NO MORE WHIPS AND CHAINS FOR CHILDREN.

The Journal Rescues the Inmates of the Westchester Home from the Harsh Treatment of Superintendent Pierce.

A Crusade, Which Struck the Shackles from the Limbs of Little Harry Weeks, Followed by a General and Sweeping Investigation.

An Order Secured from the State Authorities Forever Abolishing the Whip and Chain in Institutions Established for the Care of Homeless Little Ones.

PROMINENT CITIZENS EXPRESS APPROVAL OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Pierce, the Master of the Home, Will Probably Be Removed by the Board of Managers, and Further Action by the State Board Is Expected—Story of the Case and of the Great Fight for the Rights of the Oppressed.

It seems that American boys are not in future to wear chains. The State Board of Charity so declares. It repudiates the boy-baiting practiced at the entirely private Temporary Home in Westcester; repudiates the painful cat-o'-nine tails; warns all that mischievous youngsters are not criminals, but the charges of the Empire State, and Superintendent Pierce especially, if he does not desist, the arm of the law will reach out and punish him.

Pierce has relented somewhat in his haughty reception of investigators. The chances are that he will yet explain to the many public bodies interested in his barbarous methods.

The inquisitors for the State were not long at their work. They did not go deeply into the methods of Pierce—only far enough to become aware that in this year of grace, chains and the whip were used against the helpless—and had been for sixteen long years—and then they said it must stop.

Mr. Gerry's View.

"The tendency of institutions of a reformatory character to give the superintendent supreme individual control is productive of abuse and wrong, and should be stopped. Whenever you place a man in absolute control of children it should not be overlooked that abuses will follow as a matter of course. Doubtless he thinks he understands the entire subject, and with the power placed in his hands he resents interference from the directors, and so conducts himself as to impress the directors with the idea that he is all-sufficient. Then the directors supinely permit him to manage things. That is just what happened at this institution, and to Superintendent Pierce and the directors.

"In the first place I don't believe in corporeal punishment for children in any institution, nor in the family. I think a child is easier governed by kindness than by fear, and the former is something difficult to find in institutions. In institutions the belief prevails, and governs all the actions and rules of conduct of superiors, that military discipline, with a general-in-chief, must be maintained. The superintendent is the general-in-chief, and he brooks no insubordination nor interference, using the argument with the directory that interference is destructive of discipline and prone to derogate from his supremacy.

"When the superintendent has a large number of children to keep in order he usually has his fixed rules. When these rules are broken summary punishment is inflicted, more with the purpose of instilling fear and preventing a recurrence of the infraction than any other better and higher corrective motive. This punishment does not have a tendency to educate the child. It does not make him understand and appreciate that rules are made for his benefit, and that an infraction of them is only a retrograde movement in his advancement. Kindness should be employed in impressing upon children that the superintendent and their teachers and governors are actuated solely by a desire to benefit them. As soon as a child is influenced in that way, improvement in conduct and advancement becomes marked. It is the only way to make a child appreciate the situation, and realize that it is not an object of persecution.

"The first effect of corrective punishment on a child is fear and terror. Then follows a feeling of vindictiveness; the pain of the punishment arouses the worst feelings in his nature. His physical weakness, either to resist or escape or retaliate, incites and arouses an additional feeling of revenge. With a boy that is already precociously hardened such treatment frequently results in the commission of crime.

"We have more than one instance of keepers being stabbed in reformatories, and we also have instances of institutions being set on fire, as a direct consequence of the infliction of such punishment.

"The infliction of punishment on children is in itself a confession of weakness on the part of the person inflicting it. It is simply a substitute of brute force for mental influence, and is based on the exertion of physical rather than mental superiority. And, worst of all, the child sees it. In other words, corrective punishment is a common method of preserving peace in families where the animal instincts predominate. It does not exist in refined and educated families.

"And so it is in an institution. There is something radically wrong when corrective punishment is deemed necessary or even permissible. I mean that the wrong lies with the management.

"Now as to the other features of this case. It presents some unusual features—unusual and wrong—wholly, inexcusably wrong in the use of chains. First of all, and degrading beyond belief to a child, is imprisonment in chains. To be deprived of the liberty of free motion is inexpressibly cruel to a child, to whom the enjoyment of its power of movement is its greatest indulgence. From the earliest times chains were regarded as the marks of captivity. In the triumphs of the Roman Emperors the captives were led as slaves in chains, as a contrast to the prowess of the conquerors. The use of chains illustrates the absolute subjugation of the wearer. It is the suppression of physical motion by force. The employment of chains as a punishment is used for the purpose of keeping the wearer under permanent restraint, or else to deprive him of his freedom to a greater or less extent, but in a manner supremely obnoxious.

"In this respect chains are worse than the dungeon. The latter may not be known. Seclusion in an underground cell, or in some place far removed from contact with his fellow-beings, is conceivably bearable to the prisoner, who feels that his degradation is secret; that those who know him do not see him. But while incarceration in a dungeon may not be known, the fact of being in chains must be; publicity, comparative publicity, is a part of that peculiar punishment. Without the publicity there would not be the same feeling of disgrace.

"Now as to the remedy for such evils as occurred at this Westchester institution. First of all, there should be the appointment by the directors of a constantly changing committee, who should continually examine into all the details of the management of the institution.

"Secondly, there should be the right of appeal. Every child, no matter how unruly he had been, and no matter what he had done, should have the right of appeal from the decision of the superintendent. The superintendent should not be supreme and final. His judgment should not be accepted as infallible, and the child should have the right to present his side to an unbiased, unprejudiced committee.

"Thirdly, the superintendent should be compelled to make a full and complete report to the committee, which should meet once a week. In that way the one-headed system would be avoided. Then, by the annual or biennial changing of the committee, laxity of superintendence and carelessness would be avoided. The committee, I think, should be changed every year at least, in order to insure interest in the institution and curiosity of that wholesome kind that begets reform and the adjustment of claims.

"This is no new thing with me. I have devoted years of unremitting study to the subject of the treatment of children in homes and in reformatories, and I could talk without stopping for a week on it. I am glad that the case of this boy Weeks has been brought forward so prominently. The result cannot but be beneficial. I am glad, also, that the State Board of Charities have spoken so promptly.

"ELBRIDGE T. GERRY."

Harry Weeks in Chains and at Liberty.

Striking change in the appearance of the boy who a short time ago was wearing the chains put upon him by the order of Superintendent Pierce, of the Westchester Home for Destitute Children. While in that institution he was compelled to sleep in chains and was often flogged unmercifully for slight infractions of the rules. Freedom came at last and the shackles were broken by law. Now the State Board of Charities has abolished such punishment in that home forever. Little Harry Weeks is now well cared for, happy and no longer in dread of his former master.

(Sketched by a Journal staff artist.)

REJOICING IN WESTCHESTER.

The Abolition of Chains and Knouts at the Home Heartily Approved.

The New York State Board of Charities and the Journal divided the honors in the towns of Westchester County yesterday, when the scathing rebuke of Commissioner Litchfield and the Board's order abolishing chains and knouts at the Westchester Home became known. County officers and members of the Board of Supervisors, and citizens who have approved and aided the various projects of investigation started against the Home, complimented the Journal on its victory in a contest which the authorities of the county had about concluded was hopeless.

The Pierce Home is no longer a popular charity. Contributors who have supported the institution liberally during the past sixteen years, have withdrawn their aid. It is said in White Plains that not a dollar can be raised in Westchester County, outside of the managers of the Home, to carry on to completion the new building started last Fall. About $30,000 is needed.

The revelations in regard to Pierce's cruelty have wrecked the financial prospects of the institution, and they cannot be improved until the Board of Managers has taken action to remove Pierce.

A LOSS THROUGH NEGLIGENCE.

It appears as an additional financial trouble, that a special act of the Legislature, or an order from the State Board of Charities will be required to legalize the payment of the Home's bills against the county since October 10, 1895. No recommitment of the children detained in the institution has been recorded with the Superintendent of the Poor, as required by the rule of the State Board of Charities. The rule of the Board expressely states that the county cannot be held liable for the maintenance of children in institutions who are not so recommitted. While neither the Superintendent of the Poor nor the County Board of Supervisors are disposed to hold county institutions to such a literal interpretation of the law as would work unnecessary hardship, they are inclined to enforce strict compliance with every regulation that can improve the condition of the Westchester Home.

The future course of the Board of Supervisors will be determined next Monday, when the resolution and order of the State Board of Charities will come up for discussion.

WILL PROBABLY REMOVE PIERCE.

A member of the Board of Managers of the Westchester Home, who declined to authorize the use of his name, said yesterday:

"You may say that Superintendent Pierce will probably be removed by the Board of Managers. There are a few members who have desired his removal for some time, but they have been in the minority until the last charges of cruelty were publicly made against him. The resolution of the State Board of Charities shows the Board its duty clearly, and I think it will be followed without discussion or delay.

"It is but just to the Board to say that no member of it has known the full facts in relation to the punishment of children at the Home. Several members have concurred in Mr. Pierce's reasoning that chains are better than close confinement, and that whipping is essential as a measure of corrective discipline. Personally, I have opposed it. But no one had supposed, until the Journal proved the fact, that children were kept in chains months at a time, day and night.

The Home is too valuable a charity to be ruined by the retention of a superintendent so harsh in his discipline. His removal is now a necessity beyond dispute."

The order of the State Board of Charities will not interrupt the investigation of the Westchester Home that citizens have in view. On the other hand, Commissioner Litchfield's report is likely to be used as evidence before the Grand Jury, to be supported by the testimony of a dozen or more witnesses secured by the Journal. The Supervisors' Committee—Messrs. Carpenter, Lent and See—will investigate the institution next week. Henry Esser, the Superintendent of the Poor, will also investigate the commitments under which each child in the Home is held.

"RENDERED A GREAT SERVICE."

Supervisor Shirmer, of White Plains, said yesterday:

"The Journal has rendered Westchester County a great service. The action of the State Board of Charities settles the question whether chains shall be used on children in a way that will be approved by everybody. It is useless to say that harsh discipline is necessary for their control. The Protectory is an institution where such punishment is unknown, but the children there—many of whom were committed for incorrigibility—are well treated and under perfect control. If chains and whips were used on them I have no doubt they would develop into runaways.

The matter will not end until everything is known about the homes. When the status of our public charities is fully understood we will be able to demand legislation by the State that will prevent any further troubles in the management of the institutions."

Frederick B. Van Kleeck said:

"The Journal is commended everywhere. Since the Christmas affair of young Weeks it has fought a hard battle for justice, and it has now won a great victory. The resolution of the State Board of Charities definitely settles the future of corporal punishment in this country."

Stephen S. Marshall said:

"I have taken no part in the present effort to secure reform in the management of the Westchester Home, on account of my connection with a previous attempt in the same direction. I have believed, however, for several years that the interests of humanity demanded the abolition of chains and cat-o'-nine-tails as a means of punishing children in that institution. If the management of the place had been revealed to the public at the time Theresa See made her complaint, as the Journal has revealed it in the case of Harry Weeks, we should not have waited so long for the reform."

RELIEF FOR POOR CHILDREN.

C. F. Reynolds, of Cross River, Westchester County, said:

"If the Journal had not taken up the cause of Harry Weeks and carried it right up to the State Board of Charities, we would probably be still sending the poor children of this section to the whip and chains at the Westchester Home, without knowing what we were doing. Now, we will wait till they get the institution overhauled and in shape to deal humanely with the children."

State Charities Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield, in talking to a Journal reporter yesterday of the State Board's resolution prohibiting the use of chains on children, said:

"The Charities Commissioners are very thankful to the Journal for bringing the matter of this abuse so forcibly to their attention. It was the publication of the facts that led to the investigation and to the resolution prohibiting the further use of chains in the Westchester Home. We have stopped that method of punishment, and will see to it that no punishment of a like character is introduced in its stead.

"I am sorry that I had not time to make a more thorough investigation of the affairs of the Westchester Home, but a searching inquiry into that and other institutions will be made very soon. As quickly as possible after reading of the chaining of young Weeks I communicated with my fellow Commissioners. It was sufficient at that time to know that the chaining of the children was a means of punishment used in the Westchester Home. As soon as I learned this I made my report to the Board and the resolutions followed."

HARRY'S CHAINS STRUCK OFF.

How Young Weeks Was Rescued from Supt. Pierce's Torture.

The story of Harry Weeks reads like a tale taken out of the Brothers Grimm, and the little fellow says he is beginning to forget the slow torture to which he was so long subjected, in the dawn of happier days. The child chose Christmas morning—the hour when most children were feeling in their stocking for the toys Santa Claus had brought—for his last escape from what is known to the Red Book as the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children.

When fire destroyed the Home in August last Harry Weeks got away, with a companion of his own age, George Patterson, of Yonkers. They were found at Greenwich, Conn., and when they were brought back the brutal, galling ankle chains were brought out by the superintendent, to curb their spirit and prevent future attempts at flight. The chains were twelve inches long. They could walk, but they couldn't run, and the iron bands about the ankles galled the flesh so that they cried their eyes half out at night.

Christmas morning on the playground Harry Weeks said to Patterson the time had come for a second attempt. Patterson had had enough, and said so. Weeks went into a secluded place, and with a stone broke one of the iron anklets. With the other fast, and dragging the chain behind him, or holding the cold iron in his hands, he trudged along the country road in the direction of Greenwich, the only path he knew. He lost his way, and late at night, near the New York City line, Constable Philip Finnegan, of Glendale, found the poor little fellow tramping in the middle of the road. The constable stopped the child, but when he asked about the chain, the little chap darted away like a frightened animal. He was so weak and so galled and crippled by the chain that he was easily overtaken.

ONE NIGHT OF REST.

The story of his childish sorrows was soon told, being broken with tearful pleadings not to be taken back. He had walked fully ten miles, dragging the chain, and Constable Finnegan's fatherly instinct arose within him. He took the boy to his own house, and that Christmas night the waif slept with the constable's son. All night long he rolled and tossed in his bed, dreaming of what was in store for him at the Home if he should be taken back. In the morning the kindly Finnegan became an officer of the law, and Harry Weeks had to go back to the Home, with its feared superintendent and its chains of slavery.

The boy was swallowed up in that institution, and for two long days nothing could be learned of his fate. Superintendent Pierce kept out of the way, and the matron would not open her lips when questioned. Then the Journal went to the rescue. The case went before Justice of the Peace Thomas, who sent a constable to the Home to see if Harry Weeks was again in chains. Not one word could be learned, either from Matron McDonald or Superintendent Pierce. Pierce was mistaken in reckoning the strength of his pull. The case soon went to the Board of Supervisors, and its members were found quite as indignant as the public that an American boy should be put in chains. Four Supervisors are also Justices of the Peace, and have to commit indigent children to the Home. So their consciences were easily aroused. When this came to Pierce's ears he began to hedge and to say that Harry Weeks had not been confined in a dungeon cell. eH said he had been subjected to the same treatment as other truants.

"Is it your regular custom to chain truant boys?" he was asked.

"It certainly is. The Board of Directors has passed upon the practice and has approved it. We must disgrace the children who behave badly, as a lesson to the others. Their chains don't interfere with their playing. They run around the lawn and engage in games with other children as much as though they didn't have the chains on. One of them climbed a ten-foot pole the other day. We can't use a rope; they would bite it in two and be off."

The Supervisors met on the morning of December 30 and were ready to deal with Superintendent Pierce and his chains and cat-o'-nine-tails, but soon found out there was another and surer tack, and one that promised quicker results. A writ of habeas corpus had been asked for, and so the Supervisors held their fire, meanwhile promising themselves the county's support should be withdrawn from the institution at the first opportunity.

That same day Lawyer Frederick B. Van Kleeck, son of the White Plains Episcopal rector, went to Supreme Court Justice Jackson A. Dykman for the writ. He was sick in bed, but he signed it. When a copy of the commitment was asked for at the Home it was said it had been burned in the late fire.

HARRY WEEKS PRODUCED.

When the writ was served on Pierce he said: "I expected something of the kind. They won't rest now till they have threshed over the old straw. If anybody wants the boy he can have him. I have never been unwilling to exhibit him or turn him over to those who will care for him."

Next morning, December 31, Harry Weeks—minus his chains—walked into court at the heels of Pierce. The Superintendent was represented by Lawyer Richard S. Emmet, whose mother before her death was greatly interested in the Home. On Mr. Emmet's motion the case went over till Saturday to give time for the defence to prepare its case.

INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR.

On the same day the Supervisors formally asked the State Board of Charities to investigate the Home. Next day appeared the father of Harry Weeks. Pierce refused to let him see his son on the plea that he was asleep, but urged him not to appear in Justice Dykman's court on Saturday. The father had come from South Norwalk, Conn., where he is employed by the Pennsylvania Iron Company.

He had been to see the law firm of Friend & House, of this city, and was determined to know if his son was in chains. Pierce admitted to him that chains were used, and had been for sixteen years. The father says he never whipped Harry in his life. He left him at the Home because he thought if he bound him out the boy might be whipped. Pierce told the elder Weeks that if he appeared in court the bill for past board for which the county had paid might be sued for.

Action in the matter came on Saturday in Justice Dykman's court, at White Plains. There, by one stroke of the pen, the chains were struck from the tender limbs of Harry Weeks. Friend & House were there for this youth, and for the crusade against chains for American boys. Within an hour Harry Weeks was on board a train for New York, and the next day he reported for duty as hall boy at the office of the Journal, where he now is, doing faithful work and showing none of the evil tendencies of which Pierce complained.

SOME OF PIERCE'S METHODS.

Free from tyranny, he told the awful story. He said he had slept in chains, worked in chains and played in chains and had been whipped with the cat-o-nine-tails for every trifling infraction of rules. Four months he wore the chains the first time, night and day. He could not say how the "cat" was doctored, except that it was soaked in water, and left great welts on his body. Sometimes he was made to bend so that his fingers touched the floor, and was struck on his bare skin as many as twenty-five times. Every time he attempted to get away the whippings grew harder, until he gave himself up to despair.

When Harry Weeks left the Home, Pierce gave him a Bible, but neglected to offer him as a souvenir a link from his chain. Ex-Judge Mills had asked the court to name a referee, with full power to investigate the Home. This action was on behalf of the managers, who were startled at the disclosures, and wanted to repudiate the methods of Pierce.

The referee had been no sooner named than Henry Esser, the new Superintendent of the Poor, came to the front for an investigation. He will learn on what authority each child is confined at the Home, and whether the inmates are entitled to support by the county. He found, to sta[illegible] with, that the rules of the State Boa[illegible] had not been complied with in the matt[illegible] of filing committments. He doubts [illegible] Pierce [illegible] authority of law to det[illegible] Harry Weeks. The accounts of M[illegible] Adams, the former County Superintend[illegible] of the Poor, are to be carefully audi[illegible] some apparent discrepancies having been discovered.

The Supervisors named F. Elwood Carpenter, H. D. Lent and Joseph B. See to act with the State Board of Charities in the investigation. Henry Esser was also asked to join in the inquiry. Persons in the confidence of the managers of the Home say they would be glad if the action taken recommended the removal of Pierce.

EMANCIPATION AT LAST.

The State Board of Charities abolished the chains and the cat-o'-nine-tails at the Home, with a threat of force if the order was not complied with. The State's agents gave Pierce a stinging rebuke for his methods. They found it was he custom to force refractory children to sleep in bed wearing their chains, and tha the use of the cat on both boys and girls was the regular thing.

Pierce was not allowed to accompany the State Investigators, and so they easily got at the facts. It was found that the chains used were on the average twelve inches long and weighed from two and a half to three pounds. One boy was heard of who had heavy callouses, the buckskin wrappings usually provided having been neglected. Two boys had been handcuffed and had had chains on their ankles fastening them together, and had to sleep in two beds side by side.

Some boys had worn chains six and seven months. It was said girls were not made to wear chains, but were whipped the same as boys with the cat. The whipping of girls in bed once prevailed, but has not been practised for some time.

SOME OF THE OLD CHARGES.

It must not be supposed this is the first time Pierce has been in trouble. Elijah Purdy, a merchant of White Plains, who was Coroner in 1886, had the superintendent before him on account of the death of a child. At first, he says, Pierce denied that there had been a death, but under arrest he admitted that the coffin was in the stable, and that the child had fallen out of a window. No burial permit had been asked for.

In the Spring of 1894 Pierce was taken before a committee to be acquitted or removed on charges of flogging Theresa See in bed, with nothing over her but a sheet. The idea was at first to take the matter before the Grand Jury, but the committee was named as a compromise. Nothing came of the investigation, and Lawyer Stephen S. Marshall, who represented the citizens of White Plains, retired from the case in disgust.

ARE SAVED FROM THE FATE OF HARRY WEEKS.

Children in the Westchester Home Rescued from Superintendent Pierce's Severities.

Name.	Date of commitment.	Age when committed. Y.	M.	Name.	Date of commitment.	Age when committed. Y.	M.
Augusta Ward	June 5, 1889	8	—	Henry Lambert	Jan. 2, 1895	2	6
Andrew S. Johnson	June 19, 1889	2	8	Joseph Kane	Jan. 8, 1895	8	2
Garfield Horton	July 20, 1889	7	—	Laynol H. Shadbolt	Jan. 9, 1895	6	—
Arthur Turner	Oct. 18, 1890	3	—	Ellen N. Shadbolt	Jan. 9, 1895	2	2
Charles Garrison	Jan. 23, 1891	6	—	Alfred La Forge	Jan. 15, 1895	11	—
Florence Garrison	Jan. 23, 1891	3	6	John M. Stoutenburgh	Feb. 14, 1895	10	—
Richard Barker	Mar. 11, 1891	5	—	Carl Arthur Stoutenburgh	Feb. 14, 1895	8	—
John Miller	July 8, 1891	2	6	Hattie Ferris	Feb. 14, 1895	12	—
Peter Christensen	Aug. 17, 1891	4	—	Jennie Purdy	Feb. 27, 1895	9	—
Frankie E. Barker	Mar. 30, 1892	4	—	Annie Purdy	Feb. 27, 1895	5	—
Reuben W. Barker	Mar. 30, 1892	3	—	John Patterson	Mar. 5, 1895	11	—
Jessie Ray Jones	May 2, 1892	4	—	William Virus	Mar. 8, 1895	13	—
Amy Head	June 6, 1892	6	—	Edward Dempsey	Mar. 25, 1895	4	—
Bertie Walton	July 14, 1892	5	—	Lucy Barker	Mar. 27, 1895	7	—
Ella Walton	July 14, 1892	3	—	James Kennedy	April 2, 1895	4	4
Estella Wohlmacher	Aug. 3, 1892	6	—	Catharine Bissett	April 6, 1895	15	—
Nellie Wohlmacher	Aug. 3, 1892	4	3	Mary M. Bogart	April 11, 1895	5	—
William Wohlmacher	Aug. 3, 1892	3	4	George A. Bogart	April 11, 1895	2	—
Lewis Hall	Sept. 6, 1892	9	—	William Colvert	April 19, 1895	5	—
Freeman A. Silleck	Sept. 17, 1892	7	—	George Colvert	April 19, 1895	3	4
Ida May Silleck	Sept. 17, 1892	6	—	Lillie Nelson	May 8, 1895	7	—
Emerson Le Roy	Sept. 17, 1892	2	—	Joseph Van Dorn	May 8, 1895	14	4
William Sheldon	Sept. 23, 1892	4	—	Arthur Roberts	May 10, 1895	7	7
George Garland	Mar. 18, 1893	5	dis.	Catharine Devlin	May 10, 1895	2	—
William Garland	Mar. 18, 1893	5	11	John Peter Duncan	May 20, 1895	9	—
John Garland	Mar. 18, 1893	3	4	Grace A. Duncan	May 20, 1895	6	—
Sarah Ann Archer	Mar. 25, 1893	7	—	Clifford Duncan	May 20, 1895	4	—
Joseph Totten	Mar. 30, 1893	6	—	Gussie Roberts	May 24, 1895	8	—
Howard Totten	Mar. 30, 1893	4	—	Lena Roberts	May 24, 1895	6	—
Ernest L. Payne	June 11, 1893	3	—	Ernest Roberts	M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarkson Totten	June 27, 1893	2	—	Sidney Jones	June 5, 1895	12	—
Louis Gray	Aug. 28, 1893	8	—	Sarah Lipscomb	June 12, 1895	8	—
Lillie May Cipher	Sept. 5, 1893	13	—	Edna M. Purdy	June 13, 1895	10	—
Henry Wohlmacher	Sept. 13, 1893	10	—	Kattie Spearing	July 12, 1895	15	—
Magdalena Barker	Sept. 20, 1893	8	—	Louis Reim	July 20, 1895	13	—
Nellie Campbell	Sept. 21, 1893	5	—	Elsie Hoby	July 23, 1895	10	—
Ira James Devoe	Oct. 31, 1893	3	—	Allen W. Clark	Aug. 6, 1895	9	—
Alexander Patterson	Nov. 11, 1893	8	—	Agnes Clark	Aug. 6, 1895	6	—
Lelilia Armstrong	Nov. 24, 1893	5	—	Hamie Simons	Aug. 7, 1895	7	—
Ragna Lindgrew	Feb. 15, 1894	4	—	Rachel Simons	Aug. 7, 1895	5	—
Charles Lindgrew	Feb. 15, 1894	2	—	David Simons	Aug. 7, 1895	4	—
Laura Silleck	Feb. 27, 1894	14	—	Campbell Monroe	Aug. 19, 1895	4	—
Howard Cheek	Mar. 21, 1894	10	—	Hayden Monroe	Aug. 19, 1895	8	—
Eliza Barker	Mar. 24, 1894	1	4	George A. Somerville	Aug. 20, 1895	8	—
William Lawless	April 26, 1894	7	—	Martha Somerville	Aug. 20, 1895	3	—
Annie Lawless	April 26, 1894	5	—	Fannie Leggin	Aug. 21, 1895	8	—
William Aukland	June 26, 1894	4	—	Henry Leggin	Aug. 21, 1895	5	—
Edward Williams	June 27, 1894	5	—	Stephen Leggin	Aug. 26, 1895	11	—
John Henry Williams	June 27, 1894	4	—	John Nelson	Aug. 26, 1895	8	—
Charles Barrett	July 6, 1894	10	—	James Nelson	Aug. 26, 1895	7	—
Samuel Johnson	July 12, 1894	12	—	Charles Nelson	Aug. 26, 1895	4	—
Ethel Van Wart	July 14, 1894	4	—	Barney Nelson	Aug. 26, 1895	2	—
Emil Kunz	July 24, 1894	5	—	Sarah Brundage	Aug. 30, 1895	9	—
Rudolph Kunz	July 24, 1894	3	—	Sadie Peacock	Aug. 31, 1895	8	—
Franz Kunz	July 24, 1894	2	—	Susan Peacock	Aug. 31, 1895	5	—
John Locklin	July 25, 1894	7	—	Charles B. Staub	Sept. 2, 1895	13	—
George B. Cave	Aug. 1, 1894	14	—	Beatrice Ritter	Sept. 5, 1895	7	—
Elsie Cave	Aug. 2, 1894	3	—	Benjamin Ritter	Sept. 5, 1895	5	—
Reginald William Smith	Aug. 13, 1894	3	—	Alice Ritter	Sept. 5, 1895	8	—
Harry Silleck	Aug. 14, 1894	11	—	Grace Ingersoll	Sept. 11, 1895	13	—
Edna Brundage	Aug. 20, 1894	4	—	Henry Theis	Sept. 12, 1895	8	—
William A. Nebe	Oct. 1, 1894	4	—	Melissa M. Askew	Sept. 13, 1895	8	—
Nell Cristeusen	Nov. 3, 1894	6	—	Maggie McKitterick	Sept. 13, 1895	8	—
Floyd Hall	Nov. 10, 1894	12	—	Mabel McKitterick	Sept. 13, 1895	4	—
William Adams	Nov. 16, 1894	9	—	Joseph Ely	Sept. 16, 1895	6	—
Edward Munger	Nov. 23, 1894	9	—	Wilbur Theis	Sept. 17, 1895	7	—
Maggie Dalton	Nov. 30, 1894	8	—	Edward Johnston	Sept. 19, 1895	12	3
Joseph Dalton	Nov. 30, 1894	5	—	Annie Hagin	Oct. 7, 1895	8	—
Samuel P. Reed	Dec. 4, 1894	2	—	Loretta Hagin	Oct. 7, 1895	6	—
Mabel Polinus	Dec. 4, 1894	2	—	Louisa Hagin	Oct. 7, 1895	4	—
William Yerks	Dec. 7, 1894	13	—	Robert Slagle	Oct. 24, 1895	13	—
Isabella Watson	Dec. 18, 1894	7	—	William Lockwood	Oct. 25, 1895	14	—
Agnes Legett	Dec. 20, 1894	14	—	Lillie Warren	Oct. 29, 1895	14	—
William Lambert	Jan. 2, 1895	8	—	George Eckberg	Oct. 29, 1895	12	—
Bertha Lambert	Jan. 2, 1895	7	—	Annie I. Bogart	Nov. 12, 1895	6	—
				Annie Dering	Nov. 20, 1895	3	—
				Maud Dering	Nov. 20, 1895	2	—
				Charles H. Palmer	Nov. 21, 1895	12	6
				Granville Brown	Nov. 21, 1895	15	—

They Secured the Release of Harry Weeks.

Two clever members of the New York Bar who, acting for the Journal, took one of Superintendent Pierce's victims from chains in the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children.

(Drawn by a Journal staff artist.)