

REPORT

OF THE

Citizens' Relief Committee.

BOSTON.

1893 — 1894.



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## REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Citizens' Relief Committee was appointed by the Mayor pursuant to the vote of a meeting of citizens held in City Hall, on December 18, 1893, on the invitation of the Mayor, to deal with the problem of the unemployed.

CHARLES H. DALTON, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS H. PEABODY, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES S. MILLER, *Secretary.*

HEMAN M. BURR.

JONATHAN A. LANE.

ROBERT CODMAN.

FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

JOHN P. DORE.

NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

ROBERT H. GARDINER.

THOMAS F. RING.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

Appeal was made for \$100,000 and the amount received by subscription was \$100,772.19.

TOTAL SUM GIVEN TO OR EARNED BY THE COMMITTEE:

\$100,772.19 received by gifts.

3,286.35 by sales of products of women's labor.

4,621.71 from the city for building Talbot Avenue.

23,636.56 paid by city to contractors for building 17  
sewers.

3,761.61 received for Dorchester Heights work.

490.28 received from Brunswick Fund.

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\$136,568.70 total funds.

## DISBURSED AND USED THUS:

\$34,197.35	for labor in cleaning streets and office expenses.
12,091.48	for our men in digging sewers.
13,395.66	other laborers on said 17 sewers.
5,614.43	various expenses on sewer contracts.
4,018.15	profits of sewer contractors.
5,200.00	for building Talbot Avenue.
7,935.00	for work at Dorchester Heights.
9,900.00	men's labor in-doors in Bedford Street work rooms.
44,000.00	women's labor.
125.00	paid auditor's bill.
91.63	reserved for bills.
<hr/>	
\$136,568.70	

It was decided to use the fund solely to provide work and not for gratuitous relief.

It was not deemed wise to offer subventions to any industry, lest injury might be caused to competitors, still able to carry on their own work.

Nor again was it deemed judicious to manufacture goods whose sale must compete with other products. Search was made for any legitimate work which could be carried on in winter even at a loss, free from those objections, but substantially with no great result.

The various departments of the city were canvassed for any such work, with the efficient aid of the Mayor and with the co-operation of the heads of departments.

A system was at once perfected under which our relief men, selected and detailed from our office, should be employed on certain work for the city.

## I. CLEANING THE STREETS.

Foremen and tools were provided by the street department, but the charge for teaming was borne by our fund;

our men working a half day of five hours for \$1.00 on three day shifts, thus earning \$3.00 in a week. After February 3d, three whole days at \$1.50 were given. This force was to be additional to the regular city force, so that no city employees should be therefore discharged.

The Board of Health in compliance with our request furnished a list of some 80 alleys and small private streets which were not cared for by the city and were in foul sanitary condition. Our men were employed to remove from them the accumulations of filth to the great benefit of the very poor who live in these wretched sections of the city.

This was the only unremunerative work done by the Committee. 200 men began on December 27, and the number was increased later to over 300 daily. About \$25,000 was paid to our men for 17,383 some whole and some half day's labor.

## 2. SEWERS.

It was also found that plans were ready for the construction of 17 sewers, and a scheme was perfected under which the city contracted with some known contractor to build a sewer at the normal summer price, the contractor was to supply tools and supervision; and the Committee guaranteed him the cost of the work with a profit of 15 per cent. on the labor. The work was to be done by our relief men so far as they were fitted for it, detailed on weekly shifts, receiving \$1.50 a day of 9 hours. The stronger men were of necessity selected for this heavier labor.

The rule was to detail 20 men at a time to each sewer. This work began Dec. 29 on five sewers with 100 men, and soon 200 men were employed at once on ten sewers, but this number was not long maintained.

The Committee employed a foreman whose whole time was devoted to overlooking all out-door work. He was charged to watch for men not equal to the labor of whole days in the sewers that they might be assigned to the less fatiguing work on the streets. Only a few such cases occurred.

The financial result of the first few sewers was favorable. In five of the sewers no call on the fund was made under our guarantee. On the other hand, in several of the sewers unexpected difficulties caused delays, and the extra cost of difficult work in mid-winter created heavy deficits to the contractors which were borne by our fund.

This is a summary of the results of this sewer work:

8,100 days work done by our relief men.

\$12,091 paid to our relief men.

\$25,487 paid for all labor on these sewers.

\$35,121 total cost of all 17 sewers.

\$11,485 total deficit paid from our fund.

\$23,636 paid by city and set afloat in business.

Thus this payment of said deficit \$11,485 enabled contracts for \$35,121 to be executed;

\$25,487 to be paid in wages for labor of which \$12,091 came to our relief men.

Contractors gained \$4,018 less expenses, and received also \$5,614 for sundry other expenses.

### 3. ROAD BUILDING

was begun on Talbot Avenue January 1st. The city was to pay a fair price for the work done. 60 men were detailed on weekly shifts at \$1.50 a day. Teams had to be hired at our cost. 2347 days work were done, wages earned \$3,628, total cost \$5,200, for which the city paid \$4,621.71. The other \$1,572 went mostly to other working men for their labor and teams. This sort of work is perhaps the best adapted for winter season.

### 4. DIGGING DOWN HILLS.

Men were also employed in digging down some of the South Boston hills, Dorchester Heights, and carting the earth to the strandway; where the Park Commissioners paid 30 cents a cubic yard for the material, while the owners of



the hills paid about \$1.00 for eight cubic yards of earth removed. This work began March 9, and ended April 27.

The Committee received \$3,761.61.

Our men worked 2347 days at \$1.50 on six day shifts, earning \$3,520.

The rest of the cost of the work, \$7,935, was mostly paid to other working men for labor and teams.

#### 5. IN-DOOR WORK.

The urgent demand for lighter in-door work for some men not equal to these severer forms of labor, led the Committee on January 22d to open an annex to the Bedford Street women's work room under the charge of the same staff.

At first about 50 and later as many as 200 men were set to making rag carpets at \$1.00 a day on three day shifts.

About 500 men were thus employed and earned about \$9,900 for 9,900 days' work.

#### WOMEN'S WORK.

The Committee could not find much work for women free from the objection of competing with other industries. Yet the demand was so urgent that the Bedford Street work rooms, given by the Ames family, were opened to women on December 26.

The crowd of applicants was very large. It was a difficult task to organize a system of investigation and registration, and selection of the neediest and worthiest women.

On January 4, Miss A. P. Rogers, Mrs. J. S. C. Greene and Miss F. R. Morse, by our request, undertook this duty, and performed it with excellent judgment and executive ability.

Similar rules were adopted for the acceptance of female as for male applicants, except that in many cases single women without families received work.

About 200 persons applied daily for weeks, young and old, Germans, Russians, Portuguese, Italians, as well as Irish and Americans, many hardly speaking a word of English. Some looked very poor, some were even well dressed. Many be-

longed to the class picking up irregular subsistence, while many looked like trade workers, and a few as if they had never looked for work before out of their own homes.

Strenuous efforts were used to discover

1. Those who had been themselves trade workers.
2. Those who had depended upon trade workers in their families.
3. Those who had been thrown out of work by the pressure of the present financial distress.

The Committee aimed to find work or relief for those not eligible for the shop, many women having done house work and many being able to take places in the country; all available employment agencies were used to the utmost. Places were secured in trades for 125 girls. Relief agencies also co-operated cordially.

3510 women were registered, every one of whom was thoroughly considered.

Work was given to 2,728, and refused to 797.

This work acted as a great magnet, drawing to itself not only trades-women and others who may strictly be termed "unemployed," but also women out of the following industrial groups, viz.:—

First. Those earning low wages in other legitimate business.

Second. Those working half time at their trades.

Third. The large group of those who get through each winter by the help of some Relief Society, and whose condition is chronic.

Fourth. Shiftless persons, sometimes of bad character.

Fifth. Domestic servants for whom places in the country stand open.

About 350 women were usually employed, the largest number on any day being 525, at 80 cents a day for eight hours, on three day shifts. Mr. Arthur E. Kilham volunteered to take charge of this industry, and managed it with indefatigable devotion. Rag carpets, patchwork quilts, and

a little knitting were the occupations supplied. Most of the material was freely given in large or small quantities by some 1,200 donors. About \$32,000 was paid out for wages, substantially all to the 2,717 women admitted to the rooms.

460 braided mats were made and 1,309 quilts, in both departments, male and female. 385 of these articles were sold for \$3,201.35 and the others were given to various charitable organizations in Boston.

Four other smaller work rooms for women were also opened and carried on by

Miss Laura Cate in rooms given by the Wells Memorial.

Miss Sarah E. Gardner at Berkeley Street.

Rev. Rufus B. Tobey at Berkeley Temple.

Miss C. V. Drinkwater at the Y. W. C. A.

The numbers of women, varying from 40 to 80, were much smaller at these rooms than at the Bedford Street shop. Selection was made with more thorough knowledge, and relations between managers and employees were closer and more helpful. In many cases other legitimate and paying employment was found for the women. Work was done requiring more skill, and partly on orders for garments to be donated to hospitals. Teachers were employed to give instruction, so that the results of these four smaller rooms were more favorable than could be attained among the 300 to 500 women in the largest shop.

The wages were 75 cents a day on three day shifts. \$11,550 were paid to about 700 women, averaging \$16.41 each.

The Committee soon decided that the funds entrusted to them ought to be expended most freely in January and February, so that with a diminution in March all money should be paid out before April.

The number of men working at one time rose from 300 or 400 at the start to 800 in February, and of women from 200 to 500, or 1,300 of both sexes. Since one shift alternated with another, it is fair to say that some 2,600 persons were enabled

to earn wages practically at one time in midwinter by this fund, the men however not being re-employed till the second or third week, or in many cases later still.

About 6,000 men worked 40,000 days and earned \$54,000, other laboring men not selected by the Committee were enabled to earn for themselves and their teams nearly \$30,000, in consequence of these contracts of the Committee.

3,500 women earned \$44,000.

9,500 persons received wages from our fund to an amount of \$94,000.

Contractors received for themselves and sundry expenses \$9,600.

A grand total of \$136,500 was set afloat.

The thanks of the Committee are given to the family of the late Frederick L. Ames, the police department, the overseers of the poor and various organized charities, to Superintendent Carter, to Mr. Kilham, to Miss Rogers, Mrs. Greene and Miss Morse and their associates, Mrs. C. G. Ames, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Staigg, Miss Howard and the Misses Curtis, to the Misses Cate, Drinkwater and Gardner, and to Rev. R. B. Tobey, and to the press of the city.

## Report of Francis C. Lowell,

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON THE REGISTRATION OF MALE  
APPLICANTS.

CHARLES H. DALTON, Esq.,

*Chairman of Citizens' Relief Committee :*

DEAR SIR:—I herewith send you the report of the registration of male applicants for relief. It covers the period from December 26th, 1893, to the end of the work April 28th, 1894. Though we all hope, as I suppose, that another relief committee will not be needed in Boston — at least for many years — yet it seems to me worth while to describe in some detail the method of registration, and to criticise it with entire frankness, so that our experience may be of use if similar work is needed in the future. The registration of men was managed as follows :

Between nine o'clock in the morning and about four o'clock in the afternoon, with an intermission of an hour or so in the middle of the day, men were admitted from the south entry of the Old Court House to the Supreme Court room in squads of fifty or thereabouts. They were there individually examined by Mr. Peterson, agent of the Industrial Aid Society, and all men who (1) had no families dependent on them, or (2) were known to be unworthy of assistance, or (3) were not residents of Boston on October 1st, 1893, were summarily rejected. Those who passed the first examination were registered on cards—a sample of which I enclose, (see p. 16). At the same time note was made of their physical condition, so that the kind of work given to each man might be such as he could physically perform. After the cards

had been filled out, they were sent to the Registry Office, established in the consultation room of the Supreme Court, where they were entered in the street catalogue, which was a book having the streets arranged in alphabetical order, and in which the man's name only was entered against his street number. Those cards which were found to be duplicates of previous entries were thus detected and rejected, and the remainder were sorted by wards, and so delivered to the visitors.

The visitors were instructed to verify at each man's residence the statements made on his card, and especially to discover :

1st. If his name and address were correct.

2nd. If he had a family residing in Boston and dependent on him.

3rd. If he had been a resident of Boston since October 1st, 1893, and

4th. If he was respectable and in need of help.

The other statements on the card were not specially insisted on. The visitors made report to me daily, writing their remarks on the registration card, and giving me additional verbal explanation. The cards upon which an unfavorable report was made were filed in a separate box in alphabetical order. The men who had a favorable report received work as soon as possible.

Three kinds of work were given by the committee :

1st. Work in the construction of sewers and streets, which we called *sewer work*. The men having sewer work were employed from six to nine days at each shift, and received \$1.50 per day of nine hours.

2nd. Work in cleaning the streets, which we called *street work*. Up to and including February 3rd, the men having street work were employed three half days at each shift, and received \$1.00 per half day of five hours. On and after February 5th, they were employed three whole days at each shift, and received \$1.50 per day of nine hours.

3rd. Work at Bedford Street, which we called *inside work*. This work began January 23rd. Men having inside work were employed three days at each shift, and received \$1.00 per day of nine hours.

When a requisition for street work or inside work was received, it was accompanied by the proper number of work cards like the enclosed sample :

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE. No.....

To Foreman.....at .....  
.....  
Employ.....for three  
days, beginning.....  
.....Secretary.

The person above named has faithfully performed.....days'  
work.

.....Foreman.  
.....Clerk.

Each entitling the person whose name was filled in, to the proper amount of work specified. These cards were sent in blank to my office. The applicant's name was filled out from the registration card already spoken of, and his address, also taken from the registration card, was written on the back of the work card. A muster-roll of the names and addresses of each gang of men was made on a sheet of paper and preserved. On the back of each registration card the amount of work given was endorsed. The registration cards were then filed in alphabetical order. The work cards were sent to the police headquarters in Pemberton Square, and were delivered by the police to the applicants in their homes. The method of giving sewer work differed from that just described, because it was necessary to pick out sewer men with considerable regard to their physical capacity. When a requisition for sewer men was received, registration cards to a number exceeding by twenty-five per cent. or thereabouts, the number of men actually required, were selected, representing the strongest class of men as shown by the first physical examination. Call cards (of which a sample is enclosed) :

Please call at the office of the Citizens' Relief Committee, Old Court House, Court Square, on.....between  
.....and.....o'clock.

C. S. MILLER, *Secretary.*

were filled out in my office and were distributed by the police to these applicants, directing them to come at a certain hour to Mr. Burr's office. Mr. Burr himself issued work cards for sewer work to those who seemed fitted for it, and generally gave work cards for street or inside employment to the applicants who answered

the call cards and who were not fitted for sewer work. The amount of work given was endorsed on the back of each registration card; muster-rolls of sewer men were made out as mentioned above.

When the supply of fresh applicants was exhausted, a second shift of work was given to the men who had earliest received their first shift. For this purpose the muster roll of the first shift was used, the registration cards of the applicants being carefully re-examined. The amount of work given at the second shift, was endorsed on the registration cards, precisely as was done in the case of the first shift, and a new muster-roll was made up. Any subsequent shift of work was given in the same manner, care being taken always to draw from the oldest muster-roll as yet unused. A copy of this muster-roll should have been sent to the overseer or time-keeper of each gang, who should carefully have checked from it the names of the men actually at work. In this way the sale and transfer of work cards, a serious evil, might have been prevented. This was not done, however, until near the close of the work, and even then only occasionally.

I was put in charge of the work of registration, Saturday, December 23rd. Registration began on Tuesday, December 26th. As Sunday and Monday were holidays, it was impossible to consult with experts about a plan of registration; and I was utterly without experience. Moreover, there was no time to organize a working force, or to get things into running order. Previous to my appointment over 2,000 applicants had been registered in the Old Court House, and about 5,000 more by means of the police census. As these applicants had been received without investigation, this first registration was quite worthless. It was of necessity disregarded, and the work was begun afresh, but it caused considerable irritation among those who had tried to profit by it, and found themselves passed over by men who had registered subsequently to themselves. It is within bounds to say that this original blunder greatly impeded proper registration for several weeks, while the inconvenience caused by it continued in a lessening degree until registration ceased altogether.

To the proper administration of relief work, it is absolutely essential that clerks and visitors should be selected with great care from persons of known character and,—at least in the case



of visitors — from persons who have had experience in charitable work. The visitors employed by the Relief Committee as a rule, were not only without experience, but were required to investigate more cases in a day than could have been dealt with properly by the most competent visitor. Their reports suffered in consequence. Inquiry should always be made of the former employer and at the office of the Associated Charities. A specified district should be assigned to each visitor, preferably one with which he has some previous acquaintance. In visiting persons who do not speak English, an interpreter should be employed, unless the visitor himself speaks the applicant's language. Cases should be frequently re-visited to ascertain if the applicant has found employment and for other purposes. One of our best men visited from time to time the Italian applicants in the North End. These applicants were generally found to have a wife and several children apiece. Noticing that the total population of certain houses, as returned to me, exceeded the limit of credulity, I directed another visitor to take an interpreter and re-visit at one time all the applicants living at a given place. Although there were living there enough women and children to supply to any one applicant a family sufficiently varied from his neighbor's to avoid suspicion, yet when the second visitor demanded that the twenty women or so, and seventy odd children called for by the first reports should be produced together, he found that the demand considerably exceeded the supply. Had the first visitor either re-visited his cases frequently, or had he spoken Italian readily, the error would probably have been avoided.

If it be desirable to commence registration by December 20th or 25th, the head of the department — who should be an expert, if possible — should be selected as early as December 1st. A systematic plan should be prepared, trustworthy and competent assistants should be employed, and registration should go on slowly at first, so that mistakes could be corrected by experiment. If this had been done last year, I am convinced that with greater justice to individual applicants, the number of men employed could have been reduced fully one-half. The expense of administration might have been somewhat greater, though this is doubtful, but the efficiency of the committee's work would have been immensely increased, and those really needy and deserving would have received more aid.

The registration card should be made of thick card board, like the sample enclosed :

1. Name .....
2. Residence.....
3. Age.....
4. Married or Single.....
5. Usual Occupation.....
6. Where last employed .....
7. Name of last employer .....
8. When did such employment cease? .....
9. What jobs now or recently?.....
10. Number and names of wage earners.....  
.....
11. Names and ages of dependents.....  
.....
12. How long resided in Boston?.....
13. What means of support recently?.....

I have investigated and believe these facts to be true.

(Sign your name and office.) .....

The cards used at first did not wear well, and caused trouble and loss of time to the clerks who handled them. If the sole object of the inquiry is to determine whether the applicant should receive work, questions 6 and 7 should be consolidated, also questions 10 and 11, while questions 8, 9, and 13 are not very important. Question 12 should read "Did the applicant reside in Boston October 1st, 1893?" In all cases the names of the other members of the family should be entered in full, in order to check duplicate applications. I think it would be well to ask the amount of rent in arrears as an indication of need.

If, however, the inquiry to be made is intended also for statistical purposes, there should be questions concerning the nationality of the applicant and the length of his residence in the United States. Question 12 should stand as in the enclosed card, and there should be questions concerning aid otherwise received by the applicant, etc.

In any case the preliminary physical examination should be more searching, so that the second physical examination for sewer men made by Mr. Burr, could be dispensed with.

The written recommendation of any one of several charitable societies was received by us as entitling the applicant to work without further investigation. I doubt the wisdom of this rule. The methods and standards of different societies necessarily differ. From some we received a great many recommendations, from others few or hardly any; and the value of the recommendation varied greatly. For the committee's purposes there is not much value in written recommendations from employers. Such recommendations are easily obtained, and even when they come from an employer of discrimination and good standing, they generally certify simply the applicant's respectability or capacity for work without much regard to his need.

The street list above referred to was not undertaken until the work was well advanced. It is absolutely needed to check duplicate applications, and should have been carried on from the first, as advised by Miss Smith of the Associated Charities. My only excuse for not following her advice is that during the first three weeks I had not the time to direct its preparation, and had no skilled assistant to whom I could hand over the work. After it was begun several weeks were needed to catch up with the constantly accumulating arrears. While a book is more easily handled than a card catalogue, yet I think the card catalogue, on the whole preferable, because of its greater accuracy in arrangement. In a book it is impossible to arrange the street numbers in order, as the constant arrival of fresh cases compels their entry in the order in which they are received. The absence of a street list during the first month caused us to suffer greatly from duplicate cards, though Mr. Peterson and his clerks did their best to make inquiries of the applicants.

Great inconvenience and considerable duplication were also caused by a bad arrangement of the registration cards. These should be kept in one file, arranged in alphabetical order, there being also a supplemental card catalogue arranged by streets. In fact, the registration cards were constantly disarranged. Some were always in the hands of visitors. If it was known that one hundred sewer men would be wanted in the near but indefinite future, one hundred and twenty-five registration cards of men fitted for sewer work had to be kept in a separate batch to meet the demand, which often came very suddenly. The same difficulty arose, though to a less degree, with regard to street men. The

process of filling up the work cards, making the proper endorsements on the registration cards, and returning them to the alphabetical file, was a long one, and, while cards were thus employed, a particular card could not always be found. Moreover, when call cards had been sent out requesting sewer men to apply at Mr. Burr's office, the registration cards of the men summoned were sent to him for his information. In my opinion cards should never be taken from the file, but, if information is needed, duplicate cards should be filled out. While this would involve some extra labor, I believe that thereby money would be saved in the end, while the committee's work would be made much more effective.

At first an attempt was made to give work to all respectable men having dependent families and out of work through no fault of their own; but we soon found it necessary to confine ourselves to those who were in immediate need. In other words, the Committee was not employing the unemployed, but was aiding the needy, with the addition of a pretty strenuous labor test. In the case of sewer men, indeed, this was not strictly true. All sewer men must be capable of doing a hard day's work, and, as the demand for such men was often sudden, they were frequently chosen without much regard to their need, and sometimes without any investigation except the preliminary one made by Mr. Peterson. As a rule, sewer men received more work than either street or inside men, while they were abler bodied and less needy. As a class it is likely that they were of somewhat better social standing than the other applicants.

Until the end of January, as has been said, street work was the only refuge for men not fitted for sewer work, and, even after the Bedford Street rooms were opened to men, street work was our principal dependence in ordinary cases. Under ordinary circumstances we were able to give to applicants a shift of street work once in about five weeks—a result profoundly unsatisfactory. It may be doubted if the payment to an applicant of \$3.00 (which was the amount of money received for a shift of street work up to February 3rd), or \$4.50 (the amount received thereafter)—once in five weeks is worth while. The time lost in registration, and in vainly endeavoring to get preferred to other applicants, with the unsettling nature of such irregular employment may well do more harm than the good done by the aid

received. Had the registration and investigation been thoroughly organized, as heretofore suggested, it is probable that the number of successful applicants could have been so far reduced, that a shift of work could have been given to each man twice in three weeks.

As the work for men at Bedford Street was not started until the end of January, we were able to profit by our earlier experience, and I determined at once that in ordinary cases each man should receive three days' work in every week. This rule was substantially carried out in most cases. The number of applicants helped was doubtless less than it would have been had we followed the plan adopted for giving out street work, but each applicant relieved received a substantial amount of help, and received it with a fair degree of regularity. In my opinion this last method is much to be preferred to the other.

Inquiry has often been made as to the temper of the men employed and the spirit with which they received the help given by the committee. In individual cases there was a good deal of ingratitude and grumbling but not more, I should say, that might reasonably have been expected. The newspapers, of course, freely opened their columns to the grievances of soreheads and bummers, and the publication of these silly stories doubtless increased the dissatisfaction of other applicants and encouraged them to complain. A more serious result of the publication was the impression it gave to the rich that most of our applicants were extremely ungrateful and unworthy of help, an impression which I believe to be incorrect.

In the course of three months or thereabouts twelve or fifteen thousand cards of one sort or another were distributed by the police. While mistakes were occasionally made, I do not think that the work could have been better done by any other agency. To have used the post office would not only have necessitated considerable expense, but we should also have lost the valuable information given us by the police as to the whereabouts of the applicants and their readiness and fitness for work.

The police were ready at all times to help the visitors in making their investigations.

In thus criticising the methods of registration, I hope that the committee will remember that I am criticising principally my own work. I was allowed entire freedom of action by the committee,

and as my excuse for the mistakes made, I must plead my inexperience, and the necessary haste. The services of the only real expert employed in the registration department were absolutely invaluable. To the energy, skill and devotion of Mr. Henry Peterson, most of the success which we attained is due.

I enclose statistical tables made up in the Committee's office. Fuller statistical information will be prepared and tabulated by the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, which has kindly undertaken the work without charge.

## A.

Number of men that registered each week.

From				
Dec. 16 to Jan. 3,	2,081	Feb. 5 to Feb. 10,		563
Jan. 4 " 13,	1,232	" 12 " 17,		532
" 15 " 20,	644	" 19 " 24,		306
" 22 " 27,	661	" 26 to Mar. 3,		233
" 29 to Feb. 3,	683	Mar. 5 " 8,		49
Total registered up to March 8, 1894,				6,984

These figures are approximate and should be somewhat increased.

## B.

Number of work cards issued each week.

From				
Dec. 26 to Jan. 3,	1,175	Feb. 12 to Feb. 17,		1,853
Jan. 4 " 13,	897	" 19 " 24,		1,543
" 15 " 20,	715	" 26 to Mar. 3,		1,031
" 22 " 27,	737	Mar. 5 " 10,		1,210
" 29 to Feb. 3,	960	" 12 " 17,		1,293
Feb. 5 " 10,	1,240			
Work cards issued up to March 21, 1894,				12,654
Since March 21,				367
Total work cards,				13,021

## C.

## WORK.

The number of cards issued previous to January 11,  
on street and on sewer 1,698

## STREET.

Work cards issued since Jan. 11 to Jan. 31 on street	1,524
“ “ “ for Feb. “	3,270
“ “ “ “ Mar. to Mar. 21 “	1,891
	<hr/>
Total work cards issued on street	8,383

## SEWER.

Work cards issued since Jan. 11 to Jan. 31 on sewer	617
“ “ “ for Feb. “	707
“ “ “ “ Mar. to Mar. 21 “	212
	<hr/>
	1,536
“ “ “ since Mar. 21	367
	<hr/>
Total work cards issued on sewer	1,903

## BEDFORD STREET.

Work cards issued for Jan. on Bedford street	45
“ “ “ “ Feb. “ “ “	1,562
“ “ “ “ Mar. to Mar. 21, Bedford street	1,128
	<hr/>
Total work cards issued on Bedford street	2,735
Total work cards issued on street, sewer and Bedford street	13,021

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

May 17, 1894.

## Report of H. H. Carter,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

MR. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 6 Joy Street.

DEAR SIR:—In reference to your communication of May 19, concerning the work done for the city of Boston by men furnished by the Relief Committee during the past winter, I would furnish you the following information :

*First.* Whether this work caused any diminution in the amount of work furnished to city employees?

To this question, I would reply that the furnishing of men by your committee did not in any way diminish the number of men employed by this department on its regular work through the winter. On the contrary, it had a tendency somewhat to increase the force so employed by the city, for the reason that inspectors were required on the sewer and other work done by your committee, which inspectors were furnished from our suspended men who would otherwise have been without employment through the winter.

*Second.* As to the efficiency of the work done by your Relief men in cleaning the streets?

I would inform you that while the men furnished by you were not particularly efficient in the way of being able to perform as much work as the ordinary class of laborers hired by this department, nevertheless the work done by them was satisfactory, and but few cases arose where your men were discharged by our foremen, either for insubordination or a disposition not to do a fair day's work. The help afforded by the large number of men employed by you on this work was of great assistance to this department in the handling of the many severe snow-storms which occurred during the winter.

*Third.* In answer to your third inquiry as to the efficiency of the work done by your men in digging sewers, the method employed by us of allowing a few skilled men to be employed by the contractor, while your unskilled men did the bulk of the laboring work, proved to be very effective. The sewers themselves



were as well constructed as any that we have ever built, especially when the severe weather conditions are taken into consideration. The method adopted, of the city of Boston's making a contract with reliable contractors to build these sewers for reasonable prices, and to employ men furnished by you on the construction, on a guarantee that your committee would make good any loss which might arise owing to the severe weather conditions and to the lack of skill and experience in the men furnished, was, to my mind, one of the most valuable features of the Relief work, inasmuch as it enabled a large amount of money to be expended in wages by the contractors, and at the same time your committee was called upon to make good but a small deficiency.

*Fourth.* As to the efficiency of the work done by your men on Talbot Avenue?

The answer in regard to the work on digging sewers would also apply to the work on Talbot Avenue, where our method of making a contract with your committee at a reasonable price enabled you to put out a large amount of money in wages, and at the same time to recover from the city of Boston all but a small percentage of the amount expended.

*Fifth.* As to the value of the Relief men in cleaning out private streets and alleys?

In relation to this inquiry, I would inform you that a large amount of this work was done which would otherwise have been neglected, as this work belongs to the abutters and is not in the jurisdiction of the street department, and for that reason is almost universally neglected. In the North End, especially, the cleaning of private alleyways has a very beneficial effect upon the appearance and sanitary condition of the entire district.

As far as any criticism or suggestion is concerned, it would seem to me that the work of the committee was well planned; and should there be any further occasion for Relief work, the methods adopted by the committee would serve as a valuable precedent.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. CARTER,

*Supt. of Streets.*

## CLEANING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

The Board of Health, in compliance with a request from our Committee, furnished a list of eighty-six private streets and alleys which were in specially filthy condition. This list was given to the Street Department with a request that the relief men should especially be directed to do this work.

The following extract of a report from C. R. Cutter, acting superintendent of streets, shows the valuable work done in this direction.

“I would state in regard to the street-cleaning men who have been working in this department, that we have been over the whole list of streets that were reported to this department by the Board of Health, once and in some instances twice, and that I am now going over them again, and in all probability this time we shall get them thoroughly cleaned. These passageways were in such a horrible condition that it was impossible to clean them in one cleaning. I should think some of them had never been cleaned. For this work having been done I think the Relief Committee is entitled to the thanks of the whole community, as they must have been pest-holes that would have bred disease in case of fever or other epidemic occurring in the city.”

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CITIZENS' RELIEF  
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND SELECT FEMALE APPLICANTS.

*Citizens' Relief Committee :*

GENTLEMEN :— I herewith send you the report of the Committee on the Registration of Women, from the time the work began on January 8, till its close on March 19.

On the evening of January 4, the following vote of the Citizens' Relief Committee was received in a note from Mr. Paine :

“*Voted*, That Miss A. P. Rogers, Mrs. J. S. C. Greene and Miss F. R. Morse be requested to take entire charge of the examination of applicants for work at 55 Bedford St., with power to decide who shall be employed and how often and for how long, and with power to employ such assistance as they desire.”

The shop was visited, the difficulty and responsibility of the work we were asked to do very fully discussed, and on January 7, with some reluctance we sent in our letter of acceptance. Miss M. C. Jackson and Mrs. C. G. Ames were at once added to the committee, and later, Miss A. C. Howes, Mrs. R. M. Staigg, Miss F. G. Curtis and Miss Elinor Curtis. On January 8, we began our work. The shop had been running for two weeks. There were some 400 women working at the tables, and about 200 coming in daily from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon to make application from the one admitting agent, who, with two assistants to make records, questioned each woman in turn. These records were kept on cards. Many women were given work-checks immediately, while others took away with them the above cards, and were told that work would be given on presentation of said cards, duly signed, as indicated on their backs, viz.: by the Associated Charities, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Overseers of the Poor, Boston Provident Association, by the Captains of Police, or by some well-known citizen. Investigations in the homes were made by a few women volunteers and by one paid woman agent. Work was divided into “shifts” of three days each, beginning every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. On those days the crowd began to assemble by 7

o'clock in the morning and reached out into the street. At 7.30 the doors were opened and the women who had already been given work-tickets went at once to their places, while those with cards brought them for examination of the signatures to a table half way down the shop. This examination was necessarily too hurried to be of much use, since a large portion of the signatures were those of unknown individuals.

The work-shop itself was admirable for its order, neatness and quiet. The work was light and was overlooked by kind task-masters. The room was warm and every effort was made for the comfort of the women. Those who came liked to come, and once admitted felt they belonged there for the winter. As a work-room it was a great success. Many visitors came daily and thought it so. The newspapers heralded it, and the large placards in the windows and the crowd at the doors early and late attracted great interest and attention. The gentlemen in charge and the ladies and gentlemen who worked with them, were unselfish and unstinted in their efforts to help all who seemed in need, and many undoubtedly came whose need had often before been met by a relieving society or whose customary shop-work was always slack at this season. To us it seemed that, through easy admissions, injustice might result to the very women who ought to come but who were unwilling to appear in such company and that there was danger of a real increase in the difficulty of the whole situation by giving publicly, in the work-room, clothing and shoes, and by showing the women the factitious character of the work by advertising and selling rugs and quilts at prices distinctly stated to be above their real worth for the purpose of gaining money to carry on the shop.

Now it must be clearly stated that we believed then, and were more and more confirmed in the belief as time went on, that this method of advertising the work and this attitude toward the workers inevitably attracted women who had no right to be there and against whom it seemed most difficult, if not unjust, to discriminate later.

The Citizens' Relief Fund, on which the shop depended for its existence, had been raised on the basis of statements that exceptional lack of employment had caused exceptional distress. Your committee had the distinct duty of admission to this shop, and were unanimous in their view of their responsibility in the matter,

viz. : 1st, that those persons not suffering from these exceptional circumstances, even although very needy, were not proper applicants for this special work but must be provided for through such agencies as the citizens had already seen fit to establish, and had, in previous years, considered sufficiently satisfactory.

2nd, that choice must be made from among the proper applicants, in order to secure the work to those who most truly needed and deserved it, withholding it from those who did not need it or were unworthy of it. It was very evident that more questions on the spot, more visitation in the homes, more effort at coöperation with existing agencies and individuals, more possibility of finding chances for normal work must be obtained.

It seemed impossible and unwise to make any radical changes at once, though it would have been manifestly much easier to close the shop for a few days and shut down on the applicants; thus gaining time for the gentlemen who had been working night and day under tremendous pressure, and for your committee who wished to make plans for proper organization and hunt for competent agents. A well organized shop with a paid force, must be kept on at an even pace as a matter of economy and it may be noted here that your committee for this reason during the whole winter could never decide, as they wished to do, purely on the basis of the few or many who needed the work at the moment, but were forced to select a regular average number of women for each shift.

The committee began its work, as has been said, at 7.30 o'clock on January 8, and found from experience the impossibility of doing any justice in so short a time to the claims of a crowd of women all eager for work-tickets and presenting cards signed, more or less according to the instructions printed on them. 458 women were admitted for the first shift, January 8-10; a large portion being passed in at once without question, having previously received work-checks. The committee admitted in this way, on the early mornings of January 11 and 15. Meantime, they took a room on the opposite side of Bedford Street (No. 72), given on the spur of the moment, through the kindness of Messrs. Robins and Tebbitts.

It was thought that a portion of the registration work could be carried on there, but a few days proved the need of closer communications with the work room, also that neither the shop nor the

applicants gained by continuing in the same room. The committee, therefore, kindly secured for us the use of the room occupying the whole second floor of the same building with an entrance at 59 Bedford Street, and we moved to that room on January 15.

Though the work room at No. 55 was filled that morning by women presenting cards as usual, applicants poured into the new room, and by nine o'clock there were 200 persons present. A similar crowd came daily for several weeks, young and old, Germans, Russians, Portuguese, Italians, as well as Irish and Americans. Many could hardly speak a word of English. Some looked very poor, some were comfortably and even well dressed. Many manifestly belonged to the class accustomed to pick up an irregular subsistence as chances turned up; many looked like trade workers, and a very few seemed as if they had never before looked for work out of their homes. Many had been at the rooms before, and some came for the first time. New applicants felt this work was their right if they could prove their need of anything; old applicants felt that having once obtained work they were entitled to it for the winter, and all naturally thought that any distinctions made between them were unjust. They came early and waited patiently, sometimes for hours, till their turn came to be registered. This fact was in itself most distressing and seemed to prove great destitution, but it was not enough however to assume that application for work at low wages was in itself ample proof of the need of it, since it was plain to see that such a miscellaneous crowd must represent much imposture and misunderstanding. The question who composed it and why they came together was, therefore, *our* question. We were forced to find some way to discover *facts*, since, without them, justice was impossible. If it was our duty to spend the money provided for an emergency on those suffering from the exigencies of that emergency, then it was necessary to distinguish between those always accustomed to live on the verge of distress from those deprived temporarily of their normal employment: that is, we must aim to help:

1. Those who had been themselves Trade-workers.
2. Those who had depended on Trade-workers in their families.
3. Those who had been thrown out of other kinds of work by the pressure of the present financial distress.

The unknown crowd with its foreign element unaccustomed to our ways and language, the lack of experience among our workers,

and our own undeveloped working scheme made the situation very difficult.

Beside the aid generously given by volunteers, economy demanded sufficient paid assistance of the most competent and responsible character, but it was already January and there had been great demand for experienced workers. Much searching and many changes enabled us, however, to bring together at last an efficient board of agents, who, whether they stayed for a longer or shorter time, testified great interest and desire to help in every possible way.

The following description of our method of registration shows it, in the shape it at length assumed. There were four departments :

- A. For inquiry in the rooms.
- B. For gathering information outside the rooms.
- C. For registration and care of cards.
- D. For decision as to work-tickets from knowledge of all the facts as shown on the cards.

#### A. INQUIRY.

Every woman entering the rooms had her case recorded. For this she came to a small table made as private as possible under the circumstances, and told the person sitting there the facts asked for. For a new applicant a new card was made out, for an old one any new information was added to the card. (See appendix.)

To fill out a card intelligently the inquirer needed tact, experience and training, characteristics most difficult to obtain.

The accompanying registration card covers the following points, all needed in deciding amount and kind of aid, viz. :

1. Identification of applicant.
2. Family circumstances.
3. Nature of previous employment and wages.
4. Condition of unemployment and whether exceptional or not.

There are six or more tables in a line one behind the other and a paid agent or a volunteer at each.

Four of these dealt especially with the women who seemed to be fitting applicants for the work rooms, and two with women who could be sent more properly to get other chances of work or to relieving societies.

#### B. GATHERING OF OUTSIDE INFORMATION.

1. The trade-workers were the first women we were called upon to reach, and through Chief Wade of the State Factory Inspectors we received every possible help from the outset. Mrs. Ames, herself one of those inspectors, was on our committee, and her judgment in such matters was most valuable.

The name of each trade-worker with the address of the firm where she said she had worked was filled into the accompanying blank from the registration

cards, and the state inspectors regularly visited, filled out and returned said blank. Thus we had knowledge of the truths of the statements made, the probable chances for work in those firms in the future, and the fact as to whether such work was always slack during the winter months.\* Most intelligent help was thus given for five weeks, till the pressure at the Inspector's office became too great and we then employed our own visitors. This covered the industrial condition, but other conditions also needed to be shown and, therefore;

2. Information was obtained regularly from the Associated Charities about every person already known to them, and entered on the cards in green ink.

3. All other information was supplemented by visits to the home. Trained visitors were especially needed for this work, but they were impossible to find at first. In the end, we collected an excellent body of men, varying at different times, from 5 to 15. All were under the constant direction of one of the committee and were supplied with general rules and suggestions, as well as with directions as to the kind of information most needed in special cases. The committee tried to give the work a personal character and prevent it from becoming hard or wholesale in its methods.

Each visitor covered a special district of the city; each came every morning for orders to the head of the department. The cases to be visited having been sorted by streets, each took his package of registration cards and read them carefully, noting facts, etc., and making memoranda of same. On reporting in the late afternoon or the following morning, the information gained was entered on the registration card of the applicant by the visitor, with his signature and the date; and every subsequent visit made, or bit of information gained by him was similarly recorded. The visitors were asked to state facts in their reports and not to give opinions.

### C. REGISTRATION AND CARE OF CARDS.

This department had charge of all the cards, numbering in the end 3,525. They were alphabetized into eight boxes and thus formed a reference catalogue which was the basis of all our work. A nucleus was made to begin with, by transferring all information contained in the original cards of the shop to the new cards, though this information, unfortunately, was far from complete. This having been done, the department kept track of every card, and was responsible that every new bit of information obtained found its proper place. Though it was of the greatest importance to maintain the file intact it was practically impossible to do so, since cards from it were needed every moment, often at the same moment, for making up the inspector's list, for the visitor's list, for the decision committee table, for various persons who came to make inquiries, and more than all, for applicants who had made previous application for work and whose cards must be found, before work-checks could be given or any further information recorded. It proved so

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\* Certain firms kept the record of their workers by number and not by name; in these cases the statements of applicants could not be verified.



difficult in fact, to find these cards in the first few weeks when old and new applicants were crowding in together for registration, that not only did the delay almost paralyze the work, but many duplicate cards were inevitable, in spite of the endless effort to avoid them. A duplicate catalogue would have prevented this difficulty, and though at the time considered too expensive, would have been an economy.

After the last week of January, when we had a sufficient number of verified cards to select from, we admitted only *new* applicants for registration, and sent work checks by mail to the *old* applicants, thus reducing the crowds in the rooms. Also we prepared a street list or card catalogue of addresses, which proved most valuable.

It may seem extravagant to say that a duplicate card causes a great deal of trouble, but let me show what it involves. For instance, the same woman may be entered on three cards, under the same or slightly or widely differing names and addresses. Reports as to her work and character may be placed on one or another of these cards as the case may be, and thus the information on each is incorrect. Only the three cards together could give a true impression and instead of this, the case of real applicant is not understood, and time, money and energy are thrown away on persons who never existed. Inquirers, visitors and societies do unnecessary work, the card catalogue constantly traces three cards instead of one, the decision committee works on misleading statements and three letters containing work checks may reach the same person (giving her a chance to sell two) or she may get no work check at all, when she deserves one.

#### D. THIS DEPARTMENT MADE THE DECISIONS IN EVERY CASE.

(See *Appendix.*)

1. It decided whether the woman, considered eligible for the work room at the inquirers' table should or should not receive a work check, and when and for how long.

2. It decided on the kind of work or relief fitted for those women not eligible to the work shop, for we always tried to do something toward helping everyone.

3. It ultimately classified and marked every card, passing judgment on each case.

This was, therefore, our most responsible post, and needed the constant presence of one or more of the members of the sub-committee, beside the help of a trained agent and three clerks.

In order to decide justly, it was necessary that each card should tell its own story completely and correctly and each was carefully studied and all its information considered.

If there was good reason why no aid should be given it was marked "refused" and the reason stated: if it was a housework or a relief case, it was so marked and provided for as stated further on: if a work check was to be given, the date of the shift was stamped on it. All cards for work were then passed to a clerk who took charge of the work checks, dating every one (as for instance February 1-3) and made sure that every woman received her check. This clerk's work was as follows:

1. If the case was urgent and the applicant present, the check was given on the spot: if not, it was sent by mail before 6 o'clock P. M. every Tuesday and Friday, as a new shift began every Monday and Thursday. (See appendix.)

2. A complete alphabetical list of all the women on each shift was sent to the work room every Wednesday and Saturday before 10 o'clock A. M., to serve as a guard against deception.

3. A copy of the same with addresses was kept in the room for reference in case of error.

We have said that we sought to give work to those who were in need and who had been themselves trade-workers, or whose families had worked in trades, or who, not in a definite trade, had been thrown out of work by the industrial depression.

We wish to make a strong point of the fact that the committee were most anxious to give work continuously. Their principle was to give adequate aid, if possible, until the applicant should become self-supporting and thus prevent the necessity of applying to relieving societies for the first time.

The work room demanded about 500 women for each shift, and the endeavor was to select these from a large number, and by constantly reviewing the whole list of eligible cards, to get each week with the help of fresh information, a more and more selected group of women.

The Decision Committee began every Saturday morning to make out a list for Thursday, and every Wednesday for Monday. It took: First, the cards of the corresponding shift of the previous week: Second, the cards of new applicants filled out during the week: Third, old cards selected from the file for special reasons.

During this work of selection, cards were often put aside marked "for another visit before giving work" or "give work now and visit meantime," etc., or "try housework" or "send to relief society."

It may be stated here that checks were not sent through the police, as this method was thought inadvisable in the cases of many women, especially those of the better class. The post-office officials gave us much help by returning quickly all misdirected letters and so enabling us to rectify mistakes.

To find work or relief for those not eligible for the shop, one or two of the committee and a competent agent were constantly employed. Many women applied who had always done housework

and many more who had no ties and who could have found places in the country. After careful consideration of each case, the woman was sent with note or card to the agency thought to be best suited to meet her special needs. The ladies of the Educational and Industrial Union most cordially worked with us in this way and made special effort for every one that was sent. They had many country places to offer and also found places for Jewish girls in Jewish families.

In the same way we sent girls to the Young Women's Christian Association, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Industrial Aid Society, Miss Tucker's Employment Office, and to private families of which we heard incidentally. Also places were secured in trades for 125 girls through the efforts of our own agents, who visited 300 shops, or through the personal application of the firms themselves.

Many women needing continued care for themselves or families were referred to the Associated Charities, who very greatly helped us, not only by giving us the benefit of their records in regard to the women already known to them at a cost of much time and thought, but also by taking from us many new cases. They reported to us what they had done for all these women and sometimes sent them back to us with requests for work in the shop, which was at once given them.

The Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Overseers of the Poor, a number of churches and various private persons, also helped in their special ways, the women we sent them with cards or notes.

Where a woman really needed aid of any sort we tried to make sure that she got it, and often, when one society said it could do nothing, we sent her to some private person or to another society.

The Decision Committee, therefore, considered the case of every woman. If eligible, she was given work in the shop: if able to get other work, she was recommended to it: if needing relief, she was sent to the proper place to get it. Some cases, of course, were refused outright or after a few shifts had been given, but this was always for some well-considered reason.

Before we closed our work, the case of every woman on the whole list of 3,525 had in the same way been thoughtfully considered. Work had been given to 2,728, and 797 had been refused work.

Those *given work* were of three classes and were so marked on their cards by numbers, as follows :

1. Women who work at trades, now out of employment because of the hard times of the autumn and winter, but expecting work in the spring.
2. Women dependent upon their husbands or other bread-winners who are now out of work because of the hard times of the autumn and winter.
3. Women (whose occupations are other than trades) suffering from lack of work caused by the general business depression of the autumn and winter, as copyists, saleswomen, etc., also cleaners, seamstresses, etc.

Those *refused work* were of eight classes and so marked by numbers on their cards, as follows ;

4. Women or bread-winners who are intemperate or otherwise not respectable.
5. Cases of chronic distress in which the bread-winner of the family is never in regular work.
6. Cases of chronic distress occasioned by long illness or old age.
7. Cases needing temporary relief on account of emergency.
8. Referred to offices for housework places.
9. Found employment or withdrawn application.
10. Miscellaneous.

We have thus described our work as Admitting Committee in much detail, with the express purpose of pointing out the amount of time, thought and money involved in making it run smoothly and competently.

The system of registration was not planned at the opening of the work from theory, but grew out of the needs, as they arose from day to day. Elaborate as it was, nothing less would have been consistent with a conscientious consideration for the applicants, nor would the committee have felt itself justified in doing less.

### SUMMARY.

As we look back upon the winter's experience to sum up its results, we are firmly convinced that Relief Work, as carried out at Bedford Street, was an unsatisfactory method by which to discover the real need said to exist in the community—and this for the following reasons :

A. It naturally acted as a great magnet, drawing to itself not only trades-women and others who may strictly be termed "unemployed," but also women out of the following industrial groups, viz. :

First: those who are earning the lowest wages in any legitimate business, and who if they drop that work to take Relief Work run the risk of never regaining it.

Second: those who are working half time at their trades, and who if they supplement their earnings by Relief Work can take even lower wages than before and still live, thus tending to lower wages.

Third: the large group of those who get through each winter by the help of one or another Relief Society, whose condition is chronic, and with whom this winter has been much like the last.

Fourth: the group of shiftless persons, sometimes of bad character, who, being too indolent or irregular in their lives to seek legitimate work, are confirmed in their habits by receiving this relief work (at least while inquiry is being made about them, if not longer).

Fifth: the class of domestic servants, skilled and able to command good wages but disqualified possibly by some bad habit; or unskilled, but capable of obtaining places in the country with assured board or with wages.

*B.* Women of widely differing characters and antecedents were thus forced into companionship in a way demoralizing to the better class among them, and many were probably deterred from application who were ready to endure suffering rather than apply for work under such conditions.

*C.* This temporary shop necessitated as careful and expensive investigation and registration as a permanent one would have done, and it must be noted that for fully one-third of the applicants this work was unnecessary, since they were already known to some relieving society or private person.

*D.* Although \$24,048 was paid in wages, the average amount received by each woman was \$8.82, a sum too small to materially affect her condition for the winter.

Relief-work suggests to many the possibility of depending on others to invent work for them instead of hunting for it themselves, and thus instead of truly helping the community it tends to create artificially a new dependent class.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

A. P. ROGERS, *Chairman.*

#### APPENDIX.

We give below a series of tables for all of which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, who gathered the facts from our cards of investigation.

The first table is based on facts supplied by him; the others are quoted from his recently published report on "unemployment" which contains a full statistical account of the Bedford Street work.

It may be well, however, to give first the list used by the Committee as a guide for the selection of women for the work room.

CLASS 1.— Women who work at trades, now out of employment because of the hard times of the autumn and winter, but expecting work in the spring.

CLASS 2.— Women dependent upon their husbands or other bread-winners who are now out of work because of the hard times of the autumn and winter.

CLASS 3. Women (whose occupations are other than trades) suffering from lack of work caused by the general business depression of the autumn and winter, as copyists, saleswomen, etc., also cleaners, seamstresses, etc.

Those refused work at Bedford Street, but for whom we tried to find other aid or work were so marked by numbers on their cards, as follows:

CLASS 4.— Women or bread-winners who are intemperate or otherwise not respectable.

CLASS 5.— Cases of chronic distress in which the bread-winner of the family is never in regular work.

CLASS 6.— Cases of chronic distress occasioned by long illness or old age.

CLASS 7.— Cases needing temporary relief on account of emergency.

CLASS 8.— Women who had been accustomed to domestic service of various sorts.

TABLE I.

Showing occupation of applicants, classified under four heads.

	Aided.	Refused.	Totals.	Per cent. Aided.
Class 1, . . . . .	943	176	1,119	84.28
" 2, . . . . .	422	91	513	82.26
" 3, . . . . .	925	398	1,323	69.92
" 4, . . . . .	325	68	393	82.70
Occupation not stated, . . . . .	113	64	177	63.85
Totals, . . . . .	2,728	797	3,525	—

CLASS 1.— Trade-workers requiring some preparation and implying skilled work, such as

Shirt makers,	Hat makers,	Vest makers,
Weavers,	Spinners,	Parasol makers, etc.,
Tailoresses,	Coat finishers,	Garment finishers,
Milliners,	Dressmakers,	Seamstresses,
	Box makers.	

CLASS 2.— Employees in shops, factories or stores; unskilled assistants in trades or shops, such as

Bottlers,	Employees in rubber works,
Cotton pickers,	“ “ rope walks,
Cloth folders,	“ “ pop corn factory,
Chocolate dippers,	“ “ cordage “
Carpet sewers,	“ “ hat “
Tow carders,	“ “ silk “
Employees in junk shops,	“ “ skate “
	“ “ cigar “

CLASS 3.— Domestic service and housework of all sorts, such as

Cooks,	Dish washers,
Laundresses,	Scrubbers and cleaners,
General housework girls,	Care takers,
	Janitresses, etc.

CLASS 4.— Housewives, (married, single or widows) lodging house keepers; women generally supported in their homes either by their own domestic work or by the wages of their husbands.

This table shows that of the whole number of applicants 1,632 (Nos. 1 and 2) women or 46.29 per cent. reported themselves as at work in some branch of industry, 1,323 women or 37.53 per cent. did housework of some sort, 393 women or 11.14 per cent. were living at home without any occupation beyond the care of their families or of themselves alone, and 177 or 5.02 per cent. did not state that they had any occupation.

Of this whole number it may be here mentioned that 1,183 were found to be already recorded on the cards of the Associated Charities, which means that they had at some previous time made application to some relieving society or private person.

Some of the statements of Table I, may seem to conflict with those given by Mr. Wadlin, and it must, therefore, be noticed here that his classifications as seen on pages 182 to 188 of his report were necessarily different from ours since his purpose was to distinguish those who worked at home, though at a trade, from those who worked in shops. He made four headings, viz.: "Shop work," "Home work," "Domestic and Personal service" and "Not given,"—but "Home work" covers Housewives who had no definite work of any sort, as well as trade workers and others who did their work at home,—and "Not given" is largely composed of skilled trade workers (found in our No. 1) who did not state whether they performed their work at home or in a shop. The following tables and statements are based on this classification:

Mr. Wadlin says: "The aggregate number of persons reporting wages was 2,065 and the average wages reported, \$4.30. In the aggregate, 2,728 received work and the average value of the work relief furnished or average amount of wages paid was \$8.82. The amount of relief furnished in the way of wages for work done was, upon the average, so far as the aggregate number of applicants is concerned only equivalent to slightly more than two full weeks' pay at the average wage reported to have been earned by the applicant prior to being thrown out of employment."

"Table II presents, for the city at large, the number of persons who received work-relief of different specified amounts, classified with respect to their previous occupation, and also with respect to nativity.



TABLE II.

Table II presents, for the city at large, the number of persons who received work-relief of different specified amounts, classified with respect to their previous occupation, and also with respect to nativity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	THE CITY, AND VALUE OF WORK-RELIEF.				SHOP WORK.				HOME WORK.				DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.				NOT GIVEN.				AGGREGATES.			
														Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-Place not given.	Totals.
1	CITY OF BOSTON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356	576	93	1,025	114	404	52	570	196	460	131	787	69	158	119	346	735	1,598	395	2,728	1		
2	\$2.40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	94	34	179	13	58	14	85	45	98	14	85	131	198	55	198	22	34	72	128	131	284	175	590	2			
3	\$4.80,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	78	22	144	8	50	6	64	35	85	8	52	157	37	157	11	16	25	52	98	229	90	417	3				
4	\$7.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	86	17	159	18	52	8	78	26	61	8	8	105	18	105	13	19	10	42	113	218	53	384	4				
5	\$9.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	81	7	134	21	68	6	95	25	75	6	6	110	10	110	7	32	4	43	99	256	27	382	5				
6	\$12.00,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	82	8	147	21	56	10	87	28	69	10	10	99	2	99	3	3	3	27	109	228	23	360	6				
7	\$14.40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	67	-	111	19	55	4	78	21	35	4	4	63	7	63	6	21	3	27	90	175	14	279	7				
8	\$16.80,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	38	4	72	6	37	3	46	6	22	3	3	29	1	29	5	18	2	15	47	105	10	162	8				
9	\$19.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	30	1	52	5	21	1	27	9	11	1	1	17	1	17	1	10	-	11	32	72	3	107	9				
10	\$21.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11	-	15	3	3	-	6	4	2	-	-	6	-	6	1	1	-	1	12	16	-	28	10				
11	\$24.00,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	-	10	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	14	11				
12	\$26.40,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	12				
13	\$28.80,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	13				
14	\$31.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	14				

It will be understood, in considering the above table, that the applicants worked in shifts covering three days each, a uniform wage of 80 cents a day being paid. Persons who worked only three days, therefore, received \$2.40; those who worked six days received \$4.80; and so on, the amount of relief always being equivalent to multiples of three days' wages at 80 cents per day.

Turning to the first line of the table, it will be seen that 179 persons who had previously been engaged in shop work received work-relief to the amount of \$2.40 each. Of these, 51 were native born, and 94 foreign born, the place of birth not being given for 34. Persons who had been employed at home numbered 85, of whom 13 were native born, 58 foreign born, and 14 of birthplace not given. These received work-relief amounting to \$2.40 each. Persons previously engaged in domestic and personal service numbered 198, of whom 45 were native born, 98 foreign born, and 55 of birthplace not given. The work-relief gave these persons amounted to \$2.40 each. Of the class whose previous occupation was not given, there were 128, of whom 22 were native born, 34 foreign born, and 72 of birthplace not given, who also received \$2.40 each.

Summarizing these figures, we find that, in the aggregate, 590 persons received work-relief amounting to \$2.40 each. Of these, 131 were native born, 284 foreign born, and 175 birthplace not given. The number of persons who received work-relief amounting to \$2.40 each, was larger than the number receiving any other amount; 417 persons in the aggregate receiving \$4.80 each; 384, \$7.20; 382, \$9.60; 360, \$12; 279, \$14.40; while above this class the numbers grow rapidly smaller, only one person receiving aid to the amount of \$31.20, three receiving \$28.80 each, and only one, \$26.40. It will be remembered that each of the amounts specified indicates the number of days which the recipients worked, which may be found by dividing the value of work-relief by 80, the divisor representing the amount of one day's pay. Each of the classes shown in the table may be separately analyzed, but the method will be apparent from the illustration we have given."

#### TABLE III.

"This table presents, by wards and precincts, the number of applicants discriminated as to native and foreign born, the number

supplied or not supplied with work-relief, the number of days' work furnished at 80 cents per day, and the total value of work-relief, that is the total amount of wages paid for work done.

THE CITY, AND WARDS.	APPLICANTS.				WORK-RELIEF.			Number of Days' Work at 80 Cents per day.	Value of Work- Relief.
	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth- place not given.	Totals.	Number Supplied.	Number not Supplied.	Totals.		
Boston, . .	900	2,028	597	3,525	2,728	797	3,525	30,060	\$24,048.00
Ward 1, . .	21	19	8	48	36	12	48	369	295.20
Ward 2, . .	14	50	11	75	62	13	75	711	568.80
Ward 3, . .	17	31	3	51	40	11	51	477	381.60
Ward 4, . .	21	16	16	53	37	16	53	486	388.80
Ward 5, . .	13	35	7	55	45	10	55	444	355.20
Ward 6, . .	42	222	31	295	231	64	295	2,610	2,088.00
Ward 7, . .	24	231	32	287	221	66	287	2,220	1,776.00
Ward 8, . .	48	293	50	391	317	74	391	3,822	3,057.60
Ward 9, . .	40	38	19	97	75	22	97	789	631.20
Ward 10, . .	13	18	19	50	28	22	50	294	235.20
Ward 11, . .	26	36	24	86	62	24	86	606	484.80
Ward 12, . .	82	176	64	322	240	82	322	2,430	1,944.00
Ward 13, . .	133	228	57	418	325	93	418	3,783	3,026.40
Ward 14, . .	73	58	32	163	142	21	163	1,590	1,272.00
Ward 15, . .	42	79	24	145	126	19	145	1,539	1,231.20
Ward 16, . .	68	207	61	336	261	75	336	2,934	2,347.20
Ward 17, . .	53	65	29	147	100	47	147	975	780.00
Ward 18, . .	25	35	10	70	55	15	70	648	518.40
Ward 19, . .	55	59	23	137	101	36	137	1,110	888.00
Ward 20, . .	42	41	18	101	79	22	101	813	650.40
Ward 21, . .	8	12	6	26	18	8	26	177	141.60
Ward 22, . .	17	36	4	57	45	12	57	543	434.40
Ward 23, . .	15	25	9	49	40	9	49	375	300.00
Ward 24, . .	7	10	8	25	18	7	25	195	156.00
Ward 25, . .	1	2	1	4	3	1	4	27	21.50
Ward not specified,	—	6	31	37	21	16	37	93	74.40

It will be seen that the total number of applicants was 3,525, of whom 2,728 were supplied with work-relief, and 797 not supplied. As to nativities, 2,028 were foreign born and 900 native born, 597 being returned under the head of "birthplace not given." To these applicants, work, amounting in the aggregate to 30,060 days at 80 cents per day was furnished, the total amount of money disbursed in wages being \$24,048.

Scanning the ward totals only, we find the greatest number of applicants in any single ward, namely, 418, in ward 13. Of these, 325 were supplied with work covering in the aggregate 3,783 days, the amount of wages paid being \$3,026.40. A slightly larger sum in wages was disbursed in ward 8, the amount being \$3,057.60, paid to 317 persons for 3,822 days' work, the total number of applicants in this ward being 391.

Other wards in which a comparatively large number of applicants appeared and a correspondingly large number was supplied with work, are ward 6, the number supplied with work being 231, to whom the sum of \$2,088 was paid; ward 7, number supplied with work 221, amount of wages paid \$1,776; ward 12, number supplied with work 240, amount of wages paid \$1,944; ward 14, number supplied with work 142, amount of wages paid \$1,272; ward 15, number supplied with work 126, amount of wages paid \$1,331.20; and ward 16, number supplied with work 261, amount of wages paid \$2,347.20.

In order to show the facts for the so-called concentrated district, the following analysis table is introduced, in which the figures for the wards and precincts comprising this district are brought forward:

TABLE IV.

THE CONCENTRATED DISTRICT.	APPLICANTS.				WORK-RELIEF.			Number of Days' Work at 80 Cents per day.	Value of Work-Relief.
	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Birth-place not given.	Totals.	Number Supplied.	Number not Supplied.	Totals.		
Ward 6, . . .	42	222	31	295	231	64	295	2,610	\$2,088.00
Ward 7, . . .	24	231	32	287	221	66	287	2,220	1,776.00
Ward 11 (Precinct 5), . . .	11	17	10	38	26	12	38	267	213.60
Wd. 12 (Precincts 1 and 2), . . .	30	65	15	110	80	30	110	816	652.80
Wd. 13 (Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 5), . . .	83	139	32	254	194	60	254	2,286	1,828.80
Wd. 16 (Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 6), . . .	43	119	41	203	155	48	203	1,692	1,353.60
Wd. 19 (Precincts 2, 3, 4 and 6), . . .	20	36	13	69	54	15	69	540	432.00
Totals, . . .	253	829	174	1,256	961	295	1,256	10,431	\$8,344.80

“ From the above table it will be seen that the total number of applicants from the concentrated district was 1,256, or 35.63 per cent. of the total number of applicants from the city at large. Of these, 961 were supplied with work. This number constitutes 35.23 per cent. of the total number supplied with work from the city at large. The number of days' work supplied at 80 cents per day was 10,431, or 34.70 per cent. of the total number of days' work supplied; and the total amount paid in wages to applicants from the concentrated district was \$8,344.80, or 34.70 per cent. of the total amount paid in wages to all applicants.

The next table presents the facts as to ages.

TABLE V.

WARDS.	AGE PERIODS.								Age Un-known.	All Ages.
	14 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 49.	50 to 59.	60 to 69.	70 to 79.	80 and over.		
Ward 1, .	8	16	11	9	2	1	—	—	1	48
Ward 2, .	15	22	18	16	2	—	—	—	2	75
Ward 3, .	8	14	14	6	8	—	—	—	1	51
Ward 4, .	14	19	6	9	2	1	—	—	2	53
Ward 5, .	6	15	10	15	3	3	—	—	3	55
Ward 6, .	88	86	50	34	23	7	1	—	6	295
Ward 7, .	112	72	46	39	8	3	—	—	7	287
Ward 8, .	121	137	52	45	20	7	—	—	9	391
Ward 9, .	8	27	31	19	5	5	—	—	2	97
Ward 10, .	7	15	12	7	3	2	1	—	3	50
Ward 11, .	13	19	22	18	9	1	—	—	4	86
Ward 12, .	30	74	92	60	33	22	2	1	8	322
Ward 13, .	84	117	97	64	30	14	—	—	12	418
Ward 14, .	37	46	32	25	14	5	1	—	3	163
Ward 15, .	33	31	37	25	11	6	—	—	2	145
Ward 16, .	58	96	68	61	28	9	3	—	13	336
Ward 17, .	31	35	25	20	22	7	1	—	6	147
Ward 18, .	6	20	12	19	10	1	—	—	2	70
Ward 19, .	24	38	35	20	13	6	—	—	1	137
Ward 20, .	23	33	23	13	6	—	2	—	1	101
Ward 21, .	4	9	6	2	3	—	—	—	2	26
Ward 22, .	8	9	27	7	5	—	—	—	1	57
Ward 23, .	12	10	9	13	1	1	—	—	3	49
Ward 24, .	7	7	1	3	3	2	—	—	2	25
Ward 25, .	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Ward not specified,	5	12	6	2	2	1	—	—	9	37
Totals, .	763	981	742	551	266	105	11	1	105	3,525

“The final line of the table shows that 763 applicants were found in the age period 14 to 19, 981 in the period 20 to 29, 742 in the period 30 to 39, 551 in the period 40 to 49, 266 in the period 50 to 59, 105 in the period 60 to 69, while only 11 persons were classed in the period 70 to 79, and but one of the applicants had passed the age of 80 years. The number of applicants whose age was unknown was 105. As was found to be the case with respect to the men who applied for work at the Court House, the applicants among the women were mainly in the prime of life, 2,486 being under 40 years of age. A much larger number were under the age of 20 years than was the case among the men. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the occupations represented among the women, were such as included young and untrained persons to a much greater extent than among the men.”

REGISTRATION CARD USED AT 59 BEDFORD STREET. (REDUCED IN SIZE.)

Applicant's name.	Age.	Trade or Occupation.	Name of Employer and Employer's Address.	Usual Weekly Earnings.	Shop or Home Work	When and Why lost Place.	Sickness.
Present Residence.						What work this time last year?	
Previous Residence.							
Husband's name.							
Died when?							
Parents' names if living with them.							
Children.							
Brothers.							
Sisters.							
Referred for Housework to Date.	Answer returned Date.	No. of Rooms?	Rent?			Inquirer's Remarks. Date.	
Referred for Relief or Date.		Recommendation?				Decision of Case Com. Date.	
INSPECTOR'S REPORT.	VISITOR'S REPORT.						

RELIEF COMMITTEE WORK CHECK.

GOOD FOR

THREE DAYS' WORK

AT 59 BEDFORD STREET,

COMMENCING MARCH 5, 1894.

This Check bearer must keep in plain sight while at work, and it must be shown on going out and coming in.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A. E. KILHAM,

*Manager.*

## Report of Arthur E. Kilham,

MANAGER OF BEDFORD STREET ROOMS.

AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, April 16, 1894.

HON. JONATHAN A. LANE, *Chairman,*

MR. CHARLES S. MILLER,

MR. ROBERT H. GARDINER,

*Committee on Work for Women of the Boston Relief Committee,*

GENTLEMEN:—The applicants for work were first referred to the committee of women as soon as it was appointed by the Relief Committee. If found worthy, the applicant received a card, which when presented at the work-room entitled the holder to employment. The work-room was supplied with tables, chairs and necessary furniture by hotel proprietors, firms, and individuals in the immediate vicinity. It was decided to try the experiment of making braided mats and patch work quilts, as this would furnish the kind of work which the most inexperienced could perform. Material was given by the merchants of Boston, private individuals, and manufacturing companies. Forty-six women were employed on December 26th, the first day the rooms were opened. The following day the number was increased to 150, and thereafter applicants were put to work as soon as investigated and found to be worthy, until the first of the following week, when 350 were employed daily, this being about the average number until the close of the work, which occurred March 24th. The greatest number on any one day was 525, and during the progress of the work upwards of 2,000 different women were given work, three days each week, at eighty cents per day, with daily payment.

In the twelve weeks, which the work-room was in operation, \$24,713.25 was paid.

On January 22nd, seventy-five men were set to work in the basement in the same building, braiding rugs, afterwards increased to 250, at \$1.00 per day in daily payments, and given three days work per week, the amount paid to men being \$9,817.78.



For office expenses and to the people employed by the week, forewomen, assistant forewomen, heads of tables, foremen in the basement, assistants, and men on the main floor, there was paid \$4,787.00 in weekly payments.

For material in the carrying on of the work, printing, heating, teaming and necessary expenses the amount expended was \$841.21.

Petty cash account, \$100.88.

There was paid on account of investigating department \$82.48, before the women's committee was appointed; making the total amount expended from December 26th to the close of the work amount to \$40,341.60.

The Boston Gas Light Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company supplied us with light and power for the dynamo and fan free.

The total number of braided mats manufactured was 460, the total number of quilts made was 1,309, of this number 385 were sold and the balance given to the different charity organizations in the city of Boston. The amount realized from the sales of rugs and mats and proceeds and paid to the Treasurer, Mr. F. H. Peabody, was \$3,201.25.

For more minute details of the work you are respectfully referred to daily reports made to your chairman and secretary.

Among the firms who made large donations of material are the following:

Jordan, Marsh & Co.; R. H. White & Co.; the Holtzer Cabot Elec. Co.; Barbour Bros. & Co. (through Col. King); C. F. Hovey & Co.; J. R. Leeson & Co.; Coleman, Mead & Co.; B. F. Larrabee & Co.; Norton, Fessenden & Scule; Allan, Lane & Co.; Chas. F. Murphy & Co.; Dame, Stoddard & Kendall; Smith, Hogg & Gardner; Boston Dry Goods Co.; New Haven Clock Co.; Willimantic Linen Co.; Faulkner, Page & Co.; Kendall, Fay & Co.; Simonds, Hatch & Whidden; A. Shuman & Co.; Houghton & Dutton; Shreve, Crump & Low; Bliss, Faybens & Co.; Carter, Rice & Co.; Merrick Thread Co.; Clark Bros. Thread Co.; Thos. Russell & Co.; The Clifton Manf. Co.; Minot, Hooper & Co.; Lawrence & Co.; Woonsocket Rubber Co. (1,200 rubbers which were distributed among the men and women); Joy, Langdon & Co.; Sydney Squire & Co.; Vincent Ballard & Son; Farley, Harvey & Co.; Chapman, Kendall &

Daniel; Shepard, Norwell & Co.; Merrimack Mfg. Co.; Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co.; Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (fixtures and lights.) Among those who furnished tables and chairs may be mentioned, Jordan, Marsh & Co.; U. S. Hotel; H. C. Noble; T. D. Cook; Mechanics Charitable Assn.; M. J. Murray; Geo. W. Morrison; Norcross Bros.; I. G. Hussey; Lawrence, Wilde & Co.; Miner, Beal & Co.; from the Gas Appliance Co. a gas heater and connector; Sampson, Davenport & Co., Directory. Derby, Kilmer and Pond Desk Co. kindly furnished roll top desk and standing desk; the Walker House Furnishing Goods Co., flat-irons; Davidson Ventilating Fan Co. furnished and put in place free of cost, one 36-inch ventilating fan; Seth W. Fuller, electric bells; A. J. Wilkinson & Co., two gongs.

The Smith Typewriter Co. and The Remington Co. supplied typewriting machines.

There were about 1,200 individuals who brought into the work-room, bundles weighing from one pound to case-lots of material to be used in the manufacture of quilts and rugs.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR E. KILHAM,

*Manager Citizens' Relief Committee.*

## Report of Miss Laura Cate,

### MANAGER OF WOMEN'S WORK ROOMS AT THE WELLS MEMORIAL.

DENISON HOUSE, 93 Tyler St., May 16, 1894.

*Geo. B. Davis, Secretary:*

DEAR SIR,—As Miss Dudley is away for three months, your letter of May 15, has been placed in my hands for answer.

Having had personal contact with most of the applicants and all of the workers, since I was in the work-rooms constantly for over four months, I can perhaps speak for the matter at issue.

I had associated with me in the practical work three young women whose training in the Working Girls' Clubs had educated them in the spirit of coöperation and organization, and the first point I would mention therefore, is, that we had actually no trouble in starting the machinery and I consider without putting undue stress upon the matter however, that it was a benefit to all employed at Wells Memorial to work under well organized and well disciplined conditions.

In first starting out we were more than once confronted with cases of actual starvation, and more able to meet the needs of these people, in the best way—by paying them for work. Such cases became less frequent after the Relief Committee work was under way.

Of the 320 women employed by us the majority were conscientious, reliable and *fair* workers, many being skilled in their own trades, with intelligence and versatility enough to learn other ways of working. The pressure was so great, that the tendency at our rooms, was towards pushing aside the needs of skilled women—as they naturally appear better off—to accommodate the crying distress of the less intelligent class. For this reason it became necessary to put on a professional inspector of work, under whose

direction the unskilled sewers were taught. This is one of the benefits our women received and one that was fully appreciated by them, many of them expressing from time to time their gratitude for the instruction.

It goes without saying, that in giving these women regular work, many were able to keep their homes and families together, who otherwise would not, and as so often the working people buy their furniture on the evil installment plan, it happened that very frequently we were able to help them keep furniture which otherwise would have been taken away.

We had many women, single women and girls, who, although looking anxiously for work, the three days not spent at Wells Memorial, yet, had no other means of getting the necessaries of life, excepting by our wages. From things I had heard from the women themselves I know that girls have been kept from the street, by the work supplied by the Relief Committee when everything else failed.

Apropos of this, I would like to add, that I believe disorder and small criminal offences, petty thieving, etc., have been prevented by the prompt action of the Committee.

We also coöperated with the other city institutions, placing sick women in hospitals, or securing medicinal attendance and advice. We had an Employment Bureau, and placed as many as possible in regular work, sending our women out into the homes for dressmaking or sempstress work, and sometimes securing steady employment.

The disposition of the goods we manufactured, is in itself a great satisfaction. We have been able to help many public institutions, such as the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinville, the Harrison Avenue Orphans' Home, the Home for Aged Men, Dedham Boys' Home, Maternity Department of New England Hospital and the City Hospital, to the latter, however, we did not contribute our work, as the City Hospital preferred to remunerate us, as its contribution towards the relief work, and just now we are about to send a large contribution of useful garments to be distributed among the sufferers of the great fire in the Roxbury District.

These are some of the benefits, and I would like to add, that I believe there were not among our applicants a half a dozen who did not conscientiously try to get it elsewhere.

While the work may not have been conducted in a thoroughly business like and certainly not in an ideal way, such a scheme when necessary, seems infinitely more self-respecting both for the community and the individual, than indiscriminate and inadequate gifts. Our women were steady and industrious for the most part, and were paid for it, as is proper. You will conclude, therefore, that I regard the work as a legitimate thing as far as the sewing women were concerned, and, putting aside all sentiment, for fact, the spirit of coöperation and mutual helpfulness, and pride in order, which developed, naturally, among the workers, many of whom had never worked in a shop before, is valuable enough to make the experiment worth while.

Very truly yours,

LAURA CATE,  
*Manager Wells Memorial Work Rooms.*

## Report of Miss C. V. Drinkwater.

BOSTON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

40 Berkeley St., May 19, 1894.

*Citizens' Relief Committee, Boston, Mass.,*

GENTLEMEN :— In response to your call for a report of the good work done with the five hundred dollars (\$500) granted by your committee, March 10th, to be used at my discretion in giving employment to worthy women and girls, will say that at that time so many and needy were the cases in hand, that it became necessary to select from them a few, who were in direst want, and keep them employed as long as possible.

Twenty-five women and girls, have at different times received benefit from this Fund, but at present only the crippled, or invalid, or otherwise disabled are employed. One, an American widow bed-ridden for two years, whose sole support is derived from the wages of a daughter sixteen years of age, sits up in bed, hour after hour and plies her needle with almost transparent fingers, rejoicing continually that she has the work to do, and can help a little, instead of being a burden. Another highly cultivated young mother with an invalid husband, who was forced this winter to place her little ones in a home to keep them from starving, depends solely upon the three or four dollars per week she can earn by work paid for, through this Relief Fund. A young girl, a seamstress, who, by sickness of the father all winter, and also some of the children, has broken down in health by overwork, and now helps her over-burdened mother by sewing at home as many hours as she is able, and is paid for the same from the Fund in hand.

Two months ago a widow almost crazed with the prospect of starvation before her, is now happily and thankfully finishing up the work for which she has been paid, and has tided over a crisis, which never before in her life has been hers to endure.

These are but samples of many more cases we could cite, who have been benefited by the money so kindly granted by your Committee.

All these women and girls are American, of a highly respectable class and have seen better days. Some have met with sudden reverses, others have been under a financial cloud for years, while with others the past winter, has brought to a climax the threatening ills of a life-time.

Material for useful and attractive articles for home decoration has been cheerfully and generously contributed by leading business firms in this city, and these women have been employed to make them, being paid for their services from the five hundred dollars in hand. We shall have, a month hence, about one thousand dollars' worth of such articles, which are to be disposed of in July at a sale in Newport, R. I., where are ladies interested to aid us in carrying it on. The proceeds of this sale are to be used as a nucleus to a Relief Fund for indigent women and girls, of the class above mentioned.

Yours respectfully,

C. V. DRINKWATER.

EXTRACTS FROM

Report of Bureau of Statistics of Labor,

BY H. G. WADLIN.

What is the industrial efficiency of those who, under such circumstances, must be aided? What is their social status? Has recent immigration increased their numbers? To what extent can a fund thus administered afford relief? The results of an experiment of this magnitude should throw some light upon these important questions.

The committee in Boston as elsewhere found itself facing unusual conditions, requiring immediate action, without the advantage of previous experience in similar junctures. Leaving entirely out of account the question as to whether the scheme which the committee was set to carry out was the wisest way of dealing with the problem, and considering only the circumstances under which it was obliged to act, the various theories regarding such work which prevail in the community, the large numbers of persons who applied for relief, and the comparatively small amount of money available, its work, although it has not escaped criticism, was well done.

\* \* \* \* \*

It was manifestly impossible to aid all who applied, or to furnish continuous work to those who were selected. All applicants were therefore investigated in order to enable the committee to exercise wise discrimination as to the relative need of relief among them and to guard against imposition by the unworthy. The information thus collected, meagre as it is in some respects, is of great value. By the courtesy of the committee, we are enabled to present this information in this report.

\* \* \* \* \*



The political condition of the applicants was not brought out until operations had been suspended, and the statistics were placed in the hands of the Bureau for tabulation.

### RECAPITULATION.

THE CITY AND WARDS.	APPLICANTS.			WORK-RELIEF.						Value of Work-Relief.
	Voters.	Non-voters.	Totals.	NUMBER SUPPLIED.			NUMBER NOT SUPPLIED.			
				Voters.	Non-voters.	Totals.	Voters.	Non-voters.	Totals.	
The City of Boston.	1,029	6,431	7,460	851	4,910	5,761	178	1,521	1,699	\$63,953.25

It will be seen from the aggregation for the city, at the close of this table, that out of 7,460, the total number of applicants, 6,973, or 93.47 per cent, a quite large proportion of the entire number, had resided in Boston, according to their own statement, more than one year. On the other hand, only 487, or 6.53 per cent, had resided here less than one year. The percentages indicating the periods of residence of non-voters vary but slightly from those just cited. Among the voters, only three are returned as having been in the city less than one year. This, of course, amounts to but a fractional percentage of the entire number. Practically it may be said that of the voters among the applicants, all had resided in the city more than one year.

\* \* \* \* \*

In order that the relative proportions of the applicants in the different age periods may be seen, the following analysis table, with percentages, is presented:

AGE PERIODS.	Number.	Percentages.	AGE PERIODS.	Number.	Percentages.
14 to 19 years, .	95	1.27	60 to 69 years, .	151	2.03
20 to 29 years, .	2,457	32.94	70 to 79 years, .	18	0.24
30 to 39 years, .	2,456	32.92	80 years and over, .	1	0.01
40 to 49 years, .	1,407	18.86	Age unknown, .	256	3.43
50 to 59 years, .	619	8.30	Totals, . . .	7,460	100.00

\* \* \* \* \*

The next table presents the occupations of the applicants.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE PERIODS.				Age unknown.	All Ages.
	Under 21.	21 but under 45.	45 but under 60.	60 and over.		
Bakers, . . . . .	1	23	1	3	—	28
Barbers, . . . . .	1	14	1	—	—	16
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	1	29	15	2	—	47
Brakemen, . . . . .	1	9	—	—	1	11
Brass finishers, . . . . .	—	11	3	—	—	14
Bricklayers, . . . . .	—	18	5	1	—	24
Cabinet makers, . . . . .	—	23	7	—	2	32
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	140	41	14	11	208
Cigar makers, . . . . .	2	16	—	—	—	18
Clerks, . . . . .	2	31	4	—	1	38
Cooks, . . . . .	1	23	4	2	—	30
Engineers, . . . . .	—	22	8	1	—	31
Firemen, . . . . .	—	13	4	—	—	17
Fishermen, . . . . .	—	7	8	5	1	21
Gardeners, . . . . .	—	8	3	—	—	11
Gasfitters, . . . . .	—	8	2	—	—	10
Glaziers, . . . . .	—	10	—	—	—	10
Hod carriers, . . . . .	—	23	2	—	—	25
Hostlers, . . . . .	1	25	3	—	2	31
Iron moulders, . . . . .	—	14	4	2	—	20
Junk dealers, . . . . .	—	10	2	1	—	13
Laborers, . . . . .	67	3,080	741	81	146	4,115
Longshoremen, . . . . .	1	23	4	4	—	32
Machinists, . . . . .	1	68	15	2	2	88
Masons, . . . . .	—	37	5	1	—	43
Painters, . . . . .	1	130	30	1	7	169
Pavers, . . . . .	—	13	3	—	—	16
Peddlers, . . . . .	1	38	10	—	—	49
Plumbers, . . . . .	3	15	2	—	—	20
Pressmen, . . . . .	—	16	—	—	—	16
“ (tailor work), . . . . .	—	16	1	—	1	18
Rag pickers . . . . .	—	42	12	1	—	55
Salesmen, . . . . .	—	13	2	1	—	16
Shoemakers, . . . . .	1	62	12	2	3	80
Tailors, . . . . .	21	628	92	23	4	768
Teamsters, . . . . .	9	245	21	3	16	294
Tinsmiths, . . . . .	2	29	4	—	1	36
Upholsterers, . . . . .	—	9	4	—	—	13
Waiters, . . . . .	1	23	4	—	—	28
Watchmakers, . . . . .	—	7	—	—	—	7
Not given, . . . . .	3	8	4	—	33	48
Other occupations, . . . . .	39	689	120	21	25	894
Totals, . . . . .	162	5,668	1,203	171	256	7,460

The applicants have been classified under a series of occupation heads which include all the employments in which seven or more applicants were engaged. The occupation of 48 applicants was not given, and 894 applicants are classed under the head of "other occupations" not included in the table. These other occupations included 308.

\* \* \* \* \*

Having presented this detail, we accompany it with the following analysis table, bringing forward all occupations in which more than 150 persons were found, in proportion with the aggregates, and accompanied by percentages :

OCCUPATIONS.	AGE PERIODS.				Age Un-known.	AGGREGATES.	
	Under 21.	21 but under 45.	45 but under 60.	60 and over.		Number.	Percent-ages.
Carpenters, . . .	2	140	41	14	11	208	2.79
Laborers, . . .	67	3,080	741	81	146	4,115	55.16
Painters, . . .	1	130	30	1	7	169	2.27
Tailors, . . .	21	628	92	23	4	768	10.29
Teamsters, . . .	9	245	21	3	16	294	3.94
Other occupa- tions, . . .	62	1,445	278	49	72	1,906	25.55
Totals, . . .	162	5,668	1,203	171	256	7,460	100.00

From this condensed summary, it is at once seen that while the variety of occupations was very great, nevertheless more than one-half the total number of applicants, that is to say, 4,115, or 55.16 per cent, were laborers. In other words, they were not skilled workmen. Of these, 3,080 were between the ages of 21 and 45 years. Leaving out of account 25.55 per cent of the total number who were diffused among a variety of occupations, and classed under the head of "other occupations" in this table, it will be noted that 768, or 10.29 per cent of the total number, are classed as tailors ; 294, or 3.94 per cent, were teamsters ; 208, or 2.79 per cent, were carpenters ; and 169, or 2.27 per cent, were painters. The carpenters and painters belong to trades which annually suffer by seasonal depressions ; teamsters were probably affected by the prevailing industrial depression ; and tailors also were thus affected. It should be remembered that the

word "tailor," as used in the table, is used rather broadly, and applies to various occupations connected with the manufacture of clothing, but not necessarily including those who are sufficiently skilled to be called tailors in the strict acceptation of the word.

\* \* \* \* \*

The next table shows the means of support relied upon by applicants during the period of unemployment. \* \* \* \*

Taking the information, however, as it stands in the table, 1,183 are classed as single and 6,047 as married. It will be seen that the number of dependents upon applicants classed as single was 2,149, and the number of dependents upon those classed as married, 19,616. There are 230 applicants classed as widowed or conjugal condition not given, and these applicants had 519 dependents. Altogether, 7,460 applicants had 22,284 persons depending upon them for support.

It will be noticed that by far the larger portion of the applicants either had no assistance, which practically means no means of support during the period of unemployment, or the means of support was not given. Under the first head reported as having no assistance, 2,230 are found, having 6,680 dependents; under the head "not given" will be found 2,432, having 7,274 dependents. Passing these two classes, the greatest aggregation in numbers, namely, 1,567 applicants, will be found to have had odd jobs during the period of unemployment, and the number of dependents who relied upon these persons was 4,636. The other applicants may be found classed under various means of support. Eleven of them stated that they relied upon credit; 37 others will be found to have received help from charitable sources; 27 others were helped by friends; a few others, varying in number under the different heads specified, received help from relatives or from the earnings of relatives, or from such sources with the assistance of credit, or relied upon other temporary means of support specified in the table.

The next table relates to the occupations of applicants \* \* \*

\* \* the number of applicants of each occupation having other wage earners in the family, the number not having other wage earners in the family, and the number of dependents in each case.

\* \* \* \* \*

Taking the largest class of applicants, namely, laborers, we find that there were 169 of this class who had other wage earners in

their families, the number of such other wage earners being 217, making the total number of wage earners connected with these families 386, the number of dependents being 613. On the other hand, there were 3,946 laborers among the applicants who had no other wage earners in their families, and upon them 11,627 persons were dependent. Uniting these two classes, we have, in the aggregate, 4,115 laborers, having in their families 217 other wage earners, making the total number of applicants and wage earners among the laborers 4,332; and depending upon them were 12,240 persons, resulting in a total of 16,572 persons who were directly dependent upon the applicants classed as laborers. It is not necessary to pursue the analysis further. The final line of the table, in which totals are presented, indicates that as to all the applicants included under the various occupation heads, 353 had other wage earners to the number of 465 in their families. This gives, in the aggregate, 818 wage earners in the families of these applicants, and upon them 1,234 persons were dependent. On the other hand, 7,107 applicants had no other wage earners in their families, and upon these applicants 21,050 persons were dependent.

Considering the applicants in the aggregate, the number being 7,460, there were but 465 other wage earners connected with their families; the total number of applicants and wage earners connected with them being 7,925, the number of dependents being 22,284; or a grand total of 30,209 persons who were connected with the whole number of applicants who applied for work-relief at the Court House.

The final table of this series relates to occupations, and classifies the number of applicants of different occupations so as to show those who had received no work after being thrown out of employment before receiving work-relief, and also the number who had obtained odd jobs in the interim, with information under each head as to the aggregate time out of employment, the average time out of employment, the aggregate amount of work-relief, and the average amount of work-relief. The table also shows the number under each occupation who did not receive work-relief, and the total number of applicants.

The information contained in this table applies to the city at large. It is not only interesting, but easily grasped. Take, for instance, the first line of the table. It appears that 18 bakers

who applied for work relief had received no work, after being thrown out of employment, prior to their application. The aggregate time out of employment amounted to 90 months; that is, was equivalent to 90 months' unemployment for one man. The average time out of employment was five months. The aggregate amount of work-relief furnished to these bakers amounted to \$184, or an average amount of \$10.22 per man. Besides these, there were four bakers who applied for work-relief who had received odd jobs after being thrown out of employment and before their application. These men received work-relief to the amount of \$43.50, or an average amount of \$10.88 per man. There were six bakers who were not supplied with work-relief, making the total number of persons of this occupation who applied, 28.

Consider also the most numerous class represented, the laborers. Of these, 2,107 had obtained no work, after being thrown out of employment, before applying for relief. The aggregate time out of employment amounted to 5,807 months, or was equivalent to 5,807 months' unemployment for one man. The average time out of employment was 2.76 months. These persons received work-relief amounting, in the aggregate, to \$25,634, but this was only 12.17 per man, on the average. There were 987 other laborers who applied who had obtained odd jobs after being thrown out of regular employment, and these men received work-relief amounting to \$11,762, or an average of \$11.92 per man. There were 1,021 other laborers who applied, but who did not receive work-relief, the aggregate number of laborers applying being 4,115.

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that, while in most cases the men had been out of employment for a considerable length of time on the average, for instance, in the case of the bakers who received work-relief, five months, and in the case of laborers, 2.76 months, nevertheless, the amount of work-relief which they received, although aggregating a large sum, amounted on the average to scarcely more than one week's pay each. This statement, in general, applies to all persons of the different occupations represented in the table, but the figures need not be followed in detail.

## CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE FUND.

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### RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions, . . . . .	\$100,772.19	
Brunswick Sufferers' Fund, . . . . .	490.28	
Laura Cate, . . . . .	\$75.00	
A. E. Kilham, . . . . .	3,201.35	
Talbot Avenue, . . . . .	4,501.71	
Dorchester Heights, . . . . .	3,881.61	
Sturbridge St. Sewer, . . . . .	122.70	
	11,782.37	
		\$113,044.84

### DISBURSEMENTS.

C. V. Drinkwater, . . . . .	\$500.00	
S. E. Gardner, . . . . .	2,275.78	
A. E. Kilham, . . . . .	40,376.80	
A. P. Rogers, . . . . .	1,970.11	
Laura Cate, . . . . .	5,043.68	
R. B. Tobey, . . . . .	3,730.15	
Secretary and Sundries, . . . . .	4,153.54	
Paymaster, . . . . .	35,336.57	
Sewers, . . . . .	11,631.20	
Dorchester Heights, . . . . .	7,937.88	
	\$112,955.71	
		\$89.13
Balance on hand, . . . . .		

E. and O. E.

FRANCIS H. PEABODY, *Treasurer.*

NOVEMBER 5, 1894.

## CITY RELIEF FUND.

## CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.....	\$1000.00	Chas. P. Greenough.....	\$25.00
W. I. Bowditch.....	100.00	Robt. H. Gardiner.....	100.00
The "Q" Clerks.....	15.25	Nash, Spaulding & Co.....	1000.00
Temple R. Fay & Co.....	25.00	Waitt & Bond.....	50.00
Cornelius F. Driscoll.....	25.00	The Roxbury Penny Aid So.	25.00
Employees of A. Shuman & Co.....	100.00	Chas. P. Curtis.....	100.00
John J. Linehan.....	10.00	Chas. Allen.....	25.00
Sydney Cushing.....	100.00	Boston Herald Co.....	500.00
J. H. Benton, Jr.....	100.00	Boston Globe Co.....	500.00
Clerks in the Assess'g Dept. City of Boston.....	100.00	Augusta Partridge.....	2.00
E. W. Burdett.....	10.00	For the Unemployed.....	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Endicott, 3d.....	50.00	Merchants' Club of Boston..	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lamb.	100.00	R. S. Codman.....	20.00
Wm. S. Dexter.....	250.00	Jas. G. Haynes.....	25.00
Saml. H. Russell.....	100.00	A. G. Weeks, Jr.....	25.00
"W".....	100.00	Mrs. C. A. Haynes.....	5.00
Edwin F. Atkins.....	500.00	The Plymouth Rock Pants Co.....	50.00
"Dec. 24th".....	100.00	Boston Transcript.....	100.00
Henry J. Barnes.....	25.00	M. W.....	100.00
A. W. Brown.....	15.00	118 employees of Ferry Dept., City of Boston..	304.30
Anna L. Winthrop.....	50.00	W. L. M.....	2.00
Boston Wharf Co.....	500.00	Health Dept.....	150.00
Employees in Surveyors' Dept. City of Boston....	131.00	Employees of the Motive Dept. Providence Div. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	168.90
Employees of Mass. Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirm- ary.....	40.00	"Restitution".....	100.00
Jordan, Marsh & Co.....	1000.00	"Restitution".....	100.00
Robt. Treat Paine.....	500.00	Employees Dept. for the Inspection of Buildings, City of Boston.....	150.00
B. Schlesinger.....	300.00	Edw. Whitney.....	100.00
Two Friends.....	50.00	Patrick Meehan.....	100.00
Arthur P. Schmidt.....	50.00	H. & J. Pfaff Brewing Co., by Chas. Pfaff, Treas....	500.00
Anon.....	5.00	Chas. Head.....	250.00
Augustus W. Stearns.....	5.00	Edwin L. Rollins.....	50.00
Francis Bartlett.....	250.00	Dr. Saml. Eliot.....	50.00
John Cullen.....	25.00	Miss E. P. Sohier.....	50.00
C. F. Hovey & Co.....	1000.00	Geo. A. Gordon.....	50.00
Chas. H. Dalton.....	500.00	Wm. G. Russell.....	50.00
Quam.....	5.00	Albert F. Sise.....	50.00
H. B., Jr.....	4.00	Dudley L. Pickman.....	100.00
S. J.....	10.00	Chatman, Kendal & Daniell	100.00
Employees of South Boston Mach. Shops, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., Old Col. System.....	51.00	Mrs. W. B. Potter.....	100.00
"Cash".....	15.00	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fitz...	100.00
A. W. Susmann.....	5.00	Mrs. Clara A. Coolidge....	250.00
		Tower, Giddings & Co.....	250.00
		Henry L. Pierce.....	500.00



Chas. Merriam.....	\$200.00	Mrs. Frederick Stone.....	\$50.00
Robt. Codman.....	500.00	"H".....	50.00
Suffolk Brewing Co., by		C. G. H.....	10.00
Jas. M. Smith, Treas....	100.00	F. P. C.....	10.00
Danl. L. White.....	25.00	Clerks in Assessing Dept.,	
Chas. B. Cummings.....	25.00	City of Boston, add'l....	5.00
F. W. Draper.....	10.00	O. O. C.....	10.00
Mrs. W. A. Rust.....	5.00	Geo. Sampson.....	50.00
Wm. W. Vaughan.....	10.00	Mrs. Louisa C. Palfrey....	150.00
David W. Cheever.....	10.00	Mrs. F. L. Ames.....	250.00
Boston Theatrical Mechanics		Miss M. S. Ames.....	400.00
Protective Union No. 6003	25.00	Susan Root.....	5.00
From box on clock in front		Thos. Kelly & Co.....	100.00
of A. Shuman & Co.'s....	22.29	"A Friend".....	25.00
Officers and members of		A. P. T.....	25.00
Ladder Co. No. 3 Boston		City Treasurer's Dept., offi-	
Fire Dept., one day's pay	46.14	cers and clerks, one day's	
K. W. L.....	30.00	pay.....	114.00
David P. Kimball.....	200.00	Little, Brown & Co.....	100.00
Bishop Lawrence.....	200.00	George A. Newell.....	100.00
C. W. Amory.....	500.00	Thomas Niles.....	100.00
C. L. Young.....	100.00	C. F. Hutchins.....	200.00
F.....	100.00	Bayard Thayer.....	500.00
H. S. Marcy.....	50.00	N. Thayer.....	500.00
S. W. Whitney.....	100.00	Officers and matrons of Pub.	
S. Brooks.....	200.00	Inst'ns, Deer Island.....	106.00
Mrs. B. S. Shaw.....	50.00	Engine Co.'s 38 and 39, Bos-	
A. Stowell & Co.....	100.00	ton Fire Dept., by Capt.	
Theo. Lyman.....	100.00	Victory.....	38.00
Jos. B. Glover.....	100.00	M.....	10.00
Thos. J. Gargan.....	25.00	G.....	5.00
Josiah Bradlee.....	50.00	Edward D. Peters.....	100.00
Mrs. John Taylor.....	50.00	Charles A. King.....	100.00
Mrs. Geo. Dickinson.....	100.00	Allen Lane Company.....	100.00
C. H. Hayes.....	100.00	Edmund Dwight.....	100.00
Chas. Thorndike.....	150.00	Arioch Wentworth.....	200.00
Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott	200.00	Estelle M. Rose.....	50.00
Roger Wolcott.....	200.00	Mrs. Wm. S. Rogers.....	25.00
Geo. N. Black.....	200.00	Julia Lawrence.....	10.00
Employees of A. Shuman &		Mrs. F. P. A.....	10.00
Co., 2d contribution.....	100.00	Board of Police, City of Bos-	
Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co.	250.00	ton, contributions from:	
Employees Water Registrar's		Division 1.....	214.43
Office, one day's pay....	114.20	Division 2.....	266.21
Paving Assembly, K. of L.,		Division 3.....	157.43
No. 9816.....	100.00	Division 4.....	237.00
Crew of Receiving Ship		Division 5.....	204.86
"Wabash".....	97.50	Division 6.....	166.86
Bay State Council No. 1145		Division 7.....	157.66
Amer. Legion of Honor..	25.00	Division 8.....	68.00
Anon.....	1.00	Division 9.....	137.10
Cash.....	3.00	Division 10.....	193.44
Cash.....	25.00	Division 11.....	125.00
H. H. Hunnewell & Sons... 2000.00		Division 12.....	120.00
Fred'k R. Sears.....	250.00	Division 13.....	123.06
Mrs. Chas. F. Sprague....	250.00	Division 14.....	88.52
Mrs. Wm. Appleton.....	200.00	Division 15.....	253.55
Mrs. Geo. P. Upham.....	200.00	Division 16.....	122.35
Henry Whitman.....	100.00	A. R.....	10.00

Mrs. M. D. Kimball.....	\$100.00	Charles S. Storrow.....	\$50.00
Mrs. Herbert M. Sears.....	100.00	Winthrop Sargent.....	100.00
Mrs. John C. Phillips.....	500.00	George Dexter.....	200.00
D. E. W.....	10.00	John E. Thayer.....	250.00
C. B. Fillebrown & Co.....	25.00	E. V. R. Thayer.....	250.00
Contributions in box on clock in front of A. Shuman & Co.'s, additional.....	5.19	J. H. H.....	10.00
Mrs. W. D. Pickman.....	250.00	I. C. B.....	5.00
Jacob C. Rogers.....	250.00	E. P. W.....	5.00
Justice.....	5.00	Additional contributions in box on clock column at A. Shuman & Co.'s.....	5.28
"A Friend".....	5.00	Officers and members Engine Co. No. 25, Boston Fire Dept., by Chas. E. Phœnix, one day's pay.....	48.00
Mass. Electrical Engineers and Mechanics' Assoc'n..	25.00	A. Hemenway.....	500.00
Anonymous.....	5.00	Wm. Durant.....	100.00
M. C. M.....	100.00	Henry A. Wheelwright....	50.00
Miss H. P. Kimball.....	100.00	Edward Wheelwright.....	50.00
Hopestill.....	5.00	Mrs. W. R. Robeson.....	200.00
Anonymous.....	10.00	E. Pierson Beebe.....	250.00
Mrs. Wm. W. Vaughan....	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Young.	50.00
E. H.....	25.00	Sarah C. Paine.....	50.00
Charles G. Wood.....	25.00	"A Friend".....	200.00
Two Friends.....	25.00	Mrs. Samuel L. Hinckley..	100.00
Frederick W. Bradlee.....	50.00	N. H. C.....	10.00
R. C. Winthrop.....	50.00	Anonymous.....	5.00
"23 Court Street".....	100.00	A mite from a friend.....	5.00
Wm. G. Parker, manager, proceeds sale or tickets for ball for unemployed....	100.00	W. Montgomery.....	10.00
Miss Marian Russell.....	100.00	"Park St., Brookline".....	10.00
Mrs. E. H. Eldredge.....	200.00	"Christmas, 1893".....	16.00
Faulkner, Page & Co.....	250.00	A. B.....	25.00
C. L. D. Younkin.....	5.00	Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Hodges	50.00
W. A. Rea.....	5.00	E. E.....	50.00
Mrs. Cornelia Dehon.....	50.00	S. R. A.....	50.00
P. C. Brooks.....	250.00	Thomas M. Babson.....	25.00
Mayor Matthews and clerks in mayor's office.....	55.29	C. F. Day.....	10.00
Employees of A. Shuman & Co. (3d contribution)....	100.00	R. P. Owen.....	10.00
Additional, Employees mo- tive power dept. Prov. Div. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.	4.00	T. W. Proctor.....	10.00
D. W. L.....	10.00	John C. Ropes.....	100.00
Guardian.....	10.00	Wm. Amory Gardner.....	100.00
Z.....	20.00	W. C. L.....	100.00
Else, William, Louise and Mary Ruhl, four children of 1st Church in Roxbury, instead of spending it for Christmas gifts.....	25.00	Hecht. Bros. & Co.....	100.00
Frances E. A. Davis.....	25.00	Albert A. Pope.....	100.00
Edward N. Perkins.....	50.00	George Putnam.....	100.00
Charles W. Galloupe.....	100.00	Augustus Lowell.....	200.00
George B. Dorr.....	100.00	Susan B. Cabot.....	200.00
Florence Lyman.....	100.00	Miss Edith Rotch.....	200.00
J. P. Stearns, treas. Beacon Society.....	500.00	Old Lady.....	200.00
P. & T.....	10.00	Lyman Nichols.....	200.00
		George A. Gardner.....	250.00
		A. J. Bailey.....	25.00
		George F. Fabyan.....	200.00
		Peder Olsen.....	100.00
		O. H. Alford.....	100.00
		Denny, Rice & Co.....	100.00
		Mrs. G. A. Lowell.....	100.00
		F.....	100.00
		Francis A. Moseley.....	25.00

Alexander Moseley.....	\$100.00	Sarah E. Read.....	\$100.00
Mrs. G. H. Shaw.....	200.00	"W".....	100.00
Employees of A. Shuman & Co., 4th contribution.....	100.00	H. G. Curtis.....	100.00
Lee, Higginson & Co.....	1000.00	Mrs. Oliver Ditson.....	50.00
H. F. S.....	200.00	Dr. Lewis S. Dixon.....	25.00
Weeks & Potter Co.....	100.00	Georgina Lowell Putnam...	25.00
Cash.....	46.00	M. P. W.....	10.00
Employees Water Supply Dept., City of Boston....	1253.33	E. W. W.....	10.00
Employees Park Dept., Franklin Park, City of Boston.....	316.36	Very sincerely....	2.00
Mrs. Leopold Morse.....	100.00	A Friend.....	30.00
Isidor Morse.....	25.00	Henry G. Nichols.....	50.00
Tyler Morse.....	25.00	Mrs. W. B. Potter, add'l...	100.00
C. H.....	5.00	"No Name".....	1000 00
Miss Palfrey....	10.00	Employees of Boston Elect'c Light Co.....	173.00
Miss Emily H. Walker....	25.00	Add'l contributions, clock on column, Shuman & Co...	7.58
J. M. Bemis.....	50.00	Mrs. Hartman Kuhn.....	100.00
Thomas Lindall Winthrop..	50.00	Hamilton Kuhn.....	100.00
T. Jefferson Coolidge.....	500.00	Oliver Ditson Co.....	100.00
Martin Brimmer.....	500.00	A. G. Van Nostrand.....	100.00
R. D. Evans.....	200.00	George A. Goddard.....	100 00
S. W. Marston.....	100.00	Grant Walker.....	100.00
Francis I. Amory.....	100.00	Mrs. Nathaniel Walker....	100.00
From a Lady, Roxbury....	100.00	Daniel Goodnow.....	100.00
Herman Bienenstok.....	100.00	Blodget, Merritt & Co.....	100.00
Henry C. Weston.....	100.00	X. Y. Z.....	100.00
Charles K. Cobb.....	50.00	Mrs. C. P. Hemenway.....	100.00
"G. L".....	50.00	Alexander Pope, proceeds of painting sold.....	100.00
Dr. O. W. Holmes.....	50.00	Sebastian B. Schlesinger...	200.00
Robert M. Morse.....	50.00	Mrs. William Amory.....	200.00
Godfrey Morse.....	50.00	Mrs. J. N. Fiske.....	250.00
J. Center Hudson.....	50.00	Z. A.....	300.00
S.....	50.00	A. W. Spencer.....	500.00
R. B. Sewall.....	30.00	Miss Susan Upham.....	500.00
Mrs. C. E. S.....	50.00	Robert M. Cushing.....	250,00
C. E. S.....	20.00	Anonymous.....	25.00
George S. Hale.....	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rog- ers.....	50.00
L.....	10.00	Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck.	50.00
C. P. Hutchins.....	5.00	C. E. Conant.....	25.00
F. B.....	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Park- man.....	45.00
"West End Rolls".....	5.00	E. W. C.....	25.00
Richard B. Fuller.....	5.00	E. W. S. P.....	25.00
Cash.....	10.00	E. H. R.....	25.00
Mrs. Jacob Wirth.....	50.00	Marlboro' St.....	10.00
S. W. Rodman.....	50.00	L.....	10.00
Thomas P. Beal.....	50.00	M. H.....	10.00
James H. Beal.....	100.00	J. C.....	10.00
Chase & Sanborn.....	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sturgis.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kellen	150.00	C. J. W.....	10.00
John L. Gardner.....	200.00	George O. Richardson.....	10 00
Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook	250.00	E. A. S.....	10.00
Mrs. Charles E. Ware.....	200.00	Prof. William James.....	10.00
Augustus Flag.....	100.00	A. Z.....	5.00
Theodore Chase.....	100.00	J. T. N.....	3.00
Catharine C. Thomas.....	100.00		
Lucy R. Read.....	100.00		

Add'l contributions in box on clock column, A. Shuman & Co.....	\$8.69	Bertha Carroll.....	\$25.00
Dr. E. S. Boland.....	10.00	Philip S. Sears.....	25.00
S. M. C.....	25.00	Laurence Curtis.....	25.00
Charles F. Dole.....	20.00	Evelyn W. Curtis.....	25.00
Cash.....	10.00	"M. A. B.".....	20.00
Mrs. S. Parkman Blake.....	50.00	E. W. Burdett.....	15.00
Curtis & Motley.....	100.00	Young People's Guild, Lex- ington.....	15.00
Boston Stock Exchange.....	1000.00	George A. Comins.....	15.00
S. Brooks, 2d contribution..	300.00	W. Brewster.....	15.00
A Friend.....	300.00	Mrs. C. K. Cobb.....	20.00
Mary L. Ware.....	200.00	G. Hay.....	10.00
George F. Blake.....	100.00	F. H. Williams.....	10.00
Scull & Field.....	100.00	Mrs. Cary.....	10.00
George W. Wales.....	100.00	Miss Cary.....	10.00
Mrs. H. Beech.....	100.00	"Mt. Vernon".....	10.00
Harriet A. Welsh.....	100.00	Mrs. James H. Davis.....	10.00
Mary A. Tappan.....	100.00	"Anonymous".....	2.00
Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman...	100.00	A. J. P.....	5.00
W. S. Bullard.....	100.00	C. F. Kimball.....	5.00
W. E. C. Eustis.....	100.00	C. H. J. Kimball.....	5.00
George B. Inches.....	100.00	E. R.....	5.00
Charles U. Cotting.....	100.00	M. H. C.....	5.00
Charles S. Bird.....	100.00	C. J.....	5.00
A. Cochrane & Co.....	100.00	Mrs. F. W.....	5.00
G. D. Howe.....	100.00	M.....	2.00
Miss N. Louisa Bangs.....	125.00	W. H. R.....	2.00
Restitution.....	150.00	Frank Goodwin.....	5.00
Henry S. Shaw.....	100.00	I. P. Curtis.....	5.00
Mrs. Thomas P. Proctor.....	50.00	C. G. H.....	10.00
Josiah Bradlee.....	50.00	W. E. Fette.....	10.00
S. H. Blanchard.....	50.00	S. E. Guild.....	50.00
S. B. J.....	50.00	Olivia Y. Bowditch.....	10.00
The Misses Paine.....	50.00	Mrs. C. H. Gibson.....	20.00
C. A. Bartol.....	50.00	C. H. Gibson.....	20.00
C. H. Greenleaf.....	50.00	John A. Ordway.....	25.00
William P. Blake.....	50.00	H. W. Hartwell.....	25.00
Albert Geiger.....	50.00	L. S. Tuckerman.....	25.00
W.....	50.00	Charles G. Ames.....	25.00
Louis Curtis.....	50.00	Mrs. Charles Almy.....	25.00
S. H. Rhodes.....	50.00	B. M. Jones & Co.....	50.00
C. H. H.....	50.00	Richard Baker.....	50.00
Dr. Morton Prince.....	50.00	Mary T. Gorham.....	50.00
Abby W. Turner.....	50.00	A. M. M.....	50.00
Alice M. Turner.....	100.00	M. M.....	50.00
Benjamin French.....	50.00	The Roessle Brewery, by John Roessle.....	100.00
Elliot C. Clarke.....	50.00	Marriet Minot Laughlin....	100.00
Rev. and Mrs. William G. Thayer.....	50.00	L. P. Hollander & Co.....	100.00
Mrs. Emily J. Jackson.....	50.00	Burditt & Williams.....	100.00
Brown, Durrell & Co.....	50.00	Rhodes & Ripley.....	100.00
Supt. and Clerks in money order div. Boston P. O...	35.00	Daniel Frank & Co.....	25.00
F. B. Harrington.....	30.00	Bradley Fertilizer Co.....	200.00
Thomas Cushing.....	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. F. Merriam..	100.00
Charles H. Hersey.....	25.00	Joy, Langdon & Co.....	100.00
E. S. Bangs.....	25.00	Charles H. Pearson.....	100.00
R. S. C.....	25.00	A. C. S.....	50.00
Leach, Shewell & Sanborn..	25.00	Mrs. Edward B. Everett....	50.00
		W. H. C.....	30.00
		Mrs. F. C. M.....	30.00

"F.," Southborough.....	\$15.00	A. W. Cutting .....	\$10.00
Cash .....	5.00	Mrs. S. B. Frothingham....	20.00
G. S.....	2.00	Supt. and Clerks South End	
George F. Parkman.....	500.00	Branch Boston P. O., one	
W. Powell Mason.....	200.00	day's pay.....	22.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis C.		A. D. McClellan .....	25.00
Lowell.....	100.00	B. W. Taggard.....	25.00
J. N. Denison.....	100.00	"Pilgrim".....	25.00
Francis A. Brooks.....	100.00	S. C. D.....	50.00
John Williams .....	100.00	Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Wadsworth	50.00
C. R. Codman.....	100.00	Kate A. Whitney.....	50.00
M. C. M., 2d contribution..	100.00	South Boston Citizens' Asso.	50.00
Mrs. George Baty Blake....	50.00	George H. Monroe.....	50.00
Lewis S. Dabney.....	50.00	City Auditor's office.....	72.00
William S. Appleton .....	50.00	Albert Glover.....	100.00
Harriet U. Putnam .....	50.00	E. M. B.....	100.00
The Diamond Match Co....	50.00	H. Leslie.....	100.00
Mrs. Samuel T. Morse ....	50.00	Amos W. Stetson.....	100.00
Commonwealth Avenue....	25.00	Mary R. Parkman.....	100.00
Mrs. W. Chester Chase ....	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. John Ruggles.	100.00
W. B. S.....	25.00	A. Lawrence Rotch.....	100.00
Edward A. Strong.....	25.00	Paint and Oil Club of N. E.	100.00
Eleanor S. Parker.....	25.00	Jonathan French.....	200.00
The Misses Soren .....	25.00	Sangredo.....	5.00
Mrs. A. D. Hooper.....	50.00	Cash.....	1.00
M. S. C.....	25.00	E. F. Mason.....	500.00
Mrs. Charles E. Billings....	25.00	Ida M. Mason.....	250.00
Dr. F. H. Davenport .....	25.00	Mrs. W. D. Pickman, 2d	
Mrs. Channing Clapp.....	25.00	contribution.....	150.00
Mrs. Lewis S. Dixon.....	25.00	Henry W. Lamb.....	100.00
Ellen G. Cary.....	20.00	Frederick A. Haserick.....	100.00
Anonymous.....	18.00	F. E. C.....	100.00
J. Alba Davis.....	15.00	Anonymous .....	100.00
Dr. Sam'l A. Hopkins.....	10.00	C. H.....	100.00
Florence A. Cochran .....	10.00	C. L. J.....	50.00
H. H. H. H. H.....	10.00	S. M. J.....	20.00
S. L. G.....	10.00	Edward T. Russell.....	50.00
A. F.....	10.00	Mrs. Henry W. Abbot .....	50.00
T. M. Drown .....	10.00	S.....	50.00
Dr. J. Payson Clark .....	10.00	James B. Ayer.....	50.00
A. C. S.....	10.00	"Nahant".....	25.00
L. F. F.....	5.00	Jane K. Collins.....	30.00
M. B. R.....	2.00	Louise Chandler Moulton ..	25.00
"Box".....	2.00	George Whitney.....	25.00
S. B.....	2.00	Hugh Devine .....	25.00
Cash .....	2.00	M. P. R.....	25.00
E. W. H.....	2.00	Mrs. E. W. Harding.....	25.00
A Christian Endeavorer....	2.00	Anna M. Mead.....	25.00
S. E. S.....	1.00	John Homans.....	25.00
George Hayward.....	5.00	John Ritchie.....	25.00
W. J. G.....	5.00	H. R. Shaw .....	20.00
L.....	5.00	Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis....	20.00
Rev. W. L. Bull .....	5.00	The Misses Patterson.....	20.00
C. E. Guild, Jr.....	5.00	Richard Leeds.....	20.00
F. B. S.....	5.00	Cash .....	10.00
E. P. H.....	5.00	Mary V. Iasigi.....	10.00
Lucy W. Goddard .....	10.00	Mrs. Edward Pickering....	10.00
"G. L." .....	10.00	Rev. Frederic Gill .....	10.00
C. M. G.....	10.00	M. H. B.....	10.00
"Thornburg".....	10.00	M.....	10.00

C. M. D.....	\$10.00	Miss Lucy Ellis.....	\$100.00
A Friend .....	5.00	Smith, Hogg & Gardner....	100.00
Kindergarten.....	2.00	A. L. W.....	10.00
J. C.....	1.00	Mrs. F. W., 2d contribution	5.00
F. K. Collins.....	15.00	John E. Hudson.....	250.00
E. G.....	20.00	A Friend .....	50.00
J. P. M.....	15.00	Martha M. Emerton.....	25.00
Supt. and Clerks of Registry		I. Homer Sweetser .....	100.00
Division Roxbury P. O...	52.77	Frank E. Sweetser.....	25.00
Edward Russell & Co.....	100.00	Frederick R. Sears, Jr....	100.00
A. P.....	100.00	Harriet A. Parker .....	25.00
Joseph Walker.....	50.00	Edward T. Whitney.....	25.00
Richard Wheatland.....	50.00	George H. Davenport.....	20.00
Clement S. Houghton.....	50.00	Lucy W. Winslow .....	20.00
From "W.".....	50.00	J. S. N.....	10.00
M. H. L.....	50.00	Add'l contributions in box on	
F. P. Sprague.....	50.00	clock column at A. Shu-	
Mrs. C. T. Lovering .....	50.00	man & Co.'s.....	8.85
"Minnie".....	10.00	Poverina.....	2.00
Sarah P. Loud .....	10.00	G. L. S.....	1.00
Ben S. Calef.....	25.00	Anonymous .....	.25
"Small Income" .....	5.00	The Weld Estate.....	500.00
Hutchins & Wheeler.....	100.00	Mrs. Brimmer.....	200.00
Charles A. Sinclair .....	100.00	J. Elliot Cabot.....	50.00
A. Lawrence Lowell.....	75.00	C. F. Lyman.....	50.00
Francis C. Gray.....	50.00	Samuel Watts.....	50.00
James M. Hubbard.....	50.00	H. H. Tuttle & Co.....	50.00
The Misses Ward.....	50.00	Benj. W. Nichols.....	25.00
Samuel W. Winslow.....	50.00	Miss M. P. Nichols.....	25.00
The Misses Sever.....	30.00	Mrs. John A. Lewis.....	25.00
George B. Shattuck.....	25.00	James C. Davis .....	25.00
Dr. Henry L. Shaw.....	25.00	P. R. H.....	10.00
Emma Rodman.....	20.00	"Wayland".....	10.00
Mrs. Henley Luce .....	20.00	"Found on the street".....	5.00
C. F. F.....	20.00	B. P. Cheney .....	200.00
G. G. E.....	10.00	F. S. Moseley & Co.....	100.00
A. D. Sinclair.....	10.00	George Frost Company.....	100.00
From a well-wisher.....	1.00	Philip Prager .....	50.00
C. B. R.....	3.00	James J. Storrow.....	50.00
C. L. Rogers.....	5.00	A. T. Cabot.....	25.00
"Two Busy B.'s".....	10.00	J. R. Pearl & Co.....	25.00
S. C. B.....	5.00	Harding & Caverly.....	25.00
B. H. ....	5.00	Mrs. I. K. Porter.....	10.00
C. A. S.....	10.00	A. Weston Mason .....	5.00
M. E. T.....	15.00	W. R. M.....	2.00
F. H. Tappan.....	20.00	Contributions from letter car-	
Dr. Sargent Winthrop .....	25.00	riers in Boston P. O., one	
Mrs. A. Robeson.....	25.00	day's pay :	
George B. Wilbur.....	50.00	From Central office..	\$390.81
Charles T. Baker.....	50.00	Station A, South End..	109.24
Dudley, Battelle & Hurd ...	100.00	Back Bay office.....	82.85
George Thacher.....	100.00	Roxbury office.....	80.56
Charles W. Galloupe, 2d		Dorchester office .....	72.89
contribution.....	100.00	South Boston office...	68.50
Mrs. Joshua H. Sturgis ....	100.00	East Boston office ....	41.80
Percival Lowell.....	100.00	Jamaica Plain office...	28.58
Mrs. J. D. Williams, Miss		Charlestown office....	19.18
E. F. Williams, and Miss		Mattapan office .....	10.96
E. A. Williams.....	100.00	West Roxbury office..	6.00
N. S. Bartlett.....	100.00	Brighton office.....	26.29

A Friend .....	\$2.00	Mrs. Geo. Tyler Bigelow...	\$50 00
A Friend .....	5.00	Mrs. A. C. L. Waterston...	50.00
Contributed by occupants of Faneuil Hall Markets....	1713.00	Emma Rogers .....	30.00
Mrs. William C. Otis .....	50.00	The Church of the Redeemer Sunday School .....	11.50
Henry H. Robinson.....	25.00	E. G., Chestnut Hill.....	10.00
Frederic Dexter .....	50.00	"Brookline".....	5.00
Dr. C. Wesselhoeft.....	10.00	Sarah E. Lee.....	5.00
N. Waxman.....	10.00	E. J. W.....	5.00
R.....	2.00	Add'l from box on clock col. at A. Shuman & Co.'s....	4.61
J. J. S. & F. W. S.....	50.00	J. J. Smit.....	2.00
Charles A. Cummings.....	25.00	The Episcopal Club of Mas- sachusetts.....	100.00
Dr. J. Collins Warren.....	25.00	George G. Crocker .....	100.00
Ellen A. Dexter .....	10.00	Ellsco .....	25.00
M. C. W. ....	3.00	Chellsco.....	25.00
Anonymous .....	3.00	Iasigi & Co.....	25.00
G. D., Dorchester .....	1.00	Anonymous .....	5.00
The Commercial Club.....	500.00	J. M. C.....	100.00
Mrs. George D. Oxnard....	100.00	B. F.....	50.00
Charlotte Bowditch.....	90.00	John P. Treadwell.....	50.00
Edward W. Codman.....	25.00	Edward Wigglesworth.....	100.00
Charlotte Lawrence.....	10.00	C. A. J.....	100 00
Mrs. Francis Skinner.....	200.00	C. G. G.....	100.00
H. Stockton.....	100.00	Thomas Sherwin.....	50.00
M. D.....	25.00	"W.".....	5.00
S. R. K. ....	25.00	Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.....	100.00
Mary Quincy.....	10.00	E. B.....	1.00
A Friend.....	5.00	Mrs. Horatio Bigelow.....	10.00
M. B.....	5.00	A Friend.....	5.00
Fenno Bros. & Childs.....	100.00	Charity Exhibition given in Casino Building, Jan. 13, 1894.....	777.43
G. W. W.....	31.17	Richard J. Monks .....	20.00
B. R. A.....	5.00	K. B. B.....	100.00
George H. Lyman.....	25.00	A Friend .....	7.00
J. J. W.....	2.00	Frank A. Symonds.....	2.00
M. P. M.....	100.00	A Lady.....	1.00
The A. T. Stearns Lumber Company .....	100.00	A little girl.....	.40
Mrs. Quincy Thorndike....	50.00	Martha H. Munro .....	50.00
Edward Sawyer .....	50.00	Julia A. Barker.....	5.00
Rev. William Byrne .....	50.00	Nathan Appleton.....	5.00
"F. A.".....	50.00	A. B.....	10.00
Mrs. George Holden .....	50.00	Add'l from clock column at A. Shuman & Co.'s.....	5.34
Mrs. W. W. Warren .....	50.00	C. H. M.....	50.00
Hannah G. Wheelwright...	25.00	Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike .....	10.00
Dr. David W. Cheever, 2d contribution.....	15.00	A Friend.....	20.00
Employees of L. Prang & Co.	40.70	William B. Turner .....	10.00
Employees of sanitary div'n of Street Dept., City of Boston:		Boston Post Office:	
From 12 Beacon St...\$14.00		Supt. and clerks in mailing division..\$365.58	
South yard.....444.85		Supt. and clerks in stamp office.....	28.18
West yard.....156.25		Supt. and clerks in Back Bay station .	21.00
Highland yard.....184.33			
Charlestown yard..... 59.00			
Brighton yard..... 8.50			
Prison wagon drivers. 6.75			
Capt. of dumping boats 4.00			
	877.68		
A Lady, Roxbury, (2d con- tribution).....	200.00	C.....	25.00
			414.76

Susan S. Bailey.....	\$20.00	J. S. McLennan.....	\$25.00
Boylston Street.....	5.00	J.P.M. (second contribut'n)	10.00
Edith Bradford.....	10.00	Charles Putnam.....	25.00
No name.....	2.00	J. L.....	100.00
B. F. Keith's proceeds (gross)		Mrs. S. Endicott Peabody..	100.00
of the Sunday evening		F. (third contribution).....	100.00
concert.....	550.00	Mrs. A. G. W.....	20.00
Mrs. James F. Curtis.....	100.00	C. L. F.....	10.00
Cornelia Warren.....	50.00	E. W. C.....	25.00
N. S.....	.50	G. C. W.....	7.00
Susan Wyman.....	25.00	X.....	10.00
W. W. Vaughn, 2d contri-		F. E. D.....	20.00
bution.....	20.00	Mary Ellen Lowell.....	100.00
Ruth Foster.....	10.00	Mr. & Mrs. Henry Pickering	100.00
Mrs. John C. Gray.....	10.00	Dennison Mfg. Co.....	100.00
Friend.....	5.00	S. E. R.....	5.00
S. W.....	2.00	M. G.....	20.00
George H. Ellis.....	10.00	D. D. D.....	5.00
E. S.....	25.00	American Fife, Drum and	
Mrs. Mew.....	20.00	Bugle Corps, Boston.....	25.00
G. A. R.....	10.00	A Lady, Roxbury, (3d con-	
John C. Ropes.....	100.00	tribution).....	200.00
Mary Hemenway.....	200.00	Alice M. Monroe.....	50.00
H. R. D.....	20.00	C. F. F.....	50.00
Mrs. Albert E. Pillsbury...	5.00	M. W.....	25.00
Italian Columbus Society		R. E. C. H.....	20.00
(by M. Leverone, B. Cuneo,		Sam'l Elliot (2d contribt'n)	50.00
S. Finochietti, C. Vogogna,		L. S.....	5.00
L. D. Gardella, C. Bacigalpo,		E. G. Gaudey.....	5.00
P. Cavicchi),		Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fitz.....	100.00
proceeds of ball.....	140.00	Ninth Regiment M. V. M..	1000.00
Isaac Riley.....	5.00	Mrs. Wm. Amory.....	200.00
Baxter, Stoner & Schenkel-		Kidder, Peabody & Co. (2d	
berger.....	25.00	contribution).....	1000.00
C. B.....	30.00	S. F. Woodman.....	25.00
Mrs. Isaac H. Tower.....	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Fred'c Stone.	50.00
Street Dept., City of Boston,		Dr. E. G. Morse.....	5.00
By H. H. Carter, Supt. :		Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott	
Bridge division.....	\$275.00	(2d contribution).....	200.00
Paving ".....	1534.57	A Friend.....	100.00
Sewer ".....	974.29	Harriet A. Welsh.....	100.00
Street cleaning div..	522.14	Mrs. W. B. Rogers.....	50.00
		Eleanor P. Parker.....	25.00
	3306.00	E. E. S.....	25.00
P. O. Box 1658.....	5.00	Mrs. Patrick Arklay.....	15.00
Cash.....	100.00	A. D. G. (through Rev. Al-	
S.....	50.00	fred Gooding).....	10.00
Licensed Liquor Trade of the		M. E. C. and M. O. C.....	5.00
City of Boston.....	7045.00	H. H.....	3.00
A. P. T. & Co.....	50.00	No Name.....	2.00
A. P. T.....	25.00	D.....	5.00
S. H. P.....	20.00	A. Stowell & Co.....	100.00
E. Y. S.....	2.00	E. G. H.....	50.00
L. P. N.....	100.00	G. S.....	30.00
"Boston Coldness".....	100.00	C. C. Jackson.....	100.00
Cornelia W. Fabian.....	10.00	Josiah Bradlee (3d contribu-	
23 Court Street.....	50.00	tion).....	50.00
Edward J. Lowell.....	100.00	Fred W. Taylor.....	25.00
Contributed through Rev. R.		Mrs. R. L. Hawes.....	25.00
B. Tobey.....	12.00		



"Tenth Fund".....	\$5.00	William A. Prescott.....	\$100.00
Kindergartner.....	2.00	Mrs. John W. Elliot.....	25.00
Cash.....	10.00	Mrs. K. W. Sears.....	100.00
E. G. (2d contribution)....	40.00	S. E. Read.....	100.00
W. B. Thomas.....	1000.00	L. D. W.....	5.00
E. C. F.....	10.00	J. J. W.....	1.00
"A. B.".....	10.00	For the unemployed.....	4.00
"D.".....	5.00	Employees of Street Department, City of Boston, by H. H. Carter, Supt. (add'l contribution).....	284.40
Wm. Caleb Loring.....	100.00	Italian Columbus Soc'y add'l	10.00
Edmund Dwight.....	100.00	S. B.....	200.00
Mrs. Edward Motley.....	100.00	A. M. T.....	50.00
Mrs. William E. Otis.....	50.00	Ruth A. Beech.....	100.00
C. F. F.....	30.00	Mrs. S. E. Guild.....	50.00
Fidelia F. Putnam.....	25.00	M. C. W.....	25.00
C. B. Fillebrown & Co.....	25.00	Mrs. Alice Kent Robertson.	25.00
William H. Ladd.....	10.00	Alden Sampson.....	25.00
Andrew Fitzpatrick.....	5.00	S. W. Rodman (2d contribution).....	25.00
Friend of the cause.....	5.50	Mrs. and Miss Cary.....	20.00
Cash.....	1.00	G. L.....	10.00
Alexander Moseley.....	200.00	H. M.....	5.00
Florence Lyman.....	100.00	E. P. Hubbard.....	5.00
F. Warren, Jr.....	100.00	Albert S. Baker.....	5.00
W. (3d contribution).....	100.00	Friend.....	3.00
Andrew C. Wheelwright...	50.00	A Visitor at 59 Bedford st..	5.00
Samuel H. Russell.....	50.00	L.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Endicott, 3d, (2d contribution)....	50.00	Anna S. Amory.....	50.00
Mrs. B. S. Shaw.....	50.00	A Lady, Roxbury (4th contribution).....	200.00
J. M. Bemis.....	50.00	Mrs. A. H. Clarke.....	15.00
Proceeds of Charity Concert for unempl'd, given Feb. 22, by Ernst Perabo and other friends.....	50.00	Miss C. H. Clarke.....	10.00
F. C. G. (2d contribution)..	25.00	Edward Jackson.....	25.00
M. C. Allen.....	25.00	J. P. C.....	50.00
Reginald Gray.....	25.00	R. G.....	20.00
Charles F. Dole (2d contribution).....	20.00	S. M. J.....	15.00
Charles Allen (2d contribution).....	15.00	Cash.....	30.00
A. B. J.....	10.00	"The Never too Late to Mend Society".....	75.00
U. R.....	10.00	C.....	75.00
Mrs. Charles E. Ware.....	100.00	Mrs. William R. Robeson..	100.00
"F." (4th contribution)....	100.00	M. B. L.....	50.00
Martha C. Codman.....	50.00	Second Subscription.....	100.00
C. A. H.....	50.00	M. C. W.....	2.00
M. S. W.....	50.00	C. H. Crafts.....	75.00
S. H. W.....	50.00	Rockwell & Churchill.....	35.00
W.....	25.00	S. M. C. (2d contribution)	15.00
W. H. S. Jordan.....	25.00	Teachers of the public sch'ls of Boston, through E. P. Seaver, Supt.....	1620.00
B. N. B.....	25.00	M. B. P.....	25.00
Cash.....	25.00	J. J. W.....	1.00
A. T. B.....	15.00	E. S. C.....	50.00
J. M. and C. B.....	10.00	Teachers of the pub. schools of Boston, add'l, making their total \$1,662.....	42.00
Eliza F. Blacker.....	10.00	H. A. C.....	5.00
John T. Wheelwright.....	10.00		
Allen T. Weeks.....	.25		
R. P. H.....	25.00		
George W. Hutchinson.....	5.00		

John Lowell, Jr.....	\$100.00	"23 Court Street".....	\$50.00
S. L. C.....	1.00	"A Lady in Brookline".....	3.00
Henry Traiser & Co.....	25.00	A. P. Gardner.....	100.00
Proceeds of concert in Long- wood .....	300.00	Teachers of Agassiz School by John T. Gibson.....	13.50
Pine Tree State Club.....	100.00	Cash.....	4.15
J. L. S.....	10.00		
H. K.....	10.00	Total	<u>\$100,772.19</u>

It should be noted that the gifts from sundry societies and from a large number of the individual donors were contributed by persons of moderate means, many of them wage earners.



