of Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining December 31st, 1886.....	12	17	29
Admitted during the year....	91	69	160
Total treated.....	103	86	189
Number discharged, recovered.....	6	7	13
“ improved.....	21	20	41
“ unimproved.....	30	24	54
“ not insane.....	27	11	38
Total discharged.....	84	62	146
Died.....	2	2	4
Total discharged and died.....	86	64	150
Number remaining December 31st, 1887.....			39

TABLE NO. 2.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for each month during the year.

	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January.....	5	4	3	4	..	..
February.....	3	5	7	3	..	..
March.....	11	4	8	3	..	..
April.....	3	7	5	4	..	..
May.....	12	7	6	8	..	2
June.....	14	5	12	6	..	..
July.....	9	7	11	8	..	..
August.....	7	4	8	4	1	..
September.....	5	6	3	5	1	..
October.....	9	5	11	9	..	..
November.....	9	9	5	2	..	..
December.....	4	6	5	6	..	..
Total.....	91	69	84	62	2	2

TABLE NO. 3.

Ages of those admitted during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years of age.....	..	..	..
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	19	27
“ 20 to 25 “.....	23	23	46
“ 25 to 30 “.....	22	12	34
“ 30 to 35 “.....	14	7	21
“ 35 to 40 “.....	10	3	13
“ 40 to 45 “.....	5	1	6
“ 45 to 50 “.....	6	3	9
“ 50 to 60 “.....	3	1	4
Total....	91	69	160

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland.....	20	24	44
Germany.....	24	18	42
England.....	10	3	13
Sweden.....	6	6	12
Russia.....	7	4	11
Italy.....	7	2	9
Hungary.....	3	3	6
Austria.....	1	3	4
Denmark.....	..	3	3
France.....	3	0	3
Norway.....	2	1	3
Wales.....	1	1	2
Switzerland.....	1	1	2
Finland.....	1	..	1
Poland.....	1	..	1
Slavonia.....	1	..	1
Belgium.....	1	..	1
Bohemia.....	1	..	1
Holland.....	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91	69	160

TABLE NO. 5.

Cause of Insanity in those admitted during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Dissipation.....	5	..	5
Masturbation.....	1	3	4
Pregnancy.....	..	2	2
Alcoholism.....	2	..	2
Adversity.....	2	..	2
Nostalgia.....	5	1	6
Religious excitement.....	6	3	9
Connected with the affections.....	4	4	8
Domestic troubles.....	4	2	6
Bodily injury.....	..	1	1
Epilepsy.....	4	..	4
Hereditary predisposition.....	3	3	6
Affliction.....	1	1	2
Ill health.....	3	3	6
Insolation.....	1	..	1
Parturition.....	..	3	3
Excitement and anxiety.....	..	1	1
No history of causation.....	23	31	54
Not insane.....	27	11	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	91	69	160

TABLE NO. 6.

Civil Condition of those admitted during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	54	51	105
Married.....	24	13	37
Widowed.....	4	2	6
Unknown.....	9	3	12
Total.....	91	69	160

TABLE NO. 7.

Forms of Insanity treated of those discharged during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	18	22	40
“ sub-acute.....	2	4	6
“ chronic.....	4	8	12
“ periodic.....	2	..	2
“ puerperal.....	..	1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	17	12	29
“ chronic.....	1	..	1
“ periodic.....	1	..	1
Dementia, acute.....	6	10	16
“ secondary.....	3	6	9
Nostalgia.....	3	..	3
Hypochondriasis.....	2	..	2
Alcoholism.....	2	..	2
Epilepsy.....	3	..	3
Imbecile.....	2	..	2
General paresis.....	3	..	3
Total.....	69	63	132

TABLE NO. 8.

Number returned to their native country.

Term of Residence in U. S.	No.
Under 1 month.....	17
Over 1 month and under 3 months.....	9
“ 3 months “ 6 “.....	15
“ 6 “ “ 1 year.....	7
Total.....	48

TABLE NO. 9.

Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Nativity	Time Spent in Asylum.		
								Years.	Months.	Days.
..	I	I	23		Meningitis.....	Acute Mania ..	Ireland. . . .	..	..	16
..	I	..	16		Pneumonia	General Paresis.	Denmark . . .	..	2	13
I	..	..	41		Meningeal Hemorrhage...	General Paresis.	Germany . . .	..	4	22
I	..	..	26		Exhaustion.....	Acute Mania...	Hungary.....	..	..	3
Total .	2	2	I							

Report of Resident Physician.

CASTLE GARDEN HOSPITAL, }
February 1st, 1888. }

H. J. JACKSON, ESQ.,
Secretary.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the year 1887:

The number of sick and destitute cases which passed through my hands, comprising various diseases and sent to Ward's Island Hospital for treatment.....	3,455
The number of patients who were treated in the "Temporary Hospital" for terms varying from "One day to Seven," and then discharged cured.....	730
The number of Dispensary patients treated and who were furnished medicines.....	2,190
The number of deaths that occurred in the "Temporary Hospital" during the year.....	18
The number of deaths at sea and brought to Castle Garden for interment on Ward's Island.....	21
The number of deaths occurring in the "Emigrant Boarding-Houses" and transferred to Ward's Island for burial.....	8
The number of births during the year.....	10

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS W. SCHULTZE,
Resident Physician.

REPORT OF BAGGAGE MASTER.

H. J. JACKSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Castle Garden :

SIR : I have the honor to submit in the annexed table the report of baggage landed at Castle Garden, stored and delivered during year 1887.

Yours respectfully,

M. GRANT,
Baggage Master.

Name of Month,	Number received.	Number delivered.
January	4,737	4,727
February	6,584	6,568
March	19,818	19,772
April	31,647	31,563
May	35,235	35,138
June	26,579	26,527
July	17,862	17,831
August	19,128	19,084
September	22,936	22,872
October	21,589	21,531
November	14,316	14,288
December	9,321	9,297
Total	229,770	229,198

Remaining in baggage room, January 1st, 1888, 572 pieces.

Passengers Landed at the Port of New York from January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1887.

NATIONALITY.	Deaths at Sea.	Births at Sea.	ALIENS.			CITIZENS.			Grand Total.		
			Steerage.		Cabin.	Steerage.		Cabin.			
			Landed at Castle Garden.	Landed by Coast Vessels.		Landed at Castle Garden.	Landed by Coast Vessels.				
England.....	18	5	29,304	.....	16,392	45,696	910	.....	1,467	2,377	48,073
Ireland.....	19	7	52,254	.....	4,606	56,860	1,049	.....	455	1,504	58,364
Scotland.....	3	1	9,815	.....	5,049	14,864	106	.....	430	536	15,400
Wales.....	2	.....	5,312	.....	137	5,449	93	.....	11	104	5,553
Great Britain not specified.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Total British Isles.....	42	13	96,735	.....	26,184	122,919	2,158	.....	2,363	4,521	127,440
Germany.....	57	29	73,685	.....	8,179	81,864	2,255	.....	1,422	3,677	85,541
Austria.....	11	3	11,363	.....	399	11,762	56	.....	14	70	11,832
Hungary.....	10	5	17,617	.....	102	17,719	26	.....	4	30	17,749
Sweden.....	18	4	37,357	.....	505	37,862	403	.....	43	446	38,308
Norway.....	6	3	12,677	.....	334	13,011	218	.....	40	258	13,269
Denmark.....	3	.....	7,839	.....	536	8,375	199	.....	36	235	8,610
Netherlands.....	1	2	4,843	.....	657	5,500	37	.....	27	64	5,564
Belgium.....	1	.....	2,078	.....	284	2,362	32	.....	22	54	2,416
Switzerland.....	5	3	4,043	.....	494	4,537	157	.....	84	241	4,778
France.....	4	.....	3,880	.....	2,119	5,999	128	.....	356	484	6,483
Italy.....	23	4	43,725	.....	549	44,274	171	.....	35	206	44,480
Roumania.....	1	3	834	.....	.....	834	1	.....	.....	1	835
Malta.....	.....	.....	297	.....	1	298	1	.....	.....	1	299
Greece.....	.....	.....	582	.....	30	612	5	.....	.....	5	617
Spain.....	.....	.....	147	.....	335	485	5	.....	18	23	506

Portugal.....	37	.....	38	75	3	.....	9	12	87
Armenia.....	161	.....	.....	161	2	.....	2	4	165
Russia.....	33,042	.....	161	33,203	34	.....	9	43	33,246
Bohemia.....	6,449	.....	.....	6,449	54	.....	1	55	6,504
Finland.....	4,031	.....	.....	4,031	10	.....	.....	10	4,041
Luxemburg.....	572	.....	.....	572	7	.....	2	9	581
Turkey in Europe.....	151	.....	18	169	4	.....	.....	4	173
Total Europe, not British Isles.....	167	69	14,744	280,154	3,808	.....	2,124	5,932	286,086
Syria.....	175	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Burmah.....	170	.....	.....	170	1	.....	.....	1	171
India.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
China.....	8	.....	56	64	1	.....	.....	1	65
Japan.....	3	.....	10	13	.....	.....	1	1	14
British East Indies.....	10	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Java.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Asia.....	375	.....	67	442	2	.....	1	3	445
Egypt.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	6
South Africa.....	7	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Morocco.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arabia.....	22	.....	.....	22	25	.....	.....	25	47
Africa, not specified.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
St. Helena.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2
Total Africa and Adjacent Islands.....	41	.....	4	45	28	.....	.....	28	73
Quebec and Ontario.....	45	.....	666	711	8	.....	139	147	858
Nova Scotia.....	14	.....	1	15	5	.....	2	7	22
New Brunswick.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	5
Prince Edward Island.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	4
British Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total British North American Possessions.....	67	.....	667	734	16	.....	141	157	891

Passengers Landed at the Port of New York—(Continued).

NATIONALITY.	Deaths at Sea.		Births at Sea.		ALIENS.				CITIZENS.				Grand Total.
	Steerage.		Total.		Steerage.		Total.		Steerage.		Total.		
	Landed at Castle by Garden.	Landed by Coast Vessels.	Cabin.	Total.	Landed at Castle by Garden.	Landed by Coast Vessels.	Cabin.	Total.	Landed at Castle by Garden.	Landed by Coast Vessels.	Cabin.	Total.	
West Indies, not specified.....	25	.....	441	466	19	.....	93	112	.....	.....	93	112	578
Total West Indies.....	25	.....	441	466	19	.....	93	112	.....	.....	93	112	578
Mexico.....	5	.....	146	151	2	.....	10	12	.....	.....	10	12	163
Central America, not specified.....	4	.....	127	131	5	.....	10	15	.....	.....	10	15	146
Total Central America.....	4	.....	127	131	5	.....	10	15	.....	.....	10	15	146
Brazil.....	1	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Peru.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South America, not specified.....	2	.....	142	144	7	.....	55	62	.....	.....	55	62	206
Total South America.....	4	.....	150	154	7	.....	55	62	.....	.....	55	62	216
United States of America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720	.....	31,877	34,597	.....	.....	31,877	34,597	34,597
Sandwich Islands.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Australia.....	25	.....	11	36	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	37
New Zealand.....	2	.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total Islands of the Pacific.....	29	.....	22	51	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	52

THE ACT OF CONGRESS PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABORERS UNDER CONTRACT.

ORIGINAL ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol and special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be

landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 26th, 1885.

AMENDATORY ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

“SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State Commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such

State Commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

“SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

“SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

“SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

“SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage.”

Approved, February 23, 1887.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1888.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE J. FORREST,	-	-	-	<i>Chairman.</i>
HENRY A. HURLBUT,				GEORGE STARR,
JAMES OLWELL,				The MAYOR.

CASTLE GARDEN COMMITTEE.

GEORGE STARR,	-	-	-	<i>Chairman.</i>
CHARLES F. ULRICH,				HENRY A. HURLBUT.
EDMUND STEPHENSON,				CHARLES HAUSELT.

WARD'S ISLAND COMMITTEE.

EDMUND STEPHENSON,	-	-	-	<i>Chairman.</i>
CHARLES F. ULRICH,				JAMES OLWELL,
CHARLES HAUSELT,				GEORGE STARR.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR,
President.

