NOBLE DEEDS

The Simple Annals of the Poor Told by Themselves.

AN EXHIBIT OF CHARITY.

A Pathetic Story of the Poverty of a Leading Actress.

MUSIC AND MISERY.

An Interview with Superintendent Barnard.

The Brave Hearts of Sympathetic Citizens Still Responsive.

In the active benevolence of the last few days, caused by the destitution of so large a number of our population, there has been manifest a slight discontent as to the mode of administering relief manifested by a few professional philanthropists. Mr. Superintendent Barnard is one of these, and his views are presented below in the form of an interview and a letter. The great, deep undertone of Sorrow still, however, makes itself heard, and to those who have hearts to feel and heads that can devise we commend the pictures of poverty.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Incidents at St. John's Guild Yesterday—The Opera and the Garret—The Family of a Famous Composer in a State of Destitution—The Fallen Fortunes of an Actress Who Proved "A Friend in Need"—The Two Blondes and a "Little Barefoot."

Yesterday morning a lady, closely veiled and dressed in a very plain dark suit, entered the office of St. John's Guild, in Varick street, and inquired for the Rev. Mr. Wiswall. Having waited in a modest manner for an opportunity to address him, she finally approached, and, lifting her veil, exposed a face of extreme beauty, on which were the traces of recent weeping. In a voice choked by emotion she then, as briefly as possible, related her sad story. She was the niece of a famous composer who some time since arrived in this country and who was now living in great poverty, in a distant city, while his wife and nine children were living in the upper part of New York and were absolutely destitute of the barest necessaries of life. She, herself, had come to this country as

A LEADING ACTRESS

and had some time since played an engagement in one of our first class theatres. She was also married and her husband was abroad. Her aunt had sold, piece by piece, every article of her furniture except the beds and a single quilt for each, and she had in turn disposed of every article of her professional and private warbrobe, with the exception of the clothes she wore, in her efforts to aid her relatives. Finally, they were all living together on an upper floor of a house high up town—her aunt with her nine children and she and her own two little ones, making thirteen persons in all. A visitor of the Guild was immediately despatched with means to render these unfortunates instant relief, and a representative of the HERALD accompanied him. The building to which they were directed was on one of the principal avenues, and the ground floor is used as a cigar store in the front and a tobacco manufactory in the rear. The exterior of the building is prepossessing and the interior neat and orderly.

Ascending to the top floor and pausing to knock at the door, the two visitors cast their eyes along the landing and saw a cottage bed at the further end, where, under covering of a thin quilt, three of the children nightly come to sleep. They were admitted by

THE WIFE OF THE COMPOSER,

and created no little consternation, till the actress, recognizing one of the visitors, stepped lightly forth and tearfully bade them welcome. The floors were bare and polished white, while the scanty surroundings were marvellously clean. A troupe of little children were issuing from a second room and paused at the door to hide their scantily clad figures. Their limbs and feet were bare, and one of the little ones wore a fragment of carpet around his loins, which, with a shirt, constituted his entire covering. Everything they wore, however, was of the neatest possible description, and their bright eyes and faces, their white, glistening limbs and feet and their *deshabille* gave them the appearance of having just emerged from a bath. The visitors were conducted to the front room, where, as in each of the others, a bed and a common table constituted the only furniture, save four chairs. Several trunks (empty) were ranged about the room and served as seats. Two young girls, or perhaps eighteen or twenty years of age, were standing there as the visitors entered and remained standing during the interview.

The elder lady related her story as follows:—"My husband is a composer. As you doubtless know, he wrote the opera of * * * * * *, and has a long time enjoyed the friendship of Mlle. Nilsson and Mme. Lucca. One of my daughters is now with Mme. Lucca in Havana. She sings only in the chorus, however, and receives but $15 per week, which barely suffices for her unavoidable expenses. My husband and one of my sons are in a distant city

SEARCHING FOR EMPLOYMENT

"My daughters, who have pawned their clothes to purchase food till only one of them can now go into the street at a time (for want of sufficient apparel), were endeavoring to earn enough to keep the wolf from our door by performing, in a subordinate position, in one of the theatres. Lately a new piece was put upon the stage which required such an indecent exposure of their persons that we, without hesitation, determined to starve rather than they should so appear. Our determination was commended by the priest, who told them he could not grant them absolution did they appear in so indecent an attire.

"Since the pittance they earned failed us and my niece has exhausted her resources in our behalf, we have all had a fearful daily struggle to live. But for the baker, a generous man, who God will remember for his kindness to us, we should have starved. We owe him $75 for bread.

"My boy is here—the oldest. He is a scenic artist, and has just returned from the South, where he was lying sick lately with yellow fever."

At this moment a quiet, gentlemanly looking young man entered and the representative of the HERALD soon convinced himself of the truth of the entire story by reference to letters in his own pocket from a mutual friend, the manager of the theatre in which the artist had been employed.

"My niece has paid our rent for the last six weeks, and Thursday

SHE PAWNED HER WEDDING RING,

all else having been pledged. Monday the landlord, who demanded three weeks' rent in advance, which we were of course unable to pay, threatened to turn us out into the street. My niece saw the article in the HERALD this morning and resolved, without consulting me, upon applying to Mr. Wiswall. I am very thankful for what has been sent us," she said, the tears coming into her eyes, "but had I been consulted I should not have consented, as I had resolved to starve before I would take such a step."

During these trying days and weeks (for seven months the little ones have not gone outside the doors for want of clothes) the eldest sister, who is an accomplished young lady, taught by her father, who has devoted much time to her education, has gathered about her table the little barefooted children and regularly instructed them. No brighter, more intelligent or interesting children can be found in our midst.

The address of this family is at the office of the Guild, where it can be obtained by those who have any special interest in wishing to know it.

THE TWO BLONDES.

While the representative of the HERALD was standing in the vestibule of the Guild office he beheld one of the most touching of pictures. A lady, elegantly dressed and bearing a well filled basket, came into the office, and stood there radiant with smiles while it was emptied. At this moment a figure appeared in the doorway behind her, so like in some respects as to cause a start of surprise. Both were blondes and both beautiful. The first was, however, bright and happy; the second was careworn, and her eyes were brimming over with tears. The contents of one basket was emptied into the other, and both went away with lighter hearts.

"LITTLE BARE FEET."

As the writer entered he observed a little child with her basket resting upon the pavement. She was leaning over and adjusting the packages of groceries it contained, and in that position exposed her feet, which were naked. Passing into the Guild office, the attention of Mr. Wiswall was called to the fact, and though at a little distance the child's feet looked as though encased in shoes, so discolored were they by the snow and mud through which she had waded, she was called back and, the discovery being verified, she was furnished with stockings and shoes—the first she had worn for many months.

The above are selections at random from the 200 cases that occupied the attention of the members of the Guild during all of yesterday.

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT BARNARD SAYS.

In an interview with William F. Barnard, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, he expressed himself as being strongly opposed to relieving the poor through the medium of soup kitchens, and said:—

"I do not believe that the public soup kitchens will be productive of any good. They will foster loaferism and pauperism, and will only be resorted to by those who will find in them a ready method to shirk the necessity of working for a livelihood."

"But do you not believe there is a large class of people in the city at present who are respectable and willing, but can find no work to maintain themselves and who will readily resort to a charity so general as this?"

"I do not think that such a class will resort to the soup kitchens and incur the publicity of its poverty in such a manner. That there is a great deal of suffering in the city—more than usual in years gone by—I am hardly prepared to deny; but this can be relieved by the already established charitable institutions which are in existence for specific purposes of relief to the needy. To go outside of these institutions to relieve the poor I believe to be unwise, for the reason that you will help a class which is not deserving of it."

"You would not, however, refuse to give food to a human being who was starving, even though he did not deserve it?"

"No, I should not; but I should establish restrictions. I would not allow such a being to come three times a day and expect each time a bowl of soup. I should not continually help those whom I found would not help themselves. In this institution we feed and lodge 267 children and some forty-nine women (the latter do the work of the house); but we have a city missionary who visits all cases and first finds out if they are really as they represent themselves to be. Without such a system we should find our charity going to those who were quite undeserving of it. We put no conditions and help all alike, no matter who they may be, so long as they are not professional beggars. This class is large, and it is marvellous how little it takes to make it larger. There are many who only require the slightest incentive to become beggars. As long as they feel a certain necessity of doing something they do it; but the moment you open an avenue whereby they may live without work they will take advantage of it, no matter how miserable it may be. This class will be encouraged by the establishment of public soup kitchens, and will take all it can get. These kitchens will have the tendency to attract vagrants and beggars from all parts of the country, who will flock to New York as soon as they learn that here they can be fed for nothing."

"What manner, then, would you think the most feasible in which to reach the deserving?"

"Any one having a large or small sum of money to give in charity I would advise to distribute it through the regular channels of charity—that is to say, the institutions which exist for the purpose at present. Such a one as the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is an admirable one, and does an immense amount of good on a perfect system of visitation. They have the city cut up into small districts and visitors (at no salary) in each, whose duty it is to call upon any case of which they are notified and relieve by giving orders for what is wanted on grocery stores. Anybody is at liberty to notify the visitor, and cards are furnished for the purpose."

"But the workings of such a society are limited, as is proved by the misery which exists in spite of it, and by the cases of actual starvation which have occurred in the city, with all its charities, and which would be made impossible by the establishment of public soup kitchens."

"I have great doubts of actual starvation in the city having occurred. I knew of one lately reported in the papers as a case of starvation, where a woman died of consumption. She had food. To be sure, there are cases where, had people been properly nourished, they would not have died of the disease which they may have had. But of actual cases of starvation, where the death was the result purely of want of food without accompanying disease, I much doubt that there have been any."

"Possibly your means or enlightenment are limited. We have come across many very sad cases where no charitable society had stepped in to lend a helping hand."

Charitable societies must have some help; they cannot be expected to work alone. Let the person who comes across such cases notify the institutions, and it will be attended to. You will find that all men who have practical knowledge of public charities are opposed to indiscriminate charity. They believe in some return being made for help given. Many people, I have found, who were the loudest in clamoring for work, when they get it are the first to refuse it. I found work last week for a destitute man, who had been begging me for it for a long time. He remained at work three days, and then came back, saying it was too hard. I know of another case where our missionary gave a man bread, and he actually went and changed it for rum. There is nothing in which discretion and vigilance should be so much exercised as in dealing out charity.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your columns to-day, under the head of "A Model Charity," we feel you have misapprehended the cost of the workings of this institution, and your statement that it costs $26,104 to expend $14,406 is liable to convey a wrong impression, which I am sure the HERALD, with its usual desire for fair play, will allow us room to explain. If the amount paid for fuel, lights and transportation be reckoned as a part of the sum spent for the poor, why not the cost of repairs, furniture and incidental house expenses which was as necessary? The house must be kept in repair to provide a shelter for our family of over 300 children and adults, and furniture must be had for the inmates, who could scarcely sit or lie on the floors. We should be very glad indeed if we had no taxes or assessments to pay, but we are compelled when assessed to settle with the city the same as any private citizen. We take it that no prudent property owner runs the risk of entire loss by fire, and we have but followed the dictates of ordinary prudence in insuring our buildings. It must be remembered that this Institution is designed mainly for the shelter of poor children. As an asylum, therefore, there must be buildings. These buildings have to be paid for, and it happens that the year we have selected was an expensive one to us, as bills amounting to $2,627 43 were paid, being balance due for the erection of a five story brick building. It was also an exceptionally expensive one in the way of assessments, we being compelled to pay $3,435 54 for the extension of Church and Worth streets and for the paving of Worth street, also taxes on property. The interest on our indebtedness for that year was $2,984 72. We had no choice in the expenditure of the sums above referred to, the alternative being to have the property sold for non-payment. We print 4,000 to 5,000 copies monthly of a publication called the *Record*, designed to keep our friends informed of our work, and that medium we have found to be a necessity. In regard to salaries:—Our children range in ages from 2 to 16 years, and to care for 270 children and 45 homeless women who live here requires a corps of employés, who must be paid for their services. We have to support a hospital for the care of our own sick, which is also open to invalid children from the outside, requiring a resident physician and two nurses; a nursery also for our little ones under four years of age, of whom we have some twenty-five requiring a special nurse; in addition to which we have a superintendent, an overseer of the boys, one for the girls, housekeeper, shoemaker, cooks, &c.—in all numbering twenty people, exclusive of school department. Our school includes all the children able to go, who live in the house, and from 100 to 150 who come in from the outside, for whose education we employ eight teachers—making a total of twenty-eight persons, among whom the salaries referred to by you are divided. The Superintendent receives $2,000, the next in office $1,000, and so on down to the cooks at $10 per month. We clothe and feed the outside children, and in addition give bread, tea, sugar, potatoes and coal to the families represented, some of which, both of food and shoes, with all of the clothing, is given us and not therefore included in the figures you quote. The sum of $318 which you call attention to only represents the cash expended and not the entire relief rendered. In conclusion, all moneys spent are passed upon by the Board of Trustees, all bills are audited by a committee of the Board, all checks are countersigned by the treasurer, and vouchers are taken and the Board of Trustees, whose names follow, invites the fullest and closest scrutiny into the affairs of the institution by any authorized party. The treasurer's reports are always itemized, so that our donors may know where every cent goes.

Trustees (who are also incorporators)—Morris K. Jesup, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; George F. Betts, Secretary; Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Frederick G. Foster, A. Van Rensselaer, D. Lydig Suydam and G. H. Morgan. Respectfully,

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Feb 14, 1874.

THE CHARITABLE EXHIBIT.

Below will be found a financial exhibit of the operations of a number of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, compiled from the last published reports in some instances and in other cases from special reports supplied to the HERALD by executive officers of the institutions. It will be observed that in a few of the institutions more than fifty per cent of the receipts are eaten up in salaries:—

YORKVILLE DISPENSARY, 1,482 THIRD AVENUE, FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1873.

Received from the city	$1,000 00
Received from other sources	Nothing
Paid for salaries, &c	88 32
Fuel and lights	31 00
Medical supplies	229 57
Medical attendance	520 00
Repairs $36 05, rent $379 92	415 97
Total disbursements	$1,284 86
Number treated in dispensary	3,025
Number of prescriptions	6,482
Number treated at home	363
Number visits made at houses	1238
Number vaccinated	84

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, FOOT OF EIGHTY-NINTH STREET EAST RIVER, UNDER CHARGE OF THE LADIES OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1873.

Receipts for the year	$35,047 90
Paid for salaries	1,748 39
Expenditures (including salaries)	14,308 36
Number received during the year	401
Average number	565
Total remaining in the institution	564

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1874.

Received from city		Nothing
Received from other sources, about		$3,000 00
Paid for salaries		1,350 00
Sent to employment		2,447 00
Collected in wages from defaulting employers		1,999 00

LADIES' FIVE POINTS MISSION SOCIETY FOR 1873.

Received from Board of Education	$4,220 66	
From other sources	12,431 67	
		$16,752 33
Total expenditures		18,989 41
Salaries	$8,720 50	
Printing, water rents, insurance, &c	729 32	
Repairs and furniture	597 16	
		$10,046 98
Leaving actually expended for relief		$8,942 43

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM FOR 1874.

Received from State	$68,899 40
Received from Board of Education	8,833 23
Total	$77,732 63
From other sources	89,493 14
Total receipts	$167,225 77
Paid for salaries, supplies, &c., for Asylum	$67,452 05
Paid for salaries, supplies, &c., for House	16,875 59
Paid for other purposes	10,287 40
Total expenditures	$94,615 04

NOTE.—This society declines to give a statement of salaries separate from other expenses of House and Asylum.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY FOR 1874.

Received from State	$175,991 60
Received from other sources	200,425 12
Total	$375,416 72
Paid for salaries, teachers, &c	10,374 88
Amount for relief	$365,042 14

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS, 822 LEXINGTON AVENUE, FOR 1874.

Received from State	Nothing.	
Received from other sources	$14,411 05	
Value of articles donated	250 00	
		$14,661 05
Salary of physician		1,274 50
Receipts over expenses		$13,386 55
Disbursed last year		10,845 27
Permanent inmates in Home		36
Outdoor pensioners		9
Parties relieved during accouchment		96

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, ETC.

		1873.
Received from State	Nothing.	
Received from other sources	$23,172 85	
		$23,172 85
Expended in salaries		Nothing.
Expended in actual relief	9,131 59—	9,131 59

NOTE.—The relief is disbursed through a board of forty-two lady managers, who serve gratuitously. The receipts given above include a $10,000 legacy. The total given is about $5 per month to each widow during December, January, February and March.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE, FOR 1873.

Received from State	$25,000 00
Received from other sources	37,466 00
Total receipts	$62,466 00
Paid for interest, insurance and coal	$1,820 75
Expenses of institution	12,313 49
Total expended for relief	$14,133 24
Paid in investments and loans on United States stock	42,000 00
Donations for free beds during the year	16,000 00

FEMALE CHRISTIAN HOME, 314 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY, 1874.

Received from State	Nothing
Received from other sources	$8,556 21
Paid for salaries, &c	$1,196 36
Paid for supplies, insurance, tax, &c	7,496 57
Total expenditures	$8,692 93

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

Received for glasses	$65 50
Received in interest	3,367 92
Received from Abram's estate	301 60
Received from other sources	8,561 08
Total receipts	$12,296 10
Paid incidental expenses	$4,481 63
Paid janitor's and nurses' salaries	2,206 64
Paid board for patients	1,913 12
Total	$8,621 39

(Note.—The treasurer's report is very indefinite, and it is utterly impossible to learn whether there has been any leakage. It appears that 2,325 persons were treated during the year.)

COLORED HOME, IN SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, FOR YEAR ENDING MAY, 1873.

Received from State	$15,698 82
Received from other sources	7,983 07
Total receipts	$22,681 89
Salaries for physician, chaplain, steward and matron	$2,775 50
Actual amount expended in relief	20,792 66
Total expenditures for the year	$23,568 16

The number treated in the hospital department during the year was 454 and in the Almshouse 184; total, 638.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, VARICK STREET, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

From State	Nothing
From donations	$8,501 87
Value of articles	2,000 00
Total	$10,501 87
Amount in cash expended	$8,501 87
Amount in clothing, &c	2,000 00
Total	$10,501 87

SHELTER FOR RESPECTABLE GIRLS AND CONVALESCENTS' HOME, 332 SIXTH AVENUE, FOR YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1873.

Received from State	Nothing	
Received donations and subscriptions	$2,772 10	
Received from board of girls	547 25	
Received from ladies employing girls	72 00	
Received from alms box	18 54	
Received from collections in Church of Holy Communion	277 00	
Total receipts		$3,681 29
Paid for salaries, sent supplies, &c	Nothing.	2,187 97

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, CHURCH OF HOLY COMMUNION, 330 SIXTH AVENUE, FOR YEAR ENDING MAY, 1873.

Received from State	Nothing.	
Received from other sources	$8,866 16	
Paid interest, taxes, repairs, insurance, floating debt, mortgage	5,231 46	
Paid for current expenses	2,670 75	
Total disbursements		7,902 21

THE FEMALE CITY MISSION, NO. 50 BIBLE HOUSE, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1873.

Received from State	Nothing
Received from other sources	$3,374 00
Paid salaries of missionary women	3,252 00
Paid for colportage	122 00
Total expenditures	$3,374 00

The money raised by this society is to support missionary women; the incidental relief distributed by them is reported through the branch society—the New York City Mission.

CHAPIN HOME FOR THE RELIEF OF THE AGED AND INFIRM, FOR YEAR ENDING 1873.

Received from city	$1,500 00
Received from other sources	32,263 27
Paid in salaries, &c	954 00
Actual amount expended in relief	13,734 00

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

Received from city or State	Nothing
Received from other sources	$12,099 76
Paid for salaries, &c	1,860 00
Expended in relief	10,239 76

There were 21 free beds.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 20, 1873.

Received from city	Nothing
From other sources	$23,000 00
Value of articles contributed	1,000 00
Total	$24,000 00
Paid for salaries	700 00
Actually expended in relief	$23,300 00

NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

Received from the city	$41,959 71
Received from other sources	40,858 94
Total	$82,818 65
Paid for salaries, teachers, servants, &c	$19,805 12
Paid for other expenses	59,647 91

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1873.

Received from State	$51,525 44
Received from other sources	56,561 57
Total	$108,087 01
Paid for salaries officers, teachers, servants, &c	$33,2[illegible] 12
Amount actually expended in relief	61,036 28

NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1873.

Received from city	Nothing
Received from donations	$41,430 48
Paid for salaries of missionaries and expenses of missions	48,622 99
Due the treasurer	7,192 51

The work of the society is to sustain salaried missionaries, and the charitable work is incidental and not shown in the treasurer's report. The society has, however, aided in cash, fuel, food, clothing and medicines 2,822 families.

THE NEW YORK GERMAN SOCIETY, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

To balance on hand December, 1872	$11,708 65
To annual dues of members	10,677 00
To donations	1,568 03
To interest and dividends	3,614 12
Total	$27,765 80
By salaries	$2,456 00
By rent	750 00
By office expenses	769 58
By collection fees	150 00
By physicians and medicines	1,185 71
By amount expended in relief	9,400 00
	14,712 29
Balance on hand December 31	$13,053 51

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1873, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

Received from city	$1,000 00
Received from other sources	Nothing
Paid for salaries, nothing (all work done by Sisters)	
Actual expenditure for relief	5,000 00

The Sisters, the surgeon-in-chief reports, do all the work—nursing, cleaning, washing, cooking, &c.—and Messrs. Tilden & Co. supply the medicines free. The Sisters feed a dozen poor persons daily, and have in the hospital a number unable to pay.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1874.

Received from city	$750 00
Received from other sources	4,707 93
Total	$4,457 93
Salaries of physician and apothecary	3,189 96
Actual amount expended in relief	$5,267 83

WEST SIDE GERMAN DISPENSARY, FOR YEAR ENDING 1873.

Received from city	Nothing
Received from other sources	$1,200 00
Value of articles (coal) contributed	20 00
Paid for salaries	Gratuitous
Number of patients treated in 1873	3,527

THE RELIEF FUND.

Donations received by the HERALD for the relief of the suffering poor not previously acknowledged:—

Leonora Fair, for the Howard Relief Association	$5 00
A Mother's Invalid Son, for the Howard Relief Association	10 00
Victor, for the Howard Relief Association	2 00
B. A., for the Howard Relief Association	3 00
A Mother's Invalid Son, for St. John's Guild	10 00
Anna Maria, Litchfield, Conn., for St. John's Guild	10 00
Warren	5 00
E. C. Bird, F. Perradell, S. Marganum, F. Person and Mathias Engel, hands on a material train, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $1 each	5 00
Edward L. Anderson, Trenton, N. J., from his savings bank	85
D. M., a little boy	50
M. A. W.	5 00
Fisher & Co., No. 540 Broadway, for the poor of Fifth and Eighth wards	50 00

The Gold Exchange.

The members of the Gold Exchange yesterday opened a subscription list for the poor of New York, to which $300 were subscribed.

Soup Tickets.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association (No. 134 Bowery) has issued 20,000 meal tickets, each good for one meal of bread and soup or coffee, which it offers at the rate of ten for $1.

In November and December 30,708 meals were dispensed—some paid for by the men, some by tickets already sold, many free. At present 700 meals are issued daily. The kitchen has been in operation since February, 1873. The Branch has never requested donations from the public, and does not at this time.

Tickets may be procured at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue; from W. W. Hoppin, Chairman, 69 William street, and at the Branch, or they will be delivered at any address on receipt of order.

St. John's Guild and the Downtown Poor.

The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:—

[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings attached to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach.]

THROUGH REV. S. H. WESTON, D. D.	
Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.	$100 00
A Lady, for the poor	30 00
Mulvina Ketelas	50 00
THROUGH C. V. B. OSTRANDER.	
C. V. B. Ostrander	$100 00
G., Stamford, Conn.	5 00
THROUGH G. J. N. ZABRISKIE.	
W. J. Sherwood	25 00
W. C.	10 00
Anonymous	2 00
M. C. C	50 00
THROUGH MRS. MARY DUNLOP.	
M. D.	5 00
Mrs. Walton	3 00
Mrs. Plender	1 00
Mrs. D. V.	1 00
THROUGH MISS S. E. ALLISON.	
Proverbs, Ill., 27 (Ravenswoods)	10 00

The following was sent to the office of the Guild, Rev. Alvah Wiswall:—

S. H.	$1 00
W. M. Morgan	10 00
E. A. F.	5 00
D. M. (*Evening Express*)	10 00
A Friend	5 00
G. M. Baker, Greenpoint	1 00
Lady at Woodside	1 00
K.	5 00
M. F. P.	40 00
From a Friend	5 00
R. G., Jr.	25 00
For the starving poor	50
Leon	5 00
Belle	5 00
Charley	5 00
Frankey	5 00
Birdy	5 00
Little Emmie	5 00
George May	5 00
Total	$532 50
Previously acknowledged	3,063 55
Grand total	$3,596 05

Contributions may be sent to the HERALD office, or to Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Collector of Assessments, New Court House; O. K. Lansing, Earl's Hotel; G. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Forty-fifth street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, St. Joan's chapel, Varick street.

Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be sent to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order is sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Work of the Howard Relief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1874.

We, the undersigned, have great pleasure in reporting the following as the result of our labor from January 13, 1874, to February 13, 1874, with grand total of meals served and lodgings furnished since December 13, 1873, to February 13, 1874:—

Number of meals furnished during month ending February 13, 1874	22,584
Number of lodgings	8,087
Number of families relieved outside with rooms, with bread, soup, coffee, clothing, coal, &c.	376
Grand total for the two months ending February 13, 1874:—	
Number of meals furnished	31,752
Number of lodgings furnished	13,018

The following are the trades and nationalities of those who have been assisted:—

Clerks	1,198	Sailors	143
Bookkeepers	81	Mechanics	233
Bookbinders	80	Peddlers	216
Waiters	309	Druggists	62
Carpenters	398	Bartenders	69
Gasfitters	97	Miscellaneous	1,576
Cooks	144	No trades	1,169
Hatters	67	United States	2,121
Barbers	72	English	1,616
Tailors	132	Germans	1,468
Shoemakers	132	Irish	1,936
Printers	234	Scotch	395
Jewellers	54	Swedes	103
Watchmakers	26	Canadians	164
Harness makers	61	Danes	49
Moulders	143	French	95
Tinsmiths	98	Austrians	5
Blacksmiths	112	Hungarians	48
Painters	383	Belgians	27
Coopers	44	West Indians	33
Brass finishers	105	East Indians	17
Glassenters	32	Swiss	45
Engineers	77	Italians	58
Firemen	159	Norwegians	32
Boiler makers	139	Mexicans	4
Cigarmakers	131	Russians	5
Masons	120	Scandinavians	8

THIRD WARD.

Operations of the Dey Street Soup House.

"More soup," the memorable words of Oliver Twist, were yesterday often repeated and as often responded to at the downtown branch of the Children's Aid Society, No. 14 Dey street. This soup house, which has been open for three days, has given about 1,500 people comfortable meals. Yesterday, its existence having been made known throughout the lower part of the city, hundreds flocked to get a bowl of soup. All those who came had to register their names and get tickets, which purported to be "good for one bowl of soup;" but those who got tickets got all the soup they could drink and all the bread they could eat. Many poor fellows after they had devoured the first allowance of bread and soup looked wistfully at the counter on which was heaped a mountain of bread. When the floor manager saw this he invariably invited them to help themselves, which they did, never taking more than they needed. When the demand for bread began to decline the query "More bread?" brought many answers in the shape of eagerly outstretched hands.

A man with a basin of soup went up and down the long table supplying the demands of those whose hunger was not appeased by the first plateful.

Yesterday there were distributed 200 pounds of corned beef, 125 pounds of fresh beef, 200 loaves of bread, 5 barrels of potatoes, 1 barrel of flour and 45 gallons of soup.

Besides the above enumerated articles of food some clothes were distributed, but not a large number of articles. The society intend to convert the two lofts above the one they now occupy as a souphouse into dormitories for the needy and deserving men and women. The bread they receive is insufficient to supply the demand, and the society is in hope that some charitable persons will come forward and relieve its embarrassment. Donations of clothes, potatoes, flour, vegetables and beef will be thankfully received, no matter from what source.

The soup house will not be open to-day, but those who applied yesterday got four corned beef sandwiches on which to live to-day, and to-morrow morning at seven o'clock they can have all the soup they want, provided some one comes forward in the meantime and sends the house some bread and beef.

EIGHTH WARD.

Work of the Central Relief Committee.

This committee not having established its central depot, the offices of the various members of the committee, as published in the HERALD of yesterday, were filled with applicants most of the day. The door bell of Rev. Mr. Goss' house was rung by seventy-two pesons, many of whom sought relief for others. One, a delicate looking female, once in affluence in England, held in her hand six pawn tickets, which she had been trying to sell. She had three small children, one sickly, and had nothing more from which she could realize anything at the pawnshop. Another was a paper hanger, who had not had work for four months, and had six small children. He was three months behind with his rent and for days had lived on one scanty meal. Many letters were received soliciting aid, the pith of some of which is as follows:—

"Can you aid a lady with three children, who is struggling with these terrible times? She has disposed of all her valuables for the necessaries of life. She would hardly come to you herself. She has seen days much better than these, having come from a very respectable family. Do please come to her assistance immediately, as she is in great distress."

"From the notice in the HERALD I have resolved to ask assistance for a family at No. 21 First street, who will not ask for themselves, although in suffering need. They are all out of employment, and I know that they must either starve or beg unless some one aid them. I have done something for them, but am not able to continue it."

"I am sorry to be compelled to say that I have pawned all my things that were worth anything to keep my family from starving and to keep up my rent, which is now behind. What I shall do I do not know. The future is dark. Can you make up my rent so as to keep me in my dreary room?"

"I have a wife and three little children, one of whom is an invalid. I have been idle most of the winter, although seeking for work daily. I have not a cent in the house, and should have gone under long ago had it not been for a kind neighbor who has been lucky enough to have work. Tomorrow is the Sabbath, and unless God sends relief it will be a dreary day to me. It hurts me so to look on the little ones and see them needing bread."

The committee did for these cases all they could with the means they had. The responses from their appeal did not meet one in ten of the cases that demanded immediate relief. The work is growing upon their hands. Already applications are pouring in from all parts of the city. The committee will meet the wants of the most destitute, no matter in what part of the city they may reside. As a rule, they will aid none who come themselves; only those whose cases are presented by pastors and other visitors.

C. C. Goss, No. 97 Varick street; John A. Terry, Union square; McKillop, Sprague & Co., No. 106 Worth street; Lucius Hart and Charles Fanning, No. 10 Burling slip, and H. Griffin & Sons, No. 56 Duane street, will receive contributions of money or articles for the poor.

NINTH WARD.

A Liberal Donation of Coal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I will cheerfully give one ton of coal a week for four weeks to any soup house established for the benefit of the poor of the Ninth ward. Yours, with respect, EUGENE UNDERHILL,
750, 752 and 754 Washington street, corner Bethune.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Five Hundred Loaves of Bread for Distribution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing that any donations for charity received by the HERALD will be properly distributed, enclosed please find ten orders of fifty loaves of bread each, to be distributed in the Seventh and Thirteenth wards on presentation of order to

S. B. CLARK,
496 Grand street, opposite East Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Opening of the Mercer Street Soup House.

FIFTEENTH WARD SOUP HOUSE,
219 MERCER STREET, Feb. 14, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We respectfully report the following number of poor people fed on our opening night, as follows:—Americans, 17; Irish, 33; Germans, 11;