INSANE ASYLUM ABUSES.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE BLAMED.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY—MORE APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

The Grand Jury for the May term yesterday handed down the following presentment:

During this present term we have devoted considerable time to the investigation of certain recently published statements reflecting upon the conduct of the City Insane Asylum on Ward's Island by those intrusted with its administration. These statements have charged the existence of various abuses in the affairs of the asylum, the lack of facilities for the proper mental and physical treatment of the inmates of the institution, harsh and cruel behavior toward those unfortunate people by the attendants, and criminal negligence in respect to their treatment by the physicians in charge; a failure to provide them with suitable food; the overworking of the women inmates; the continued confinement of patients after their mental recovery, and other inhuman, tyrannical and oppressive acts and methods.

We have summoned before us a large number of witnesses by whose evidence it was supposed the truth in respect to all of those matters might be known, and have carefully heard and considered their testimony. We have also summoned before us and heard evidence on the part of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, who are charged by law with the care and control of the institution, and of the executive officers of the institution, in relation thereto.

After a consideration of the evidence adduced, we are of the opinion that many of these charges are unfounded. In the main, the asylum appears to be properly and well conducted. The system of treatment in vogue is appropriate and competently maintained. The physicians are earnest and considerate in the performance of their duties, and the treatment of the patients is marked with kindness. There has been no evidence before us showing any maladministration on the part of the asylum's officials.

That evils do exist, however, is manifest. The buildings on Ward's Island are greatly overcrowded, and there is an utter insufficiency of room for the needs of the asylum. This lack of accommodation has not only greatly hampered the asylum authorities, but with the present inadequate means at their disposal a proper care of the inmates is impossible.

This condition has long existed. Indeed, it appears from the evidence that the same overcrowding has been a subject of complaint for many years. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made repeated efforts to secure better and more commodious buildings, but until quite recently their efforts met with little success. At the present time, however, a building is in course of construction on Ward's Island which will shortly be completed, and which will accommodate upward of 250 patients. The transfer of that number from the present quarters to the new buildings will, in a measure, relieve the old buildings, while the buildings now nearly in readiness at Islip, L. I., will afford accommodations for nearly 600 in addition. But while these improvements will probably answer the immediate requirements of the institution, provision ought to be made for the future. The number of our pauper insane increases with our population, and each year there are over 200 more subjects for public maintenance. The proper shelter for this increase would require the erection of a good-sized building yearly. The public interest demands immediate action, that provision be made for these, in order that the present condition shall not again occur.

While in general, the present force of attendants appears to discharge their duties fairly and faithfully, the number of attendants is entirely too small. A proper care and supervision of the inmates cannot be maintained unless there be at least one attendant to every ten inmates, whereas under the present administration there is but one to between thirty and forty.

This condition of affairs ought to be remedied without delay. The Commissioners have heretofore applied to the proper authorities for additional funds in order that the force of employes might be increased by an addition of the requisite number of attendants, but they failed to obtain the necessary sum, and the present insufficiency of the force is due to that fact. We earnestly recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriate the funds required for that purpose. We are also of the opinion that the present compensation of the assistant physicians is far less than their services entitle them to, and that a higher rate of pay ought to be established.

We are of the same opinion in respect to the compensation of the attendants. Men and women of peculiar aptitude and qualifications are required for this sort of work, and the public should be willing to fix their pay at a figure high enough to secure the services of those best competent to fill the positions.

We have listened to much evidence concerning the quality of the food supplied the inmates. While some evidence was given tending to show that the food has long been uniformly poor, persons familiar with it and competent to judge testified that while not especially palatable or appetizing, it is nutritious and entirely wholesome.

The food is supplied under contract by reputable merchants, and a system of inspection is in vogue which would appear to amply provide against imposition of unhealthy supplies upon the authorities.

We are unable to arrive at a positive finding as to the general quality of the food, though we can say without hesitation that in our opinion an improvement therein might very readily be accomplished.

By the Grand Jury, FRANKLIN ACHER, Foreman.

GEORGE A. FRINK, Secretary.

THE CITY'S CAT AND DOG BUSINESS.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HANKINSON—RESULTS OF HIS RE-ENROLMENT.

The result of the first month's re-enrolment of the City and County Organization of Dogs and the "collaring" of the new General Committee of Metropolitan Cats, under the auspices of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, No. 10 East Twenty-second-st., was laboriously compiled yesterday by Captain Charles H. Hankinson, the veteran superintendent, who has efficiently served the society for more than twenty-two years. Captain Hankinson was aided by several clerical assistants. The society superseded the Mayor's Marshal in the management of the city's cat and dog business on May 1, and the result of its work from that date to May 31 inclusive is reported as follows:

There were issued 19,059 licenses for dogs, at $2 each, yielding $20,118, against about 7,000 licenses, the largest number ever issued by the Mayor's Marshal, and "returns are still coming in." The six dog-catchers, in drab Bedford cord, tailor-made uniforms, with military fatigue caps, etc., riding about in their three handsome wagons, captured and impounded 4,9[illegible] dogs and 800 cats. The redemption fee is $3 each, dogs and cats for redemptory purposes being rated alike. The dogs were mainly of the mongrel species, and very few were redeemed. The cats were mostly of the homeless species, though Captain Hankinson seriously says that "some were home less than others," and very few enjoyed the blessing of redemption.

The unredeemed were "put to sleep" in the big asphyxiating gas-tank, and afterward sent to Barren Island, where the dogs were converted into soap-fat, fertilizing substance, bonedust and material for men's walking and driving gloves, while the cats were subjected to a similar process, the only difference being in their relative products, the felines instead of furnishing material for men's gloves, yielding that for women's "fine imported kids" and for fiddle strings.

AUCTION RUG SALES ABANDONED.

H. H. Topakyan, formerly Commissioner and Acting Commissioner-General from Persia to the World's Fair, has abandoned his auction sales of fine Oriental rugs and carpets, which were to be continued yesterday and to-day at his spacious warerooms, Nos. 39 and 41 West Twenty-third-st. Mr. Topakyan says that the reason for their relinquishment is that he was informed by a personal friend yesterday morning that some business rival, or rivals, had employed men to attend the sales and personate genuine bidders, while starting the bids for valuable rugs at ridiculously low prices, thereby belittling the goods and impairing the confidence of honest bidders. As instances among many in point, he says that one of the alleged emissaries of the enemy started a rug intrinsically worth $75 at only 10 cents and finally bought it himself for $1.25, while in another case a fine rug of the actual value of $25 was started at $1, and bought by the first bidder for only $5. Mr. Topakyan considers this action unworthy of his competitors, who, he says, are men of high reputation, but he positively declined to disclose their identity. He has stock worth between $250,000 and $300,000, his original stock of $500,000 including some choice goods still remaining from the Persian exhibit at the World's Fair, which he will offer at "auction prices" to-day and this evening. On Monday he will reopen his former store at Fifteenth-st. and Union Square, with a large, varied and choice stock of rugs and carpets from Turkey, Persia and India.

THE NORMANNIA'S FAST TRIP.

The Hamburg-American steamer Normannia, which arrived here Thursday night from Hamburg and Southampton, made the fastest time ever made between Southampton and this port over the southern route. Her average speed per hour was 19.8 knots. The Paris, however, still holds the record for the quickest time between Southampton and this port. She made it over the northern route last July, and her average speed per hour was 19.86 knots. Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife were passengers on the Normannia from Hamburg to Southampton on the trip just completed. They will spend two weeks at Weymouth, England. The fact of the name of Count Herbert Bismarck being on the Normannia's passenger list made many people think that he had arrived here, and the office of the German Consul was besieged all day by people who were in search of information concerning the Count.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers landing here yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamer Normannia, from Hamburg and Southampton, were Carl Benninghoff, George Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. August Bernhold, S. von Dorrien, the Count and Countess von Francken-Sierstorpff, A. G. Williams Forte, Otto Gustavus, John Hewetson, G. F. Ritschl, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Ford and C. Reeves.

The White Star steamer Britannic, from Liverpool, brought among her passengers D. R. Browning, T. B. Cartwright, the Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D. Herbert Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Finlay, L. H. Hoffman, M. A. Mitchell, W. Gordon Wilson, the Rev. C. S. Smith and H. Strickland.

EVELYN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

PRESIDENT McILVAINE APPEALS TO WOMEN TO EDUCATE THEIR OWN SEX.

Princeton, N. J., June 1 (Special).—The commencement exercises at Evelyn College, for young women, were opened on Sunday afternoon, May 27, with the baccalaureate sermon by the president. The subject was "The Peculiar Relation of Christ to Women, and what Women Owe to Him and to His Teaching." Many Princeton people and friends of the graduating class were present.

On Monday evening an original play was given in the gymnasium by the junior class. Tuesday was class day. The exercises were held in the open air, the campus being decorated with orange and white, the college colors. A white shield, in imitation of the college pin, with the words "Evelyn, '94," in orange letters was suspended above the speakers. The stage was beautifully decorated with daisies and ferns. The class history was read by Grace Adelaide Coe, the presentation oration by Aletta Hartwell Knox, the prophecy by Anne Hilde Mellvaine, the ivy oration by Helen Day Gibby, and the address of the class president by Blanche Lansingh.

On Wednesday the commencement exercises were held at the college in the presence of a large number of people. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. J. O. Murray, Dean of Princeton College. The Latin salutatorian was Blanche Lansingh, of Chicago, and the valedictorian, Helen Day Gibby, of Princeton. Orations were also delivered by three other members of the graduating class. The president of the Board of Trustees, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Green, made the announcement that the curriculum of the college had recently been fully revised by a committee from the Board of Trustees. All of the members of the committee were professors in Princeton College. The result of this revision is that the classical or academic course in Evelyn College has been made exactly parallel with that of Princeton College, and from henceforth in this course, Greek will be required, instead of an elective study. For the benefit of those who prefer advanced attainments in modern languages and their literatures, a course has been arranged by the committee fully equal to the classical course, but pursuing a different line of work. The first course leads to the degree of B. A., the second to the degree of B. L.

The President, the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, in his address to the audience, spoke especially of the significance of the degrees, Bachelor of Arts or of Letters, as applied to women. He showed that the word baccalaureat, in the feminine, meaning "She who has won the laurel crown," is as appropriate to women as baccalaureus in the masculine, is to men. He also spoke of the needs of the college, and of the great pressure under which all educational institutions have labored during the trying year which has just closed. Although much has been accomplished in reducing the deficit for the year, the full amount has not yet been raised, and Dr. McIlvaine made an appeal especially to women, to use their means toward the education of their own sex.

After the awarding of diplomas the audience was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Green. A reception in the evening, given to the senior class, closed the exercises of commencement week.

FOR A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID ON THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL GROUNDS—THE GIFT OF MISS LEARY.

The corner-stone for a Roman Catholic chapel has been laid on part of the Bellevue Hospital property, and the new place of worship for the inmates of the institution will be completed within a few months, it is expected. There was a report circulated yesterday that the chapel was being built at the expense of the city, but it was entirely unfounded. The building is the gift of Miss Leary, the sister of Arthur Leary, the city only giving its permission for the erection of the chapel on part of the hospital grounds.

When Commissioner Porter, of the Department of Charities and Correction, was asked by a Tribune reporter yesterday about the rumor that the city was paying for the chapel, he said:

"The city has nothing to do with it whatever. It is being built entirely at the expense of Miss Leary, the sister of Arthur Leary. When permission was asked of us to allow the chapel to be built, we granted it gladly. It is going to cost Miss Leary a good round sum, too. Further than this, I do not know anything about it. We have no pictures or plans of the building, and I do not even know who the architect is who drew the plans."

BLAZING SUGAR IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

HOW A CARGO BOUND FOR NEW-YORK WENT TO SWEETEN THE FIG THERE.

Sugar seems to be getting people into trouble in various parts of the world. The steamer Strathdon, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Tagal, Java, with 3,700 tons of sugar on board, bound for this port.

She arrived at Suez on October 31, and entered the canal the same day. On November 1, at 3 a. m., fire was discovered between decks in No. 2 hold. The fire gained such headway that the decks became red hot. Being about thirty miles from Port Said at this time, it was decided to push on for that port to prevent blocking the traffic of the canal. The fire had increased so that it was impossible to navigate the ship, the wheel and chart houses being gutted. The heat was so intense in the wheelhouse that the different parts of the steering engine were fused together.

At 3 a. m. flames burst through No. 2 hatchway and enveloped the entire forepart of the ship, burning the spars on the foremast. The ship was run aground on the canal bank and assistance sent for. The canal company's salvage steamers played on the blazing ship from all possible points, but without effect. The sugar was by this time in a liquid state, boiling over the vessel's sides and floating on the water, blazing as it went along. All other means being useless, it was decided to flood the hold, and the powerful centrifugal pumps were set to work. As the ship filled she fell over on her beam ends and filled the cabin and all the living quarters. To prevent capsizing, assistance was asked from the Indian troopship Matabar, which was near by. Soldiers were sent from her and tackles passed round the Strathdon's masthead, the soldiers pulling a heavy strain on them. By this time, however, the Strathdon's broadside had taken the bank, and she rested with the water over the starboard side of the hatchways.

About eleven hundred tons of sugar were saved, being discharged from the stern of the ship, clear of the fire. The ship was pumped out and arrived at Port Said, a week, on November 8. Temporary repairs were made, and she proceeded to Trieste, Austria, for permanent repairs. She returned to Port Said on May 2, and left for Sandy Hook, stopping for coal at Malta.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

WATERMELONS, PEACHES AND BERRIES—SHIPPING OCEAN STEAMERS.

The cold, rainy weather continued this week to make fruit-dealers feel desperate. Hard have they experienced such an unseasonable spring. Nevertheless from the far South are coming evidences of summer time, and its abundance. Watermelons from Florida and Southern Georgia are here, and big, fine ones can be had for 50 and 75 cents each, while black raspberries are selling for 25 cents a quart, and gooseberries for 20 cents. California cherries are worth 10 to 25 cents a pound, and apricots from the same State can be had for 40 cents a dozen.

Poultry dealers advanced their prices somewhat this week. At this season of the year the supplying of ocean steamers helps the poultry business greatly and keeps the prices up. The Lucania, on her trip out to-day, will have stored in her refrigerators five wagon-loads of poultry, including 160 turkeys. The value of this steamer trade to this city is enormous. Capons were selling at 30 cents a pound yesterday, or 2 cents a pound dearer than a week ago. There are little scalded broilers in market that cost $1.25 a pair. Other broilers can be had for $1 a pair. Roasting chickens are 25 cents a pound; wild mongrel geese from South Jersey 22 cents a pound; spring ducklings, 35 cents a pound, southdowns, $1 a pair; pigeons, $2.50 a dozen; squab, $5 a dozen; reed birds, $1 a dozen, and turkeys, 18 and 22 cents a pound.

The above are prices asked in Fulton Market. Prices on the west side of the island, at Washington and Gansevoort markets, are considerably below these figures. For instance, on the West Side squab are quoted at $3 and $4 a dozen; reed birds, $1.50 a dozen; pigeons, $1.75 a dozen; spring ducklings, 22 cents a pound; roasting chickens, 18 and 22 cents a pound, and Philadelphia capons sell for 25 and Western capons for 22 cents a pound.

A CHANGE IN THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Lieutenant-Commander Conway H. Arnold, who has been one of the aides on Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi's staff for several years, has been detached and ordered to take charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in this city. He relieves Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marix, who has had charge of the office since June 25, 1892, and who is ordered as executive officer of the training-ship Minnesota. Mr. Marix is at present conducting the inquiry into the charges preferred by William Mitchell, foreman of laborers, against Quartermaster Lane, of the Yards and Docks Department. Mr. Marix was counsel for the defence in the trial of Commander Oscar F. Heyerman for the loss of the Kearsarge.

Lieutenant-Commander Arnold was born in this city November 14, 1848, and has served as special aide to Rear-Admiral Poor and Rear-Admiral S. R. Stringham; in 1877 and 1878 he was flag lieutenant and secretary to Rear-Admiral Trenchard; in 1881 and 1882, secretary to Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, and since February 26, 1889, he has been secretary and aide to Admiral Gherardi. Only ten days ago he accompanied his son to Annapolis, where the latter became a naval cadet.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

New-York, June 1, 1894.

Beeswax, pkgs	7	Spirits turp., bbls	641
Beans, bbls	97	Rosin, bbls	1,764
Cotton, bales	1,854	Oil cake, pkgs	966
Cotton-seed, bbls	40	Oil, lard, bbls	160
Copper, bbls	1,449	Oil, lub., bbls	53
Copper, cakes		Oil, oleo, stock, pkgs	1,145
Dried fruit, pkgs	116	Oil, cake, pkgs	214
Eggs, bbls	278	Peanuts, bags	261
Eggs, cases	15,201	Provisions, pkgs	826
Flour, pkgs	40,873	Pork, pkgs	7
Flour, wheat, bush	975	Beef, pkgs	854
Grain, bush	3,150	Cutmeats, pkgs	672
Cornmeal, bags	2,250	Lard, pkgs	1,850
Oatmeal, bbls	398	Lard, kegs	4,275
Wheat, bush	48,500	Butter, pkgs	7,600
Corn, bush	58,425	Cheese, pkgs	140
Oats, bush	83,200	Rice, pkgs	5,279
Malt, bush	24,000	Raisins, Cal., pkgs	11
Rye, bush	550	Salts, bales	1,370
Hay, tons	1,423	Starch, pkgs	25
Straw, tons	30	Sugar, pkgs	348
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tallow, pkgs	323
Grease, pkgs	57	Tobacco, hhds	1,259
Hides, No.	5,450	Tobacco, pkgs	372
Hides, lbs	697	Whiskey, bbls	2,613
Hops, bales	190	Wool, bales	1,366
Leather, sides	14,366	Cal. wine, pkgs	2,002
Lead, pigs	6,750	Cal. brandy, pkgs	186
Moss, bales	41	Zacatan, bales	

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Iron, No. 1 foundry	$13 00	Molasses, O.K. prime	28
No. 2 do	11 00	Coffee, middling	7 7-16
Steel rails	24 00	Lard, prime	7 10
Lead, bell-metal	3 10	Pork, mess	13 00
Copper, Lake, spot	9 25	Sugar, granulated	4
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾	Sugar, family	10 50
Wool, No. 2 fall	16½	Beef, family	18
Tinplate, 1st quality	3 75	Hops, dressed, 1893	65
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42⅝	Tallow, prime	4⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	32	Coal, stove	3 90

EXPORTS TO-DAY.

Wheat, bush	50,903	Crude pet., gals	25,600
Corn, bush	15,540	Ref. pet., gals	4,895,423
Oats, bush	18,752	Cottonseed oil, gals	26,625
Peas, bush	7,207	Lub. oil, gals	58,806
Beans, bush	125	Tallow, lbs	848
Flour, bbls	9,145	Pork, bbls	500
Flour, sacks	3,327	Beef, tcs	50
Meal, bbls	2,253	Bacon, lbs	214,600
Hay, bales	655	Hams, lbs	19,200
Whiskey, gals	1,400	Lard, lbs	558,225
Cotton, lbs	370,375	Bearing, lbs	11,500
Spirits turp., gals	600	Grease, lbs	5,000
Rosin, bbls	125	Tallow, lbs	22,200
Pitch, bbls	15	Cheese, lbs	15,000
Tar, bbls	12		

THE GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, June 1, 1894.

COTTON—The net advance for the day was 2 to 4 points. The market opened 3 to 4 points higher on near months, and 1 to 2 points higher on late positions. During the early part of the session the market fell about 5 points, on on easing up in Liverpool and some realizing sales, but improved during the afternoon, getting back all the loss and putting several points to the credit of the bulls. The spiff was on, and weather at the South, accompanied by reports of bad crop prospects, helped the bulls to a good deal of encouragement. Some talk that the plant had been weakened by warm weather and fears that it would not bear up under the weight of the bolls it has carried, seemed to be the principal feature. Later, however, the weather was cooler, and there was a good deal of