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Annual report of the New York State Civil Service Commission

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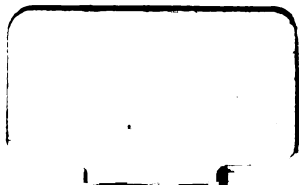
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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK

Civil Service Commission

COMMISSIONERS

WILLARD A. COBB

GEO. P. LORD

SILAS W. BURT

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 3, 1899.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 65

IN ASSEMBLY

MARCH 3, 1899

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

New York Civil Service Commission

STATE OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

ALBANY, *March 2*, 1899

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixteenth report of
the New York Civil Service Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

REPORT

ALBANY, *March 1, 1899*

To the Governor:

The sixteenth annual report of the New York Civil Service Commission is herewith respectfully submitted.

Rules

The rules, revised by the Commission on June 4, 1897, approved by the governor July 1, 1897, and made fully operative on September 15th following, with slight alterations in the regulations under the rules, are still in force.

Merit Examinations

There seems to be an opinion quite prevalent that the standard for merit examinations since the passage of the act of 1897, has been lowered, and that the tests for merit are only 50 per cent as great as before the passage of the act. There has been no lowering of the standard; on the contrary the merit examinations were never more severe, nor more rigidly enforced than now, but always with a view to their practicability. For the convenience of candidates, examinations during the year have been held in all parts of the state, and arrangements have been made whereby examinations can, in the future, be held in thirty-two cities and towns of the state wherever deemed necessary or advisable.

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In pursuance of this course, the expense incurred by the Commission in conducting these examinations, will necessarily be greatly increased; but in no other way can exact justice be done to the citizens of all parts of the state, and opportunities for examinations be no longer limited to those residing near the capital.

During the year 164 separate examinations have been held, and the number of candidates in class II, the competitive merit class, is 3,072. The number in class III, the non-competitive class, is 2,184.

The transfers by the Commission during the year of positions in class III to positions in class II have in all cases resulted satisfactorily. That the merit examinations are meeting the views and requirements of the heads of departments is shown in the fact that the tendency of the heads of departments, or appointing officers, to select those standing at the head of the merit lists, has greatly increased and indicates that the merit examinations of the Commission are becoming better and better adapted to the requirements of the service, thus rendering any further examination unnecessary.

Fitness Examinations

The requirements of the civil service law, enacted by the legislature of 1897, have in instances wrought severe hardships in that they have subjected those entering the competitive examinations for fitness, by heads of departments, to unnecessary and needless expense of time and money in coming to and returning from the capital. Much of this might be avoided were it practicable to hold the merit and fitness examinations at the same time and place.

At the date of the last report by the Commission a majority of its members believed that the act of May 15, 1897, had then been in operation too brief a period to enable a definitive decision as to its results. It is now conceded by all that the experiment of duplex examinations provided for in that law has not been generally satisfactory. The theory of that law is that a greater latitude of selection should be granted to appointing officers, but practically its provisions, if carried out scrupulously and impersonally, confine the appointment to one person instead of giving the liberty of selection from three persons as under the previous law, and thus in fact is so restrictive that there is no discretionary power to be exercised.

The division of the examinations so as to give appointing officers the exclusive ascertainment of one-half the elements in making up the relative standing of competitors has not been satisfactory in practice. Its cumbrous methods have deterred those on the merit list from attending the subsequent fitness examinations, and so have destroyed that fair and equitable competition contemplated by the constitution. Without any further expression regarding an experiment that has not been useless in its demonstrations, the commissioners believe that better results in all respects are attainable by giving them sole jurisdiction of all examinations and conferring on appointing officers the right to select from the three highest names on the proper eligible list with a subsequent probationary trial of the selected person in actual service.

The duties of the Civil Service Commission demand additional labors and responsibilities from year to year. In 1885, when the act of 1883 was made fully operative, there were 22 appointments made from the eligible lists. In 1896 there were 3,829 persons

examined in this competitive class and 630 appointments made from the resulting eligible lists. In 1897, 3,587 persons were examined in the competitive merit class and in 1898, 3,072.

As many of the places in the different departments and state institutions are now permanently filled from the eligible lists, the number of candidates entering the competitive examinations is not likely to increase in the same ratio in the future as in the past. From careful inquiries we are led to believe that the standard of service in the state departments and state institutions was never so high or in every way so satisfactory as now. If incompetent or unworthy persons are employed by the heads of departments, the fault does not rest with this board, but with the heads of departments themselves, as they have the remedies in their own hands.

City Regulations

The attorney-general in an opinion given to the Commission under date of January 22, 1898 held that the civil service law, chapter 354, laws of 1883, as amended by chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, applied to the cities of the state, and that the provisions of chapter 428 of the laws of 1897, requiring examinations for both merit and fitness in the cities, were abrogated.

The Commission thereupon sent to the mayors of the several cities of the state copies of the statute and of the opinion of the attorney general, together with a circular letter requesting that the required new regulations be prepared at the earliest possible date and sent for approval. The regulations for the city of Albany were approved by the Commission on July 26, 1898, and copies thereof were sent to the mayors of all of the cities, other than Albany, New York and Buffalo, with the suggestion

that they adopt similar regulations so far as practicable in order that the regulations for the several cities might be uniform. The suggestion of the Commission was adopted in nearly all of the cities, but in some instances the Commission found it necessary to supplement its first communications with several others of a similar character before compliance with the law was secured.

New civil service regulations for the following named cities have been approved and are included in the appendix to this report as required by law:

Albany, July 26, 1898; Buffalo, July 26, 1898; Dunkirk, August 10, 1898; Hornellsville, August 22, 1898; Jamestown, August 24, 1898; Binghamton, September 7, 1898; Gloversville, September 7, 1898; Utica, September 7, 1898; Poughkeepsie, September 20, 1898; Geneva, September 22, 1898; Schenectady, September 24, 1898; Rome, September 28, 1898; Elmira, October 7, 1898; Syracuse, October 11, 1898; Troy, October 15, 1898; Mount Vernon, October 18, 1898; Cohoes, October 22, 1898; Amsterdam, October 27, 1898; Yonkers, October 27, 1898; Hudson, November 1, 1898; Johnstown, November 4, 1898; Newburgh, November 14, 1898; Rochester, November 22, 1898; Kingston, November 26, 1898; North Tonawanda, November 30, 1898; Lockport, December 12, 1898; Ithaca, December 10, 1898; Watervliet, January 3, 1899.

Communications stating that the required regulations would be prepared and forwarded to the Commission for approval were received from the cities of Auburn, Little Falls, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Olean and Oswego; but no regulations have been received.

Regulations for the cities of Corning and Watertown were received and returned with suggested amendments, but were not returned to the Commission.

No response has been received from the cities of Middletown and Rensselaer.

Under date of September 13, 1898, the attention of the mayors who failed to comply with the provisions of the law requiring that civil service regulations be prescribed in their respective cities, was directed to the following section of the penal code:

“Section 154. Omission of duty by public officer.—Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor.”

New York City

Early in March it was brought to the attention of the Commission that the municipal civil service commission of New York city had promulgated rules for the city civil service with the approval of the mayor, but without the approval of this Commission.

At a meeting on March 15th, the secretary was directed to ask the municipal commission for the grounds of such action, and a reply was received under date of March 21st, stating that the municipal civil service commission was satisfied that it was not the intention of the charter that the rules therein provided for should be submitted to the state Commission. The situation was further affected by chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, which took effect on March 31st, amending the section of the civil service law requiring city regulations to be approved by the state Commission, by inserting the words “and all regulations now existing.” The effect of this amendment was at once brought

before the courts in the case of the People *ex rel. Leet v. Keller*, in which case the appellate division of the first department held directly that the amendment in question did not apply to New York city. Upon appeal to the court of appeals, the order of the court below was affirmed but on different grounds; viz, that whether chapter 186 required the New York city rules to be submitted to the state Commission or not, by its terms it allowed three months for the framing and submission of new rules, and until that time had elapsed the existing rules could not be declared inoperative because they had not been approved by the state Commission. Upon learning the nature of the opinion in this case, the Commission asked the attorney-general to render his opinion directly on the question whether chapter 186 affected New York city so as to require the rules to be submitted to it for approval. Under date of November 10th, he rendered an opinion to the effect that such approval was necessary to the validity of the rules.

By direction of the Commission at its meeting on November 15th, the secretary transmitted a copy of this opinion to the comptroller of the city of New York for his information. No reply to this communication was received. It appears from the report of the municipal civil service commission filed pursuant to the provisions of section 125 of the Greater New York charter, that chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 has been ignored under authority of an opinion of the corporation counsel. We understand that the question is still in litigation and that a decision from the court of appeals is expected in the near future. No peremptory demand could consistently be made by this Commission while the matter was a subject of litigation.

Attention is particularly invited to the report of the chief examiner and the complete statistical information of the work of the Commission contained in the appendices of this report. The roster, as reported by appointing officers to the Commission, which is also printed as an appendix, is the only civil list of the employees of this state now published.

The Commission desires to express its high appreciation of the services rendered by the chief examiner, secretary, and all those employed in its office. Their ability, intelligence, zeal and fidelity illustrate the successful operation of the constitutional method of appointment that brought them into and has retained them in the service of the state.

WILLARD A. COBB
SILAS W. BURT

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APPENDIX A

- 1 SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND CHIEF EXAMINER
 - 2 CHIEF EXAMINER'S ANNUAL REPORT
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Special Report of Secretary and Chief Examiner

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 2, 1898*

To the Commission:

In accordance with your request, we have carefully gone over the matter of required legislation in regard to the civil service as indicated by the facts and conditions which confront us in the office, and we submit the following suggestions for your consideration:

Conditions Prior to the Enactment of Chapter 428, Laws of 1897

Prior to the enactment of the so-called Black civil service law, chapter 428 of the laws of 1897, we believe that the service of this department was and had been for a long time extremely satisfactory both to our own department and to appointing officers, and that by close study and adaptation of examinations to the needs of the various departments, this feeling of satisfaction was increasing all the time. There was criticism against the examination system, that it did not reach those matters of personal history, experience and personal characteristics which are so important in securing good service. This deficiency was recognized by all, and the improvement in the character of civil service examinations show that we were in a fair way to supply it as far as it can ever be supplied in the public service. We have deemed it best, therefore, to base our suggestions for change on the provisions of the *old* law, to indicate in what particulars it seems to need amendment and what the nature of such amendments should be.

Suggested Changes in the Old Civil Service Law

Taking the law as it stood prior to the enactment of the law of 1897, we call your attention to the following particulars in which it seems to us that it should be changed:

Section 1. It is perhaps out of place as subordinates to make any suggestions as to the proper constitution of the Civil Service Commission, and we do so only because in the bills which have been framed and pressed for passage by the civil service reform association at recent sessions of the legislature, provision has been made for a highly paid Commission, whose members were to be required to devote their whole time to the work of the Commission. In view of the experience of the office force, and of your own experience as commissioners this provision is unnecessary, unless the new law is to increase the work to be performed by the commissioners by giving them direct control over the civil service administration in counties and cities.

Section 2. We believe that the time has come when the provisions of the law should be made much more exact as to what the civil service rules shall contain, and that the powers of the Commission should be much more circumscribed than was the case in the old law. In particular, the law might properly define just what classes shall be provided for, what modes of selection shall obtain under the different classes and what principles shall govern the assignment of a given position to one or the other of these classes. The law should also lay down specifically the powers of the Commission in making exceptions to the rules and classification and the legal grounds for such exceptions. We refer particularly to such provisions as are contained in sections 5, 6 and 7 of the present civil service rule VIII. The number of names to be certified from eligible lists should be laid down in the law, so as to make a legal definition of what is meant by "competition." When the original civil service law was passed, there was not at the command of the legislature any experience on these questions or any sufficient knowledge or agreement as to how they should be determined, and it was

necessary to give the Commission and the governor wide discretion in these matters. At this date there is, or ought to be, a body of well defined principles which must be enforced in the administration of any civil service law, and these principles should have legislative sanction.

Section 3. The Commission has entirely outgrown the provisions of the original law in regard to employees. This section should be amended in substantially the form recommended in the chief examiner's report for the year 1896; viz,

“Section 3. Said Commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be under its direction to act with the examining boards so far as practicable, whether at Albany or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of \$3,600 a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties. The Commission is authorized to employ a secretary and such clerks and examiners as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business, and to fix the salaries of such employees and to dismiss them at pleasure. The Commission may at Albany, and in any other part of the state where the needs of the service require, designate and select suitable persons in the official service of the state of New York, after consulting the head of department or office in which such persons serve, or in its discretion persons not in the official service, to be examiners or attendants at examinations, and may at any time substitute any person in or out of such service in place of any one so selected. Any person not at the time in the official service of the state or of any political division thereof, serving as such examiner or attendant, shall be entitled to compensation for every day actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of such duty at a rate agreed upon, not exceeding ten dollars a day. Persons in the official service of the state or of any political division thereof so serving as examiners or attendants shall be entitled to a like compensation for such service for such time as they are actually employed, in

addition to their regular service in any other department or institution and outside the hours of service required by such department or institution.

It shall be the duty of officers of the state of New York, or of any political division thereof, at any place where examinations are directed by said rules or by the Commission to be held, to allow the reasonable use of public buildings, and to heat and light the same for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same."

Section 6 is now practically obsolete, and its provisions, so far as required, should be incorporated in the section defining the provisions of the rules.

Section 7 requires amendment in two particulars:

First. The term "laborer or workman" used in that section is inadequate without definition. The most of the violations which come unofficially to our knowledge are cases in which persons performing services for which examinations are required are reported to the comptroller and paid by him as laborers. Under the present law the Commission has no control over these cases, as appointments of laborers cannot be required to be certified to the Commission, and so the comptroller has no information, except as he obtains it through his own measures, whether these persons are really employed as laborers or not. If a registration system is to be instituted, it could only be done after extended study of the requirements of the service. In some of the departments laborers are likely to be required on very short notice at points distant from any center of population, and in such cases it would seem to be impracticable to require their selection from registered lists. The principle of self-nomination which underlies the whole civil service legislation would seem to require, however, that this privilege be accorded to persons desiring to enter the labor service of the state as well as the higher positions for which examinations are held. It will be very difficult to so define an *exempt* labor service that it shall not be used for violating the law in appointments to positions where the work is not in any sense "labor." An arbitrary limit

of compensation might be fixed above which all laborers should be in the classified service, or a line might be drawn between skilled and unskilled labor. The main point is to bring the labor service under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission in some form or other so that the pay-rolls for such services shall be passed on by it. The comptroller has repeatedly promised to furnish the Commission with a list of persons employed as laborers who receive pay at the rate of \$2 per day or more, but has so far failed to do so. Some such information will be necessary before the subject of classifying the labor service can be satisfactorily handled.

Second. The provision that the Commission shall certify to the comptroller the appointments made in pursuance of law and the civil service rules and that the comptroller shall not pay persons who are not so certified by the Commission, should be so modified as to require that all pay-rolls of persons employed by the state, except of officers elected by the people or by the legislature on joint ballot and those appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, shall require the certificate of the Civil Service Commission as to the regularity of the appointment of the persons concerned, before the comptroller can audit and allow their pay. The process suggested above has been in operation in the city of New York for some years and has worked to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and it is the only way in which it can be made certain that appointments are made in accordance with the civil service law and rules. Cases are frequently brought unofficially to our notice in which persons are employed in the state departments with absolutely no reference to civil service rules, and it is at least presumable that such persons draw pay through the comptroller although they have not been certified by the Civil Service Commission and no examination has been held nor notice of appointment received by the Commission. We know of instances of that kind existing at present. The Commission has taken cognizance of such violations only when brought officially to its notice. The Massachusetts commission employs a detective or special agent

whose duty it is to trace up matters of this kind and to compare the pay-rolls in the office of the fiscal officer with the official roster of the civil service commission, and the chief examiner says that the system has proved very useful and satisfactory.

Section 8, in regard to civil service rules and administration in cities, should conform to the changes made in regard to the state service. If the application of civil service rules and law to the smaller cities is to be continued, it is worth considering whether better results would not be obtained by putting the service in those cities under the direct charge of the State Commission, as is done in Massachusetts. In the cities of the first class where the service is of sufficient magnitude and importance to require and enable the commissioners to familiarize themselves with the needs of the service and the provisions of the law, the present system works very well, but in the cities of the third class, and even in those of the second class, it is impossible for the State Commission by its merely supervisory power to ensure the proper enforcement of the provisions of the constitution and law.

Veteran Acts

With regard to the so-called veteran acts, their provisions should all be gathered into a section or sections of the general law and amended to conform to the decisions of the courts to date. This would make the law clearer and easier of enforcement to all concerned. Many of the present separate acts contain substantially identical provisions, with minor differences, and these differences are a perpetual cause of litigation as well as of defective administration of the law.

The Law of 1897

The so-called Black civil service law of 1897 was, we believe, a sincere attempt to correct certain deficiencies in the system of examinations in vogue under the prior law. It was for some time a question in our minds whether the general effect of this new law would be good or bad. The defects existed and gave

rise to criticism by appointing officers and others interested, principally along the line indicated above, namely, that the examinations failed to bring out the experience and personal qualifications requisite for efficient service. It now seems to us that the new system provided in that law was a move in the wrong direction. The bad effects of the law have been mainly of two classes. First, and most important, has been the discouragement of desirable candidates on account of the enormous expense and trouble involved in the double examination system. After taking the trouble and bearing the expense of attending the examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, candidates were repeatedly summoned to far distant points in the state to undergo fitness examinations, and the trouble and expense involved made it impossible for many to conform to this requirement, and, as a result, not only have many desirable applicants been deterred from attempting civil service examinations at all (our applications for competitive examinations have diminished in the last year at least forty per cent), but appointing officers have in several instances been entirely unable to fill vacancies, merely because not enough candidates presented themselves for fitness examination to complete the required quota. So much for the cases in which the appointing officers have taken advantage of the law in a proper spirit to improve the service. That they have not always been actuated by such a motive cannot, of course, be absolutely demonstrated, but our personal observation of the operation of the law, reinforced by the documentary evidence presented by the reports of appointing officers, appears conclusive to us that in a large proportion of cases the appointing officer has made use of the fitness examination to "place" some person whose claim was not based on his efficiency alone, and it is at least indicated that in many cases appointments have been made unnecessarily in order to suit either the personal whim of an appointing officer or to oblige some personal or political influence, the motive of which was not the benefit of the service.

It is worthy of remark that this law has operated almost universally to destroy the preference granted by other laws to veterans of the civil war. We recall no case in which a veteran has been appointed after a fitness examination, although there have been many cases in which the merit lists certified to appointing officers have contained the names of veterans.

In place of the provisions of the law of 1897, we believe that *proper* co-operation and participation in examination can be granted to the departments interested, by a provision either in the law or in the rules that the head of the department may be represented on the examining board which is to supervise any examination conducted specially for his department, and that the boards conducting general examinations shall be made up largely from persons interested directly in the work of the various departments. This co-operation has been prevented in the past by two causes: first, because the Commission and its officials have feared that charges of unfairness and favoritism would result if the interested departments were given a part in the framing or conduct of examinations; and, second, by the provision of the law which prevented persons in the employ of the state in any capacity from receiving compensation for extra work performed for this Commission. The employees of the various departments have been, or have been assumed to be unwilling to perform extra work for which they could not obtain extra compensation, and the chief examiners have been unwilling to ask for such assistance when it could be avoided. It seems to us that a proper provision either in the law or in the rules might be framed giving to appointing officers the right of representation upon examining boards by the designation either of employees in their respective departments or of persons not in the official service; such persons when employed upon civil service examinations to become subject to and to draw pay from the Civil Service Commission. This should meet the object aimed at by the framers of the law of 1897, in so far as that object is a desirable one, and it would avoid the disadvantages of the double system of examination.

Suggestions for New Legislation

It has been suggested that an attempt might be made to give to veterans of the late Spanish war privileges concerning appointment and promotion similar to those now held by veterans of the civil war. It is competent for the legislature to prescribe any rule it may choose, limiting the power of *removal* of such persons after they are appointed, but any preference in *appointment* for them would seem to be unconstitutional for this reason: The constitution provides that veterans of the "late civil war" shall have preference in appointment or promotion over all other persons, and it further provides that examinations so far as practicable shall be competitive. It would seem clear, and the court of appeals has so indicated, that the preference given to veterans in the constitution is absolute and exclusive, and that no other class of persons can be given any preference, and no examination would be truly competitive as regards others which gave any preference to one class above another.

If a general classification and registration system for laborers is to be incorporated, proper legislative authority must be granted for that purpose, as under the present law laborers are specifically exempted.

The provisions of law which prevent the comptroller from paying persons not certified by the Civil Service Commission should be extended to cover the cases of the heads of those departments which have charge of public funds that may be expended without audit by the comptroller. There is at least one department in which such funds have been used to pay persons appointed without reference to the civil service rules.

It might also be desirable to have in the civil service law a penalty for the failure of appointing officers and others to attend to the specific duties laid down in the law, in the matter of reporting appointments and changes in the service to the Civil Service Commission. Although the present provisions of the penal code probably cover this dereliction, they have never been enforced and the mere fact of having official provisions in the law which lays down the duty might be very good.

New legislation is apparently required to provide for the civil service administration in the counties of the state or such of them as have sufficient employees to make it desirable to prescribe rules and examinations.

The present legislation would seem to be sufficient to give the Commission and the governor jurisdiction over the subordinate positions in the legislative service. In that particular the law is broader than the similar United States statute.

The Classification

We come now to consideration of the classification and would preface our discussion of it by the statement that our experience has convinced us that there is no subordinate position in the state service which cannot be filled satisfactorily through open competition in accordance with the requirements of the constitution. There are, of course, exceptions to this broad statement, but they are mainly the cases of particular individuals and each should be decided on its own merits without being included in the classification. Aside from the legally authorized deputies of certain officers most of the positions now included in class I as exempt from examination should be placed in the competitive class; in particular the exemption of the "confidential examiners" in the departments of insurance and banking is too broad. It may be necessary to have certain examiners exempt, but it is certainly not necessary to have all the employees in these departments exempted under the designation of "confidential examiners," as practically results now. Every case of an exemption of a confidential clerk or stenographer should be investigated as to its necessity and propriety. The clerical positions in the military departments ought to be included in any complete classification. These persons do not perform military service and they are a part of the civil service. It would also be perfectly practicable to hold proper examinations and provide lists of candidates for employment in the subordinate positions in the legislative service. The examinations now conducted are in most cases extremely practical in character and it is possible to satisfactorily

fill many positions through examination which could not formerly be so filled.

We believe that this statement, though somewhat hurriedly prepared, covers in the main the information you requested. If further information or explanations are desired we remain at your command.

Respectfully submitted

CLARENCE B. ANGLE

Secretary

CHARLES S. FOWLER

Chief Examiner

Chief Examiner's Annual Report

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 31, 1898*

The New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit the following report of civil service examinations held during the past year:

Competitive Examinations

The number of candidates examined in competitive merit examinations during the past year is 3,072 against 3,587 in 1897 and 3,829 in 1896. The number of applications received is 3,124 against 3,908 in 1897 and 5,108 in 1896. These figures show that a substantial decrease has taken place in the number of applicants and in the number examined. This is perhaps attributable in some degree to the gradual improvement in business conditions, but I believe is mostly due to the workings of the new civil service law of 1897, providing for double examination for merit and fitness. This law has operated to decrease the number of applicants in two ways. First, candidates have been discouraged by a knowledge of the great expense and trouble involved in taking the two examinations. After taking the trouble and bearing the expense of attending the examinations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, candidates have repeatedly been summoned to far distant points in the state to undergo fitness examinations, and the trouble and expense involved have made it impossible for many to conform to this requirement, and not only have many desirable applicants been deterred from attempting civil service examinations at all, but appointing officers have in several instances been entirely unable to fill vacancies through a fitness examination merely because not enough candidates presented themselves to supply the existing vacancies. Second,

the conduct of appointing officers in their fitness examinations has produced a belief among applicants that it is useless to appear for fitness examination, as the appointee has usually been chosen before the examination is held. Many complaints and criticisms to this effect are received by the Commission.

This law has operated almost universally to destroy the preference granted by other laws to veterans of the civil war, and I recall no case in which a veteran has been appointed after a fitness examination, although there have been many cases in which the merit lists certified to appointing officers have contained the names of veterans.

The ostensible object of the law of 1897, and the only good reason for its enactment, was to secure to the departments interested some participation in examinations. Such co-operation ought to be secured under proper regulation in all special examinations held for the benefit of particular departments only. It has been prevented in the past by two causes: First, because the Commission and its officials have feared that charges of unfairness and favoritism would result if the interested departments were given a part in the framing or conduct of examinations; and, second, by the provision of the law which prevents persons in the employ of the state in any capacity from receiving compensation for extra work performed in civil service examinations. The employees of other departments have been, or have been assumed to be, unwilling to perform extra work for which they could not obtain extra compensation and the chief examiners have been unwilling to ask for such assistance when it could be avoided. I think a proper provision, either in the law or in the rules, might be framed, giving to appointing officers the right of representation upon examining boards by the designation either of employees in their respective departments or of persons not in the official service,—such persons when employed on civil service examinations to become subject to and to draw pay from the Civil Service Commission. I have as far as possible availed myself of the services of examiners suggested by the various departments in framing and conducting such special ex-

aminations. In many cases, however, the best and the only really competent assistance would be that of persons employed in the departments, and such persons cannot be paid for their services.

The number of separate competitive examinations held and reports made during the year is 164, as appears by the table hereto annexed.

In determining the character of merit examinations I have followed the precedents established by former usage, and have continued my efforts in all cases to adapt the subject-matter of the examination to the duties of the position and to test so far as possible the capacity of candidates for the work they were to undertake. In examinations where experience and capacity in some particular employment or trade is of great importance, I have adopted a plan of sending letters of inquiry to the persons named by the candidates as prior employers and other persons well acquainted with their experience and character. Although at first somewhat doubtful of the efficacy of the plan, I am convinced that it is in many cases a valuable aid in estimating the true value and character of the candidate's experience. Fully ninety per cent of the letters are returned and in almost all cases the answers are cheerfully given with an evident desire to aid the Commission in improving the service.

Many new kinds of examination have been given, among which I call attention to the following:

Assistant actuary, Department of Insurance.

Storekeeper, State hospitals and institutions.

Traveling agent, to collect samples of fertilizers, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Assistant commissioner of agriculture.

Inspector under the compulsory education law, Department of Public Instruction.

Physician, Auburn Prison.

Instructor in freehand drawing and clay modeling, Elmira Reformatory.

Instructor in cabinet-making and wood carving, Elmira Reformatory.

Instructor in machine wood-working and bench carpentry, Elmira Reformatory.

Health officer, cities of Syracuse, Dunkirk and Auburn.

Pilot, New York harbor, Manhattan State Hospital.

Superintendent of grade crossing bureau, Railroad Commission.

Foreman, fish hatching station, Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.

Inspector of steam vessels and inspector of boilers and engines, Department of Public Works.

Superintendent free employment bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Steamboat engineer, Quarantine Commission.

Superintendent of construction, Clinton Prison.

Superintendent of cotton industry, Clinton Prison.

Master mechanic, State Prisons.

Inspector of nurseries, Department of Agriculture.

Legislative librarian, State Library.

Education librarian, State Library.

Fireman of steam boilers, State hospitals and institutions.

Calisthenic teacher, Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Foreman, school furniture department, Auburn Prison.

Printing clerk, Regents' Office.

Assistant to miscellaneous reporter.

The advertisement of merit examinations has been more general than ever before. Nearly all examinations are advertised in every county of the state in the newspapers having the largest circulation, and special examinations are advertised in periodicals which have a special circulation among those interested. I have also attempted to place examinations at the convenience of candidates by holding them in a large number of places, even though there were very few candidates to be examined in each place. We have now a list of thirty-two cities and important

towns in which we are prepared to hold examinations, and I believe it will be possible in the future to hold examinations in any one of the designated places desired by any candidate. Although this will increase the expense of examinations somewhat, it will come nearer the object of the civil service legislation in opening positions in the state service to all qualified applicants and giving to all citizens the opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for appointment. Our course in this regard in the past has abundantly answered the criticism that used to be made, that opportunities for examination were practically limited to those who reside near the capital.

Fitness Examinations

No fitness examinations have been conducted by the Commission but appointing officers have in many cases availed themselves of the provision of the regulations allowing the forming of an eligible list by duplicating the merit marks. I think it may be fairly stated that in a majority of the cases where appointing officers have held fitness examinations, they have done so because of a desire to appoint some particular person selected in advance of the fitness examination, who was unable to attain a place at the head of the merit list, and even in many of these cases they have appointed persons who could have been reached under the old rule providing for the certification of three names from the head of the list. In some cases where the merit marks have been duplicated to form an eligible list, the object was to appoint some particular person temporarily for a period of thirty days or less, but the tendency among appointing officers to take the person who stands at the head of the merit list is an increasing one and indicates that the merit examinations of the Commission are becoming better and better adapted to the requirements of the service.

The statistics of the fitness examinations conducted by heads of departments, as well as of lists formed by duplicating the merit marks will be found in the tables following this report.

Violations

The employees of the Commission are frequently informed unofficially of violations of the civil service law by appointment of persons who have not been examined or certified, or who, having been appointed by non-competitive examination or without examination, are assigned to perform the duties of positions properly within the competitive class. Naturally it is hard to obtain official information of such violations. The Commission under its authority to conduct investigations and examine witnesses under oath could obtain this information and so eliminate the most frequent cause of criticism and derision of the Commission and its work. The only way, however, to effectually stop and prevent such violations in the state service will be either an agreement with the comptroller or legislation requiring that all pay-rolls for services shall be reviewed in the office of the Commission and its certificate attached before payment is allowed.

The designation as laborers of persons performing duties belonging to the classified service is the commonest mode of violation. The comptroller has repeatedly promised to furnish the Commission with lists of laborers receiving a compensation above that of unskilled labor, but has never redeemed his promise. If the pay-rolls should pass through the hands of the Commission, it would have its attention called to such cases and could then institute an investigation and discover whether the work performed was properly designated as "labor."

In the recent examinations for engineering positions, a number of cases of this kind have come to my notice, of which the following are samples:

Candidate No. 6979 for rodman, appointed "laborer or axman" in the engineer's department February 13, 1896 at \$2.25 per day, serving until July, 1896 and again from December 26, 1896 to November 30, 1897; and from December 1, 1897 to July 1898, at \$3.00 per day. In describing his experience, candidate says, "I had a party of from 3 to six men, I looking after the transit and levels myself, * * * All that winter I was in charge of

the field parties * * * I also made surveys, myself in charge of party; for deepening for bay & putting in steel bulkheads & gate at the Fulton Worsted Mills. In June I was sent on the Erie to Manlius Centre to get out final estimates for a contract down there here I did office work all most entirely, making maps & plotting up work and making calculations. * * * In Dec. 1897, I had my salery on State work raised."

Candidate No. 6292 for the position of leveler, employed in the State Engineer's Department as laborer from April 13, 1896 to July 4, 1896 at \$2.25 per day; during September, 1896 at \$3.00 per day; from June 14, 1897 to July 31, 1898 at \$3.50 per day, and from August 1, 1898 to November, 1898 at \$4.50 per day. Candidate described work done as follows: "Cross-sectioning the gorge at suitable points for the damn." (Mount Morris dam). "Cross-sectioning a suitable place for a weir where experiments as to the flow of the water made—also building it. Testing blocks of concrete. Cross-sectioning the Genessee Valley at Portage for suitable damn site. Testing the rock and drilling with diamond drills along the cross-sections made. * * * 1897—Chiefly on land surveys of land damaged by state negligence for the Court of Claims. This consisted of making an accurate survey of fence line, waterways and ditches, roads, houses, and the kind of growth in each lot; also taking elevations throughout the survey. My part was rodman and leveler; but mostly, however, as draughtsman—doing most of the plotting and making the tracings. * * * Since September 1898 I have been in charge of the construction of the "Good Road" at Deerfield, N. Y. under the Armstrong Act. The work consists in grading a good roadbed laying a tile drain, constructing open ditches, laying a four-inch course of limestone and over it a two-inch course of traprock, and seeing that the whole thing is properly rolled. The party consisted of six accountable to me, myself being controlled by the Resident Engineer Middle Division New York State Canals. * * * Besides the above, I have been in the New York State Cement Testing department.

The work consists in testing samples of the cement used on State work, as to the cement's fineness, activity, soundness and tensile strength."

Candidate No. 6782 for chainman "assisted in survey of Erie canal, between Sprakers and Little Falls in 1896." He was appointed as laborer; rate of pay \$2.25 per day.

Candidate No. 6482 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from January to November, 1898 at \$2.25 per day. The candidate's statement: "Appointed laborer on the Middle Division of the State Canals, which position I still hold. * * * Run level, transit, rod, chain, flag, tapes and drove stakes."

Candidate No. 6781 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from January 17, 1896 to April, 1896, and from February, 1897, to April, 1898, at \$2.25 per day. Candidate states: "On Erie Canal between Sprakers & Little falls Jan 1896 to May 1898 Chainman Rodman ax man and all most everything at times."

Candidate No. 6549 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from September, 1897 to April, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "I have had seven months experience with Canal Engineer's from Sept. 27th 1897 to May 1st 1898. * * * I have assisted in measuring earth and Rock, have read the rod drove stakes marked stakes marked bounderies and assisted in plotting, have used Engineers steel tape and 50 foot tape and Engineers chain. and marking bench marks and taking soundings and finding base line, and angle points"

Candidate No. 6545 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from March to April, 1898 at \$2.25 per day. states: "I have served from February 28 to April the 30, 1898 on the canal as a laborer on the engineers corps. I did chaining and some of the time I did the rodmans work in and out of the canal."

Candidate No. 6433 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from December 3, 1896 to July, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "I have had 20 months' experi-

ence in helping make surveys working as laborer for New York State during the enlargement of the Erie Canal. * * * I have done everything from drive stakes up to making out estimates. Have done Chainman's duty, Rodman's duty and Leveler duty and made out estimates and in fact have done everything nearly outside of the Assistant Engineer's work."

Candidate No. 6431 for chainman, employed in the State Engineer's Department as laborer from October, 1897 to April, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "I have worked as Laborer in the Engineer department, * * * I have done all kinds of chainman work"

Candidate No. 6481 for chainman, employed in the State Engineer's Department as laborer from January 11, 1897 to April, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "I have been acting Chainman on Canal work for the Past two years have run levels with Instrument and have run transunt under orders."

Candidate No. 6486 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from December 10, 1897 to February 25, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "Had appointment as laborer—Acted as chainman—doing both office work & on line—can plot, helped on estimate set up level—took cross sections, run level & rod, etc. * * * Inspected & measured walls and stone for same—inspected concrete & mixing of same."

Candidate No. 6411 for chainman, employed as laborer in the State Engineer's Department from December, 1897 to November, 1898 at \$2.25 per day, states: "Experience one year on canal with Mr. Russel, Eng., as chainman, rodman—most of time with chain."

Candidate No. 6532 for chainman, employed as laborer in State Engineer's Department, from October, 1897, to April, 1898, at \$2.25 per day, states: "7 months was rear Chainman in run in Check Lev for 16 miles worked the Rod in cross sec and also one end of tape part time run level few times"

Candidate No. 6473 for rodman, appointed chainman November 11, 1897, served until December, 1898, states: "While acting as chainman on Canal, I have served in every position had charge

of surveys, running transit and level, in charge of all kinds of construction and office work and for good work, my salary was increased to Rodmans pay."

With exception of the candidate last mentioned, none of these persons has taken a civil service examination or been certified by the Commission.

Legislation

In co-operation with the secretary, I drew up some time since for the information of Commissioner Burt, a letter containing such suggestions as we had to offer in regard to required legislation for the satisfactory enforcement of the civil service provisions of the constitution. Whether such legislation should take the form of amendments to the present law or the law should be entirely recast is an open question, but there are many points in which the laws may be improved in their practical operation without affecting the fundamental principles involved.

Comments of State Officers

My attention has been called to several comments of state officers in official documents upon the work of the Civil Service Commission and the subject of civil service administration generally. Mr. Lyman, state commissioner of excise, in his annual report for the year 1897 used the following language:

"Civil Service Examinations Under the Amended Law.

"The law of 1897 required of this department, as well as all others, the holding of civil service examinations to create eligible lists from which to draw employees needed for its different branches of work. Although these examinations are by law confined to those who are certified from the State Civil Service Commission, it included a large number of people and imposed upon the department considerable additional labor.

"A system had to be devised and rules adopted under the new law which would best test the fitness of the competitors for the various situations. From the start it was apparent that there was widespread misapprehension as to the intent and applica-

tion of the law, and those who expected that less qualifications were to be required were grievously disappointed, and those who supposed that its operation was to nullify the constitutional provision of competition were still more disappointed.

“The examinations conducted by the department were public, being partly written and partly oral and also included a medical examination; and were of such a character as was thought would best tend to disclose the habits, character, experience and special and general ability of the candidates, particularly such qualifications as were required for the situation to be filled.

* * * * *

“The results of these examinations were very interesting and instructive and satisfied me that except for places requiring technical knowledge only, no examination which assumes to grade and rate people according to their relative ability for a particular line of work should ever be wholly a paper or written examination, but should be made and personally conducted by people of broad experience, quick perception and knowledge of human nature, who themselves are thoroughly qualified in the line on which they assume to question and grade candidates. They should most certainly see and hear the candidates whom they are to rate and their rules should be fair and flexible enough to consider and allow for the favorable or unfavorable temporary conditions which help or harm the applicants.

“Lest this comment may be said to be uncalled for or taken as a reflection upon the work of the Honorable Civil Service Board, who have done all in their power to uphold and impartially administer the law, it should be understood that under the law they have but one examiner who is fairly paid, and his time is largely occupied in preparing the numerous and frequent examinations throughout the state and reviewing the results, and further, that they are precluded from employing expert examiners or continuing any examiner as such, for a length of time which would give him reasonable experience.

“This will be plainly understood by reference to chapter 357 of the laws of 1884, which provides that they cannot pay an

examiner exceeding five dollars a day and that no examiner's aggregate yearly pay can exceed one hundred dollars; consequently, the examinations must mostly be made by unexperienced temporary help.

"Thus it happens that people who aspire to fill responsible public positions, which require expert or professional knowledge or business ability of high grade, and which pay hundreds, and many of them several thousands of dollars per year, as compensation, are examined and rated and their chances promoted or ruined by those far their inferiors in ability, experience and education, who presumably are incompetent or unable to earn more than five dollars a day or secure regular employment at over one hundred dollars per annum.

"The worst enemy of the civil service could not have devised a more mischievous or harmful provision for its injury."

The legal provision in regard to the compensation of examiners to which he refers is still, as it has always been, the cause of friction between the Commission and its examiners, as well as a prolific cause of insufficiency in the examinations themselves, and any revision or amendment of the civil service laws should contain more liberal provisions in this regard.

The Canal Investigation Commission, in its report to the governor, speaking of the appointments of inspectors by the superintendent of public works, says:

"It seems that the superintendent should have known early in the fall, approximately, the number of inspectors required during the winter of 1897-8, and requested in time that a civil service examination should be held for the purpose of furnishing an eligible list sufficient for their appointment. He waited until January 25, 1898, when he requested the Civil Service Commission to hold an examination, as the eligible list was exhausted. This examination was held on February 19, and the eligible list furnished on March 16. Meanwhile, on January 28, he requested of the Civil Service Commission permission to make temporary appointments. On February 15, such permis-

sion was granted. The superintendent appointed, temporarily, ninety-six inspectors who had not passed the civil service examinations. Of the ninety-six temporary appointees, twenty-six passed the merit examination, fifteen failed, forty-eight (the most of whom were appointed after the date of the examination) were absent; six declined to serve and one resigned.

“On January 1, 1898, on account of a change in the administration of the city government of Rochester, many employees lost their places; of these, ten or fifteen were appointed inspectors on the canal work without civil service examination. The evidence shows that it must have been known at the time of their appointment that some of these temporary appointees were not competent to properly discharge the duties of inspectors, and it follows that the money paid for their services was not properly expended.

“The position of inspector on work of this character carries with it important responsibilities. The character, and in certain cases the quantity of the work done, depends upon the manner in which the inspectors discharge their duties. The pay which they receive is sufficient to secure the services of men well qualified to perform their duties, yet the evidence indicates that competency was not made the test in selecting inspectors not appointed from the civil service list.”

In reply to this part of the commission's report the superintendent of public works makes the following statement:

“There was no possible inducement for me to employ an unnecessary number. They were appointed from civil service eligible lists and the bugbear of politics could have no influence in their selection. * * * It is stated that I did not use proper diligence in calling upon the civil service board for a list from which inspectors might be appointed during the winter of 1897 and 1898. The facts in this matter are as follows: During the session of the legislature of 1897 the civil service law was changed so that a fitness as well as a merit examination was required. After the passage of this act there was no eligible list

of inspectors which could be appointed except those who had been temporarily granted leave of absence during the preceding summer. The last-named list was soon exhausted. After the close of navigation in 1897, the weather being very favorable to the vigorous prosecution of the work, on the 15th of December, 1897, the civil service board was asked to certify as soon as possible an eligible list of inspectors, as to merit. The next day a list of sixty-seven names was certified. Notice was sent on the same day to each of these persons to appear and take the fitness examination on the 28th of December. The examination was held on this latter date and the result announced to the Civil Service Commission within three days thereafter. * * * This list of eligibles contained fifty-two names, all of whom were appointed between January 11th and 22d. On January 25th the Commission was again asked to hold another examination for inspectors, and in reply it was stated that no examination could be held until February 19, 1898. As the need for additional inspectors was great the Commission assented that temporary inspectors be appointed without examination, the term of said appointments to expire on the date of April 15th, which time was afterward extended until May 10, 1898. On date of April 28th all inspectors, both temporary and regular, were notified that their services would terminate on April 30th. I cannot myself see how any negligence can be imputed to me in this matter. It seems a labored effort to put me in the wrong."

The facts as stated are substantially correct, but the superintendent omits to say that a communication under date of December 16, 1897 was addressed to him by the chief examiner containing the following request: "I wish you would inform me of any positions for which you wish provision to be made in the coming general examinations, which we now expect to hold about January 15th. We should like at that time to provide eligibles as far as possible for vacancies likely to occur in the ensuing three months." As appears from his statement, he had then before him the merit list of inspectors certified by the Commission

and knew just how many names it would afford, and as this number was far less than the number he must have known he would require, it would seem that in good faith he ought to have notified the Commission more promptly of his demand for more eligibles.

Speaking of the relations of the state engineer to the Civil Service Commission, the Investigating Commission, says:

“In November, 1895, the state engineer determined that, in order to comply with the act and make the estimate of quantities and the maps, plans and specifications therein called for, it was necessary to know the physical condition of the canals from end to end, and for that purpose to make an accurate and connected survey throughout their entire length. With this in view, he divided the canals into thirty survey sections, and on November 23, 1896, notified the Civil Service Commission that he should require for the canal improvement thirty assistant engineers, thirty rodmen, fifty levelers and from 100 to 150 chainmen. On January 2, 1896, the Civil Service Commission certified a list which did not contain the required number of assistant engineers, levelers and rodmen. Fourteen assistant engineers, being the total number certified, were appointed from the list with a sufficient number of rodmen, levelers and chainmen, to make up the surveying parties. They began work about January 13, 1896, and thereafter, as the Civil Service Commission certified eligible lists, survey parties were made up, so that work was begun over the whole canal system, and was proceeding during the winter and spring of 1896.”

And again,

“We have had before us from time to time, as witnesses, many of the assistant engineers, and we believe that in ability and attainment they were, with possible exceptions, well qualified to perform the work confided to them under proper and efficient direction.”

The state engineer in his reply to the criticism of the Investigating Commission makes the following statement:

“ Preliminary Surveys and Estimates

“ As soon as the results of the election of 1895 were known, and it became certain that the canals were to be improved as provided in this law, this department began to prepare for the work. Conceiving it to be our duty to start as expeditiously as possible, we notified the Civil Service Commission on November 23, 1895, that we would need thirty assistant engineers, fifty levelers, thirty rodmen, and from 100 to 150 chainmen. On January 2, 1896, we were notified by the Civil Service Commission of the names on the eligible list, and on January 13, 1896, the entire number was appointed, but we still lacked over 100 men to complete the full complement in all the parties, and the Civil Service Commission was again notified that we would need this additional number of men. The second eligible list, however, was not available until February 28, 1896, and this delay seriously hampered the department in the execution of its plans, which aimed at a thorough survey and careful estimate of cost of the whole work, before any of the contracts were awarded, to the end that each step might thereafter be taken intelligently.

“ It was believed that the field work connected with the preliminary surveys and estimates could be completed by the opening of navigation, May 1, 1896, and that the office work thereon would progress with such speed as to place all the information in our hands early in the summer of 1896, so that some contracts could be awarded early enough to give the contractors ample opportunity to provide the materials needed for the winter's work, and equip themselves thoroughly for the work in hand. On this basis the comptroller was told that the preliminary work would cost about \$40,000 per month for three or four months. The cost per month was about as stated, but the time was largely exceeded. This estimate was based solely on the judgment and work theretofore done by the more experienced engineers then employed, but it was found in practice that many of the new appointees had had comparatively little experience and that they could not progress their work at the rate of speed expected of

them. As the law prevented the selection of engineers of known skill and ability, and confined the appointments to the the competitive civil service lists, there was no alternative but to proceed and do the best that could be done under the circumstances. Barring the one feature of experience, and that does not apply to all the men, they were unquestionably equal in personnel to any corps of equal size ever organized, and in this the commission agrees."

The criticisms of the state engineer on the character of the eligibles certified by this Commission would have more weight were it not that he was himself in a great measure responsible for the conditions he criticises. In the first place, in several instances the state engineer was asked to co-operate with the Civil Service Commission by suggesting modifications of the schemes of examination and by the suggestion or nomination of suitable examiners to aid this Commission in conducting the examinations for his department. He refused to render any assistance of this kind, stating that he disliked the examination system, and although he must operate his department under it, he preferred to have nothing whatever to do with the examinations. Secondly, it has developed in recent examinations held for engineering positions that the state engineer has illegally appointed many persons on the engineering staff and assigned them to duty in all the grades from chainman to assistant engineer without examination. Such persons have been designated as laborers. He has also assigned men who are examined and certified only as chainmen to do duty in the higher grades of the service, even in some cases assigning them to work that naturally belonged to an assistant engineer. This has been done when there could be no excuse of lack of men in the higher grades, as competent men in those grades had already been dismissed for the assigned reason of lack of work. In several instances the men so assigned to work of a higher grade than that for which they were examined have been paid at the rate of pay fixed for the higher grade, instead of that to which they were entitled under the certificate of this Commission. These facts have

come to my notice in reading the statements of experience given by candidates in the recent examinations for engineering positions.

I have noted above in detail several cases of this kind, but there were no doubt many more cases of which no information has reached us, because the men have not entered our examinations.

Class III Examinations

The non-competitive examinations for positions in class III have been continued on the lines pursued heretofore, the number for the year being 2,184. The transfer by the Commission of several positions in that class to class II, subjecting them to competitive examination, so far as I can see, has resulted satisfactorily in all cases. The only difficulty has been in the case of firemen, arising on account of inability to secure sufficient eligibles in the first examination to fill the large number of vacancies occurring on account of the starting up of the steam heating plants in the early fall. I think this difficulty will not occur again, as in a recent examination we had a large number of candidates, many of whom seem to be very well qualified for the position. There are still other positions in class III, which should, in my opinion, be transferred as rapidly as possible to class II, but I have not been able to make the detailed study of this matter that I should like to make before submitting definite recommendations.

The new scheme of inquiries in regard to character and reputation of applicants would be a valuable aid in conducting examinations for the low grade positions, such as attendants, where personal qualities are quite as important as education. It is true of all such positions, however, that a certain minimum of common English education is absolutely requisite, and that if the personal qualities are satisfactory, better education will produce better service.

If these positions are to be included in class II, some arrangement ought to be made by which the examinations for merit and for fitness can be simultaneously conducted in order to relieve

candidates of the great expense incident to separate fitness examinations in these cases where the compensation is small and candidates are drawn from a class of persons pecuniarily unable to bear such expense.

I would again call attention to my suggestion in my last annual report that a system similar to the labor registration system should be applied to the force of skilled workmen employed in Albany and at the various state institutions. It seems clear that these positions were not intended to be exempted from the operation of the civil service law under the designation of persons "merely employed as laborer or workman."

Court Decisions

The Court of Appeals has made some statements in regard to exemptions from civil service examinations which I desire to call to the attention of the Commission.

In the case of *Chittenden v. Wurster*, decided last year, the following language is used, referring to the constitutional provision requiring competitive examinations so far as practicable:

"It was evidently contemplated that there were positions in which a competitive examination was not practicable. * * * In order to determine whether the examination of a candidate for an office is practicable, we must first ascertain the nature and character of the duties of his position. Having ascertained the facts, the question of exemption, then, doubtless, becomes one of law, as was held by the majority of the judges composing the appellate division. * * * Confidential positions must be classified either one way or the other. Competitive examination is or is not practicable as to such positions. We have carefully read the evidence in this case, and not a word have we found tending to show that a competitive examination is practicable for a position where the appointee is to receive, open, read and answer the letters of his chief, where he is to counsel and advise him with reference to the conduct and management of his office, sign his name to checks or warrants, collect and pay out his money, have the combination of his safe and the

custody and control of its contents. A candidate may be ever so competent and still lack many of the necessary elements of a trustworthy officer; he may be ever so learned and still lacking in judgment and discretion; he may be discreet and still without character; he may be honest and yet meddlesome and a person in whom you could not confide. To our minds the framers of the constitution or of the statutes never contemplated or intended that a competitive examination was practicable for such a position. What places should then be included in the confidential list? * * * We have recently had occasion to consider this question to some extent in the Crummev case. * * * We then were of the opinion that where the duties of the position were not merely clerical, and were such as especially devolved upon the head of the office, which, by reason of his numerous duties, he was compelled to delegate to others, the performance of which required skill, judgment, trust and confidence, and involved the responsibility of the officer or the municipality which he represents, the position should be treated as confidential. We have not changed our views upon the subject. We think that this rule, properly applied, will not prove unreasonable and that it will not exempt from examination many positions. It doubtless would relieve one warrant clerk in an office where the duties were the same as those which devolve upon Crummev; but the work of an office would have to be great, and it would have to distinctly appear that one could not discharge the duties of the position in order to justify the exemption of more than one. * * * Most of the public offices are conducted openly, and every citizen has the right to know what transpires. The strictly secret positions authorized are comparatively few, and are of far less importance than those where the appointee is intrusted with the drawing and signing of warrants for the payment of millions of dollars of the public money. Such a construction would be too narrow and burdensome, and we think not justified."

The language quoted from the court of appeals' decision is really extra-judicial, as the decision rested upon another point,

and the later decisions seem to some extent to modify the language quoted above.

In the case of *People ex rel. Séars v. Tobey*, also decided in 1897, the question of the proper classification of the clerk to the police justice of the city of Syracuse is considered and the following language is used:

“The next point to be considered is the contention that this office is a confidential one, and, therefore, could not be included in the competitive list.

“The charter of the city of Syracuse was amended in 1895 in relation to the duties devolving upon the clerk of the police court. Section 57 reads as follows: ‘The police justice of said city shall appoint a clerk, who shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the common council in their discretion, and not to exceed \$1,000, payable in monthly payments, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the police justice, and shall have power to take oaths and acknowledgments, to examine under oath the informant and prosecutor and any witnesses he may produce, and take their depositions in writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the parties making them, and to adjourn trial or proceedings in the absence of the police justice. The police justice may issue warrants upon depositions taken by the clerk as herein prescribed.’

“Section 58 provides that the clerk shall file with the city a bond with sureties in the penal sum of \$1,000 to be approved by the mayor and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

“Section 59 prescribes further duties for the clerk, to the effect that he shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the police court and the business pertaining to the office of police justice, which record shall be open to public inspection, and shall properly file and keep all bonds, papers and documents pertaining to said office.

“Section 60 provides that he shall receive all costs, fines, penalties and dues of every description, and shall pay over to

the treasurer from time to time, to the credit of the contingent fund, all moneys received by him, and take his receipts therefor.

“It is also his duty to present all records kept by him, and all accounts of money received by him, and of any other matters pertaining to his office, to the common council, at such times as it may require or prescribe.

“From this it would seem that the police justice has no power to determine the duties to be performed by the clerk, as they are indicated in detail by the legislature.

“We are unable to perceive anything confidential in these statutory duties. The position should doubtless be filled by a man of intelligence, as the duties are such as would require in their performance a fair order of ability. There is nothing secret or confidential as between the police justice and the clerk in the manner in which these duties are to be discharged. Indeed, they are essentially of a public character.

“The clerk is called upon to handle some money in the way of fines collected, but he is treated as an independent officer, liable to the city, and a bond, with sureties to be approved by the mayor, is exacted for the protection of the municipality. In this connection it may be well enough to consider, in passing, a question of evidence that is presented upon this appeal.”

In the recent case of the People *ex rel. Sweet v. Lyman*, decided in December of this year, the court again considering the force of the constitutional provision requiring competitive examination “so far as practicable,” says:

“The extent to which examinations are to control is declared to be only so far as practicable. This language clearly implies that it is not entirely practicable to fully determine them (merit and fitness) in that way. It was the purpose of its framers to declare those two principles and leave their application to the direction of the legislature. As was said by the chairman of the committee to which this amendment was referred: ‘It seemed best to the committee, after very careful and repeated consideration to leave the application of the principle (of merit and fit-

ness) to the good sense of the legislature.' Thus it is apparent, not only upon the face of the provision itself, but from the debates in the constitutional convention, that the framers of this amendment did not intend to absolutely determine how the merit and fitness of appointees were to be ascertained and determined. The constitution provides that to an extent those questions are to be determined by an examination, but it is obvious that it was understood at that time that it would be impracticable to fully determine the merit and fitness of an employee or appointee by a mere examination, whether competitive or otherwise. It is to be observed that the provision of the constitution is that the merit and fitness of the applicant or appointee shall be ascertained in the manner stated so far as practicable, that is, in part at least, if they can be even partially ascertained in that manner. The words 'so far as practicable' plainly relate to the degree or extent to which the examination should control. The provision is not that the examination shall be the basis of determining merit and fitness *when* or *where*, or *in such cases* as it is practicable, but that in all cases they are to be ascertained by an examination, only so far as practicable. In other words, it does not declare that the examination shall control in ascertaining merit and fitness in any or all cases where it is practicable, but that the qualifications of the candidate shall be ascertained in *each case* by an examination to the extent and only so far as it is practicable, and consequently sufficient to insure the selection of proper and competent employees. The constitution plainly implies that other methods and tests are to be employed when necessary and calculated to fully ascertain the merit and fitness of the applicant. If a probationary term or other method is necessary to enable the appointing officer to fully or correctly ascertain the merit and fitness of the applicant, the plain and clear intent of this provision is that it shall be employed.

* * * * *

"While it is true that under the constitution the merit and fitness of an applicant for appointment in the civil service of the state or its civil divisions are to be ascertained, in part at least,

by an examination, competitive or otherwise, *except in cases where such an examination would be wholly ineffectual* to determine those questions, still, even in cases where an examination may be had, it is to control only so far as merit and fitness may be ascertained by a mere examination."

The conclusion fairly to be drawn from all the decisions seems to be that the constitutional provision contemplates certain positions, relatively few in number, in which the personal relations of the appointee to his superior so far overbalance considerations of knowledge and ability in any particular line of work that no examination at all can be valuable in determining merit and fitness for appointment; even in such cases the appointing officer is not relieved from the mandate to make appointments "according to merit and fitness," in practically all other cases examinations are to be required. If "merit and fitness can be even partially ascertained in that manner" and if it is practicable to make such examinations competitive, they must be made so.

Conclusion

The tables and other appendices to the report have been continued in substantially the same form as in previous years.

In the table of statistics of fitness examinations conducted by appointing officers, the relative position on the merit list of the appointee after a fitness examination has been indicated.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES S. FOWLER

Chief Examiner

APPENDIX B

Statistical Tables of Examinations

LIST OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1898

Date of examination	Date of report	KIND OF EXAMINATION	Passed	Failed	Total	Where held	
Jan. 11	Jan. 28	Assistant actuary, Insurance Dept.	9	27	36	Albany, New York, Malone, Rochester and Syracuse	
26	Feb. 19	Regents examiner in English language...	2	11	13	Held in connection with the regular regents examinations in various high schools and academies throughout the state.	
26	Feb. 14	English literature...	2	4	6		
27	Feb. 11	German	2	0	2		
28	Feb. 28	drawing	0	2	2		
28	Feb. 15	Greek	1	1	2		
28	Feb. 15	Latin	2	0	2		
29	Feb. 3	French	1	0	1		
29	Feb. 4	Apothecary	3	1	4		Buffalo
29	Feb. 16	Assistant electrical engineer	7	6	13		Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Fort Edward, Little Falls, Newburgh, New York, Olean, Oswego, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady and Syracuse
29	Feb. 18	Assistant steam engineer	23	9	32		
29	Mar. 25	Bookkeeper	25	34	59		
29	Mar. 1	Clerk	151	42	193		
29	Feb. 21	Inspector of charities	18	13	31		
29	Feb. 8	Instructor in the care and firing of steam boilers, State Industrial School	1	4	5		
29	Mar. 21	Junior clerk	7	7	14		
29	Mar. 21	Medical intern	17	0	17		
29	Mar. 12	Medical interne, homeopathic	6	1	7		
29	Mar. 28	Special agent, Dept. of Excise	1	0	1		
29	Mar. 21	Storekeeper	10	35	45		
29	Mar. 3	Teacher, state institutions	6	9	15		
29	Feb. 15	Teacher, state institutions	12	1	13		
29	Feb. 21	Traveling agent, Agr. Exp. Sta., Geneva	9	5	14		
29	Mar. 2	Woman physician	3	0	3		
Total, January			318	212	530		

Month	Day	Page	Position	7	0	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Albany	
Feb.	15	15	Stenographer, first grade	7	0	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Albany	
19-25	Mar.	9	Stenographer, second grade	50	23	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, New York and Rochester	
19-25	Mar.	9	Stenographer, third grade	26	14	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, New York and Rochester	
19-25	Mar.	9	Stenographer, 6th div	10	5	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, New York and Rochester	
19	Mar.	2	Asst. com'r of agriculture	1	3	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	2	Assistant (civil) engineer	16	5	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	2	Engineering draughtsmen	1	2	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	2	Hospital matron	4	1	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	16	Inspector of public works	121	93	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	29	Leveller	19	9	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	2	Milk expert, Dept. of Agriculture	10	23	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	30	Rodman	31	18	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
19	Mar.	3	Asst. manual training instructor, Elmira Reformatory	2	0	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
26	Mar.	3	Asst. manual training instructor, Elmira Reformatory	2	0	73	40	15	4	21	3	5	3	214	28	33	49	2	Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ithaca, Fort Edward, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, New York, Buffalo, Albany and Rochester	
				298	196	494														
				Total, February																
Mar.	4	Mar.	14	First assistant physician, homeopathic	1	0	1													
19	Mar.	11	Physician, Auburn Prison	12	0	12														
19	Mar.	28	Woman inspector under the compulsory education law	2	5	7														
19	Mar.	30	Assistant steward	18	5	23														
				33	10	43														
				Total, March																
April	2	Apr.	11	Health officer, city of Syracuse	4	0	4													
8	Apr.	27	Physician, Elmira Reformatory	1	0	1														
8	Apr.	14	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	32	14	46														
8	Apr.	13	Instructor in mechanical trades, Elmira Reformatory	6	3	9														
9	Apr.	11	Health officer, city of Dunkirk	1	0	1														

LIST OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1898—Continued

Date of examination	Date of report	KIND OF EXAMINATION	Passed	Failed	Total	Where held
April	16	Inspector under the compulsory education law	12	4	16	Albany, Syracuse and Rochester <i>a</i>
	25	Pilot	7	0	7	
		Total, April	63	21	84	
May	4	Superintendent of grade crossings	4	29	33	Albany
	5	bureau, Railroad Commission	4	1	5	Albany
	7	Janitor of state house, Albany	2	1	3	New York
	7	Assistant law librarian	6	1	7	Albany and Rochester
	9	Stenographer and telegrapher	55	10	65	
	26	Court attendant	7	0	7	Elmira, Plattsburg, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, New York and Albany
	14	Junior physician	7	1	8	
June	1	Medical interne	31	1	32	
May	25	Messenger	73	36	108	
	14	Prison guard				
	14	Total, May	189	79	268	
June	4	Apothecary	3	0	3	
	4	Archivist, Pathological Institute	1	0	1	
	4	Assistant physician, Elmira Reformatory	2	1	3	
	4	Associate in physiological chemistry, Pathological Institute	1	0	1	
	4	Chief steam engineer	8	11	19	
	23	Clerk	72	15	87	
	29	Cooking instructor, Elmira Reformatory	2	0	2	
	4					
	4					
	4					

LIST OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1898—Continued

Date of examination	Date of report	KIND OF EXAMINATION	Passed	Failed	Total	Where held
June	4	Tailoring instructor, State Industrial School	4	0	4	Rochester, Albany, Malone, New York, Kingston, Ithaca, Syracuse, Plattsburg, Binghamton, Utica, Oneonta, Elmira, Buffalo, Sandy Hill, Geneva and Johnstown Albany Albany and Geneva
	4	Teacher, Newark Asylum	3	1	4	
	4	Tinsmith, Elmira Reformatory	1	0	1	
	4	Woman physician	2	0	2	
	17	Library assistant	4	0	4	
	18	Education librarian, State Library	3	1	4	
	18	Inspector of nurseries, Dept. of Agriculture	4	8	12	
	18	Legislative librarian, State Library	2	1	3	
	21-27	Stenographer, first grade	53	34	87	
	21-27	Stenographer, second grade	18	11	29	
	21-27	Stenographer, third grade	3	3	6	
	24-25	Manual training instructor, Elmira Reformatory	0	1	1	
	25	Matron, state hospitals and institutions	8	1	9	Albany, Malone, Plattsburg, Watertown, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Elmira and New York Elmira New York, Syracuse, Ithaca, Rochester and Albany
		Total, June	303	157	460	
July	23	Aug.	8	20	36	Binghamton, Rochester, Central Islip, Utica and Albany
		Total, July	16	20	36	

Aug.	27	Aug.	31	Bookbinding instructor, Elmira Reformatory	1	0	1	Albany and Jamestown
	27		31	Sloyd instructor, Craig Colony	4	1	5	
				Total, August	5	1	6	
Sept.	24	Oct.	3	Apothecary	3	1	4	
	24		22	Assistant electrical engineer	6	3	9	
	24		13	Assistant steam engineer	15	12	27	
	24		26	Bookkeeper	34	20	54	
	24		22	Chief electrical engineer	4	3	7	
	24		17	Chief steam engineer	14	4	18	
	24		19	Clerk	82	31	113	
	24		5	Fireman	14	0	14	
	24		20	First assistant physician	9	1	10	Albany, Auburn, Binghamton,
	24		26	Guard, prisons	40	25	65	Buffalo, Elmira, Geneva, Johnstown, Malone, Newburgh, New York, Ogdensburg, Oneonta, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Watertown
	24		26	Guard, reformatory	17	4	21	
	24		18	Inspector of charities	10	3	13	
	24		5	Junior clerk	15	15	30	
	24		12	Junior physician	5	1	6	
	24		19	Medical interne	6	1	7	
	24		19	Resident physician, State Industrial School	1	0	1	
	24		3	Regents examiner in French	2	1	3	
	24		6	physical geography and geology	3	1	4	
	24		18	Special agent, Department of Excise	9	7	16	
	24		20	Woman physician	5	0	5	
	27		3	Music teacher, School for Blind, Batavia	3	1	4	Batavia
	27	Sept.	29	Typewriting teacher, School for Blind, Batavia	1	0	1	Batavia
				Total, September	298	134	432	
Oct.	4	Oct.	8	Bookbinding instructor, Elmira Reformatory	2	0	2	Elmira
	14		19	Health officer, city of Auburn	3	1	4	Auburn

LIST OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1898 — Concluded

Date of examination	Date of report	KIND OF EXAMINATION	Passed	Failed	Total	Where held
Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Fireman	23	10	33	} Albany, Utica, Binghamton, } Elmira, New York, Syracuse, } Buffalo and Rochester
Oct. 31-Nov. 5	Nov. 25	Stenographer, first grade	43	33	76	
Oct. 31-Nov. 5	Nov. 25	Stenographer, second grade	19	8	27	
Oct. 31-Nov. 5	Nov. 25	Stenographer, third grade	4	6	10	
		Total, October	94	58	152	
Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Calisthenic teacher, Rome Custodial Asylum	1	0	1	Rome
		Total, November	1	0	1	
Dec. 3	Dec. 12	Apothecary	4	1	5	} Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, } Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, } Geneva, Hornellsville, Ithaca, } Lockport, Malone, New York, } Olean, Oneonta, Poughkeepsie,
Dec. 3	Dec. 22	Building inspector	11	18	29	
Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Butter expert, Dept. of Agriculture. . .	3	5	8	
Dec. 3	Jan. 3	Assistant (civil) engineer	6	4	10	
Dec. 3	Jan. 10	Assistant electrical engineer	9	5	14	
Dec. 3	Dec. 28	Chainman	42	28	70	
Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Cheese expert, Dept. of Agriculture. . .	3	3	6	
Dec. 3	Jan. 14	Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture	2	1	3	
Dec. 3	Jan. 11	Chief electrical engineer	7	3	10	
Dec. 3	Dec. 31	Court attendant	100	8	108	
Dec. 3	Jan. 11	Engineering draughtsmen	3	1	4	
Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Foreman, school furniture dept., Auburn Prison	24	32	56	
Dec. 3	Jan. 3	Leveler	5	1	6	
Dec. 3	Dec. 28	Medical interne	14	10	24	
Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Milk expert, Dept. of Agriculture. . .	3	0	3	
Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Milk expert, Dept. of Agriculture. . .	16	18	34	

3	Jan.	10	Messenger and orderly.....	50	4	54	Rochester, Sandy Hill, Syracuse, Utica and Watertown
3	Dec.	19	Regents examiner in English language.	3	13	16	
3		19	English literature.	4	4	8	
3		21	history of England and France.....	1	0	1	
3		21	history of New York, United States and civics.	6	4	10	
3	Jan.	3	Rodman.....	10	12	22	
3	Dec.	24	Teacher.....	29	3	32	
3		14	Vinegar expert, Dept. of Agriculture.....	2	5	7	
10		24	Junior physician.....	1	0	1	
10	Jan.	4	Junior physician, homeopathic.....	1	0	1	
10	Dec.	27	Printing clerk, Regents Office.....	7	8	15	
23		31	Assistant to miscellaneous reporter.....	4	5	9	New York Middletown Albany, New York and Syracuse Albany
Total, December.....				370	196	566	
Grand total.....				1,988	1,084	3,072	

* Owing to the immediate demands of the service no formal examination was held at this time for the position of fireman, but candidates who filed applications were required to give the details of their education and experience upon blanks for that purpose sent by mail.

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, BIRTH-PLACE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Assistant actuary Insurance Department January 11			Regents examiner English language January 26			Regents examiner English literature January 26			Regents examiner German January 27			Regents examiner drawing January 28		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplaces														
New York State.....	6	26	31	1	10	11	3	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other parts of United States.....	3	3	4	1	1	2									
Foreign countries.....	1		1												
2 Previous occupation															
Professional.....	3		3												
Teachers.....	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	2	3			
Students.....	4	9	13												
Clarks, bookkeepers, etc.....	1	7	8												
MERCHANTS, SALESMEN, ETC.....	1	1	2												
Mechanics and laborers.....	1	2	3												
Farmers and domestics.....	1	5	6												
Miscellaneous.....	1	3	4	5	5	10	1	1	2						
Unemployed.....															
3 Education															
Common school.....	3	10	13												
Business college.....	7	13	20	1	6	7									
Academic.....	3	3	6	1	4	5	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
College.....	3	3	6												
Professional school.....	9	27	36	2	11	13	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total examined.....	317	1,063	1,380	53	599	652	53	94	147	56	56	112	53	61	114
Average age.....	38.5	38.5	38.5	26	37.3	31.8	26.5	38.5	32.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Number of "veterans".....	3	3	6												
Previously in civil service.....	3	4	7												
Absentees.....															
Total notified.....			37			13			6			3			3

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC. — Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Regents examiner Greek January 26			Regents examiner Latin January 26			Apothecary January 26			Assistant electrical engineer January 29			Assistant steam engineer January 29		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplace														
New York State	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	17	7	24	6	2	8
Other parts of United States	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4
Foreign countries	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	2	2	4
2 Previous Occupation															
Professionals	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Teachers															
Students															
Public officials															
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.															
Mechanics, sailmen, etc.															
Mechanics and laborers															
Farmers and domestics															
Miscellaneous															
Unemployed															
3 Education															
Common school															
Business college															
Academic															
College	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	7	2	9	2	2	4
Professional school															
Total examined	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	7	2	9	2	2	4
Total age	23	23	46	46	46	92	76	76	152	163	154	317	138	380	517
Average age	23	23	46	46	46	92	30.3	30.3	30.5	38	35.5	34.4	31.6	35.6	33.8
Number of "veterans"															
Previous in civil service															
Absentees															
Total notified															

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Bookkeeper January 29			Clerk January 29			Inspector of charities January 29			Instructor in care and firing of steam boilers, State Industrial School January 29			Junior clerk January 29		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplaces	23	29	51	134	36	170	13	10	23	3	3	7	6	13
New York State.....	2	3	5	11	4	15	5	3	8	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Other parts of United States.....	1	2	3	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Previous Occupation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers.....	6	4	10	15	5	20	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	5
Public officials.....	14	15	29	48	10	58	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	4	5	9	14	5	19	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Mechanics and laborers.....	.....	2	2	6	2	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and domestics.....	.....	1	1	11	7	18	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1	.....	1	25	5	30	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common school.....	1	7	8	30	15	45	2	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Business college.....	15	15	30	90	14	104	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
College.....	1	1	2	20	2	22	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Professional school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total examined.....	25	24	49	151	49	200	18	13	31	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Total age.....	794	911	1,705	4,404	1,290	5,694	657	524	1,175	.....	.....	.....	181	136	317
Average age.....	31.8	37	34.2	29.7	30.7	28.5	36.5	40.3	37.9	.....	.....	.....	18.7	19.4	19.1
Number of "veterans".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Previously in civil service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absentees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total notified.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Junior physician January 29		Medical interne January 29		Medical interne homeopathic January 29		Regents examiner French January 29		Special agent Department of Excise January 29	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplace										
New York State.....	11	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	28
Other parts of United States.....	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	6
Foreign countries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....	17	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	9
Teachers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Public officials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mechanics and laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Farmers and domestics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3 Education										
Common school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Business college.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Academic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Professional school.....	17	6	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	1
Total examined	17	17	6	7	1	1	1	1	10	35
Total age	475	475	165	188	23	23	23	23	408	1,413
Average age	28	28	27.5	28	23	23	22	22	40.9	40.5
Number of "veterans"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Previously in civil service	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Absentees	3
Total notified	14
	59

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TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Storekeeper January 29			Teacher January 29			Traveling agent, Agricultural Exports Geneva January 29			Woman physician January 29			Page February 15		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplace	5	5	10	11	1	12	7	5	12	2	7	9	2	7	9
New York State	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other parts of United States															
Foreign countries															
<i>3 Previous occupation</i>															
Professional				8		8	1		1	3		3			
Teachers				4	1	5							4		4
Students															
Public officials															
Clarks, bookkeepers, etc.	4	3	7				1	3	4				1		1
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.	3	3	6				1	1	2						
Mechanics and laborers							5	1	6						
Farmers and domestics	2		2				1	1	2						
Miscellaneous															
Unemployed		3	3										2		2
<i>3 Education</i>															
Common school	2	5	7	1		1	3	3	6						
Business college	2	2	4				1	1	2						
Academy	4	2	6	7	1	8	3	2	5				2		2
College				4		4									
Professional school													3		3
Total examined	6	9	15	19	1	20	9	5	14	3	7	10	3	7	10
Average age	182	263	445	390	38	413	390	174	554	87	109	196	87	109	196
Number of "veterans"	30.3	30.2	30.2	32.5	33	32	49.3	31.8	39.6	39	39	39	39	39	39
Previously in civil service	2	3	5				2	1	3						
Spouses married															
Spouses not married															
Total															

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Assistant commissioner of agriculture sixth division February 19		Assistant (civil) engineer February 19		Engineering draughtsman February 19		Hospital matron February 19		Inspector of public works February 19		
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
¹ Birthplace											
New York State.....	3	3	10	4	1	1	2	2	93	76	169
Other parts of United States.....	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	10	1	11
Foreign countries.....			2	2			1	1	18	16	34
² Previous occupation											
Professionals.....			15	4	19	1	2		3		3
Teachers.....			1	1	2					1	1
Students.....											
Public officials.....	1					1					
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....									3	2	5
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.....									4	9	13
Mechanics and laborers.....	1								91	55	146
Farmers and domestics.....	2	2							5	10	15
Miscellaneous.....						4	1	5	5	8	13
Unemployed.....									10	8	18
³ Education											
Common school.....	1	1							73	58	131
Business college.....									9	3	12
Academic.....	2	2	2	1	3				36	29	65
Colleges.....	1	1	3	3	4	1			6	3	9
Professional school.....			11	3	14	1			4		4
Total examined.....	3	4	16	5	21	2	3	5	121	98	214
Total ages.....	84	150	438	160	648	28	98	179	4,548	3,833	8,481
Average age.....	34	50	30.5	32	31	28	31	34	38.4	41.2	41.2
Number of "veterans".....									8	10	18
Previously in civil service.....	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	1	12	12	24
Absences.....											
Total notified.....		4			27		7	6			336

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Leveret February 19		Milk expert, Department of Agriculture February 19		Rodman February 19		Stenographer, first grade February 19-25		Stenographer, second grade February 19-25	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1 Birthplace										
New York State.....	14	7	9	18	27	24	15	39	20	13
Other parts of United States.....	3	2	1	3	4	7	2	9	7	1
Foreign countries.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....	10	1		1	1	7	2	9		
Teachers.....				1	1		1	1		
Students.....		1	1	1	1	16	2	20	1	4
Public officials.....										
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....			1	6	6	1	1	2	22	10
Merchants, seamen, etc.....										
Mechanics and laborers.....	9	6	7	11	18	5	7	12		
Farmers and domestics.....				1	1					
Miscellaneous.....			1	3	4					
Unemployed.....		1	1						4	1
3 Education										
Common school.....			1	12	13	1	6	7	4	5
Business college.....			2	1	3				7	18
Academic.....	6	3	6	7	13	2	3	10	16	23
College.....	4	3	7	3	4	2	1	6	15	8
Professional school.....	10	4	14			23	3	26		
Total examined	19	9	28	23	33	31	18	49	25	14
Total age	588	349	761	966	1,212	788	562	1,800	634	345
Average age	30	27.7	28	34	36.6	25.8	31.2	36.1	25.1	24.7
Number of veterans										
Number in civil service	7	4	11	5	5	5	5	4	2	1
Number in military service										
Total			25	25	25			67	90	40

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC. — Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Stenographer, third grade February 19-25		Assistant manual training instructor Elmira Reformatory February 26		First assistant physician homeopathic March 4		Physician Auburn Prison March 19		Women inspector under the compulsory education law March 19	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplace										
New York State.....	5	5			1				2	5
Other parts of United States.....	5		2							
Foreign countries.....										
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....					1				2	2
Teachers.....										
Students.....		1	2							
Public officials.....										
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	10	4								
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....										
Mechanics and laborers.....										
Farmers and domestics.....										
Miscellaneous.....										
Unemployed.....										
3 Education										
Common school.....									1	1
Business college.....	2	2								
Academic.....	8	3							2	4
College.....			2							
Professional school.....					1				12	12
Total examined.....	10	5	2		2				2	5
Total age.....	284	186	45		45				74	212
Average age.....	28.4	37.2	22.5		22.5				37	42.4
Number of "veterans".....									2	2
Previously in civil service.....	1								4	4
Absentees.....										
Total notified.....		15	2		2				3	7

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Assistant steward March 19			Health officer city of Syracuse April 2			Physician Elmira Reformatory April 8			Guard Elmira Reformatory April 8			Instructors in carpentry, carving, drawing, etc. Elmira Reformatory April 8		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	¹ Birthplace														
New York State.....	9	4	13	4		4	1		1	22	9	31	3	1	4
Other parts of United States.....	4		4							8	5	13		1	1
Foreign countries.....	5	1	6							2		2	3	1	4
² Previous occupation															
Professional.....				4		4	1		1						
Teachers.....															
Students.....															
Public officials.....										1		1			
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	16	3	19							1		1			
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....										4		4			
Mechanics and laborers.....		1	1							18	5	23	6	3	9
Farmers and domestics.....										10	5	15			
Miscellaneous.....	2		2							2	2	4			
Unemployed.....		2	2							3	2	5			
³ Education															
Common school.....	7	1	8							25	10	35	4	3	7
Business college.....										1	2	3			
Academic.....	10	4	14							6	2	8	2		2
College.....	1		1												
Professional school.....				4		4	1		1						
Total examined.....	18	5	23	4		4	1		1	33	14	47	6	3	9
Total age.....	523	183	706	164		164	21		21	879	413	1,291	196	115	311
Average age.....	29	30.6	30.6	41		41	31		31	27.5	29.4	28.7	33.7	33.3	34.6
Number of "veterans".....															
Previously in civil service.....	14	9	23	1		1				3		3	1	1	2
Admitted.....															
Abandoned.....															
Total notified.....			27			27			1			14			10

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Assistant law libra- rian, Supreme Court, first district May 7			Stenographer and telegrapher May 7			Court attendant May 14			Junior physician May 14			Medical interns May 14		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplaces														
New York State.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4	42	7	49	5	.....	5	5	1	6
Other parts of United States.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign countries.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2 Previous occupation															
Professional.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Students.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public officials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics and laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers and domestics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Education															
Common school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Business college.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	38	9	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
College.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional school.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total examined.....	2	1	3	6	1	7	55	10	65	7	.....	7	7	1	8
Average age.....	56	26	82	138	54	192	1,995	363	2,258	177	.....	177	168	23	190
Number of "veterans".....	28	26	27	23	54	54	34.5	36.3	35.4	25	.....	25	24	.....	24
Number of "veterans".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Previously in civil service.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandoned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Messenger May 14			Prison guard May 14			Apothecary June 4			Pathologist June 4			Assistant physician Elimfs Reformatory June 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplace														
New York State	26	1	26	59	23	87	2		2				3	1	3
Other parts of United States	4		4	6	1	7									
Foreign countries	2		2	8	6	14				1		1			
2 Previous occupation															
Professional	1		1				2		2				2	1	3
Teachers				4		4									
Students	1		1	2		2	1		1						
Public officials															
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc	9		9	6	1	7									
Merchants, salesmen, etc	4	1	5	7	6	13									
Mechanics and laborers	4		4	24	14	38									
Farmers and domestics	3		3	10	9	19									
Miscellaneous	2		2	12	5	17				1		1			
Unemployed	7		7	8		8									
3 Education															
Common school	16	1	17	51	34	85									
Business college	4		4	5	1	7									
Academic	10		10	16		16	1		1						
College															
Professional school	1		1				2		2				2	1	3
Total examined	31		32	73	35	108	3		3	1		1	2	1	3
Total age	1,010	54	1,064	2,393	1,279	3,672	66		66	29		29	48	22	70
Average age	33.7		34.3	33.2		36.6	22		22	29		29	24	22	23.3
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	5		5	6		6						
Previously in civil service	4		4	12		12				1		1			
Absentees															
Total notified			43			126			4			1			5

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Associate in physio- logical chemistry June 4			Chief steam engineer June 4			Clerk June 4			Cooking instructor Elmira Reformatory June 4			Court law clerk June 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 First-class														
New York State	1		1	4	9	13	67	14	81	1		1	8	2	10
Other parts of United States				3	2	5	2	1	3				1	1	2
Foreign countries				1		1	3		3	1		1	2		2
2 Previous occupation															
Professional							1		1						
Teachers				1		1	20		20				1		1
Students							11	2	13				1	1	2
Public officials															
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.							23	8	31				3		3
Merchants, salaried, etc.							5	3	8						
Mechanics and laborers				7	10	17	2	1	3						
Farmers and domestics							2		2						
Miscellaneous	1		1												
Unemployed					1	1	8	1	9				2	1	3
3 Education															
Common school				5	7	12	22	8	30				3	2	5
Business college							7	3	10						
Academic				1	4	5	41	4	45				2	1	3
College	1		1	2		2	2		2				3		3
Professional school													3		3
Total examined	1		1	8	11	19	72	15	87	2		2	11	3	14
Total age	28		28	248	417	665	2,085	393	2,478	55		55	332	100	432
Average age	28		28	31	37.9	35	29	26.2	27.5		27.5	30.2	38.8	31	
Number of "veterans"				2	2	2	8	1	4						
Proficiency in civil service	1		1	3	4	7	5	1	6	1		1			
Absentees															
Total settled			1			24			110			2			2

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Inspector of boilers and engines of steam vessels, Department of Public Works June 4			Inspector of steam vessels, Department of Public Works June 4			Deputy factory inspector June 4			Electrical engineer June 4			Foreman Fish batching station June 4					
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total			
1 Birthplace																		
New York State.....	2		2	1		1	9	18	27	6		6	5		5	1		1
Other parts of United States.....	1	1	2				1	2	3	3	1	4	1		1			
Foreign countries.....	1	2	3				3	3	6							1		1
2 Previous occupation																		
Professional.....							1		1	6		6						
Teachers.....							1		1									
Students.....																		
Public officials.....																		
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....							2	4	6									
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.....							3	4	7									
Mechanics and laborers.....		3	7				5	11	16									
Farmers and domestics.....							1	2	3									
Miscellaneous.....								2	2							1		1
Unemployed.....								2	2									
3 Education																		
Common school.....	1	3	4	1		1	3	21	24							2		2
Business college.....																		
Academic.....	2		2				8	2	10									
College.....							1		1									
Professional school.....							1		1							6		6
Total examined.....	4	3	7	1		1	12	23	36	6		6	6		6	2		2
Average age.....	149	123	272	57	57	114	533	984	1,497	152		152	162		162	95		95
Number of "veterans".....	37	41	78	57	57	114	41	42	83	41.6		41.6	25.3		25.3	47.6		47.6
Previously in civil service.....				1	1	2	1	1	2	4		4	5		5	4		4
Absences.....	1		1	1	1	2	3	3	6	1		1	1		1	1		1
Total notified.....			8			8			16			16			16			3

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC — Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Instructor in patternmaking, State Industrial School June 4			Janitor Pathological Institute June 4			Junior clerk June 4			Librarian Pathological Institute June 4			Master mechanic State Prisons June 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplace														
New York State	1		1	3		3	19	3	22					1	1
Other parts of United States															
Foreign countries	2		2	1		1				1		1			
2 Previous occupation															
Professionals															
Teachers							2		2						
Students							16	2	18						
Public officials															
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.				1		1									
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.															
Mechanics and laborers	3		3										1		1
Farmers and domestics															
Miscellaneous				3		3	1	1	1	1		1			
Unemployed															
3 Education															
Common school	3		3	2		2							1		1
Business college															
Academic				2		2	19	3	22	1		1			
College															
Professional school															
Total examined	3		3	4		4	19	3	22	1		1			
Average age	121		121	152		152	326	57	383	30		30	37		37
Number of veterans	40.3		40.3	36		36	18	19	18	30		30	37		37
Previously in civil service	1		1	1		1							1		1
Previously in military service															
Total	4		4	4		4									

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Pinner, Department of Public Buildings June 4			Regents examiner drawing June 4			Regents examiner English language June 4			Regents examiner English literature June 4			Regents examiner French June 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplace															
New York State.....	3		3	1	3	4	4	3	7	1	3	4	1		1
Other parts of United States.....	1		1	1		1	1	1	1						
Foreign countries.....	1		1												
2 Previous occupation															
Professional.....				1	2	3	4	4	8	1	1	2	1		1
Teachers.....				1	1	2									
Students.....															
Public officials.....															
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....															
Mechanics, sailmen, etc.....															
Mechanics and laborers.....	5		5												
Farmers and domestics.....															
Miscellaneous.....															
Unemployed.....															
3 Education															
Common school.....	5		5												
Business college.....															
Academic.....				2	3	5	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	2
College.....							2	2	4						
Professional school.....															
Total examined	5		5	2	3	5	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	1	2
Total age.....	159		159	50	86	136	122	122	244	29	80	109	29	21	50
Average age.....	32		32	25	29	27	30.5	30.5	30.5	29	27	28	29	21	25
Number of "veterans".....															
Previously in civil service.....					1	1									
Absentees.....															
Total notified.....			6		3	3			3			3			7

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC. — Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Regents examiner physical geography and geology June 4		Regents examiner German June 4		Regents examiner Greek June 4		Regents examiner history of New York, United States and civics June 4		Regents examiner Latin June 4	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplace										
New York State	1		5	1			2	5	1	6
Other parts of United States					1			1		1
Foreign countries										
2 Previous occupation										
Professionals	1		3							
Teachers			1							
Students			1		1		2			
Public officials										
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.										
Mechanics and laborers										
Farmers and domestics										
Miscellaneous			1	1						
Unemployed										1
3 Education										
Common school										
Business college			3							
Academy	1		3				1			
College			3				1			
Professional school										
Total examined	1		5	1			2	6		7
Total age	55		152	46			188	28		191
Average age	55		50.4	46			33	25.2		27.6
Number of veterans										
Number of persons										
Number in civil service										
Number in military service										
Number in naval service										
Number in other service										
Total	1				1		2	9		7

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Sloyd instructor Exhirs Reformatory June 4			Special agent Department of Excise June 4			Steamboat engineer Quarantine Commission June 4			Superintendent of construction Clinton Prison June 4			Superintendent cotton industry Clinton Prison June 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplace															
New York State				5	17	22	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other parts of United States				2	1	3				3		3			
Foreign countries	1		1												
2 Previous occupation															
Professional				2		2									
Teachers	1		1												
Students				1		1									
Public officials				1	5	6									
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc				1	6	7									
Mechanics, salesmen, etc				2	3	5									
Mechanics and laborers				1	1	2									
Farmers and domestics				1	1	2									
Miscellaneous				1	3	4									
Unemployed															
3 Education															
Common school				1	12	13				1		1	4	1	5
Business college				3	1	4									
Academic				2	5	7							1		1
College	1		1												
Professional school				1	1	2									
Total examined	1		1	7	19	26	1		1	5	1	6	1	1	2
Total age	34		34	226	869	1,088	49		49	286	22	318	47	47	94
Average age	34		34	32.3	45.4	41.8	49		49	57	32	52	47	47	47
Number of veterans				5	5	10				2	2	4			
Previously in civil service	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	2	2	4	1	1	2
Absentees															
Total notified				1		1									

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Library assistant June 17		Education librarian State Library June 18		Inspector of nurseries June 18		Legislative librarian State Library June 18		Stenographer, first grade June 21-27	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplace										
New York State.....			2	2	2	8	10	1	1	2
Other parts of United States.....	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	2
Foreign countries.....									5	5
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....									2	2
Teachers.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Students.....	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	15
Public officials.....	1	1							35	12
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....			1	1		1	1			
Mechanics and laborers.....										1
Farmers and domestics.....					3	7	10		1	2
Miscellaneous.....									2	3
Unemployed.....								1	2	4
3 Education										
Common school.....						1	1		3	5
Business college.....									13	4
Academic.....					2	7	9		36	23
College.....	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	1
Professional school.....	3	3							1	1
Total examined	4	4	3	4	4	8	12	2	53	34
Total age	109	109	86	24	124	328	452	52	1,385	743
Average age	27.2	27.2	28.3	24	27.3	41	37.3	26	28	22
Number of veterans										
Previously in civil service.....									2	1
Absentees.....										10
Total notified	5	5	4	4			12		3	6
Total										
									87	87
									2,128	2,128
									22	24.4

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Instructor in bookbinding Elmira Reformatory August 27		Sloyd instructor Craig Colony August 27		Apothecary September 24		Assistant electrical engineer September 24		Assistant steam engineer September 24	
	Passed	Total	Passed	Total	Passed	Total	Passed	Total	Passed	Total
	Failed		Failed		Failed		Failed		Failed	
1 Birthplace										
New York State.....	1	1	3	3	2	3	5	8	10	18
Other parts of United States.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Foreign countries.....			1	1					2	5
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....				1			1	1		
Teachers.....			2	2			1	1		
Students.....										
Public officials.....			1	1						
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....										
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....										
Mechanics and laborers.....			1	1	3	4	4	7	15	27
Farmers and domestics.....	1	1								
Miscellaneous.....										
Unemployed.....										
3 Education										
Common school.....	1	1					2	3	10	21
Business college.....										
Academic.....			3	3	3	4	2	4	5	6
College.....			1	1			1	1		
Professional school.....				1				1		
Total examined.....	1	1	4	5	3	4	6	9	15	27
Average age.....	26	26	108	137	74	97	132	199	467	919
Number of "veterans".....	26	26	27	29	25	24	22	22.5	32.5	34
Previously in civil service.....										
Absentees.....							1	1	4	8
Total notified.....		1		5		4		9		33

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Bookkeeper September 24			Chief electrical engineer September 24			Chief steam engineer September 24			Clerk September 24j			Fireman September 24		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1. Birthplace														
New York State	28	18	46	3	3	6	9	3	12	73	25	98	11	11	22
Other parts of United States	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	5	6
Foreign countries	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	7	8	15	2	2	4
2. Previous occupation															
Professional	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	4	8
Teachers	3	12	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	3	20	1	1	2
Students	2	12	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	3	10	1	1	2
Public officials	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.	21	2	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	30	7	37	1	1	2
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12	1	1	2
Mechanics and laborers	1	1	2	2	3	5	14	4	18	2	2	4	1	1	2
Farmers and domestics	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2
Unemployed	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	10	1	1	2
3. Education															
Common school	3	2	5	2	2	4	10	3	13	6	18	24	14	14	28
Business college	8	9	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	1	2
Academy	21	8	29	2	2	4	2	2	4	60	10	70	12	12	24
College	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	10	2	12	10	10	20
Professional school	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total examined	34	20	54	4	3	7	14	4	18	82	31	113	11	11	22
Total age	1,068	547	1,615	98	78	176	533	155	688	2,408	904	3,312	403	403	806
Average age	32	27.8	30.3	24.5	26	25	38	39	38.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.7
Number of "retirees"	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	5	10
Previously in civil service	7	1	8	2	1	3	8	3	11	10	4	14	5	5	10
Previously in military service	11	1	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	65	65	130	8	8	16	19	19	38	10	10	20	16	16	32

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC. — *Continued*

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	First assistants physician September 24		Prison guard September 24		Reformatory guard September 24		Inspector of charities September 24		Junior clerk September 24	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplace										
New York State	6	1	36	20	10	2	9	2	14	15
Other parts of United States	2	2	7	2	7	2	1	1	1	1
Foreign countries	1	1	4	5	9	13	1	1	1	1
2 Previous occupation										
Professional	9	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Students	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Public officials	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.	8	2	10	2	1	1	4	4	15	15
Mechanics, salesmen, etc.	12	10	22	2	2	4	4	4	15	30
Mechanics and laborers	2	3	5	4	4	1	4	4	15	15
Farmers and domestics	9	4	13	3	3	1	2	2	15	15
Miscellaneous	5	4	9	4	3	3	1	1	15	15
Unemployed	23	22	45	6	6	4	2	2	15	15
3 Education										
Common school	13	3	16	6	6	6	6	1	15	15
Business college	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	15	15
Academic	9	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	15	15
College	9	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	15	15
Professional school	9	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	15	15
Total examined	9	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	15	15
Total age	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30	326	33	33	33	33	33	277	285
Average age	33	30	32.6	31	30.6	32.2	37	39.7	19.5	19
Number of "veterans"	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Previously in civil service	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Absentees	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total notified	9	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	296	30								

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Junior physician September 24			Medical interne September 24			Physician State Industrial School Rochester September 24			Regents examiner French September 24			Regents examiner physical geography and geology September 24		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplaces															
New York State.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4
Other parts of United States.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Foreign countries.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
2 Previous occupation															
Professionals.....	5	1	6	6	1	7	7	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	2
Teachers.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Students.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Public officials.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mechanics and laborers.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Farmers and domestics.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unemployed.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3 Education															
Common school.....	5	1	6	6	1	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
Business college.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Academic.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
College.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Professional school.....	5	1	6	6	1	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
Total examined	5	1	6	6	1	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
Total age	148	23	171	143	28	169	31	31	62	43	25	68	112	21	133
Average age	29.6	28	28.5	24	26	25	31	31	31	21.5	25	23.2	37	21	29
Number of "veterans"	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Previously in civil service	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Abseentees	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total certified	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Special agent Department of Excise September 24			Woman physician September 24			Music teacher State School for the Blind September 27			Typewriting teacher State School for the Blind September 27			Bookbinding instructor Elmira Reformatory October 4		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplace															
New York State.....	9	7	16	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
Other parts of United States.....				2	2	4	1	1	2						
Foreign countries.....				1		1									
2 Previous occupation															
Professional.....	2		2	5		5									
Teachers.....							3	1	4						
Students.....															
Public officials.....	1	1	2												
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	2		2												
Merchants, seamen, etc.....	2	3	5												
Mechanics and laborers.....	1	1	2												
Farmers and domestics.....															
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	2												
Unemployed.....		1	1												
3 Education															
Common school.....		1	1												
Business college.....															
Academic.....	7	5	12				3	1	4						
College.....	1	1	2												
Professional school.....	1		1	5		5									
Total examined.....	9	7	16	5	5	10	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	3
316	316	323	644	155	101	256	101	29	130	30	64	30	64	94	158
Average age.....	36	47	40.2	31	34	32.5	34	29	31.5	30	30	30	30	32	31
Number of "veterans".....	4		4												
Previously in civil service.....	1		1												
Absentees.....		7	7												
Total notified.....		23	23												

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Callistheas teacher Rome Custodial Asylum November 19			Apothecary December 3			Building Inspector December 3			Butler expert Department Agriculture December 3			Assistant (civil) engineer December 3		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1. <i>Birthplace</i>														
New York State.....	1		1	3	1	4	4	13	17	2	3	5	4	4	8
Other parts of United States.....								2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Foreign countries.....				1		1		5	9		1	1	1		1
2. <i>Previous occupation</i>															
Professional.....				4	1	5	2		2				5	4	9
Teachers.....	1		1							1		1			
Public officials.....								2	2	1		1			
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....								1	2	1		1			
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....								1	2		1	1			
Mechanics and laborers.....								7	14						
Farmers and domestics.....															
Miscellaneous.....										1	2	2			
Unemployed.....													1		1
3. <i>Education</i>															
Common school.....				1		1	6	12	18		2	2			
Business college.....								3	3						
Academic.....	1		1				2	3	5				1		1
College.....							3	3	3	2	1	3			
Professional school.....				3	1	4					1	1	5	4	9
Total examined.....	1		1	4	1	5	11	18	29	3	5	8	6	4	10
Total age.....	26		26	114	22	136	411	767	1,178	86	186	272	184	142	326
Average age.....	26		26	28.5	22	27	37.4	42.5	40.6	29	37	34	30.6	35.5	32.6
Number of "veterans".....															
Previously in civil service.....				1		1	4	9	13	1	1	1	5	4	9
Absentees.....															
Total notified.....	1		1			6			30			12			14

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Assistant electrical engineer December 3			Chainman December 3			Cheese export Department Agriculture December 3			Chemist Department Agriculture December 3			Chief electrical engineer December 3		
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total
	1 Birthplace														
New York State.....	8	2	10	35	27	62	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	3	8
Other parts of United States.....	3	3	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Foreign countries.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2 Previous occupation															
Professional.....	3	3	6	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	7	7	14
Teachers.....	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
Students.....	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Public officials.....	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....	5	5	10	16	13	29	4	4	8	4	4	8	2	2	4
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....	5	5	10	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	2	4
Mechanics and laborers.....	5	5	10	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	2	4
Farmers and domestics.....	5	5	10	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	5	3	3	6
Miscellaneous.....	5	5	10	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8
Unemployed.....	5	5	10	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8
3 Education															
Common school.....	4	3	7	10	16	26	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
Business college.....	2	2	4	26	9	35	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Academic.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
College.....	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
Professional school.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total examined	9	5	14	42	28	70	3	3	6	6	2	8	7	3	10
Total are	210	156	366	1,055	889	1,944	111	100	211	47	47	94	230	77	307
Average age	28	31	29.5	31.7	27.8	29.7	37	33.3	35	47	31	39	31.4	26	28.7
Number of "veterans"	4	2	6	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Previously in civil service	4	2	6	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Total passed	15	15	30	118	118	236	11	11	22	5	5	10	10	10	20

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Court attendant December 3			Engineering draughtsman December 3			Fireman December 3			Foreman, school furniture department Auburn Prison December 3			Leveler December 3			
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	
	1 Birthplace															
New York State	79	5	84		3	1	4	17	26	43		4	4	13	7	20
Other parts of United States	5		5					2	2	4				1	3	4
Foreign countries	16	3	19					5	4	9		1	2			
2 Previous occupation																
Professional	2		2		2		2								9	9
Teachers	3		3												7	7
Students	2		2												1	1
Public officials																
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.	27	2	29		1		1									
Merchants, salesmen, etc.	20	2	22													
Mechanics and laborers	10	10	20		1	1	2	19	22	41		5	6		4	6
Farmers and domestics	2		2					2	5	7						
Miscellaneous	17	1	18		2	2	4	2	2	4						
Unemployed	17	3	20		1	1	2	3	3	6						
3 Education																
Common school	50	5	55					18	27	45		5	6		3	3
Business college	8		8					1	1	2						
Academic	32	3	35		1	1	2	5	5	10					2	2
College	7		7												4	4
Professional school	3		3		3		3								8	8
Total examined	100	8	108		3	4	7	24	32	56		5	6		14	24
Total age	3,509	335	3,835		19	121	140	716	1,035	1,751		217	256		362	670
Average age	35	42	35.6		34	30	32	30	32.4	31.3		43	43		26	28
Number of "veterans"	11	1	12													
Previously in civil service	7	1	8					9	7	16					9	13
Absentees	4		4													
Total notified	113		113		2	0	2								7	7

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Medical interne December 3		Milk expert Department Agriculture December 3		Messenger and orderly December 3		Junior physician December 10		Junior physician, homeo- pathic December 10	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
1 Birthplaces										
New York State.....	3		12	17	41	3	1	1		1
Other parts of United States.....			4		3					
Foreign countries.....			1	1	6	1				
2 Previous occupation										
Professional.....	3		1	1			1	1		1
Teachers.....			1	1	2					
Students.....			2		2					
Public officials.....										
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....			1	5	9	2				
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....			1	1	10	1				
Mechanics and laborers.....			1	4	2					
Farmers and domestics.....			7	5	5					
Miscellaneous.....			1	1	8	1				
Unemployed.....										
3 Education										
Common school.....				6	20	3				
Business college.....				1	8					
Academic.....			6	8	19	1				
College.....			9	2	3					
Professional school.....	3		1	1			1	1		1
Total examined.....	3	3	16	18	50	4	1	1	1	1
Total age.....	73	73	497	703	1,763	167	1,930	25	25	25
Average age.....	24.3	24.3	31	39.1	35.3	41.8	35.7	25	25	25
Number of "veterans".....										
Number in civil service.....										
Returned.....										
Unemployed.....										
Total.....										

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Continued

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Regents examiner English language December 3		Regents examiner English literature December 3		Regents examiner history of England and France December 3		Regents examiner history of United States, New York and civics December 3		Rodman December 3		
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplaces											
New York State.....	3	11	3	3	1	1	3	3	8	9	17
Other parts of United States.....		1	1	1			2	2	2	1	3
Foreign countries.....		1		1			1	1	2	2	2
2 Previous occupation											
Professional											
Teachers.....	2	8	3	2			3	2	5	3	5
Students.....	1	1	1	1					6	5	11
Public officials.....											
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....				1	1	1					
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....											
Mechanics and laborers.....									1	4	5
Farmers and domestics.....		1								1	1
Miscellaneous.....		3	1	1			2	2	4	1	1
Unemployed.....											
3 Education											
Common school.....		1	1							2	2
Business college.....											
Academy.....	2	6	4	4	1	1	3	4	7	4	7
College.....	1	6	3	3			3	3	3	1	4
Professional school.....									4	5	9
Total examined.....	3	13	4	4	1	1	6	4	10	10	22
Average age.....	71	373	124	128	45	45	185	94	279	231	324
Number of "veterans".....	24	29	31	32	45	45	31	23.5	30	23.1	27
Previously in civil service.....										2	2
Absentees.....										1	1
Total notified.....										4	4
										2	20

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF COMPETITORS WITH RESPECT TO AGE, EDUCATION, ETC.—Concluded

KIND OF EXAMINATION AND DATE	Teacher December 3		Vinegar expert, Department Agriculture December 3		Printing clerk Regents Office December 10		Assistant to the miscellaneous reporter December 23		Total		
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Total
1 Birthplace											
New York State.....	25	3	1	4	5	7	4	4	1,553	894	2,447
Other parts of United States.....	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	228	287	515
Foreign countries.....				1					197	101	298
2 Previous occupation											
Professional.....			1				4	4	228	46	274
Teachers.....	16	1			1	3			175	52	227
Students.....	7	1			1	4			193	125	318
Public officials.....									15	9	24
Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.....					3	1	1	1	466	56	522
Merchants, salesmen, etc.....			2						133	109	242
Mechanics and laborers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		402	443	845
Farmers and domestics.....			2	2					88	87	175
Miscellaneous.....	5	1	1		1	2	2		146	53	199
Unemployed.....						2	2		152	102	254
3 Education											
Common school.....		1	1	1		1			605	464	1,069
Business college.....			1		1				190	97	287
Academic.....	28	1	1	3	5	6	11	1	325	421	1,246
College.....	1	1			3	1	3	2	182	63	245
Professional school.....								2	2	2	4
Total examined.....	29	3	2	5	7	8	15	4	1,988	1,084	3,072
Total age.....	804	74	74	240	314	504	461	144	60,898	35,821	96,719
Average age.....	27.7	25	37	48	45	38	30.7	36	30.6	33	31.4
Number of "veterans".....				1	1	3			81	66	147
Proficiency in civil service.....	4			1	1	3	5	1	325	126	451
Abilities.....				3	3	8	8				
Total.....				9	9	18	18				3,668

PROVISIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1898

	Qualified	Disqualified
Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital.....	4	1
Building inspector.....	2	
Physician, Auburn Prison.....	1	
Superintendent cotton industry, Clinton Prison.....	1	
Teacher, Newark Custodial Asylum.....	1	
Master mechanic, State Prisons.....	1	
Assistant physician, Elmira Reformatory.....	1	
Proofreader, Department of Agriculture.....	1	
Instructor in bookbinding, Elmira Reformatory.....	1	
Instructor in care and firing of boilers, State Industrial School.....		1
Instructor in sloyd, sewing and gymnastics, Thomas Asylum.....	1	
Pilot, Manhattan State Hospital.....	1	
Health officer, Dunkirk.....	1	
Inspector of steam vessels, Department of Public Works..	1	
Inspector of boilers and engines, Department of Public Works.....	1	
Total	18	2
NON-COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (CLASS III), 1898		
Auburn Prison		
Foreman.....	4	
Assistant matron.....	1	
Batavia School for the Blind		
Laundress.....	1	
Usher.....	1	
Bath Soldiers' and Sailors' Home		
Cook.....	7	
Nurse.....	12	
Fireman.....	1	
Housekeeper.....	1	
Laundryman.....	1	
Binghamton State Hospital		
Attendant.....	42	
Laundress.....	3	
Seamstress.....	2	
Buffalo State Hospital		
Attendant.....	256	38
Fireman.....	3	
Seamstress.....	1	
Plumber.....	1	
Cook.....	3	
Gardener.....	1	
Painter.....	1	
Clinton Prison, Dannemora		
Foreman.....	3	

NON-COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (CLASS III), 1898 — *Continued*

	Qualified	Disqualified
Collins State Hospital, Gowanda		
Attendant.....	34	.....
Cook.....	2	.....
Gardener.....	2	.....
Barber.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	6	.....
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea		
Laundress.....	7	.....
Cook.....	11	.....
Nurse.....	36	.....
Fireman.....	2	.....
Meat-cutter.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	1	.....
Ward helper.....	3	.....
Supervisor.....	1	.....
Painter.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	.....
Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission		
Fish and game protector and forester.....	6	.....
House of Refuge, Albion		
Assistant supervisor.....	6	.....
Officer.....	2	.....
Supervisor.....	1	.....
Watchman.....	1	.....
Laundry overseer.....	1	.....
House of Refuge, Hudson		
Assistant supervisor.....	8	.....
Supervisor.....	4	.....
Fireman.....	2	.....
Watchman.....	3	.....
Carpenter.....	1	.....
Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie		
Attendant.....	165	.....
Driver.....	3	.....
Kitchen helper.....	6	.....
Chambermaid.....	3	.....
Assistant cook.....	7	.....
Head cook.....	1	.....
Fireman.....	1	.....
Gardener.....	2	.....
Laundress.....	3	.....
Special attendant.....	4	.....
Plumber's helper.....	2	.....
Waitress.....	2	.....
Nurse.....	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2	.....
Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn		
Attendant.....	213	.....
Fireman.....	10	.....
Special attendant.....	8	.....
Teamster.....	7	.....
Waitress.....	4	.....
Carpenter.....	3	.....
Cook.....	4	.....

NON-COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (CLASS III), 1898—Continued

	Qualified	Disqualified
Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn — Continued		
Laundress.....	8	.....
Tinsmith.....	3	.....
Chambermaid.....	7	.....
Meat-cutter.....	2	.....
Driver.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous.....	9	.....
Manhattan State Hospital, New York city		
Attendant.....	517	3
Chef.....	2	.....
Special attendant.....	16	.....
Cook.....	17	.....
Gardener.....	4	.....
Painter.....	7	.....
Supervisor.....	3	.....
Steamfitter.....	5	.....
Plumber.....	6	.....
Page.....	18	.....
Fireman.....	7	.....
Head cook.....	6	.....
Lineman.....	3	.....
Carpenter.....	5	.....
Laundry overseer.....	3	.....
Head laundress.....	2	.....
Laundress.....	7	.....
Meat cutter.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous.....	17	.....
Matteawan State Hospital, Fishkill Landing		
Attendant.....	25	.....
Special attendant.....	2	.....
Cook.....	1	.....
Middletown State Hospital		
Attendant.....	83	.....
Baker.....	1	.....
Steamfitter's helper.....	1	.....
Newark Custodial Asylum		
Attendant.....	9	.....
Supervisor.....	1	.....
Onondaga Salt Works, Syracuse		
Engineer.....	3	.....
Barrel inspector.....	1	1
Rochester Industrial School		
Officer.....	21	.....
Waitress.....	5	.....
Caretaker.....	5	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	.....
Rochester State Hospital		
Attendant.....	14	.....
Special attendant.....	2	.....
Cook.....	1	.....

NON-COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (CLASS III), 1898 — *Concluded*

	Qualified	Disqualified
Rome Custodial Asylum		
Attendant.....	18	.....
Fireman.....	1	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg		
Attendant.....	113	.....
Special attendant.....	7	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	.....
Sing Sing Prison		
Foreman.....	2	.....
Assistant matron.....	8	.....
Examiner.....	2	.....
Syracuse Institution for Feeble-minded Children		
Attendant.....	7	.....
Cook.....	2	.....
Supervisor.....	3	.....
Thomas Orphan Asylum, Iroquois		
Attendant.....	2	.....
Cook.....	1	.....
Laundress.....	1	.....
Utica State Hospital		
Attendant.....	47	.....
Special attendant.....	6	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	.....
Willard State Hospital		
Attendant.....	92	.....
Fireman.....	3	.....
Assistant cook.....	3	.....
Nurse.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous.....	9	.....
Total.....	2,142	42

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR 1898

	Number examined	Passed	Failed
Competitive examinations.....	3,072	1,988	1,084
Provisional examinations.....	20	18	2
Non-competitive examinations (Class III).....	2,184	2,142	42
Total.....	5,276	4,148	1,128

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the number of persons who have entered competitive examinations each year since the organization of the Commission, the positions for which they were examined and the number who passed and failed:

KIND OF EXAMINATION	NUMBER EXAMINED											Total				
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894		1895	1896	1897	1898
Apothecary.....								5	4	4	6	7	15	9	16	66
Archivist.....																1
Assistant, Pathological Institute.....																1
Assistant actuary, Insurance Department.....																36
Assistant, Agricultural Experiment Station.....														7		7
Assistant civil engineer.....			8	9	3		3	7	12	13	31	36	45	31	31	198
Assistant commissioner of agriculture.....																4
Assistant miscellaneous reporter.....																4
Assistant superintendent, House of Refuge, Albion.....																9
Associate, Pathological Institute.....																4
Bookkeeper.....				3			5	11	6	11	3	12	64	1	1	14
Building inspector.....																284
Chainman.....																78
Chemist, Department of Agriculture.....																11
Chemist, state hospitals.....																2
Chemist, assistant, Agricultural Experiment Station.....																16
Chief examiner, Civil Service Commission.....																4
Clerk general.....	143	103	84	127	112	43	73	49	70	152	188	126	248	541	393	2,497
Clerk, junior.....							86	18	37	61				72	66	412
Clerk, Pathological Institute.....																2
Clerk, special commissioner of jurors.....																63
Clerk and reporter, Regents Office.....																2
Clerk, chief, Board of Charities.....																7
Clerk, statistical, Department of Public Instruction.....																27
Collector and assistant, Board of Health.....																3
Collector of canal statistics and collector's clerk.....				6												111
College assistant, Regents Office.....									15	6						21
Compiler of educational reports, Department Public Instruction.....																10
Court attendant, janitor and messenger.....			3		16	6										260
Court clerk.....									24							173
Court clerk, Onondaga County.....																14
Court interpreter.....																7
Court stenographer.....			11		16	11	4									141
																74

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS — Concluded

	NUMBER EXAMINED													Total		
	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896		1897	1898
Director, Pathological Institute.....																2
Director of schools, Elmira Reformatory.....								2								11
Director of trade schools, Elmira Reformatory.....														7		7
Draftsman, architectural.....														7		33
Draftsman, engineering.....														21		45
Editor and librarian, Agricultural Experiment Station.....														16		6
Electrical expert, Railroad Commission.....																13
Engineer, electrical.....																96
Engineer, steam.....																90
Engineer, steam and electrical.....																185
Engineer, steam boat, Quarantine Commission.....									9							122
Estimate clerk, Industrial School, Rochester.....																13
Examiner, Banking Department.....																1
Examiner, Department of Public Instruction.....																1
Examiner, Regents Office.....																52
Expert and agent, Department of Agriculture.....																861
Expert and inspector, Board of Electrical Control.....																367
Expert penman.....																58
Factory inspector, deputy.....																19
Fireman, steam boilers.....																317
Fish culturist.....																115
Foreman, fish hatchery.....																4
Guard, prison and reformatory.....																2
Health officer, cities.....	43	56	55	161	129	24	37	25	38	121	214	227	231	275	240	1,876
Horticulturist, assistant, Agricultural Experiment Station.....																9
Inspector, Board of Charities.....																1
Inspector, Department of Public Instruction.....																88
Inspector, Department of Public Works.....																57
Inspector, New York Board of Excise.....																837
Inspector, Regents Office.....																220
Inspector of nurses.....																16
Inspector of steam vessels, boilers and engines.....																12
Inspector, Craig Colony.....																8
Instructor, Elmira Reformatory.....																1
Instructor, House of Refuge, Hudson.....																5
Instructor, Industrial School, Rochester.....																13
Janitor.....																3
Law clerk.....																104
																9
																16

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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Leveler	12	13	9	7	11	13	23	02	53	51	52	308
Librarian, court.....									25		3	28
Librarian, Pathological Institute.....												1
Librarian, State Library.....												7
Librarian, State Library.....									19	2	4	25
Library assistant, State Library.....												1
Master mechanic, State Prisons.....									35	26	14	75
Matron.....									18	42	26	86
Medical interne.....	50	10	8	19			55	28	276		86	574
Messenger and orderly.....							25		3	5	7	192
Organist, Industrial School, Rochester.....				104	26							20
Page.....												17
Physician, prison and reformatory.....	3						4	11	19	10	11	72
Physician, first assistant.....				4			16	18	9	27	59	32
Physician, junior.....				8	6	2	2	2	9	8	10	50
Physician, woman.....	3											7
Pilot.....												7
Plumber.....												5
Printing clerk, Regents Office.....												15
Proofreader.....						4						13
Registrar of vital statistics, Auburn.....							9					12
Registrar of vital statistics, Auburn.....										12		12
Special agent, Department of Excise.....												11
Special agent, Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....	8	9	5	11	18	33	27	81	58	106	71	427
Special agent, Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....									654	88	87	829
Statistician, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....									4			4
Stenographer, special commissioner of jurors.....										18		18
Stenographer, state historian.....												9
Stenographer and telegrapher.....	6											7
Stenographer and typewriter.....	20			44	71	42	87	66	212	333	363	1,342
Steward.....			9	21					16			36
Steward, assistant.....									16			39
Storekeeper.....												51
Superintendent, Free Employment Bureau.....												1
Superintendent, grade crossing bureau, Railroad Commission.....												33
Superintendent, House of Refuge, Hudson.....										12		12
Superintendent, state hospitals.....					6	2	10	5	2	7		32
Superintendent of construction, Clinton Prison.....												6
Superintendent or foreman of industry, State Prisons.....										17	7	24
Tax clerk, Department of Attorney General.....												7
Teacher, state institutions.....	21	9	27	48	24	61	46	33	24	26	55	417
Telegrapher.....										10		10
Timekeeper.....												14
Translator, Department of Public Instruction.....									1			1
Traveling agent, Agricultural Experiment Station.....												14
Typewriter, special commissioner of jurors.....												20
Total.....	236	225	209	384	341	568	824	1,462	3,287	3,587	3,072	16,037
Number passed.....	170	142	168	254	210	370	560	788	1,835	2,017	1,988	9,402
Number failed.....	66	83	41	130	102	75	264	674	1,994	1,570	1,084	6,635

NON-COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

The following tables show the number of persons who have entered non-competitive examinations since the organization of the Commission, and the number who passed and failed:

Schedule C*

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Total
Number examined.....	61	330	167.	99	107	133	88	352	91	110	197	206	213	2,154
Number passed.....	61	299	157	73	102	116	81	341	86	110	190	189	180	1,985
Number failed.....	.....	31	10	26	5	17	7	11	5	.....	7	17	33	169

* Suspended May 28, 1896

Class III

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
Number examined.....	386	233	345	615	474	536	626	734	1,019	1,121	1,103	1,282	2,679	2,035	2,184	15,372
Number passed.....	386	223	327	583	470	509	606	722	1,004	1,103	1,074	1,207	2,619	2,009	2,142	14,975
Number failed.....	.....	10	18	32	4	27	20	12	15	18	29	75	60	35	42	397

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following table shows the total number of persons examined in competitive and non-competitive examinations since the organization of the Commission, and the number who passed and failed:

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
Number examined.....	683	788	721	1,098	930	943	999	1,427	1,502	1,799	2,124	2,948	6,721	5,643	5,276	33,602
Number passed	617	664	652	910	819	824	861	1,273	1,370	1,583	1,824	2,184	4,634	4,036	4,148	26,399
Number failed	66	124	69	188	111	119	138	154	132	216	300	764	2,087	1,607	1,128	7,203

FITNESS EXAMINATIONS—1898

List of all fitness examinations held under the provisions of chapter 428, laws of 1897, the department in which each occurred, the number of names on merit list certified, the number who appeared for fitness examination, the number who passed, the number who failed, and the relative number on merit list of persons appointed.

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list certified	Number who appeared for fitness examination	Number who passed	Number who failed	Relative number on merit list of persons appointed
Apothecary.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	5	2	2	.....	4
Apothecary.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	6	4	2	2	5
Apothecary.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	4	3	3	.....	2
Assistant actuary.....	Insurance Department.....	9	7	7	.....	1, 5, 6
Assistant manual training instructor.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Assistant manual training instructor.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	2	2	2	.....	1
Assistant physician.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	20	2	2	.....	a
Assistant physician.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Assistant physician.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	10	4	3	1	2
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	15	3	2	1	2
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.....	8	4	3	1	6
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.....	9	2	.....	2	.....
Assistant electrical engineer.....	St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	5	2	2	.....	5
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	7	2	2	.....	7

Assistant steam engineer.....	24	1	1	2	4
Assistant steam engineer.....	24	2	2	2	11, 30
Assistant steam engineer.....	41	3	1	1	4, 11
Assistant steam engineer.....	24	2	2	5	24, 5, 29, 15
Assistant steam engineer.....	29	9	4	4	5
Assistant steam engineer.....	21	1	1	1	5
Assistant steam engineer.....	38	2	2	2	a
Assistant steam engineer.....	41	11	10	1	10, 1
Assistant steam engineer.....	42	10	10	1	22
Assistant steam engineer.....	44	5	5	4	42
Assistant steam engineer.....	18	14	14	2	2
Assistant steward.....	50	11	11	1	a
Bookkeeper.....	50	12	12	1	6, 22
Bookkeeper, female.....	7	5	5	1	1, 2
Clerk.....	430	65	53	12	22, 33, 208, 234, 235, 248, 38, 298
Clerk, male.....	108	21	2	19	94, 42
Clerk, male.....	295	54	4	50	128, 241
Clerk, male.....	221	44	3	41	119, 53
Court attendant.....	55	45	45	1	24
Court attendant and messenger.....	138	61	60	1	14
Deputy factory inspector, fourth inspection district.....	5	4	1	3	5
Electrical engineer.....	9	3	3	1	9
Electrical engineer.....	6	4	4	1	1
Foreman, school furniture department.....	7	4	3	1	4
Fireman, steam boilers.....	14	1	1	1	12
Fireman, steam boilers.....	26	2	2	2	6
Fireman, steam boilers.....	26	2	2	2	3
Fireman, steam boilers.....	24	10	5	5	13, 15, 17, 16, 20

a No appointment made.

FITNESS EXAMINATIONS — *Continued*

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list certified	Number who appeared for fitness examination	Number who passed	Number who failed	Relative number on merit list of persons appointed
First assistant physician.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	9	2	2	.....	5
First assistant physician.....	Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Guard.....	Clinton Prison.....	100	45	27	18	38, 71, 100, 26, 8, 67, 8, 23
Guard.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	23	4	4	.....	12, 18, 23
Guard.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	23	21	20	1	1, 6, 3, 11, 5
Guard.....	Elmira Reformatory.....	34	31	23	8	9, 12, 16, 3, 5, 7, 8, 1, 2, 33, 4, 17, 10, 19, 11, 13, 15, 29
Health officer.....	City of Auburn.....	3	2	1	1	2
Health officer.....	City of Dunkirk.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Health officer.....	City of Syracuse.....	4	4	4	.....	4

FITNESS EXAMINATIONS — *Continued*

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list certified	Number who appeared for fitness examination	Number who passed	Number who failed	Relative number on merit list of persons appointed
Medical interne.....	Mattewan State Hospital.....	9	3	3	.....	5
Medical interne.....	Mattewan State Hospital.....	11	3	3	.....	8
Medical interne, homeopathic.....	Middletown State Hospital.....	3	2	2	.....	1
Medical interne.....	Rochester State Hospital.....	10	1	1	.....	7
Medical interne, male.....	Willard State Hospital.....	12	2	.....	2	.....
Medical interne.....	Willard State Hospital.....	13	1	1	.....	12
Medical interne, male.....	Hudson River State Hospital.....	5	1	1	.....	4
Medical superintendent.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	4	1	1	.....	3
Messenger.....	Court of Claims.....	51	15	1	14	22
Messenger.....	Department of State Prisons.....	51	31	6	25	47
Milk expert, first division.....	Department of Agriculture.....	4	4	3	1	1
Milk expert, third division.....	Department of Agriculture.....	2	2	1	1	2
Milk expert, seventh division.....	Department of Agriculture.....	2	2	1	1	2
Page.....	Department of Excise.....	10	10	5	5	3
Pilot.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	6	3	3	.....	3
Plumber.....	Department of Public Buildings.....	5	4	4	3	1
Physician.....	Auburn Prison.....	12	10	6	4	6
Physician.....	Industrial School, Rochester.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special agent, first district.....	Department of Excise.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Special agent, second district.....	Department of Excise.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Special agent, third district.....	Department of Excise.....	2	2	1	1	.....
						<i>a</i>

Special agent, fourth district.....	4	1	4
Special agent, fifth district.....	4	2	1
Special agent, eighth district.....	9	3	5
Steam engineer.....	15	7	13
Steam engineer.....	17	3	16
Steam engineer.....	16	5	3
Stenographer, male, first grade.....	18	9	7
Stenographer, male, first grade.....	14	9	1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 2, 10
Stenographer, first grade.....	87	2	16
Stenographer, male, first grade.....	9	1	7
Stenographer, female, first grade.....	67	7	53
Stenographer, female, first grade.....	83	16	72
Stenographer, female, first grade.....	82	2	14
Stenographer, female, first grade.....	46	3	32
Stenographer, female, first grade.....	79	6	9, 5
Stenographer, male, second grade.....	15	29	79
Stenographer, male, second grade.....	15	6	6
Stenographer, male, second grade.....	16	3	2
Stenographer, male, second grade.....	11	2	11
Stenographer, male, second grade.....	35	7	5
Stenographer, second grade.....	6	1	23
Storekeeper.....	18	4	3
Storekeeper.....	6	4	3
Storekeeper.....	18	1	2
Storekeeper.....	6	2	1
Storekeeper.....	20	4	5
Storekeeper.....	5	3	6
Storekeeper.....	1	3	9
Storekeeper.....	3	3	5
Superintendent of construction.....	1	1	1
Teacher.....	3	1	3
Teacher, female.....	3	1	3
Teacher, female.....	6	2	2
Teacher, female.....	6	4	1, 4

^a No appointment made.

FITNESS EXAMINATIONS—*Concluded*

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list certified	Number who appeared for fitness examination	Number who passed	Number who failed	Relative number on merit list of persons appointed
Traveling agent.....	Agricultural Experiment Station	9	8	5	3	7, 3, 8
Woman physician	Binghamton State Hospital	6	5	5	.....	4
Woman physician	Long Island State Hospital	6	6	5	1	3
Woman physician	Manhattan State Hospital	6	2	2	.....	6

Eligible lists prepared by Commission by duplication of merit lists in accordance with civil service regulation VIII, section 4.

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list
Apothecary	Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	6
Assistant commissioner.....	Department of Agriculture.....	1
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Clinton Prison.....	16
Assistant steam engineer.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	22
Assistant steam engineer.....	Matteawan State Hospital.....	24
Bookkeeper.....	Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	32
Clerk, male.....	Comptroller.....	295
Clerk, female ^a	Secretary of State.....	76
Clerk, female.....	State Commission in Lunacy.....	76
Clerk, female.....	Department of Public Instruction.....	75
Clerk, female.....	Department of Public Instruction.....	74
Clerk, female.....	Munbatan State Hospital.....	41
Education librarian, State Library.....	Regents of the University.....	3
Electrical engineer.....	Clinton Prison.....	8
Examiner, drawing.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, economics.....	Regents of the University.....	3
Examiner, English language.....	Regents of the University.....	4
Examiner, English language.....	Regents of the University.....	7
Examiner, English language.....	Regents of the University.....	5
Examiner, English literature.....	Regents of the University.....	1
Examiner, English literature.....	Regents of the University.....	5
Examiner, English literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, English literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, French language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, French language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, French language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	3
Examiner, German language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	4
Examiner, German language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	4
Examiner, history of England and France.....	Regents of the University.....	1
Examiner, German language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	6
Examiner, Greek language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, Greek language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, history of New York, United States and civics.....	Regents of the University.....	2
Examiner, history of New York, United States and civics.....	Regents of the University.....	6
Examiner, Latin language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	6
Examiner, Latin language and literature.....	Regents of the University.....	8
Examiner, physical geography and geology.....	Regents of the University.....	1
Examiner, physical geography and geology.....	Regents of the University.....	3
Fireman, steam boilers.....	Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	18
Fireman, steam boilers.....	Long Island State Hospital.....	21
Fireman, steam boilers.....	Middletown State Hospital.....	18

^a Temporary, thirty days

Eligible lists prepared by Commission by duplication of merit lists in accordance with civil service regulation, VIII, section 4—
Concluded.

POSITION	DEPARTMENT	Number of names on merit list
Fireman, steam boilers.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	14
Foreman, fish-hatching station....	Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....	2
Inspector of nurseries.....	Department of Agriculture.....	4
Junior clerk.....	Regents of the University.....	15
Junior clerk.....	Regents of the University.....	26
Junior clerk.....	Regents of the University.....	15
Library assistant, State Library..	Regents of the University.....	4
Matron.....	Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	5
Medical interne.....	Utica State Hospital.....	13
Medical interne, homeopathic....	Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.....	1
Medical interne, male.....	Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	11
Medical interne, male.....	St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	11
Medical interne, male.....	St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	12
Milk expert, second division.....	Department of Agriculture.....	1
Milk expert, fifth division.....	Department of Agriculture.....	1
Page.....	State Commission of Prisons.....	9
Page.....	Regents of the University.....	4
Stenographer, female, first grade ^a ..	Department of Agriculture.....	84
Stenographer, female, first grade ^a ..	Department of Excise.....	93
Stenographer, female, second grade ^a	Department of Excise.....	27
Stenographer, female, first grade ^a ..	Bureau of Statistics of Labor... ..	63
Stenographer, female, first grade ^a ..	Secretary of State.....	67
Stenographer, female, first grade ^a ..	Utica State Hospital.....	64
Stenographer, female, first grade..	Industrial School, Rochester....	83
Stenographer, female, first grade..	Industrial School, Rochester....	68
Stenographer, male, second grade..	Railroad Commission.....	12
Stenographer, male, second grade..	Regents of the University.....	15
Stenographer, female, second grade..	State Board of Charities.....	28
Stenographer, third grade.....	Commerce Commission.....	14
Stenographer, male, third grade..	Railroad Commission.....	5
Storekeeper.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	19
Superintendent, free employment bureau.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor... ..	1
Superintendent of grade crossings..	Railroad Commission.....	4
Teacher, female ^b	Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	3
Teacher of calisthenics.....	Rome Custodial Asylum.....	1
Teacher, music.....	State School for the Blind, Batavia	3
Teacher, typewriting.....	State School for the Blind, Batavia	1
Woman physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital.....	3

^a Temporary, thirty days

^b Temporary appointment, three months

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II

The following shows the number and character of appointments to competitive positions since the organization of the Commission:

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
Apothecaries								2	1							
Archivist, Pathological Institute															4	27
Assistant, Agricultural Experiment Station											3	4	7	4	1	1
Assistant actaries														1		2
Assistant clerk, Sing Sing Prison														1		1
Assistant commissioner, Department of Agriculture							5		6	10	10	10	215	116	6	398
Assistant engineers, leveers, rodmen and chainmen		5	14	1											1	1
Assistant manual training instructor												1			1	1
Assistant superintendent, House of Refuge, Albion																1
Associate, Pathological Institute									3	4		8	11	8	5	42
Bookkeepers							1									2
Building inspectors											2					5
Chemists													1	3		4
Chemist's assistant																1
Chief clerk, Board of Charities												1				1
Chief examiner, Civil Service Commission																1
Clerk and telegrapher																2
Clerks, general	13	9	3	7	5	11	2	2	10	7	24	24	16	4	20	147
Clerks, junior								13	20	7	13	8	23	17	29	180
Clerks, temporary				1		1			2		16	2	1	1	2	37
Collector and assistant, State Laboratory		11										1				12
Collectors of canal statistics																13
College assistants, clerks to Regents of the University									3	2	1		30			30
Court attendants																6
Court clerks, deputy														1	7	10
Court erier															2	2
Court interpreters		1		1	4	2	1								1	13

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II — *Continued*

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
Director, State Pathological Institute.....													1			1
Director of schools, Elmira Reformatory.....													1	2		4
Draughtsmen, architectural.....								1			1		2			7
Draughtsmen, engineering.....												5	2			12
Editor and librarian, Agricultural Experiment Station.....													6	1		11
Electrical expert, Railroad Commission.....													1			1
Engineers, electrical.....												6	4	1	3	14
Engineers, assistant electrical.....												1	9	7	6	23
Engineers, steam.....										1	3	2	6	2	5	20
Engineers, steamboat, Quarantine Commission.....													10	9	18	37
Engineers, steamboat, Quarantine Commission.....												5	6		1	11
Examiners, Banking Department.....																1
Examiners, Civil Service Commission.....																4
Examiners, Department of Public Instruction.....																4
Examiners, Regents of the University.....							1	2		3	4	12	9	6	14	89
Experts and agents, Department of Agriculture.....			3	3	5	3							4	11	9	27
Experts and inspectors, Board of Electrical Control.....																9
Expert penmen.....																4
Factory inspectors, deputy.....																4
Firemen, steam boilers.....													18	7	1	26
Fish culturist, Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....																21
Guards, prison and reformatory.....																20
Health officers, city.....																1
Horticulturist, asst. Agricultural Experiment Station.....																1
Inspectors, Board of Charities.....																3
Inspectors, Department of Public Instruction.....																8
Inspectors, Department of Public Works.....																2
Inspectors, New York Board of Excise.....																5
Inspectors, Regents of the University.....			7													195
Inspectors of steam vessels, boilers and engines.....																10
Inspectors of steam vessels, boilers and engines.....																5
Inspectors of steam vessels, boilers and engines.....																2
Inspectors of steam vessels, boilers and engines.....																2

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—*Concluded*

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
Translator, Department of Public Instruction.....													1			1
Travelling agent, Agricultural Experiment Station.....													3	1	3	3
Typewriters.....	18	22	57	58	79	47	62	71	101	129	183	200	630	536	398	2,591

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Total
After competitive examinations.....	18	22	57	58	79	47	62	71	101	129	188	200	630	536	398	2,591
After noncompetitive examinations(Schedule C)*	61	299	157	73	102	116	81	341	86	110	190	189	180	.....	.....	1,965
After noncompetitive examinations (Class III)	886	223	327	583	470	509	608	722	1,004	1,103	1,074	1,307	2,619	2,000	1,787	14,020
Without examination, mainly health officers, Rule 8, § 7. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Total	465	544	541	714	651	672	740	1,134	1,191	1,342	1,447	1,506	3,420	2,596	2,217	19,287

* Suspended May 26, 1896.

APPENDIX C

- 1 ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF EXAMINERS APPOINTED BY AND ACTING UNDER IT.
 - 2 LIST OF COMMISSIONERS, CHIEF EXAMINERS AND SECRETARIES SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW, MAY 4, 1883.
 - 3 TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS CLASSIFIED IN EACH DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTION.
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-

Organization of the New York Civil Service Commission and the several boards of examiners appointed by and acting under it

REGISTER OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners

Willard A. Cobb, *President*

Silas W. Burt

George P. Lord

Charles S. Fowler, *Chief Examiner*

Clarence B. Angle, *Secretary*

John C. Birdseye, *Chief Clerk*

Harold N. Saxton, *Examiner*

Mary E. Dell, *Stenographer*

Hattie B. Warner, *Stenographer*

Julia M. Ryan, *Clerk*

General office in Capitol, Albany

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

Clerical positions, General board—Melvil Dewey, chairman ; Charles W. Cole, P. H. McQuade, Willis E. Merriman, C. Mortimer Odell, Howard J. Rogers.

Court positions, Brooklyn—Percy S. Dudley, Charles E. Woodbridge, Alfred F. Britton.

Court positions, New York city—William H. Arnoux, chairman ; Jacob F. Miller, Charles A. Davison, John R. McArthur, secretary.

Engineering positions—Prof. T. W. Wright, Union College ; Prof. E. A. Fuertes, Cornell University ; Hon. John Bogart, C. E., New York city.

Health officers—Lansing B. Winne, M. D., chairman ; George G. Lempe, M. D., both of Albany.

Medical positions—Samuel B. Ward, M. D., chairman ; Charles E. Jones, M. D. ; Howard Van Rensselaer, M. D. ; Leo H. Neuman, M. D. ; J. Montgomery Mosher, M. D. ; all of Albany.

SPECIAL AND EXPERT EXAMINERS

Prof. Harris J. Ryan, E. E., Cornell University ; Prof. W. W. Rowlee, Cornell University ; Prof. Robert H. Thurston, M. E., Cornell University ; Prof. G. C. Caldwell, chemist, Cornell University ; Prof. J. H. Comstock, Cornell University ; Prof. H. H. Wing, Cornell University ; Prof. J. W. Jenks, Cornell University ; Prof. R. W. Wallace, Albany Business College ; Miss S. A. Walker, teacher of art, New York city ; A. B. Husted, pharmacist, Albany ; Fred E. Wilcox, architect, New York city ; Walter Roche, bookbinder, Albany ; Carlos MacDonald, M. D., Pleasantville ; Andrew T. Webster, teacher of music, Buffalo ; Darragh de Lancey, mechanical engineer, Rochester ; Alfred G. Pettit, telegrapher, Albany ; Clara Palmer, teacher, Canaan Four Corners ; Prof. Jared W. Scudder, Albany Boys' Academy ; Director Palmer C. Ricketts, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute ; C. H. Newman, manager, Postal Telegraph Co., Rochester ; F. A. Harrington, division superintendent, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Albany ; J. Newton Fiero, dean,

Albany Law School; W. L. Weeden, regents' examiner, Frankfort; Mrs. H. A. Davidson, Albany; B. R. Heyward, lawyer, Albany; Mrs. Mary E. Cox, teacher, Albany; Mrs. Clara A. Weeden, teacher, Frankfort; Mrs. Marion E. G. Taylor, teacher, Albany; Francis Collingwood, civil engineer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Prof. James E. Russell, Teachers' College, New York city; Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy, Williams College; Principal C. T. R. Smith, Lansingburg; Prof. Charles B. Goold, Albany Boys' Academy; Homer Folks, secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York city; Principal H. H. Gadsby, North Adams, Mass.; Edwin E. Ashley, Lansingburg; S. C. Rice, manager, Western Union Telegraph Co., Albany.

LOCAL EXAMINERS

Albany—B. R. Heyward, H. A. Barrett, H. S. Knight, Seymour Knight.

Amsterdam—John G. Serviss, Robert N. Clark, Louis H. Reynolds.

Auburn—Otis Strong, G. Earle Treat, George W. Latham.

Binghamton—John J. Irving, C. A. Hickey, R. A. Gunnison.

Buffalo—Charles B. Wheeler, George H. Miner, William B. Rogers, Frederick S. Hoffer, George R. Douglass.

Dunkirk—F. G. Wyman, John K. Patterson, Jr.

Elmira—A. W. Banfield, E. W. Personius, Lynn S. Manley.

Geneva—F. A. Malette, E. R. Bishop, M. D., A. D. B. Lovett.

Hornellsville—Hiran A. Baker, Murray E. Page.

Ithaca—Charles A. Stiles, Gregg Puff.

Jamestown—

Johnstown—William S. Snyder.

Kingston—Philip Eltinge, John J. Moran.

Little Falls—George L. Feeter, D. E. Hanlon.

Lockport—Augustus Morris, H. G. Richardson.

Malone—Harry M. Chamberlain, Herbert J. Wilson.

Middletown—William J. Burke, George W. Powers.

Newburgh—William H. Callahan, J. Bradley Scott.

New York—E. G. Story, B. P. Stratton, O. D. Weed, William O'Connell, E. J. Pelikan, Frank Sharkey, H. Brodnax, Lincoln Husted, E. S. Slater, J. V. Lyde, J. B. Stratton.

Ogdensburg—C. A. Merrinan, R. E. Waterman.

Olean—O. W. Wood, F. W. Mundt, H. D. Sibley, W. S. Hubbard.

Oneonta—C. A. Butler, Alva Seybolt.

Oswego—William B. Parsons, E. J. McNally.

Plattsburg—John B. Riley, Edward Howard, Frank N. Hagar, D. A. Lockwood.

Poughkeepsie—E. P. Borgardus, Geo. V. L. Spratt, Ewing Taylor, Clarence Sague.

Rochester—John E. Williams, Philip J. Probst, Isaac A. Wilcox, E. S. Amsler, S. C. Williams, A. S. Osborn.

Rome—A. H. Golley, James H. Taylor, Jr.

Sandy Hill—William E. Young, Geo. S. Devine, Willard Robinson.

Schenectady—Win S. Rowe, Harvey Lyon.

Syracuse—Louis L. Waters, Geo. L. Baldwin.

Utica—W. J. Cahill, D. F. Breitenstein.

Watertown—Mason M. Swan, Abner B. Brown, George W. Reeves.

CLASS III—EXAMINERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Albion, House of Refuge for Women at—Clara M. Waterman, chairman; Harriet Watson, M. D., Mary K. Boyd.

Auburn Prison—F. H. Mills, S. J. Westfall, John N. Ross.

Batavia, Institution for the Blind at—Frank M. Jameson, Miss G. S. Griswold, Frank S. Wood.

Binghamton, State Hospital at—Charles C. Eastman, M. D., chairman; Edward Evans, Robert J. Powers.

Buffalo, State Hospital at—Henry P. Frost, M. D., Walter H. Conley, M. D., Fred W. Kyte, secretary.

Clinton Prison—Seth Allen, Abram Schiff, Ira E. Irish.

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—George F. Adams, M. D., chairman ; E. R. Quackenbush, secretary.

Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y.—L. Pierce Clark, M. D., Elizabeth D. Holt, Mary Louise Benoit, M. D.

Elmira Reformatory—R. Charles Bates, Henry F. Bush, A. D. Call.

Hudson, House of Refuge at—H. W. Alden, chairman ; Crawford E. Fritts, M. D., Elmer S. Luckenbach, secretary.

Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn—Ira O. Tracey, M. D., D. E. Warren, M. D., Caroline M. Stengel, M. D.

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park—B. G. Williams, M. D., John McGuire, M. D., John V. O'Connor.

Manhattan State Hospital :

Male Department, Ward's Island—Archibald Campbell, M. D., John Riordan, M. D., Rudolph Knapp.

Female Department, Ward's Island—Edward H. Williams, M. D., H. A. Bond, M. D., William B. Mosely, M. D.

Central Islip—M. B. Heyman, M. D., Charles G. Brink, M. D., C. E. Norris, M. D.

Hart's Island—Benjamin R. Logie, M. D., Paul G. Taddiken, M. D., F. H. Magness, M. D.

Matteawan State Hospital—Robert B. Lamb, M. D., chairman ; Francis M. Furlong, M. D., James F. Howell, secretary.

Middletown, State Hospital at—C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., chairman ; A. P. Powelson, M. D., David E. Francisco, M. D.

Newark, Custodial Asylum for Women at—Silas S. Pierson, chairman ; Gertrude E. Winspear, M. Alice Brownell, M. D., secretary.

Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Hospital at—Richard H. Hutchins, M. D., chairman ; William C. Hall, Warren L. Babcock, M. D.

Poughkeepsie, Hudson River State Hospital at—Charles H. Langdon, M. D., chairman ; E. Lyman Brown, Emma Putnam, M. D.

Rochester, State Hospital at—Ezra B. Potter, M. D., chairman ; W. S. Remington, Eviline B. Ballantine, M. D., secretary.

Rochester, State Industrial School at—Franklin H. Briggs, chairman ; Edwin Foster, Margaret Craig.

Sing Sing Prison—Rev. John S. C. Weills, Edgar W. Cook, John B. Cockroft.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—Dr. Orlando W. Sutton, J. Carter Robie, Monroe Wheeler.

Syracuse, Asylum for Feeble-minded Children at—John L. Barnett, chairman; William G. Hall, Alvina E. Wood.

Thomas Orphan Asylum, Versailles—Irving R. Leonard, Mrs. Frank W. Kammerer; William Lawton.

Utica, State Hospital at—Harold L. Palmer, M. D., chairman; John R. Jones, Clara Smith, M. D.

Willard, State Hospital at—Morris J. Gilbert, Thomas J. Currie, M. D., secretary; William L. Russell, M. D.

Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, N. Y.—Prof. R. H. Coe, R. E. Miller, M. D., Burr Buckley.

List of commissioners, chief examiners and secretaries since the enactment of the civil service law, May 4, 1883.

NAME	Residence	Date of appointment	Date of retirement
<i>Commissioners</i>			
Andrew D. White.....	Ithaca.....	May 4, 1883	Declined appointment
Augustus Schoonmaker.....	Kingston.....	May 4, 1883	Resigned June 1, 1887
Henry A. Richmond.....	Buffalo.....	May 4, 1883	Removed Dec. 28, 1887
John Jay *.....	New York.....	May 23, 1883	Removed Dec. 28, 1887
Daniel E. Sickles *.....	New York.....	Dec. 28, 1887	Resigned Dec. 20, 1889
George H. Treadwell.....	Albany.....	Dec. 28, 1887	Resigned Dec. 16, 1889
James H. Manning.....	Albany.....	Dec. 28, 1887	Resigned Dec. 20, 1889
John A. Sletcher.....	Albany.....	Dec. 16, 1889	Resigned Nov. 17, 1892
William A. Poste.....	Canton.....	Dec. 20, 1889	Resigned Nov. 17, 1892
Alexander C. Eustace *.....	Elmira.....	Dec. 30, 1889	Resigned Feb. 14, 1893
E. Prentiss Bailey *.....	Utica.....	Nov. 17, 1892	Resigned Jan. 2, 1895
Willard D. McKinstry.....	Watertown.....	Nov. 17, 1892	Resigned Jan. 8, 1896
DeForest Van Vleet.....	Ithaca.....	Feb. 14, 1893	Resigned Jan. 31, 1895
Willard A. Cobb *.....	Lockport.....	Jan. 22, 1895	.....
Silas W. Burt.....	New York.....	Mar. 6, 1895	.....
George P. Lord.....	Dundee.....	Jan. 20, 1896	.....
<i>Chief Examiners</i>			
Silas W. Burt.....	New York.....	May 31, 1883	Resigned July 1, 1885
Edgar M. Jenkins.....	Schenectady.....	July 22, 1885	Resigned March 1, 1886
James E. Morrison.....	New York.....	April 7, 1886	Died June 14, 1887
William Potts.....	New York.....	June 20, 1887	Removed Dec. 28, 1887
John B. Ritey.....	Plattsburg.....	Dec. 28, 1887	Resigned Feb. 27, 1893
Thomas Carmody.....	Penn Yan.....	Feb. 27, 1893	Resigned Dec. 31, 1895
Charles S. Fowler.....	Ithaca.....	Jan. 1, 1896	.....
<i>Secretaries</i>			
James A. Betts.....	Kingston.....	May 31, 1883	Resigned Feb. 29, 1884
Clarence B. Angle.....	Schenectady.....	Mar. 1, 1884	.....

*President

CLASSIFICATION

Table showing the number of positions in the unclassified and classified service in the various departments and institutions.

January 1, 1899

DEPARTMENT	Unclassified service	CLASSIFIED SERVICE			Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	
Executive Chamber	1	6	5	.....	12
Lieutenant Governor	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Secretary of State	1	4	12	.....	17
Comptroller	1	4	48	.....	53
Treasurer	1	5	6	.....	12
Attorney General	1	8	4	.....	13
Engineer and Surveyor	1	5	94	.....	100
Railroad Commission	3	3	10	.....	16
Department of Public Instruction ..	1	9	40	.....	50
Insurance Department	1	23	29	1	54
Banking Department	1	9	20	.....	30
Department of Public Works	1	36	79	10	126
Department of Excise	1	13	109	.....	123
Department of Agriculture	1	5	81	.....	87
Factory Inspector	2	2	42	.....	46
Department of Public Buildings .....	.....	3	27	8	38
University of the State of New York	19	2	119	3	223
Prison Commission	8	1	3	.....	12
Superintendent of State Prisons ..	1	.....	7	.....	8
Auburn Prison .....	.....	3	100	.....	103
Prison for Women, Auburn .....	.....	.....	9	12	21
Clinton Prison .....	.....	2	101	1	104
Sing Sing Prison .....	.....	2	117	2	121
Fisheries, Game and Forest Com- mission	5	2	13	33	53
Forest Preserve Board	3	6	3	.....	12
Capitol Commissioner	1	1	28	.....	30
State Land Survey	1	.....	31	.....	32
State Board of Health	9	1	10	.....	20
Court of Claims	3	1	3	.....	7
Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1	2	14	.....	17
Board of Charities	12	2	17	.....	31
Civil Service Commission	3	.....	7	.....	10
Board of Mediation and Arbitration	3	1	1	.....	5
Statutory Revision Commission ..	3	.....	5	.....	8
Board of Tax Commissioners	3	1	1	.....	5
State Historian	1	.....	2	.....	3
Inspector of Gas Meters	1	3	.....	.....	4
Superintendents of Weights and Measures	1	.....	.....	.....	1

CLASSIFICATION—Continued.

DEPARTMENT	Unclassified service	CLASSIFIED SERVICE			Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	
Onondaga Salt Works.....	1	1	39	.....	41
Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.....	10	1	27	7	45
Weather Bureau, Cornell University Commissioners, Niagara Reserva- tion.....	2	2	1	.....	5
Health Officer, Port of New York..	5	2	8	.....	15
Quarantine Commission.....	1	2	15	2	20
Board of Port Wardens.....	3	1	10	1	15
Commerce Commission.....	9	2	.....	.....	11
Superintendent of Elections.....	5	.....	1	.....	6
Law Library, Newburgh.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Commission in Lunacy.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pathological Institute.....	3	1	15	.....	19
Binghamton State Hospital.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Buffalo State Hospital.....	7	2	30	268	307
Hudson River State Hospital.....	7	2	27	275	311
Collins State Hospital.....	7	3	40	396	446
Long Island State Hospital, Brook- lyn.....	7	1	12	20	40
Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park.....	7	4	28	215	254
Manhattan State Hospital, adminis- trative department.....	.....	3	33	334	370
Ward's Island, male department....	7	3	12	20	42
Ward's Island, female dept.....	.....	1	35	332	368
Central Islip.....	.....	1	44	391	436
Hart's Island.....	.....	2	19	174	195
Matteawan State Hospital.....	.....	1	18	167	186
Middletown State Hospital.....	.....	1	16	127	144
Rochester State Hospital.....	13	3	29	207	252
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	7	5	16	102	130
Utica State Hospital.....	7	3	36	290	336
Willard State Hospital.....	7	3	27	204	241
Craig Colony, Sonyea.....	7	3	47	373	430
School for the Blind, Batavia.....	12	1	19	66	98
Elmira Reformatory.....	9	.....	31	9	49
Industrial School, Rochester.....	5	.....	114	.....	119
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath..	15	3	69	60	147
Women's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	9	7	20	26	62
House of Refuge, Albion.....	9	3	4	3	19
House of Refuge, Hudson.....	6	1	6	21	34
Custodial Asylum, Newark.....	6	1	7	52	66
Custodial Asylum, Rome.....	9	.....	11	49	69
	11	2	10	29	52

CLASSIFICATION—*Concluded*

DEPARTMENT	Unclassified service	CLASSIFIED SERVICE			Total
		Class I	Class II	Class III	
Thomas Orphan Asylum, Iroquois..	10	1	10	14	35
Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse.....	8	2	20	75	105
State reporter.....	1	1	3	.....	4
Miscellaneous reporter.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Court of Appeals.....	7	12	11	.....	30
Supreme Court, appellate division..	21	12	20	.....	53
Supreme Court	56	36	183	.....	275
Albany Normal College.....	5	1	23	.....	29
Brockport Normal School.....	11	1	21	.....	33
Buffalo Normal School	9	1	21	.....	31
Cortland Normal School.....	9	1	19	.....	29
Fredonia Normal School.....	7	1	18	.....	26
Geneseo Normal School.....	10	1	23	.....	34
Jamaica Normal School	11	1	13	.....	25
New Paltz Normal School.....	8	1	16	.....	25
Oneonta Normal School	12	1	19	.....	32
Oswego Normal School.....	13	1	22	.....	36
Plattsburg Normal School	13	1	16	.....	30
Potsdam Normal School.....	9	1	18	.....	28
Total.....	531	315	2,645	4,382	7,873

APPENDIX D

1 LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

2 LIST OF DEATHS, PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS IN, AND REMOVALS
AND RESIGNATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE, REPORTED
SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS I

Date	NAME	Position	Office
1898			
January	Walton S. Jenkins	Attorney	Department of Excise
	Joseph A. Welch	Law examiner	Court of Appeals
	James F. Furey	Clerk to Justice Scott	Supreme Court, first district
	Robert Williams	Clerk to Justice Williams	Supreme Court, fifth district
	Harry ap'Rees	Clerk	Commissioners Niagara Reservation
	Marvin Bonsted	Superintendent of repairs	Department of Public Works
	Irving Freeman	Superintendent of repairs	Department of Public Works
	John S. Kenyon	Secretary	Railroad Commission
	McDonald Van Wagoner	Stenographer to Justice Clearwater	Supreme Court, third district
	Alphonse J. Meyer	Cashier and bookkeeper	Department of Excise
	Harry Bates	Secretary	Forest Preserve Board
	T. B. Westbrook	Clerk to Judge Parker	Court of Appeals
	Annie Shio	Clerk to Judge Gray	Court of Appeals
February	Philip Keck	Confidential examiner	Court of Appeals
	Justus H. Davis	Cashier and stenographer to shell fish commissioner	Banking Department
	C. B. Keauster	fish commissioner	Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission
March	M. W. Hutchins	Confidential examiner	Banking Department
	Alfred T. Campbell	Confidential examiner	Banking Department
	Frank H. Ballinger	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
	F. S. Mellen	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
April	G. V. Edwards	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department

1	John A. Hayes	Clerk to Judge Haight	Court of Appeals
1	Darwin L. Bardwell	Conductor of institutes	Department of Public Instruction
1	Joseph F. Jones	Superintendent of repairs	Department of Public Works
7	Pomeroy P. Dickinson	Attorney	Department of Excise
7	George L. Nichol	Special deputy commissioner	Department of Excise
10	E. H. Snyder	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
18	Harry W. Alden	Clerk to Justice McLaughlin	Supreme Court, appellate division, first department
27	Perry Warner	Confidential examiner	Banking Department
27	Charles S. Suedorf	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
1	Seth C. McArthur	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
1	Jeanie Rumsey	Clerk to Justice Rumsey	Supreme Court, appellate division, first department
27	Edward H. Healy	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
1	C. C. Whitney †	Inspector	Forest Preserve Board
1	Cornelius Shufelt	Confidential examiner	Insurance Department
14	Michael T. Cain	Bob veal agent	Department of Agriculture
14	Robert T. Courtney	Bob veal agent	Department of Agriculture
14	John W. Smith	Bob veal agent	Department of Agriculture
23	Henry G. King	Stenographer	Treasurer
4	Clarence E. Van Deusen	Chief deputy	Superintendent of Elections
17	Patrick H. Dunn	Clerk	Superintendent of Elections
19	Orlando T. Golden	Confidential examiner	Banking Department
22	Arthur Hoffman	Stenographer	Superintendent of Elections
1	John J. O'Leary	Confidential stenographer	Factory Inspector
1	Frank N. Pierce	Inspector	Forest Preserve Board
1	David E. Smith	Principal	Brockport Normal School
1	Percy I. Bugbee	Principal	Oneonta Normal School

† Temporary; two months.

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS I—*Concluded*

Date	NAME	Position	Office
September 1	George K. Hawkins.....	Principal.....	Plattsburg Normal School
15	Samuel J. Barry.....	Confidential examiner.....	Banking Department
October 1	Samuel H. Jones.....	Confidential examiner.....	Insurance Department
1	Thomas Hastings.....	Paymaster.....	Department of Public Buildings
15	George R. Turner.....	Clerk to Judge Bartlett.....	Court of Appeals
15	Moses Altman.....	Confidential clerk.....	Attorney General
November 22	Lillie S. Clark.....	Clerk to Justice McLennan.....	Supreme Court, appellate division, fourth department
December 16	Benjamin S. Shove.....	Deputy.....	Attorney General

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS III

Date	NAME	Position	Office
March 15	Chauncy Terwilliger	Apothecary	Craig Colony
May 12	Eugene W. Myers	Apothecary	Long Island State Hospital
September 27	Louis P. Hall	Apothecary	Manhattan State Hospital
November 1	John E. Corbett	Apothecary	Long Island State Hospital
June 7	Marie Onuf	Archivist	Pathological Institute
December 27	Campbell W. Witbeck*	Assistant actuary	Insurance Department
27	Arthur F. Saxton	Assistant actuary	Insurance Department
July 5	Charles T. Russell	Assistant commissioner	Department of Agriculture
March 1	Robert G. Elliott	Assistant electrical engineer	Clinton Prison
April 1	Winterton J. Day	Assistant electrical engineer	Long Island State Hospital
August 9	Thomas F. English	Assistant electrical engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
November 12	Stewart G. Hunter	Assistant electrical engineer	Collins State Hospital
16	John M. Fisk	Assistant electrical engineer	Long Island State Hospital
December 1	Joseph H. Dalzell	Assistant electrical engineer	St. Lawrence State Hospital
March 4	William T. Bawden	Assistant manual training instructor	Elmira Reformatory
January 27	Lewis B. Phillips	Assistant steam engineer	Middletown State Hospital
March 10	William E. Dunn	Assistant steam engineer	Woman's Relief Corps Home
May 11	Charles H. Goodwin	Assistant steam engineer	Willard State Hospital
June 22	Charles L. Grover	Assistant steam engineer	Industrial School, Rochester
July 1	Vaughn C. Sweet	Assistant steam engineer	Industrial School, Rochester
14	Albert R. Brown	Assistant steam engineer	Long Island State Hospital
September 6	James McGiveran	Assistant steam engineer	Long Island State Hospital
November 1	George M. Van Vlack	Assistant steam engineer	Long Island State Hospital
January 31	Charles A. Alexander	Assistant steam engineer	Collins State Hospital Manhattan State Hospital

* Veteran

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
October 25	Joseph W. Mills	Assistant steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
October 26	John Fitzsimmons	Assistant steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
October 26	Frank S. Sandford	Assistant steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
November 1	Alexander J. McKenzie	Assistant steam engineer	Industrial School, Rochester
November 5	John S. Chapman	Assistant steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
November 21	Jacob C. Rundell	Assistant steam engineer	Collins State Hospital
November 21	James E. Fitzgerald	Assistant steam engineer	Mattewan State Hospital
December 1	Z. G. Shoemaker	Assistant steam engineer	Binghamton State Hospital
December 23	Samuel R. Finley	Assistant steam engineer	Buffalo State Hospital
April 19	Thomas O'Keefe	Assistant steward	Manhattan State Hospital
June 7	Samuel Bookman, M. D.	Associate, pathological chemistry	Pathological Institute
June 6	Timothy S. Casey*	Attendant	Supreme Court, second district
December 23	Albert Elterich	Attendant	Supreme Court, first district
July 21	Henry Lampert†	Building inspector	Capitol Commissioner
July 22	Frank W. Kirkland	Building inspector	Capitol Commissioner
March 7	Frank D. Ewing	Bookkeeper	Craig Colony
May 9	Mrs. Lilliance A. Hinman	Bookkeeper	Department of Excise
May 9	Fred W. Kyte	Bookkeeper	Buffalo State Hospital
June 1	Sara M. Heacock	Bookkeeper	Department of Excise
August 1	James X. Williams	Bookkeeper, (treasurer's clerk)	Buffalo State Hospital
January 4	Frances M. Keleghan†	Clerk	Civil Service Commission
January 25	Frances M. Keleghan	Clerk	Manhattan State Hospital
February 17	Edwin A. Doty*	Clerk	Comptroller

March	1	Daniel W. O'Connor	Clerk, (special agent)	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
	1	Thomas J. Hammill	Clerk	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
	16	Alice M. Randie	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
	16	Daisy M. George	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
	16	Amy L. Greene	Clerk, record	Dept. of Public Instruction
	16	May A. Hamlin	Clerk, record	Dept. of Public Instruction
	16	Helen Weaver	Clerk, record	Dept. of Public Instruction
	16	May Jacobs	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
April	27	Lewis K. Rockefeller	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
	1	George L. Robinson	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
June	7	William E. Pettitt	Clerk, (special agent)	Dept. of Public Instruction
	15	Allen H. Wright	Clerk	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
	15	John B. Wood	Clerk	State Land Survey
July	1	Richard L. Bertram	Clerk (special agent)	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
October	3	Margaret D. Gibb	Clerk	State Commission in Lunacy
	4	Caroline E. Rosenbloom	Clerk	Dept. of Public Instruction
	4	Clara V. Dooly†	Clerk	Secretary of State
May	15	Alice L. Taff	Clerk (examiner)	Dept. of Public Instruction
	9	Samuel J. Jones	Chief steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
August	1	William B. Armstrong	Chief steam engineer	Long Island State Hospital
	17	Henry J. Lowe	Chief steam engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
November	8	John Coddington	Chief steam engineer	Mattewan State Hospital
December	9	Maxwell S. Cooley	Chief steam engineer	Collins State Hospital
January	17	Daniel J. Kelly	Chainman	State Engineer and Surveyor
	17	Arthur B. Marsden	Chainman	State Engineer and Surveyor

* Veteran

† Temporary

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
May	Alonzo A. Burby	Deputy factory inspector	Factory Inspector
October	Herbert McKnight	Education librarian	State Library
February	Edward Durant	Electrical engineer	Manhattan State Hospital
March	Maxwell S. Cooley	Electrical engineer	Clinton Prison
July	Winterton J. Day	Electrical engineer	Hudson River State Hospital
June	Thomas Law	Engineer, steamboat	Quarantine Commission
January	Manford M. Jenkins	Examiner, economics	Regents Office
25	Kate Hulst	Examiner, English literature	Regents Office
25	Mary S. Reiten	Examiner, German language and literature	Regents Office
February	May E. Radford	Examiner, French	Regents Office
June	Ella P. Williams	Examiner, history of Greece and Rome	Regents Office
2	Elizabeth Christian	Examiner, astronomy, physics and chemistry	Regents Office
20	Charlotte L. Estes	Examiner, English language	Regents Office
24	Lena M. Herbet	Examiner, physical geography and geology	Regents Office
24	Mary G. Young	Examiner, history of New York, United States and civics	Regents Office
July	Robert K. Shaw	Examiner, Greek	Regents Office
13	Regina Donoghue	Examiner, history of New York, United States and civics	Regents Office
23	Jane K. Weatherlow	Examiner, English literature	Regents Office

Month	Rank	Name	Position	Education	Office		
December	20	Ruby H. G. Bell*	Examiner	English literature	Regents Office		
	23	Harriet Hawley*	Examiner	history of New York, United States and civics			
October	8	Alfred R. deBlaquiere	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	10	Chester H. Sayer	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	10	George E. Loring	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	10	Thomas F. Toell	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	11	Edward J. Kelly	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	13	Roy Mattoon	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	17	George W. Burroughs	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	18	Absalom Weller	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	19	John S. Chapman	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	19	Eugene P. Moynihan	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital		
	26	1	David W. Condon	Fireman		Long Island State Hospital	
		5	George B. Moore	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital	
	November	5	John McMorrow	Fireman		Collins State Hospital	
		6	Leonard D. Eager	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital	
		9	1	David S. Beach	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital
			9	Lewis S. Pitcher	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital
		12	Ralph Conklin	Fireman		Custodial Asylum, Newark	
		16	1	Joseph P. O'Reilly	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital
			23	Albert H. Holmes	Fireman		Manhattan State Hospital
December		1	Robert Holt	Fireman		Collins State Hospital	
		1	Flavius Packer	First assistant physician		Long Island State Hospital	
		1	George F. Adams	First assistant physician		Collins State Hospital	
	16	Richard Cotcheter	Foreman, fish hatchery		Fisheries, Game and Forest Com- mission		
February	1	Asa J. Gray†	Guard		Auburn Prison		
	1	James B. Fulton	Guard		Auburn Prison		

* Temporary † Veteran

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
February 1	John H. Van Vliet.	Guard	Auburn Prison
May 14	James H. Parke.	Guard	Auburn Prison
14	John S. Drake	Guard	Auburn Prison
14	Elmer E. Marlow.	Guard	Auburn Prison
9	Richard J. Powers.	Guard	Clinton Prison
9	Thomas Tierney.	Guard	Clinton Prison
9	Henry J. Howard.	Guard	Clinton Prison
9	David F. McCarthy	Guard	Clinton Prison
9	Lewis L. Filkins	Guard	Clinton Prison
June 22	Albert H. Green	Guard	Clinton Prison
22	William F. Glass.	Guard	Clinton Prison
22	James Park	Guard	Clinton Prison
27	Morgan W. Chapman.	Guard	Clinton Prison
September 12	John W. Joyce	Guard	Clinton Prison
16	David J. Winne	Guard	Clinton Prison
22	Edgar Judge	Guard	Clinton Prison
April 11	Charles S. Many	Guard	Sing Sing Prison
11	John B. Haff	Guard	Sing Sing Prison
18	Alexander Van Wart.	Guard	Sing Sing Prison
March 5	Lewis F. Smith	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
5	A. D. Brotherton	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
5	F. S. Merchant	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
May 4	Charles S. Decker.	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
4	Harrison Adams	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
6	James H. Cook	Guard	Elmira Reformatory

6	George F. Boyle.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
10	Eugene Van Buskirk.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
18	Hanson S. Perry.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
8	Matthew P. Snook.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
14	Arthur F. Ganung.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
14	John C. Donahue.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
14	George L. Morrison.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
14	Samuel F. Donald.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
27	Thomas Hamilton.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
29	Calvin L. West.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
29	John B. Herbert.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
3	John S. Stillwell.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
17	Sydney L. Beebe.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
17	D. J. McMahon.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
5	William L. McInerney.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
7	Henry L. Keene*	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
7	Carleton G. Owen.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
7	Richard S. Chatfield.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
7	Richard A. Ker.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
30	Robert J. Raub.....	Guard	Elmira Reformatory
3	Rollin T. Rolph.....	Health officer.	Board of Health, Dunkirk
1	Otto H. Thomas.....	Health officer.	Board of Health, Syracuse
10	Arthur H. Brown.....	Health officer.	Board of Health, Auburn
15	Darwin L. Bardwell.....	Inspector	Regents Office
15	Eugene W. Lyttle.....	Inspector	Regents Office
11	S. Dwight Arms.....	Inspector	Regents Office
1	Henry D. Kerr.....	Inspector	State Board of Charities
1	Cyrus C. Lathrop.....	Inspector	State Board of Charities
3	James D. Sullivan.....	Inspector, compulsory education.....	Department of Public Instruction

* Veteran.

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II.—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
July	14 Chester Young.....	Inspector of nurseries	Department of Agriculture
	14 Harris P. Gould	Inspector of nurseries.....	Department of Agriculture
	14 George G. Atwood	Inspector of nurseries.....	Department of Agriculture
	14 Harry C. Peck.....	Inspector of nurseries.....	Department of Agriculture
	15 William S. Van Kuren.....	Inspector of steam vessels.....	Department of Public Works
	16 William Keogh	Inspector of boilers and engines.....	Department of Public Works
January	11 Oscar H. Peacock*.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Edward M. Blakeslee.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Horace T. Oliver.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Daniel W. Fischer*	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 William A. Walter	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 LeRoy Whitney*	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Emmet Flagler*	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 James C. Murphy	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 James Burns	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 David Brown	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Henry C. Moot	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 A. B. Underhill	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 James J. Kavanaugh	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Alonzo W. Ehle	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 William F. Barron.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Francis Nicholl.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 David G. Lawton	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 F. H. La Barre.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
	11 Converse E. Martin.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works

11	Reuben A. Hartwell.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	William H. King.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Castle H. Gardner.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Ambrose M. Wait.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Jay W. Clark.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	James E. Beagley.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Joseph Stork.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Andrew E. Hyde.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Thomas Baker.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Charles J. McElroy.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	John H. Sharpe.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	B. S. Abrams.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	Patrick A. Kearney.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	George H. Peck.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	William K. Williams.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
14	W. H. DeWitt.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
19	G. W. White.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
19	Charles McCarthy.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
19	Thomas J. Kearney.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
19	Francis A. Duford.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
19	John M. Jones.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	Calvin Link.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	Warren West.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	John D. Shearer.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	George W. Robinson.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	Frank W. Bristow.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
21	Charles P. Rose.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
22	John Burns.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works
22	Frank S. Dunham.....	Inspector, public works.....	Department of Public Works

* Veteran.

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
January	William McConnell	Inspector, public works.	Department of Public Works
22	John W. Mayne	Inspector, public works.	Department of Public Works
22	Hiram L. Brown	Inspector, public works.	Department of Public Works
April	Thomas S. Gates	Instructor, machine woodwork and bench carpentry	Elmira Reformatory
18			
May	Walter C. Michel	Instructor, wood carving and cabinet making	Elmira Reformatory
1			
June	Emil Schmidt	Instructor, cooking.	Elmira Reformatory
16			
August	Joseph A. Stafford	Instructor, cooking.	Elmira Reformatory
22			
June	Richard Almgren	Instructor, sloyd.	Elmira Reformatory
7			
September	Augustus T. Hatch	Instructor, sloyd	Craig Colony
8			
April	Gustavus C. Wehling	Instructor, steam boilers.	Industrial School, Rochester
4			
June	Charles J. Ritchie	Instructor, tailoring.	Industrial School, Rochester
22			
June	Oliver Lock	Instructor, patternmaking.	Industrial School, Rochester
22			
January	Vincent d'Agrosa	Interpreter, Italian.	Supreme Court, second district
15			
June	John H. Berard	Janitor, State House.	Department Public Buildings
1			
July	Thomas J. Deaken	Janitor, Pathological Institute.	State Commission in Lunacy
21			
January	Mabel G. Pepper	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
27			
January	Ella H. Porter	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
27			
January	E. Martile Comstock	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
27			
January	Madge O'Brien	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
27			
April	Katharine S. Dermott	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
2			
April	Ellis J. Staley	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
2			
June	John T. Fitzpatrick	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
2			
June	Emma I. Haynes	Junior clerk.	Regents Office
22			

22	Katherine Schafer.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Elisabeth P. Cornwell.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Rose I. Hughes.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Helen P. Husted.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Bridget A. Keeshan.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Mabel Hotaling.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
22	Grace A. Munsell.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Loretta A. Dwyer.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Mary G. Ahern.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Clara Van Valkenburg.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Lucy A. O'Hagan.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Henrietta Herkenham.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Mary B. Brownlow.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Mary L. Murphy.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Josephine Lennon.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Eugenia E. Close.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Florence E. Tallmadge.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	John F. O'Brien.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
5	Fannie G. Schlesinger*	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Adaline E. Tholl.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
11	Agnes Kenny.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
1	William L. T. Mulcahy.....	Junior clerk.....	Regents Office
23	Donald L. Ross.....	Junior physician.....	Willard State Hospital
1	Walter M. Clark.....	Junior physician.....	Matteawan State Hospital
16	Edward Gillespie.....	Junior physician.....	Binghamton State Hospital
26	Anton R. Schier.....	Junior physician.....	Willard State Hospital
1	Clarence A. Potter.....	Junior physician (homeopathic).....	Middletown State Hospital
1	Robert C. Woodman.....	Junior physician (homeopathic).....	Middletown State Hospital
1	Christian E. Peterson.....	Junior physician.....	Utica State Hospital

* Temporary

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
July	J. M. W. Scott.....	Junior physician.....	Matteawan State Hospital
14	W. J. Howells.....	Junior physician.....	St. Lawrence State Hospital
16	Clarence J. Slocum.....	Junior physician.....	Hudson River State Hospital
August	Clarence F. Haviland.....	Junior physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital
19	Herbert M. Tolfree.....	Junior physician.....	Long Island State Hospital
October	Alvah C. Remington.....	Junior physician.....	Rochester State Hospital
10	William H. Coe.....	Junior physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital
10	Charles E. Marshall.....	Junior physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital
10	Erving Holley.....	Junior physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital
31	Edward G. Stout.....	Junior physician.....	Manhattan State Hospital
6	Robert H. Whitten.....	Legislative librarian.....	Utica State Hospital
July	William B. Cook, Jr.....	Library assistant.....	State Library
1	Arthur L. Bailey.....	Library assistant.....	State Library
1	Amalie Busck.....	Librarian.....	State Library
7	Millius O. Wood.....	Leveller.....	Pathological Institute
17	Willard C. Farrington.....	Leveller.....	State Engineer and Surveyor
17	George S. Coutie.....	Master mechanic.....	State Engineer and Surveyor
June	S. Louise Laird.....	Matron.....	Clinton Prison
21	Olive A. Carpenter.....	Matron.....	Willard State Hospital
27	Jemima J. Cunningham.....	Matron.....	Collins State Hospital
December	Paul T. Dessez.....	Medical interne.....	Craig Colony
1	Alvah C. Remington.....	Medical interne.....	Matteawan State Hospital
April	9	Robert C. Woodman.....	Rochester State Hospital
May	15	Charles H. North.....	Middletown State Hospital
June	1		Matteawan State Hospital
July	16		

28	Edward A. Sharp	Medical interne	Craig Colony
29	Frank M. Hall	Medical interne	St. Lawrence State Hospital
1	Clarence Klaer	Medical interne	Collins State Hospital
25	William Moffatt	Medical interne	Utica State Hospital
29	Frederick A. Hunt	Medical interne	St. Lawrence State Hospital
4	Roy L. Leak	Medical interne	St. Lawrence State Hospital
4	Julius A. Boyle	Medical interne	Manhattan State Hospital
14	Louis T. Waldo	Medical interne	Willard State Hospital
26	Oswald C. Stackhouse	Medical interne	Hudson River State Hospital
9	Charles A. Cook	Messenger	Superintendent of Prisons
15	Romine A. French	Milk expert	Department of Agriculture
1	Henry S. Matteson	Milk expert	Department of Agriculture
1	Webster E. Griffith	Milk expert	Department of Agriculture
1	William J. Gentes	Milk expert	Department of Agriculture
12	James H. Bevier	Milk expert	Regents Office
26	Lyman H. Hurd	Page	Department of Excise
22	Claude Bonsted	Page	Regents Office
10	Herbert B. Spear	Page	State Commission of Prisons
12	Edward P. Kearney	Page	Auburn Prison
10	John Gerin	Physician	Manhattan State Hospital
5	I. T. Golden	Pilot	Department of Public Buildings
1	James H. Coulter	Plumber	State Engineer and Surveyor
17	G. D. Helmick	Rodman	State Engineer and Surveyor
17	George A. Ensign	Rodman	Department of Excise
1	Frank S. Parsons	Special agent	Department of Excise
1	Stephen Pollard	Special agent	Department of Excise
1	George A. Lord	Special agent	Department of Excise
4	Charles A. Donnelly	Special agent	Department of Excise
11	Erwin H. Lanphear*	Special agent	Department of Excise

* Veteran

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
May	Erie A. Collar	Special agent.	Department of Excise
	William H. Maxham	Special agent.	Department of Excise
	Frank W. Moore	Special agent.	Department of Excise
	J. Henry Shallies	Special agent.	Department of Excise
January	Elizabeth M. Cramert	Stenographer, first grade.	State Commission in Lunacy
	Jessie M. Thom	Stenographer, second grade	Superintendent of Prisons
	Julia R. Culkin	Stenographer, first grade.	Matteawan State Hospital
February	Charles A. Morrison	Stenographer.	Supreme Court, appellate division, first department
March	J. Frank O'Marah	Stenographer, first grade.	St. Lawrence State Hospital
	Elizabeth Murray†	Stenographer, first grade.	Secretary of State
	Charles A. Cummings	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	D. O. Norton, Jr	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	Edward N. McNeill	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
April	Eugene J. Curtis.	Stenographer, second grade	Collins State Hospital
	Annie B. Nesbitt.	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	Ella F. McLaughlin	Stenographer, first grade	Manhattan State Hospital
	Joseph J. Flynn	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	John J. Byrne	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
May	Maudé J. Patterson	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	Alfred M. O'Neill	Stenographer, first grade.	Craig Colony
	F. J. Austin	Stenographer and telegrapher	Manhattan State Hospital
June	Stephen Kelly	Stenographer, first grade.	Willard State Hospital
	Alfred M. O'Neill	Stenographer, second grade	Manhattan State Hospital
	William Lundell	Stenographer, second grade	Regents office Clinton Prison

July	1	Annie R. Devereux †	Stenographer, first grade.	Utica State Hospital
August	1	Elizabeth Murray †	Stenographer, first grade.	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
	4	Florence E. LeFevre †	Stenographer, first grade.	Department of Excise
	15	John Leggett.	Stenographer, first grade.	Manhattan State Hospital
	16	Alice B. Rossman †	Stenographer, first grade.	Department of Agriculture
September	29	Frances R. Galicenstein †	Stenographer, second grade.	Civil Service Commission
October	7	Elizabeth M. Cramer	Stenographer, first grade.	State Commission in Lunacy
	10	Frank P. Hoffman.	Stenographer, second grade.	State Commission in Lunacy
	15	Janet Remington.	Stenographer, third grade.	Commerce Commission
	24	Harrict S. Crane.	Stenographer, second grade.	Industrial School, Rochester
	28	Alice B. Rossman	Stenographer, first grade.	Department of Agriculture
November	12	Josephine C. Packer.	Stenographer, first grade.	Long Island State Hospital
	28	Katherine J. Shields.	Stenographer, second grade.	State Board of Charities
December	8	Edith P. Loomis.	Stenographer, first grade, (superintendent's clerk).	State Board of Charities
	27	Annie R. Devereux.	Stenographer, second grade.	Industrial School, Rochester
March	22	J. Harry Downes.	Storekeeper	Buffalo State Hospital
	24	Fred. S. Smith.	Storekeeper	Long Island State Hospital
August	16	Jens R. Möller.	Storekeeper	Custodial Asylum, Rome
	26	Mattison L. Parkhurst*.	Storekeeper	Utica State Hospital
September	20	Patrick J. Bradley.	Storekeeper	Manhattan State Hospital
October	1	Harry R. Porter.	Storekeeper	Mattewan State Hospital
March	9	Daniel H. Arthur	Superintendent	Craig Colony
September	8	Christopher Keenan.	Superintendent of construction	Collins State Hospital
June	7	George O. Cook.	Superintendent, cotton industry	Clinton Prison
	30	John J. Bealin.	Superintendent, free employment bureau.	Clinton Prison
July	1	Arnold H. Sutermeister	Superintendent of grade crossing bureau.	Bureau of Statistics of Labor

*Veteran.

†Temporary.

Railroad Commission

APPOINTMENTS, CLASS II—Concluded

Date	NAME	Position	Office
January 1	Mary M. Gaffey	Teacher	Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse
March 16	Joseph L. Colvin	Traveling agent	Agricultural Experiment Station
28	W. Thomas Rupert	Traveling agent	Agricultural Experiment Station
28	Stephen H. Loomis	Traveling agent	Agricultural Experiment Station
June 7	Thomas R. Hughes	Tinsmith	Elmira Reformatory
July 1	Della L. Austin	Teacher	Custodial Asylum, Newark
September 1	Eleanor E. Miller	Teacher	Industrial School, Rochester
1	Angelina N. Pritchett	Teacher	Industrial School, Rochester
28	Elizabeth S. Blount	Teacher, typewriting	School for the Blind, Batavia
October 8	Julia E. Barry	Teacher	School for the Blind, Batavia
November 1	Emily P. Hartshorn	Teacher, music	School for the Blind, Batavia
21	Sarah E. Blayne	Teacher, callisthenics	Custodial Asylum, Rome
December 5	Mary C. Humiston	Teacher	Craig Colony
January 31	Eleanor MacAllister	Woman physician	Manhattan State Hospital
May 1	Anna Craig	Woman physician	Long Island State Hospital
September 26	Charlotte E. Ellarson	Woman physician	Manhattan State Hospital
October 1	Mary O'Malley	Woman physician	Binghamton State Hospital

† Temporary

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, RULE VIII, SECTION 5

Date	NAME	Position	Office
1898			
January	William S. Van Keuren	Inspector of steam vessels	Department of Public Works
6	William Keogh	Inspector of boilers and engines	Department of Public Works
29	Joseph A. Newton	Stenographer	Manhattan State Hospital
29	Charles A. Cummings	Stenographer	Manhattan State Hospital
29	Thomas F. Cunningham	Stenographer	Manhattan State Hospital
29	Annie B. Nesbeitt	Stenographer	Manhattan State Hospital
31	F. A. Brotsch	Inspector	Department of Public Works
February	John S. Beagley	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	A. H. Keeler	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	Elmer E. Crippen	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	Louis A. Wilber	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	George A. Pepper	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	De Witt Veeder	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	James E. Brownell	Inspector	Department of Public Works
3	Philip Marx	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Martin Vander Veer	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	J. W. Blair	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Henry Lampert	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Thomas F. Maloney	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	George W. Sim	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Andrew Weidman	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Edward W. Ford	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	Neil J. Benson	Inspector	Department of Public Works

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, RULE VIII, SECTION 5—Continued

Date	NAME	Position	Office
February 4	John Coleman	Inspector	Department of Public Works
5	Jacob I. Winne	Inspector	Department of Public Works
5	S. J. Wagoner	Inspector	Department of Public Works
7	H. E. Dubois	Inspector	Department of Public Works
9	John McCarthy	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	Peter Rothang	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	Charles Van Vorst	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	William H. Shay	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	D. A. Bump	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	Beekman C. Little	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	Omer G. Stowell	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	J. J. Tanner	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	Philo Schell	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	James M. Smith	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	Richard Whittington	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	J. Harry Kent	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	H. B. Hoefler	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	Robert Hughes	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	Joseph W. Booth	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	John Wallace	Inspector	Department of Public Works
11	Hugh McGee	Inspector	Department of Public Works
12	William McNamara	Inspector	Department of Public Works
14	Frank Becker	Inspector	Department of Public Works
14	Fred B. Rude	Inspector	Department of Public Works

16	Robert A. McCauley.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
21	George O. Cook.....	Superintendent, cotton industry. . . .	Clinton Prison
23	Charles E. Sanders	Inspector	Department of Public Works
23	Jesse Donovan.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
23	Peter Pitkin, Jr.	Inspector	Department of Public Works
23	John C. Rector.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
23	Morris S. Jones.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
24	John Gerin, M. D.	Physician	Auburn Prison
24	Henry Doolittle	Inspector	Department of Public Works
24	Nathan B. Sherrill	Inspector	Department of Public Works
24	William T. Consadine.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
25	Charles F. Miller	Inspector	Department of Public Works
26	James Finch	Inspector	Department of Public Works
1	L. T. Golden	Pilot	Manhattan State Hospital
1	Daniel Webster.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
1	Thelwyn Jones	Inspector	Department of Public Works
1	Michael McMullen	Inspector	Department of Public Works
1	Truman E. Miller.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
1	John Kiley	Inspector	Department of Public Works
4	William Grigg	Inspector	Department of Public Works
7	John Burgess	Inspector	Department of Public Works
7	William Welch	Inspector	Department of Public Works
7	Edgar L. Mead	Inspector	Department of Public Works
8	S. D. W. Cleveland	Inspector	Department of Public Works
8	Thomas Tracy	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	J. C. Prosser	Inspector	Department of Public Works
10	A. A. Lortl	Inspector	Department of Public Works
14	Thomas J. Coogan.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
14	Isaac B. Jacobs	Inspector.....	Department of Public Works

March

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, RULE VIII, SECTION 5—Concluded

Date	NAME	Position	Office
March	14 Thomas Commerford	Inspector	Department of Public Works
14	James Neylon	Inspector	Department of Public Works
15	John Kewlin	Inspector	Department of Public Works
15	P. J. Brown	Inspector	Department of Public Works
15	Charles Brown	Inspector	Department of Public Works
16	Matthew McCourt	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	S. C. Berry	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	William M. Spinning	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	Charles E. Crandon	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	Jacob C. Kratz	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	Henry E. Reimer	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	Fred Rohr	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	E. W. Oviatt	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	Jacob Springweiller	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	William McCarthy	Inspector	Department of Public Works
17	George Weiner	Inspector	Department of Public Works
18	William H. O'Donnell	Inspector	Department of Public Works
18	Frank M. Wooley	Inspector	Department of Public Works
18	William M. Hoag	Inspector	Department of Public Works
19	John Welch	Inspector	Department of Public Works
19	Roman Ovenburg, Jr.	Inspector	Department of Public Works
19	Robert Thompson	Inspector	Department of Public Works
26	R. T. Rolph, M. D.	Health officer	City of Dunkirk

April	7	Thomas J. Rowe.....	Inspector	Department of Public Works
	30	Della L. Austin.....	Teacher.....	Custodial Asylum, Newark
	30	Arthur W. Booth, M. D.....	Assistant physician	Elmira Reformatory
	30	George S. Coutie.....	Master mechanic.....	State Prisons
October	15	Sauny Rosenberg.....	Sloyd instructor.....	Thomas Orphan Asylum
	22	E. A. Callahan.....	Expert proofreader.....	Department of Agriculture
November	28	Thurber A. Brown.....	Building inspector.....	Capitol Commissioner
December	19	Henry C. Winspear.....	Building inspector.....	Capitol Commissioner

Note.—The provisional appointments of inspectors of public works were made without examination under special resolution of the Commission.

.APPOINTMENTS WITHOUT EXAMINATION, CLASS II—RULE VIII, SECTION 7

Date	NAME	Position	Office
1898			
January	Mrs. Ida Sonneborn	Expert	Board of Charities
March	C. W. Russell	Expert	Attorney General
	Raphael A. Guarnieri	Interpreter	Bureau of Statistics of Labor
April	A. Henry	Expert	Pathological Institute
June	C. J. Sarle	Assistant	State Geologist
	H. B. Kummel	Assistant	State Geologist
July	Herbert A. Morse, M. D.	Physician	School for the Blind, Batavia
	Grenville R. Safford	Secretary to board of managers	School for the Blind, Batavia
	Tarleton H. Bean	Expert	State Museum
	C. H. Smyth	Assistant	State Geologist
	J. F. Kemp	Assistant	State Geologist
	H. B. Cushing	Assistant	State Geologist
December	Marcus S. Farr	Expert	State Museum
	Mrs. Ida Sonneborn	Expert	Board of Charities

**APPOINTMENTS—HEALTH OFFICERS—RULE VIII,
SECTION 7—1898**

NAME	City	County
J. Newton Boyce, M. D.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess

NAME	Village	County
F. A. W. Rivett, M. D.....	Green Island.....	Albany
Andrew R. Ellis, M. D.....	Roxbury.....	Delaware
Thomas J. Doughty, M. D....	Matteawan.....	Dutchess
E. G. Bodenbender.....	Sloan.....	Erie
James Z. Hunt, M. D.....	Lowville.....	Lewis
Edwin R. Bishop, M. D.....	Geneva.....	Ontario
George H. Day, M. D.....	Monroe.....	Orange
McLean Caverly, M. D.....	Albion.....	Orleans
John H. Dewitt, M. D....	Saugerties.....	Ulster
Howard Miller, M. D.....	Coeymans.....	Albany

NAME	Town	County
F. Krehbiel, M. D.....	Yorkshire.....	Cattaraugus
D. L. Davis, M. D.....	Big Flats.....	Chemung
Thomas J. Doughty, M. D....	Fishkill.....	Dutchess
J. W. Quinlan, M. D.....	Florida.....	Montgomery
Foster P. Utley, M. D.....	Marshall.....	Oneida
David A. Barnum, M. D.....	Paris.....	Oneida
A. S. Knight, M. D.....	Enfield.....	Tompkins

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE
NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS

CLASS III

Attendants, Nurses, etc., in State Hospitals and Institutions

Auburn Prison	4
Auburn Prison for Women.....	1
Binghamton State Hospital.....	45
Buffalo State Hospital.....	83
Clinton State Prison	3
Collins State Hospital.....	23
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.....	59
Custodial Asylum, Newark.....	9
Custodial Asylum, Rome.....	17
Elmira Reformatory.....	1
Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....	6
House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	4
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	11
Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	183
Industrial School, Rochester.....	10
Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse.....	14
Long Island State Hospital	273
Manhattan State Hospital	612
Matteawan State Hospital.....	27
Middletown State Hospital.....	88
Onondaga Salt Works.....	4
Rochester State Hospital.....	15
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg.....	119
School for the Blind, Batavia.....	2
Sing Sing State Prison.....	6
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath	10
Thomas Orphan Asylum, Iroquois.....	5
Utica State Hospital	51
Willard State Hospital.....	95
Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.....	2
 Total.....	 <u>1,787</u>

List of deaths, promotions and transfers in, and removals and resignations from the public service, reported since the last annual report

DEATHS

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of death
Michael Hagerty	Hall keeper, Clinton Prison	Jan. 28, 1876	Jan. 5, 1898
S. Dearstyne	Watchman, Department of Public Buildings	Feb. 1, 1895	Jan. 6, 1898
W. L. Gale	Guard, Sing Sing Prison	Nov. 27, 1882	Mar. 1, 1898
Thomas Wilding	Steward, Buffalo State Hospital	June 1, 1882	Mar. 18, 1898
John M. Dickson	Assistant engineer, Willard State Hospital	Oct. 17, 1895	Mar. 20, 1898
Henry Knopf	Apothecary, Long Island State Hospital	Sept. 1, 1894	Apr. 21, 1898
J. A. Lintner	State entomologist	Jan. 1, 1874	May 7, 1898
T. C. McIntyre	Secretary, School for the Blind	Not reported	May
Edmund O'Connor	Attorney, Binghamton State Hospital	Sept. 27, 1897	July 15, 1898
E. M. Noble	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	Jan. 21, 1896	Aug. 7, 1898
James Hall	State Geologist and Paleontologist	Jan. 11, 1837	Aug. 7, 1898
Joseph W. Ellis	Regents examiner	Aug. 4, 1890	Sept. 4, 1898
Arnold Graf	Associate in biology, State Pathological Institute	Jan. 1, 1897	Sept. 4, 1898
Samuel Patterson	Superintendent of knitting, Clinton Prison	July 9, 1897	Sept. 7, 1898
James C. Shaw	Principal keeper, Auburn Prison	Jan. 22, 1889	Sept. 19, 1898
Augustus Sherman	Secretary, Prison Commission	Oct. 2, 1895	Oct.
William R. Hanna	Clerk to board of managers, House of Refuge, Hudson	Oct. 1, 1896	Nov. 27, 1898
Charles S. Hoyt, M. D.	Superintendent of state and alien poor, State Board of Charities	1867	Dec. 13, 1898
Hamilton Ward	Justice, Supreme Court	Jan. 1, 1892	Dec. 29, 1898
J. Bartlett Hydorn	Confidential examiner, Insurance Department	July 15, 1897	Not reported
Manly C. Green	Justice, Supreme Court	Jan. 1, 1891	Not reported
William N. Taintor	Assistant engineer, Department State Engineer	Jan. 25, 1896	Not reported

PROMOTIONS

NAME	Position	Date of promotion
Adelaide G. Heath	Stenographer, Department Insurance, \$600 to \$1,200	1898
Reginald H. Williams	Justice's clerk, Supreme Court, \$1,800 to \$2,500	January
Frank Beck	Justice's clerk, Supreme Court, \$600 to \$800	1
Arthur M. Gaylord	Foreman of foundry, Auburn Prison, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day	1
Andrew Magnusson	Foreman, Auburn Prison, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day	1
Daniel Hickey	Stenographer, Sing Sing prison, \$1,200 to \$1,500	1
Jesse F. Miller	Engineer, Craig Colony, \$900 to \$1,000	1
Thomas J. McLaughlin	Guard to keeper, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$528	1
A. J. Kurtz	Assistant cashier, Department of Excise, \$1,500 to \$1,700	1
Joseph E. Nash	Keeper to hall keeper, Clinton Prison, \$900 to \$1,200	11
B. S. Abrams	Canal collector's clerk, \$600 per annum to \$4 per day	14
Walter S. Allen	Examiner, Banking Department, \$8 to \$10 per day	15
Charles W. Hermans	Examiner, Banking Department, \$8 to \$10 per day	15
George S. Leonard	Examiner, Banking Department, \$15 to \$18 per day	15
Charles C. Barrett	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
Adelbert Birdsell	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
Monty H. Gibson	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
H. F. Hughes	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
Thomas F. Kearney	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
Henry A. Kunze	Inspector of public works, \$4 to \$5 per day	21
James C. Murphy	Inspector of public works, \$1 to \$5 per day	21
John C. Birdseye	Chief clerk, Civil Service Commission, \$1,800 to \$2,100	February
James J. McMaster	Examiner, Banking Department, \$8 to \$10 per day	1
Harold N. Saxton	Examiner, Civil Service Commission, \$1,500 to \$1,600	1
Elmer Blair	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$1,300 to \$1,400	1

William L. Markell.....	Clerk, Department of Excise, \$800 to \$900.....	1
Caroline L. Herzog.....	Typewriter, State Historian, \$720 to \$940.....	1
E. W. Pitkin.....	Cashier, Department of Excise, \$2,500 to \$3,000.....	1
Seth C. Wilkes.....	Assistant cashier, Department of Excise, \$2,000 to \$2,250.....	1
O. C. Hall.....	Industrial clerk, Auburn Prison, \$1,500 to \$1,800.....	1
Elizabeth P. Andrews.....	Assistant, Regents Office, \$600 to \$720.....	3
Isaac H. Stout.....	Conductor of institutes to supervisor of institutes, Department of Public Instruction, \$3,000 to \$4,000.....	15
William Steinach.....	Junior physician to assistant physician, Willard State Hospital, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	16
Thomas J. Currie.....	Assistant physician to second assistant physician, Willard State Hospital.....	16
Helen F. Rossman.....	Stenographer, Department of Agriculture, \$400 to \$720.....	1
Charles T. Russell.....	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$990.....	1
W. J. Corbett.....	Agent, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Almon M. Kibbe.....	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Robert R. Kirkland.....	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
John E. Kruse.....	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Fred C. Slaughter.....	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Charles B. Wakefield.....	Agent, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Howard J. Rogers.....	Second deputy, Department of Public Instruction, \$3,000 to \$4,000.....	1
E. Martile Comstock.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$360.....	1
Sophie F. Reiten.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Gerald Griffin.....	Page, Regents Office, \$120 to \$480.....	1
Helen A. Scopes.....	Sub-cataloguer, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Anna Sennett.....	Shelf-lister, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600.....	1
Mary L. Sutliff.....	Cataloguer, Regents Office, \$780 to \$900.....	1
Grace E. Barber.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Margaret Freeman.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$600 to \$660.....	1
Eugene C. Gibbons.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$480 to \$600.....	1

March

April

PROMOTIONS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of promotion
Alice H. Hall.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$600 to \$660	1898
May A. G. Mullins.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480	April
Laura M. Secor.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$660 to \$720	1
Veronica Sheehan.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540	1
Katherine I. Smith.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600	1
Elizabeth L. Young.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$660 to \$720	1
Catherine Benjamin.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480	1
Amy L. Greene.....	Record clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$720 to \$900	1
Edwin M. Holbrook.....	Law clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$3,000 to \$3,500	1
May Jacobs.....	Record clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$720 to \$900	1
Alice M. Randie.....	Clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$720 to \$900	1
Helen Weaver.....	Record clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$720 to \$1,000	1
Walter M. Clark.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Matteawan State Hospital, \$600 to \$900	1
George H. Cooper.....	Storekeeper, Matteawan State Hospital, \$360 to \$420	1
Edward Gillespie.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Binghamton State Hospital, \$600 to \$900	16
C. H. Allen.....	Agent, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900	May
Frank Kunzmann.....	Inspector to chief inspector, Board of Charities, \$1,200 to \$1,500	1
Saldee B. Budd.....	Indexer and proof-reader, Department of Excise, \$720 to \$780	1
Frances E. Coughlin.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$720 to \$780	1
Grace Dorn.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$1,000 to \$1,060	1
Mary M. Flanagan.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$600 to \$660	1
Henry Gallien.....	Auditor, Department of Excise, \$1,800 to \$2,000	1

Jane E. Fursman.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$600 to \$660.	1
Edgar J. Hazelton.....	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise, \$300 to \$900	1
C. D. Phillips.....	Chief bookkeeper, Department of Excise, \$1,800 to \$2,000	1
Thompson R. Temple.....	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise, \$1,000 to \$1,200	1
Thomas F. Behan.....	Clerk, Department of Insurance, \$2,400 to \$2,600	1
Francis A. Dack.....	Clerk, Department of Insurance, \$1,200 to \$1,500	1
Helen H. Betzinger.....	Auditor, Lunacy Commission, \$1,000 to \$1,200	1
John H. Flinn.....	Page, Lunacy Commission, \$420 to \$480	1
John J. Farley.....	Stenographer, Railroad Commission, \$600 to \$900	1
Lulu Dillenbeck.....	Stenographer, Board of Tax Commissioners, \$720 to \$1,000	1
Arthur P. Powelson.....	Junior physician to assistant physician, Middletown State Hospital, \$900 to \$1,200	1
Claude Bonsted.....	Page, Department of Excise, \$300 to \$540	1
Seth C. McArthur.....	Confidential examiner, Department of Insurance, \$1,500 to \$2,500	1
David H. Keefer.....	Assistant actuary, Department of Insurance, \$2,100 to \$2,700	1
Pelancey M. Ellis.....	Financial clerk, Department of Public Instruction, \$1,800 to \$2,100	1
Howard T. Terrill.....	Porter, Department of Public Instruction, \$1,200 to \$1,500	1
John S. Hosmer.....	Confidential clerk, State Treasurer, \$1,200 to \$1,500	1
Edward F. Barrett.....	Guard to keeper, Clinton Prison, \$780 to \$900	1
E. D. Burby.....	Guard to keeper, Clinton Prison, \$780 to \$900	1
Supplian Sampica.....	Guard to keeper, Clinton Prison, \$780 to \$900	1
D. D. Cameron.....	Canal collector's clerk, \$720 to \$780	1
Ernest U. Smith.....	Canal collector's clerk, \$720 to \$780	1
Clarence A. Potter.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Middletown State Hospital, \$600 to \$900	1
Anna M. Downs.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420	1
Regina G. Cook.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300	1
James W. Sullivan.....	Storekeeper, Rochester State Hospital, \$576 to \$600	1
Charles W. Reynolds.....	Messenger, Board of Charities, \$600 to \$720	1
William E. Schenck.....	Attorney, Department of Excise, \$1,500 to \$2,000	1
		June
		July

PROMOTIONS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of promotion
E. S. Mellen.....	Confidential examiner, Department of Insurance, \$2,000 to \$2,400.....	1898
Fred J. Coons.....	Page, Lunacy Commission, \$193 to \$210.....	July
John H. Cunningham.....	Special examiner, Department of Insurance, \$1,200 to 1,500.....	1
Archibald C. McFetridge.....	Storekeeper to clerk, Craig Colony, \$180 to \$120.....	1
George H. Cooper.....	Storekeeper, Matteawan State Hospital, \$420 to \$480.....	1
David E. Francisco.....	Junior physician to assistant physician, Middletown State Hospital, \$900 to \$1,200.....	1
John Engle, Jr.....	Assistant electrical engineer, Willard State Hospital, \$480 to \$600.....	1
Arthur P. Powelson.....	Assistant physician to second assistant physician, Middletown State Hospital, \$1,200 to \$1,500.....	1
Anna M. Reiten.....	Examiner, Regents Office, \$480 to \$600.....	1
Robert C. Woodman.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Middletown State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	1
Walter J. Howells.....	Medical interne to junior physician, St. Lawrence State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	14
Clarence J. Slocum.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Hudson River State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	16
George F. Boyle.....	Guard to keeper, Elmira Reformatory, \$504 to \$528.....	August
Eugene Van Buskirk.....	Guard to keeper, Elmira Reformatory, \$504 to \$528.....	1
John L. Budlong.....	Fireman, Rochester State Hospital, \$384 to \$480.....	1
James H. Cook.....	Guard to keeper, Elmira Reformatory, \$504 to \$528.....	1
Clarence F. Haviland.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	1
Edward H. Thompson.....	Examiner, Banking Department, \$8 to \$15 per day.....	15
M. W. Hutchins.....	Confidential examiner, Banking Department, \$10 to \$12 per day.....	15

Henry J. Lowe	Assistant steam engineer to chief steam engineer, Manhattan State Hospital, \$720 to \$1,200	17
J. H. Bean	Superintendent, cabinet making industry, Auburn Prison, \$3 to \$3.50 per day	1
Ella L. Richardson	Examiner, Regents Office, \$900 to \$1,200	1
Anna E. Hutchinson	Woman physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$1,000 to \$1,200	1
Elizabeth A. Dowd	Stenographer, Department of Agriculture, \$400 to \$720	1
William S. Matteson	Milk expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900	1
William B. Mynderse	Agent and vinegar expert, Department of Agriculture, \$720 to \$900	1
Georgia L. Fanning	Private secretary to superintendent state and alien poor, Board of Charities, \$610 to \$720	1
Iona Karker	Stenographer, Board of Charities, \$524 to \$720	1
Lillian Schlesinger	Junior clerk, Board of Charities, \$480 to \$600	1
Lillian A. Walker	Voucher clerk, Lunacy Commission, \$1,200 to \$1,300	1
Frederick H. Duell	Clerk and stenographer to industry clerk, Superintendent of State Prisons, \$1,800 to \$2,100	1
William J. Armstrong	Messenger, Court of Appeals, \$800 to \$1,200	1
C. W. Winspear	Superintendent, Newark Custodial Asylum, \$1,800 to \$2,500	1
Willard B. Farrington	Storekeeper, Matteawan State Hospital, \$600 to \$660	1
Alvah C. Remington	Medical interne-to junior physician, Rochester State Hospital, \$600 to \$900	1
Katherine L. Cassidy	Junior clerk to clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600	1
Mary F. Ronan	Junior clerk to clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600	1
Anna M. Weis	Junior clerk to clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600	1
George T. Waterman	Junior clerk to clerk, Regents Office, \$480 to \$600	1
A. B. Alexander	Record clerk, Regents Office, \$1,020 to \$1,140	1
Grace D. Allen	Clerk, Regents Office, \$600 to \$660	1
F. M. Baker	Apparatus clerk, Regents Office, \$900 to \$1,020	1
A. G. Clement	Inspector, Regents Office, \$2,400 to \$2,580	1
Charles N. Cobb	Inspector, Regents Office, \$2,640 to \$2,700	1

PROMOTIONS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of promotion
Charles Davidson	Inspector, Regents Office, \$2,400 to \$2,520.	1898
Edward R. Evans	Clerk, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540.	October
Elizabeth G. Fealey	Charter clerk, Regents Office, \$660 to \$720.	
Mary R. Fitzpatrick	Examiner, Regents Office, \$600 to \$720.	
Edward S. Frisbee	Assistant, Regents Office, \$1,200 to \$1,500.	
Nellie Guardineer	Clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$480.	
H. J. Hamilton	Director's clerk, Regents Office, \$1,200 to \$1,500.	
Lyman H. Hurd	Page, Regents Office, \$240 to \$360.	
F. P. Kidder	Examiner, Regents Office, \$1,080 to 1,200.	
H. I. Knickerbocker	Head clerk, Regents Office, \$1,800 to \$2,100.	
Frank J. Kniskern	Clerk, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540.	
John V. McCann	Compositor, Regents Office, \$780 to \$900.	
Alice C. McCormack	Report clerk, Regents Office, \$720 to \$780.	
John McDonald	Elevatorman, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600.	
Ella R. McDowell	Clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600.	
Ida G. McMillan	Credentialed clerk, Regents Office, \$1,036 to \$1,200.	
Julia Z. Mahoney	Stenographer, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600.	
Kathryn A. Mattimore	Clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.	
James J. Nolan	Page, Regents Office, \$480 to \$600.	
Minnie L. O'Neill	Sub-credentialed clerk, Regents Office, \$660 to \$720.	
Martha L. Phelps	Clerk, Regents Office, \$660 to \$720.	
Linda D. Puffer	Printing clerk, Regents Office, \$960 to \$1,020.	
Eugenia Radford	Examiner, Regents Office, \$600 to \$720.	
Henry L. Taylor	Director's assistant, Regents Office, \$1,500 to \$1,800.	
Adelaide E. Turner	Engrosser, Regents Office, \$510 to \$600.	

	October	
Loretta G. Bowen.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
Minnie I. Bull.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
Laura B. Carey.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Katherine S. Dermott.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300.....	1
Elizabeth Eisenmann.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$360.....	1
Agnes E. Flinn.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540.....	7
Anna F. Frost.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$360.....	1
Gertrude R. Galiczenstein.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300.....	1
Ruth Kemper.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300.....	1
Eleanor McK. Jennings.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$600 to \$720.....	1
Ellis J. Staley.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300.....	1
Laura Stephens.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
Bella C. Taylor.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$360.....	1
Francis X. Thompson.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$480.....	1
Marcia M. Vander Veer.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$540 to \$600.....	1
Joseph McDonald.....	Porter, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
Ellen F. Sands.....	Sub-cataloguer, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540.....	1
Z. Francis Shafer.....	Messenger, Regents Office, \$480 to \$540.....	1
W. R. Eastman.....	Inspector, Regents Office, \$2,220 to \$2,400.....	1
Mary Ellis.....	Cataloguer, Regents Office, \$720 to \$780.....	1
Elizabeth Gilbert.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$420.....	1
E. May Greenman.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$540.....	1
Nellie S. Mesick.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
Anna L. Morse.....	Assistant, Regents Office, \$720 to \$900.....	1
Martha T. Wheeler.....	Annotator, Regents Office, \$1,020 to \$1,080.....	1
Elizabeth B. Wolston.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Arthur L. Bailey.....	Assistant, Regents Office, \$720 to \$840.....	1
Louise M. Boutelle.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$420.....	1
Ada Bunnell.....	Classifier, Regents Office, \$1,080 to \$1,140.....	1
Charles A. Flagg.....	Assistant, Regents Office, \$720 to \$900.....	1

PROMOTIONS—*Concluded*

NAME	Position	Date of promotion
E. Stanley Frost.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$240 to \$300.....	1898
Grace M. Frost.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	October
Joseph Gavit.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$480.....	1
Henry Hirschfeld, Jr.....	Clerk, Regents Office, \$360 to \$480.....	1
Judson T. Jennings.....	Assistant, Regents Office, \$1,020 to \$1,080.....	1
May C. Nerney.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$420.....	1
Anna F. Rodgers.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$360.....	1
Mabel L. Thompson.....	Sub shelf lister, Regents Office, \$360 to \$420.....	1
Florence Woodworth.....	Director's assistant, Regents Office, \$1,500 to \$1,800.....	1
Joseph Morje.....	Page, Regents Office, \$420 to \$480.....	1
W. Henry Coe.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	1
Erving Holley.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	10
Louis Walther.....	Junior physician to first assistant physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	10
Edward C. Stout.....	Medical interne to junior physician, Utica State Hospital, \$600 to \$900.....	15
Mary M. Flanagan.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$660 to \$720.....	31
Jane E. Fursman.....	Stenographer, Department of Excise, \$660 to \$720.....	November 1
Sara M. Heacock.....	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise, \$600 to \$700.....	1
Lilliance A. Hinman.....	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise, \$600 to \$700.....	1
C. D. Maleady.....	Stock clerk, Sing Sing Prison, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.....	1
Marcella Brennan.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office, \$300 to \$360.....	1
Duncan A. McConnell.....	Director of trade schools, Elmira Reformatory, \$1,200 to \$1,356.....	1
Alfred E. Upham.....	School secretary, Elmira Reformatory, \$1,200 to \$1,356.....	1

Arthur F. Ganung.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
John B. Herbert.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
John S. Stilwell.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
John S. Chapman.....	Fireman, Manhattan State Hospital, \$480 to \$600.....	5
John W. Russell.....	Junior physician to assistant physician, Willard State Hospital, \$1,000 to \$1,200	17
Julia M. Ryan.....	Index clerk, Civil Service Commission, \$600 to \$720	1
John J. N. Symes.....	Inspector under compulsory education law, Department of Public Instruction, \$1,500 to \$2,100	1
J. E. Holla.....	Guard to keeper, Sing Sing Prison, \$780 to \$900	1
Samuel F. Donald.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
D. J. McMalton.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
Calvin L. West.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory, \$360 to \$456	1
Zina G. Shoemaker.....	Fireman to assistant steam engineer, Binghamton State Hospital.....	1
Paul A. Phillips.....	Junior physician to assistant physician, Manhattan State Hospital, \$1,100 to \$1,200	1
Edward S. Graney.....	Voucher clerk to bookkeeper, Binghamton State Hospital, \$570 to \$840	10

TRANSFERS

NAME	Position	Date of transfer
Frances M. Keleghan.....	Clerk, Civil Service Commission to Manhattan State Hospital.....	1898 January 24
Julia M. Ryan.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office to Civil Service Commission.....	24
Daniel Finley.....	Clerk, Insurance Department, to Elmira Reformatory.....	February 1
J. E. Diefendorf.....	Clerk to collector of canal statistics to Insurance Department.....	21
Emelie Phillips.....	Clerk, Regents Office to Lunacy Commission.....	March 1
J. J. Symes.....	Special agent, Excise Department to Department of Public Instruction	11
George A. Smith.....	Cheese expert, Department of Agriculture to Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.....	15
Harry E. Griswold.....	Sub-librarian, law division, State Library to Supreme Court Law Library, first department.....	April 12
Claude J. Wilkinson.....	Stenographer, Clinton Prison to Banking Department.....	16
Frank D. Ewing.....	Bookkeeper, Craig Colony, Sonyea, to Manhattan State Hospital.....	1
May A. Hamlin.....	Clerk, Department of Public Instruction to Lunacy Commission.....	15
George D. Sanford, Jr.....	Clerk, St. Lawrence State Hospital to Clinton Prison.....	Not reported
Charles M. Edwards.....	Leveler, State Engineer and Surveyor to State Land Survey.....	July 1
George S. Robinson.....	Clerk, Department of Public Instruction to Comptroller's Office.....	30
Francis U. Burke.....	Voucher and treasurer's clerk, Buffalo State Hospital to Collins State Hospital.....	August 1
Edward G. Stout, M. D.....	Medical interne, St. Lawrence State Hospital to Utica State Hospital..	30
Hiram Elliott.....	Junior physician, Manhattan State Hospital to Elmira Reformatory..	September 19
William M. Davis.....	Stenographer, Buffalo State Hospital to State Railroad Commission..	November 11
A. H. Murphy.....	Justice's clerk, Supreme Court to attendant, Supreme Court.....	18
Frank A. Snyder.....	Leveler, State Engineer and Surveyor to Comptroller's Office.....	23

REMOVALS

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of removal
B. S. Abrams	Canal collector's clerk	May 21, 1896	1898 January 14
William H. Barnes	Guard, Auburn Prison	1, 1897	January 21
John T. Hagar	Guard, Auburn Prison	1, 1897	21
Herbert B. Spear	Page, Department of Excise	April 14, 1897	February 28
William H. Kilfoile	Chief engineer, Long Island State Hospital	December 1, 1895	March 3
Louis P. Gillespie	Assistant steward, Manhattan State Hospital	June 1, 1896	April 1
John S. Chapman	Instructor in care and firing of steam boilers, Rochester Industrial School	Sept. 15, 1897	3
James C. McLallen	Accountant, Manhattan State Hospital	November	7
James Sinclair	Bookkeeper, Manhattan State Hospital	April	7
Samuel L. Adcock	Inspector of public works	January 5, 1897	30
W. C. Armstrong	Inspector of public works	April 2, 1897	30
Robert M. Barnett	Inspector of public works	January 5, 1897	30
William F. Barron	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
James E. Beagley	Inspector of public works	14, 1898	30
C. H. Beckwith	Inspector of public works	2, 1897	30
Edward M. Blakeslee	Inspector of public works	April	30
Frank W. Bristow	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30
David Brown	Inspector of public works	21, 1898	30
Hiram L. Brown	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
Seneca M. Brownell	Inspector of public works	22, 1898	30
Francis R. Buell	Inspector of public works	19, 1897	30
C. C. Burns	Inspector of public works	28, 1897	30
John Burns	Inspector of public works	March 30, 1897	30
John Burns, 1st	Inspector of public works	January 6, 1897	30
John Burns, 2d	Inspector of public works	22, 1898	30

REMOVALS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of removal
James W. Busted	Inspector of public works	March 30, 1897	1898 30
Frederick T. Clark	Inspector of public works	January 6, 1897	April 30
Jay W. Clark	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
Richard Coburn	Inspector of public works	March 28, 1897	30
A. E. Coy	Inspector of public works	March 24, 1897	30
Martin T. Crahan	Inspector of public works	January 15, 1897	30
R. H. Crippen	Inspector of public works	March 24, 1897	30
Washington Dayton	Inspector of public works	January 6, 1897	30
J. L. Decker	Inspector of public works	March 15, 1897	30
Lansing C. Dedrick	Inspector of public works	February 11, 1898	30
John C. Dillman	Inspector of public works	January 19, 1897	30
John E. Drummond	Inspector of public works	February 25, 1897	30
Francis A. Duford	Inspector of public works	January 19, 1898	30
C. D. Dutcher	Inspector of public works	April 7, 1897	30
William F. Edgerton	Inspector of public works	January 15, 1897	30
Alonzo W. Ehle	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
Daniel W. Fischer	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
Emmett Flagler	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
Charles E. Fogg	Inspector of public works	February 26, 1897	30
Castle H. Gardner	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
William J. Gillis	Inspector of public works	6, 1897	30
Alvah P. Gregg	Inspector of public works	February 4, 1897	30
Joseph Hanigan	Inspector of public works	March 15, 1897	30
Joseph H. Harris	Inspector of public works	February 25, 1897	30
Reuben O. Hartwell	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30

Andrew E. Hyde.....	Inspector of public works.....	14, 1898	30
James H. Jackson.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 5, 1897	30
James Johnson, Jr.....	Inspector of public works.....	Not reported	30
John M. Jones.....	Inspector of public works.....	19, 1898	30
Isaac L. Joralemon.....	Inspector of public works.....	7, 1897	30
Patrick A. Kearney.....	Inspector of public works.....	14, 1898	30
Thomas J. Kearney.....	Inspector of public works.....	19, 1898	30
Elmer W. Kelderhouse.....	Inspector of public works.....	February 25, 1897	30
Robert Kellam.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 22, 1897	30
Thomas Kelly.....	Inspector of public works.....	Not reported	30
John Kenney, Jr.....	Inspector of public works.....	7, 1897	30
William H. King.....	Inspector of public works.....	14, 1898	30
Victor W. Kline.....	Inspector of public works.....	15, 1897	30
William H. Klinkhart.....	Inspector of public works.....	February 25, 1897	30
Jacob Kolb.....	Inspector of public works.....	April 3, 1897	30
David G. Lawton.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 11, 1898	30
Charles M. Leet.....	Inspector of public works.....	7, 1897	30
Calvin Link.....	Inspector of public works.....	21, 1898	30
Claude Ludington.....	Inspector of public works.....	March 24, 1897	30
Charles McCarthy.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 19, 1898	30
William McConnell.....	Inspector of public works.....	22, 1898	30
Charles J. McElroy.....	Inspector of public works.....	14, 1898	30
Thomas McMorrow.....	Inspector of public works.....	19, 1897	30
Henry McMullen.....	Inspector of public works.....	February 5, 1897	30
John J. McNamara.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 22, 1897	30
Joseph E. McNary.....	Inspector of public works.....	February 23, 1897	30
D. A. Marcille.....	Inspector of public works.....	April 3, 1897	30
Converse E. Martin.....	Inspector of public works.....	January 11, 1898	30
Dudley D. N. Marvin.....	Inspector of public works.....	5, 1897	30
George C. Mills.....	Inspector of public works.....	6, 1897	30

REMOVALS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of removal
Henry C. Moot	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30
M. J. Mulloy	Inspector of public works	March 30, 1897	30
Francis Nicholl	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30
Anson J. Osborn	Inspector of public works	22, 1897	30
George H. Peck	Inspector of public works	14, 1898	30
Edwin T. Perry	Inspector of public works	19, 1897	30
John Phillips	Inspector of public works	5, 1897	30
Arch. H. Preston	Inspector of public works	December 15, 1897	30
Peter Quinn	Inspector of public works	February 17, 1897	30
Herbert J. Reith	Inspector of public works	January 5, 1897	30
James D. Ringwood	Inspector of public works	7, 1897	30
George W. Robinson	Inspector of public works	21, 1898	30
Charles P. Rose	Inspector of public works	21, 1898	30
William H. Ross	Inspector of public works	7, 1897	30
P. H. Ryan	Inspector of public works	February 26, 1897	30
John H. Sharpe	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
Maurice J. Sheahan	Inspector of public works	19, 1897	30
John D. Shearer	Inspector of public works	21, 1898	30
James P. Shearer	Inspector of public works	5, 1897	30
Ozias R. Sheldon	Inspector of public works	February 17, 1897	30
Philo Shell	Inspector of public works	11, 1898	30
William S. Shepard	Inspector of public works	January 6, 1897	30
William Shine	Inspector of public works	March 31, 1897	30
James Sim	Inspector of public works	April 7, 1897	30
John C. Smith	Inspector of public works	January 6, 1897	30

W. H. Spencer	Inspector of public works	March 19, 1897	30
Chas. W. Stickle	Inspector of public works	January 28, 1897	30
Joseph Stork	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
John G. Sweeney	Inspector of public works	April 7, 1897	30
Emmet R. Sweet	Inspector of public works	January 5, 1897	30
W. S. Taft	Inspector of public works	March 20, 1897	30
C. T. Thompson	Inspector of public works	February 25, 1897	30
James Thornton	Inspector of public works	February 25, 1897	30
Fred C. Traugott	Inspector of public works	March 30, 1897	30
Augustine B. Underhill	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30
Alton L. Van Tassel	Inspector of public works	February 3, 1897	30
Walter S. Van Vorst	Inspector of public works	February 3, 1897	30
Ambrose M. Wait	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
Charles Wallace	Inspector of public works	February 17, 1897	30
William A. Walter	Inspector of public works	January 11, 1898	30
Warren West	Inspector of public works	February 21, 1898	30
G. W. White	Inspector of public works	January 19, 1898	30
Le Roy Whitney	Inspector of public works	February 11, 1898	30
Lyman C. Wilder	Inspector of public works	July 7, 1897	30
David Wilkinson	Inspector of public works	March 20, 1897	30
William K. Williams	Inspector of public works	January 14, 1898	30
H. J. Wooden	Inspector of public works	March 30, 1897	30
Grover H. Woods	Inspector of public works	January 19, 1897	30
Thomas Quinn	Inspector of public works	February 12, 1897	3
H. H. Bailey	Special agent, Department of Excise	July 29, 1896	4
O. T. Humphrey	Inspector of public works	April 1, 1897	5
R. F. Wilcox	Inspector of public works	March 20, 1897	28
W. H. Austin	Superintendent, manufacturing department, Sing Sing Prison	May	
P. Connaughton	Shipping clerk, Sing Sing Prison	October 1, 1892	1
		August 19, 1885	1

REMOVALS—Concluded

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of removal
Emil A. Kriger	Superintendent construction, Sing Sing Prison	December 12, 1894	1898 June 1
Ambrose Jones	Examiner, Banking Department	Sept. 18, 1894	14
Patrick H. Mooney	Examiner, Banking Department	March 7, 1892	14
F. A. Waters	Examiner, Banking Department	October 5, 1894	14
B. W. Moon	Inspector of Public Works	March 24, 1897	22
P. H. Russell	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	August 26, 1895	30
S. J. Jones	Chief steam engineer, Manhattan State Hospital	Sept. —, 1896	16
Thomas Hamilton	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	July 27, 1898	30
Pomeroy P. Dickinson	Attorney, Department of Excise	April 7, 1898	31
Alphonse J. Meyer	Cashier and bookkeeper, Department of Excise	January 5, 1898	31
John McCloy	Inclined railway wheelman, Niagara Reservation	July 16, 1885	22
Justus H. Davis	Confidential examiner, Banking Department	June 10, 1894	1
Howard B. Harrison	Examiner, Department Public Instruction	February 10, 1898	14
A. H. Reynolds, Jr.	Examiner, Banking Department	January 9, 1894	14
Phillip J. Kennedy	Guard, Clinton Prison	July 1, 1891	21
William L. McInerney	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	Sept. 12, 1898	12
Timothy O. Howard	Guard, Clinton Prison	June 19, 1893	22
Frank W. Judge	Guard, Clinton Prison	May 1, 1896	22
Halsey Mitchell	Guard, Clinton Prison	January 20, 1893	22
Thomas Bell	Fireman, Manhattan State Hospital	November 4, 1896	9
Edward Crowe	Fireman, Manhattan State Hospital	25, 1896	9
Thomas Dunn	Fireman, Manhattan State Hospital	July 28, 1896	9
John Leggett	Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital	August 15, 1898	19
George M. Van Vlack	Assistant steam engineer, Collins State Hospital	November 1, 1898	21

Alonzo A. Burby	Deputy factory inspector.....	May	16, 1898	November 30
J. F. Moylan	Keeper, Elmira Reformatory	August	31, 1896	December 18
James H. McNab	Assistant carpentry instructor, Rochester Industrial School.....	March	16, 1896	26

RESIGNATIONS

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
Fred O. Murray	Cashier, Department of Excise	April 23, 1896	1898
James G. Connell	Clerk, Insurance Department	January 1, 1884	January 1
H. C. Weeks	Confidential examiner, Insurance Department	October 15, 1897	October 1
Francis B. Delehanty	Miscellaneous reporter	May 11, 1892	May 1
T. B. Westbrook	Clerk to Justice Parker, Supreme Court	April —, 1893	April 1
Lottie M. Howe	Teacher, Syracuse Institution	30, 1886	1
John Fay	Instructor, Elmira Reformatory	July 9, 1897	July 10
Fred J. Davis	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	August 11, 1897	August 15
John Dowling	Assistant steam engineer, Manhattan State Hospital	1, 1893	16
J. Warren Chambers	Superintendent, printing industry, Sing Sing Prison	March 12, 1897	March 21
Mary E. Keyes	Clerk, Lunacy Commission	January 24, 1896	January 31
Charles R. DeFreest	Secretary, Railroad Commission	1, 1894	31
William J. Sullivan	Marshal, Railroad Commission	July 1, 1893	July 31
William B. Wemple	Voucher clerk, Comptroller's Office	December 21, 1891	December 31
John A. Wilbur	Special agent, Department of Excise	July 28, 1897	February 1
Andrew Hamilton	Clerk, Court of Claims	April 1, 1892	April 1
Charles A. Alexander	Assistant steam engineer, Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	December 15, 1897	December 1
Roland S. Keyser	Inspector, Regents Office	August 10, 1892	August 15
F. B. Crowe	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	30, 1895	August 19
Sidney Palmer	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	11, 1897	February 28
H. B. Hoefler	Inspector of public works	February 11, 1898	February 28
Maxwell S. Cooley	Assistant electrical engineer, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park	June 1, 1896	June 28
E. J. Spratling, M. D.	Second assistant physician, Matteawan State Hospital	March 16, 1895	March 28

William McDonald.....	Foreman, Clinton Prison.....	February 7, 1898	1	March
Fred A. Sandland.....	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise.....	February 2, 1896	1	
W. S. Gibbons.....	Assistant miscellaneous reporter.....	May 1, 1894	1	
William L. Widemer.....	Clerk, Regents Office.....	July 17, 1894	1	
Edward J. Mullin.....	Clerk, Regents Office.....	February 19, 1895	1	
Darwin L. Bardwell.....	Inspector, Regents Office.....	February 15, 1898	7	
Robert C. Tait.....	Foreman, Clinton Prison.....	4, 1898	9	
Levant B. Batcheller.....	Apothecary, Craig Colony, Sonyea.....	Nov. 10, 1897	15	
William F. Wheelock.....	Collector of canal statistics.....	May 21, 1896	15	
A. B. Ostrander.....	Special agent, Department of Excise.....	July 28, 1896	15	
Samuel F. Mellen, M. D. . . .	Second assistant physician, Willard State Hospital.....	October 1, 1894	15	
Allan J. Brown.....	Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital.....	November 1, 1896	28	
Michael J. Driscoll.....	Page, Regents Office.....	Sept. 12, 1898	1	April
Richard Jones.....	Inspector, Regents Office.....	June 9, 1896	1	
S. L. Minier.....	Hall keeper, Elmira Reformatory.....	Sept. 3, 1895	9	
Elmer E. Hyde.....	Clerk to Justice McLaughlin, Supreme Court.....	January 1, 1896	18	
Peter Baker.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory.....	July 5, 1897	19	
Alfred R. Pray.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory.....	May 11, 1897	23	
R. F. Diedling, M. D. . . .	Assistant physician, Elmira Reformatory.....	October 25, 1896	26	
A. F. Hager.....	Instructor, Elmira Reformatory.....	May 11, 1896	30	
Alice Burnett.....	Teacher, Custodial Asylum, Newark.....	Sept. 21, 1893	30	
George F. Bowerman.....	Reference assistant, State Library.....	February 1, 1897	30	
George D. Burton.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office.....	October 14, 1897	1	May
William F. Kip.....	Assistant librarian, Supreme Court.....	November 5, 1896	1	
Edward W. Jewett.....	Assistant engineer, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	July 2, 1897	1	
David Rumsey.....	Justice's clerk, Supreme Court.....	Not reported	1	
Louis E. Bonnaud.....	Chief steam engineer, Manhattan State Hospital...	27, 1896	1	
F. B. Striker.....	Assistant electrical engineer, Manhattan State Hos- pital.....	December 29, 1896	1	

RESIGNATIONS—Continued

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
Delbert S. Boggs	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	August 11, 1897	1898
J. K. P. Harris	Special agent, Department of Excise	Sept 12, 1896	May
Paul T. Dessez, M. D.	Medical interne, Maticawan State Hospital	April 9, 1898	16
Harry Bates	Secretary, Forest Preserve Board	January 6, 1898	19
H. C. Champlin	Examiner, Banking Department	December 7, 1895	25
Gustave C. Welhing	Instructor in care of boilers, Rochester Industrial School	April 4, 1898	30
John H. Berard	Canal collector's clerk	Not reported	30
H. D. Kerr	Bookkeeper, Department of Excise	April 29, 1896	31
Charles W. Anderson	Chief clerk, Department State Treasurer	January 1, 1894	1
Joseph J. Flynn	Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital	April 12, 1898	1
Edward K. Herderson	Examiner, Banking Department	May 3, 1894	7
Alfred M. O'Neill	Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital	May 16, 1898	10
B. Grant Taylor	Stenographer and telegrapher, Willard State Hospital	January 1, 1894	13
J. L. Munn	Moulder, Elmira Reformatory	August 27, 1893	20
J. J. Malarkey	Storekeeper, Binghamton State Hospital	August 1, 1894	30
Gustave A. Mack, M.D.	As-sistant physician, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park	July 1, 1895	30
W. O. Cuthiff, M. D.	Junior physician Manhattan State Hospital	August 1895	30
John J. Galvin	Stenographer, Lunacy Commission	October 1, 1896	1
D. Porter Lord	Steward, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie	December 31, 1885	1
John Coddington	Assistant engineer, Manhattan State Hospital	November 8, 1897	2
Henry W. Barry	Canal collector's clerk	June 10, 1896	6
Eleanor McAllister, M. D.	Woman physician, Manhattan State Hospital	January 31, 1898	15

Juliet W. Wyman.....	Matron, Willard State Hospital.....	1, 1885	15
William T. Bawden.....	Assistant manual training instructor, Elmira Reformatory.....	March	30
Franklin B. Mitchell.....	Confidential clerk to shellfish commissioner, Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....	February 4, 1897	1
E. R. Quackenbush.....	Bookkeeper, Rochester State Hospital.....	December 14, 1891	1
William B. Armstrong	Assistant engineer, Manhattan State Hospital.....	April 19, 1897	1
Henry S. Knight.....	Examiner, Regents Office.....	February 28, 1896	6
Mary C. G. Martin.....	Junior clerk, Regents Office.....	February 1, 1897	6
H. H. Snell.....	Examiner, Regents Office.....	June 20, 1895	6
Sara E. Stewart.....	Assistant, Regents Office.....	July 26, 1896	6
Lewis W. Tebo.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory.....	August 11, 1897	10
Peter J. Gorton.....	Stenographer, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	July 1, 1893	15
John G. Tait.....	Resident engineer, Department of State Engineer.	January 13, 1896	31
Cyrus Durey.....	Inspector, Forest Preserve Board.....	June 1897	1
Mary E. Hawley.....	Cataloguer, State Library.....	October 1, 1893	1
Mary E. Green.....	Teacher, Rochester Industrial School.....	September 1, 1892	1
John J. Eastman.....	Assistant engineer, Binghamton State Hospital.....	June 1, 1889	1
Welland Hendrick.....	Conductor of institutes, Dept. of Public Instruction	September 1, 1893	1
Michael Hogan.....	Assistant engineer, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park.....	November 1, 1894	4
Lena S. Vanderlip.....	Assistant, Regents Office.....	June 9, 1893	5
Sydney L. Beebe.....	Guard, Elmira Reformatory.....	September 5, 1898	12
James E. Finegan.....	Guard, Clinton Prison.....	May 9, 1898	12
Agnes P. Mahoney.....	Apothecary, Manhattan State Hospital.....	October 23, 1896	13
P. D. Hilliard.....	Guard, Clinton Prison.....	May 9, 1898	17
Charles A. Alexander....	Assistant steam engineer, Manhattan State Hospital	February 1, 1898	23
E. A. Manchester.....	Special agent, Department of Excise.....	Sept. 30, 1896	30
Augustus Van Wyck.....	Justice, Supreme Court.....	January 1, 1895	1

RESIGNATIONS—Concluded

NAME	Position	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
John M. Keyes, M. D.	Junior physician, Manhattan State Hospital	March 3, 1897	1898
Julia E. Barry	Teacher, House of Refuge, Hudson	1, 1895	October 7
Constantine Bjerring, M. D.	Assistant physician, Manhattan State Hospital	January 27, 1896	8
Edward L. Hanes	Stenographer, Lunacy Commission	8, 1895	15
H. Louis Jacobson	Confidential clerk, Attorney General's Office	March 5, 1894	15
Conrad B. Myers	Guard, Clinton Prison	9, 1898	17
John P. Regan	Apothecary, Manhattan State Hospital	9, 1891	17
Eugene W. Myers	Apothecary, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park	12, 1898	21
John E. Judge	Guard, Clinton Prison	9, 1898	22
F. S. Merchant	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	5, 1898	22
Edwin M. Brown	Assistant electrical engineer, Elmira Reformatory	16, 1897	31
Alfred M. O'Neill	Stenographer, Regents Office	28, 1898	31
Vaughn C. Sweet	Assistant steam engineer, Rochester Industrial School	July 1, 1898	November 1
A. S. Downing	Supervisor of institutes, etc., Department of Public Instruction	April 8, 1895	1
Alexander J. McKenzie	Fireman, Craig Colony, Sonyea	February 7, 1898	2
George L. Morrison	Guard, Elmira Reformatory	14, 1898	5
James A. Mont Ross	Steam engineer, Matteawan State Hospital	November 26, 1896	8
John Riordan, M. D.	Assistant physician, Manhattan State Hospital	July 12, 1895	12
Julia R. McDonald	Stenographer, Matteawan State Hospital	January 12, 1898	14
G. T. McGillivray	Stenographer, Manhattan State Hospital	May 1896	14
Elizabeth D. Holt	Matron, Craig Colony, Sonyea	February 5, 1896	15
Frederick E. Bowby, M. D.	Assistant physician, Willard State Hospital	January 1, 1895	16
Byron W. Kenyon	Guard, Clinton Prison	30, 1896	19

Charles A. Wenman	Chaplain, Manhattan State Hospital	Sept. 22, 1892	30
Louise Cuthell	Deputy factory inspector	December 1, 1897	30
Maxwell S. Cooley	Chief electrical engineer, Clinton Prison	March 1, 1898	8
W. H. Hackett	Confidential examiner, Insurance Department	November 1, 1897	15
James Keenholz	Confidential examiner, Insurance Department	August 1, 1897	15
Morris S. Sheppard	Confidential examiner, Insurance Department	February 11, 1897	15
Thomas Leahy	Fireman, Manhattan State Hospital	June 24, 1896	17
John J. Brangan	Marshal, Court of Claims	June 1, 1889	31
William M. Griffith	Private secretary to Governor Black	January 1, 1897	31
John T. McDonough	Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 9, 1896	31
George Gretsinger	Clerk to Justice Johnson, Supreme Court	October 18, 1897	31
Samuel R. Finley	Fireman, Willard State Hospital	December 5, 1895	31
John R. Jones	Steward, Utica State Hospital	January 11, 1887	31
W. S. Jenkins	Attorney, Department of Excise	January 1, 1898	31
C. W. Vernoy	Instructor, Elmira Reformatory	February 10, 1896	Not reported
Godfrey Miller	Instructor, Elmira Reformatory	December 27, 1896	Not reported

NUMBER OF REMOVALS AND RESIGNATIONS

CLASS III

Attendants, nurses, etc., in State Hospitals and Institutions

Binghamton State Hospital.....	39
Buffalo State Hospital.....	55
Clinton State Prison.....	2
Collins State Hospital, Gowanda.....	5
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.....	33
Custodial Asylum, Newark.....	7
Custodial Asylum, Rome.....	12
Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.....	1
House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	4
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	5
Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	118
Industrial School, Rochester.....	8
Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse.....	13
Long Island State Hospital.....	244
Manhattan State Hospital.....	659
Matteawan State Hospital.....	20
Middletown State Hospital.....	82
Rochester State Hospital.....	11
St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg.....	112
School for the Blind, Batavia.....	1
Sing Sing State Prison.....	1
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath.....	4
Thomas Orphan Asylum, Iroquois.....	3
Utica State Hospital.....	43
Willard State Hospital.....	85
Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,568</u>

APPENDIX E

- 1 AMENDMENTS TO STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.
 - 2 AMENDMENTS TO STATE CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION.
 - 3 REQUESTS FOR CHANGES IN THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION DENIED.
 - 4 AMENDMENTS TO STATE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.
 - 5 RULINGS OF THE COMMISSION.
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Amendments to State Civil Service Rules

MILITARY SERVICE, SPANISH WAR

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, it was Resolved, That with the approval of the Governor, civil service rule XVII be amended by the addition of the following clause:

and further provided that when the separation from the service is caused by an enlistment in or acceptance of any position in the active military or naval service of the United States, the period during which reinstatement may be made shall be extended without limit as to time.

(Approved by the Governor, April 20, 1898)

DECLINATION OF APPOINTMENT

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, it was Resolved, That the last paragraph of section 4 of civil service rule XI be amended so as to read as follows:

If a candidate whose name has been entered upon an eligible list declines or fails to accept an offer of appointment from any officer authorized to appoint from such list, or shall waive any preference he may have for appointment, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to appointment and his name shall be stricken from the list.

(Approved by the Governor, April 20, 1898)

Amendments to State Civil Service Classification

STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA

At a meeting of the Commission held November 11, 1897, it was

Resolved, That for the reasons set forth in a communication from the commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara

under date of August 5, 1897, the position of clerk in the office of the superintendent of the State Reservation be and hereby is included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, January 18, 1898)

FISHERIES, GAME AND FOREST COMMISSION

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, it was

Resolved, That in accordance with the statements set forth in the communication from the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission under date of February 8, 1898, the position of cashier and stenographer to the shell fish commissioner be and hereby is included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, February 17, 1898)

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the position of inspector of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home be and hereby is included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, April 21, 1898)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

At a meeting of the Commission held March 15, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the classification of positions in the Department of Public Instruction in class I of the state classification be amended by striking out the words "the conductor of institutes" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the conductors of institutes, one of whom shall be supervisor."

(Approved by the Governor, April 20, 1898)

STATE TREASURER

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the position of chief clerk in the office of the State Treasurer be and hereby is included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, June 25, 1898)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, it was

Resolved, That for the reasons set forth in the communication from the state commissioner of agriculture, under date of May 13, 1898, the position of agent for the State Department of Agriculture, for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the agricultural law, known as the bob veal law, be included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, June 25, 1898)

FACTORY INSPECTOR

At a meeting of the Commission held July 26, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the position of confidential stenographer in the office of the State Factory Inspector, for the reasons set forth in his communication of July 16, 1898, be and hereby is included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, July 29, 1898)

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS

At a meeting of the Commission held September 7, 1898, it was

Resolved, That for the reasons set forth in a communication of Hon. John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, under date of August 27, 1898, the positions of the chief deputy, the clerk, the stenographer and the deputies in his department, be and hereby are included in class I of the state classification.

(Approved by the Governor, September 8, 1898)

CLASS III TO CLASS II

At a meeting of the Commission held September 7, 1898, it was

Resolved, That under the provisions of rule XX the following positions in class III are hereby transferred to class II:

In the Department of Public Instruction

Porters

In the Onondaga salt springs

All positions now in class III

In the State Prisons

Foremen, manufacturing departments

Examiners, manufacturing departments

In all hospitals and institutions

Firemen

Requests for Changes in the State Civil Service Classification Denied**STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA**

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, the request of Thomas V. Welch, secretary of the commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, under date of September 8, 1898, that the position of operator of the inclined railway be included in class I, was considered and denied.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, Superintendent Shepard, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, appeared and requested that an additional assistant surgeon in his institution be exempt from examination. The superintendent was informed that the position must be filled by selection from the merit list of medical internes.

Amendments to the State Civil Service Regulations**TERM OF ELIGIBILITY—REEXAMINATION**

At a meeting of the Commission held March 15, 1898, section 3 of regulation VII, was amended by the addition of the following:

Whenever a person whose name is on a merit list for any position shall enter a new merit examination for the same position within his term of eligibility, his eligibility on account of the former examination shall cease from the date of filing of the report of the new examination, and from such date he shall be credited with the mark and relative position obtained in the new examination. If he fails in the new examination, his name shall be stricken from the merit list.

ELIGIBLE LISTS—FITNESS EXAMINATIONS

At the same meeting section 3 of regulation VIII was amended by the addition of the following:

When a new merit list is prepared for any group or subdivision in class II, all eligible lists for said group or subdivision shall be void. If an appointing officer shall desire to prepare a new eligible list, the new merit list shall be certified to him, and notice of fitness examination shall be issued as above provided. Any person who has previously qualified in the fitness examination for said position need not be again examined for fitness unless he so desires, but the examiners shall place his name upon the eligible list with the mark for fitness received in the former examination. If a person appears to be reexamined for fitness, he shall be given the rating obtained in such reexamination, in place of his former rating.

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, section 1 of regulation IX was amended by adding thereto the following:

A copy of such notice shall be transmitted to the Commission with the eligible list resulting from the examination. No person appointed from such eligible list shall receive a salary higher than that indicated in the notice of the fitness examination, nor shall his salary be increased within a period of six months from his original appointment beyond the amount so indicated.

PHYSICIANS, STATE HOSPITALS

At a meeting of the Commission held July 26, 1898, it was

Resolved, That all candidates for the positions of physician and interne in the hospitals of this state must have a state license issued by the Board of Regents, required for the practice of medicine in the state, before they can be admitted to examinations under the state civil service rules.

Rulings of the Commission

CITY COURT AND COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, it was

Resolved, That in accordance with the opinion rendered by the attorney-general under date of December 17, 1897, the jurisdiction of the New York Civil Service Commission over the appointments in the city court and court of general sessions for the city of New York be and hereby is relinquished.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, it was

Resolved, That in accordance with the statements set forth in the communication from the superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction (January 21, 1898), that the duties of the special agents in the Department of Excise and the inspectors in the Department of Public Instruction are parallel, and the same general qualifications are required for both positions, he be allowed to fill any existing vacancy in the position of inspector in his department by selection from the eligible list of special agents in the Department of Excise, or by the transfer of a special agent legally holding such position.

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, the chief examiner reported the case of Mr. H. T. Terrel, appointed to the position of porter in the Department of Public Instruction after non-competitive examination on April 8, 1895, said Terrell having stated in his papers submitted at the examination for the position of clerk held on September 24, 1898, that since 1895 he had been employed in the State Department of Public Instruction as a messenger, and although under the head of messenger, had been doing the work of a clerk, having had charge of the mailing desk on several occasions. The secretary was directed to communicate with the comptroller, calling his attention to the case under the provisions of the third subdivision of civil service rule XXIII.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, a communication from Hon. George W. Aldridge, superintendent of public works, under date of January 28, 1898, was read, and he was authorized to appoint temporary inspectors of public works, pending the completion of a new merit list for that position.

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, communications under dates of March 5th and 19th from Hon. George W. Aldridge, superintendent of public works, were read, and it was held that the request made in the communication of March 5th, that one Samuel Forbes, formerly designated as inspector on the work of construction under the Capitol Commission, on June 10, 1896, might be transferred as an inspector on the canal improvement, could not be granted for the reason that said Forbes had never passed an examination for the position of inspector and his name does not appear upon the roster of state employees.

At the same meeting it was

Resolved, That for the reasons set forth in the communication from Superintendent Aldridge under date of March 19th, the provisions of section 5 of civil service rule VIII, so far as they relate to the temporary inspectors employed by the superintendent of public works, in the absence of a merit list for said position be, and are hereby suspended until the 10th day of May, 1898. Such temporary employees however shall not be entitled to the benefits conferred by the provisions of rule XIV regarding reinstatement.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, a communication from the State Commission in Lunacy, under date of February 8, 1898 was read, and said commission was authorized, under the provisions of rule VIII, section 6, to employ a special agent under a per diem arrangement, to investigate as to the legal responsibility and financial ability of relatives of insane patients to pay for their maintenance in the institutions in the central and western portions of the state.

PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

At a meeting of the Commission held March 15, 1898, a communication from P. M. Wise, president of the State Commission in Lunacy, under date of February 19, 1898, was read, requesting that the Commission recognize the transfer of attendants from the state hospitals to the Pathological Institute of the state hospitals, in view of the fact that the Institute is a part of the state hospital service. On motion the request was granted.

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, the request of Theodore Deady, for the director of the Pathological Institute, under date of November 11, 1898, was read, and the employment of Dr. Henry L. Winter, an expert neurologist, for a period of three months at a compensation of \$75 per month, was allowed under the provisions of section 6 of civil service rule VIII.

CLASS III EXAMINERS

At a meeting of the Commission held February 15, 1898, a bill submitted by Mr. Monroe Wheeler, a member of the class III board of examiners for the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, was presented to the Commission, and the secretary was directed to inform Mr. Wheeler that no provision has been made for the payment of members of class III boards of examiners.

CLERKS, SUPREME COURT, FIRST DISTRICT

At a meeting of the Commission held March 15, 1898, communications from Hon. C. H. VanBrunt, presiding justice, Supreme Court, appellate division, first department, under dates of March 7th and 9th, 1898, were read, in which he stated that it was his opinion that the deputies and assistants to the deputies of the county clerk are county employees and are not to be deemed to be in the state service. The secretary was instructed to inform Justice VanBrunt that in the absence of any judicial decision, the Commission must adhere to the practice that has been uniform for several years and hold that the positions referred to in the Supreme Court are subject to the state civil service rules.

CRAIG COLONY

At a meeting of the Commission held March 15, 1898, communications from William P. Spratling, superintendent of Craig Colony, under dates of March 9th and 11th, 1898, requesting permission to promote Miss Maude J. Patterson, a special nurse, to the position of stenographer at his institution were read, and on motion the request was denied.

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, a communication from Superintendent Spratling of Craig Colony, was read, and his request that he be allowed to promote Mr. A. C. McFetridge, who was performing the duties of storekeeper at Craig Colony, to the position of clerk in the same institution at a salary of \$60 per month, was granted.

At a meeting of the Commission held September 7, 1898, a communication from William P. Spratling, superintendent of Craig Colony, under date of August 15, 1898, asking that the Commission consent to the promotion of Mr. Harry R. Porter, a special nurse, to the position of storekeeper, in view of the fact that the name of Mr. Porter appears upon the merit list of storekeepers, was read, and on motion denied.

FITNESS EXAMINATIONS

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, an inquiry from Superintendent Brockway of the State Reformatory at Elmira, under date of April 14, 1898, was read, and the secretary was directed to inform him that the provisions of chapter 428 of the laws of 1897 would not be complied with if the examinations for fitness are held by appointing officers at the same time that the merit examinations are held by the Commission.

At a meeting of the Commission held December 20, 1898, communications from A. O. McCall, clerk of the supreme court, New York city, requesting the return of the eligible list of court attendents filed by the justices of the supreme court as a result of the fitness examination held by them for that position, were read. The secretary was directed to say that in the absence of stated reasons for the request, it could not be granted.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

At a meeting of the Commission held April 19, 1898, a communication under date of March 1, 1898, from Attorney General Hancock, was read, and under the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 7 of rule VIII, he was authorized to appoint Mr. C. W. Russell of Albany for temporary service to annotate the court reports and statutes, to assort, classify and index the papers on file in the office of the attorney general in suits and proceedings and to correct the indices of papers and books therein.

CITY REGULATIONS

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, the opinion of the attorney general under date of June 22, 1898, was read, in which it was held that the provisions of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 repeal the provisions of chapter 428 of the laws of 1897 so far as they relate to fitness examinations in the cities of the state. It was

Resolved, That the secretary be and he hereby is directed to transmit to the mayors of the several cities of this state copies of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, and of the opinion thereon of the attorney general dated June 22, 1898, together with a circular letter giving (1) a synopsis of the important provisions of the above act relative to the civil service of the cities, (2) a suggestion that the rules and regulations in force in any city on and before May 15, 1897, with such amendments as are required by chapter 186, laws of 1898, will form a convenient framework for the new rules and regulations to be submitted to the Commission, (3) that no appointments by any mayor or subordinate official made after the receipt of this circular will be valid unless made in compliance with the provisions of chapter 354 of the laws of 183, amended by chapter 186, laws of 1898, and that for that and other reasons the new rules and regulations should be prepared and submitted to this Commission at the earliest possible date, (4) that any further information will be given by this Commission upon application.

At a meeting of the Commission held July 26, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send to the mayors of the cities of the state, other than New York, Albany and Buffalo, copies of the Albany rules, approved by the Commission this day, with the suggestion that they adopt similar rules so far as practicable, in order that the rules for the cities throughout the state may be uniform, and request that said rules be framed and sent to this Commission at the earliest practicable date.

At a meeting of the Commission held December 20, 1898, communications from J. C. Knauber and W. G. Tracy of Syracuse, asking the Commission for its opinion upon the construction of certain local civil service regulations regarding an appointment to the position of custodian of the city hall of Syracuse, were read, and the secretary was directed to inform Messrs Knauber and Tracy that the Commission cannot give its opinion concerning any matters which are before the courts for adjudication.

MILITARY SERVICE, SPANISH WAR

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, upon the recommendation of the Governor, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of rule XI, providing that persons whose names appear upon merit lists must notify the Commission at least every three months of their desire to have their names continued on such lists, and that their names will be stricken therefrom if they decline or fail to accept an offer of appointment; also the provisions of the third section of regulation VII that the term of eligibility for merit shall be one year, shall not be deemed to apply to persons who have enlisted in or accepted any position in the active military or naval service of the United States, during the term of such service; and that the names of such persons shall be continued on such lists until the filing of the report of the merit examination for the same position held next after the termination of such service.

HEALTH OFFICER, TOWN OF ENFIELD

At a meeting of the Commission held June 23, 1898, it was

Resolved, That the provisions of the rules requiring health officers for the smaller towns and villages of the state to have had five years practice as physicians, be suspended in the case of Dr. A. S. Knight appointed as health officer for the town of Enfield.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE FROM MERIT LISTS

At a meeting of the Commission held September 7, 1898, it was

Resolved, That all persons employed principally at clerical service or other employments for which the Commission regularly holds suitable competitive examinations, shall be chosen from the lists resulting from such examinations, whether such employees be designated as attendants, nurses, laborers, or by any other designation. When necessary to fill such positions, special merit lists of suitable grade will be prepared.

HEALTH OFFICER, AUBURN

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, a communication from R. A. Dyer, clerk of the board of health of the city of Auburn, under date of October 11, 1898, notifying the Commission that the board of health at a regular meeting had reduced the salary of the health officer of the city of Auburn from \$500 to \$300, and asking whether such action of the board exempted the position of health officer from the provisions of the civil service rules, was read, and the secretary directed to inform the board that such action did not take the position of health officer out of the competitive class.

STATE MUSEUM

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, the request of F. J. H. Merrill, director of the New York State Museum, under date of November 9, 1898, was read, and the employment of Dr. Marcus S. Far in the work of arranging for the New York State Museum a collection of birds, mammals and fishes, was allowed from December first for four months at the rate of \$75 per month under the provisions of section 6 of civil service rule VIII.

TEACHERS. HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

At a meeting of the Commission held November 15, 1898, communications from Mrs. J. Rider Cady of the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, dated November 9th, and Mrs. Mary K. Boyd, superintendent of the House of Refuge for Women at Albion, dated October 15th, were read, asking permission to make promotions from the position of supervisor to that of teacher. The secretary was directed to reply to these communications and say that as the position of teacher was included in class II of the state classification, promotion from the position of supervisor could not be made without open competitive examination.

APPENDIX F

RULES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CITIES AND AMENDMENTS
THERE TO APPROVED

**RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE
CITY OF ALBANY**

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulation of the same, we, John Wallace, James H. Leake and Charles B. Tillinghast, duly appointed by the mayor of said the city of Albany, to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to, and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Albany, for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

Application of rules

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Albany, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Albany designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil ser-

vice commissioner of the city of Albany, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The commissioners shall serve without pay, and the mayor shall detail or employ a clerk, who shall act as the secretary of the Board, and whose salary shall be fixed by the mayor. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and of all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein. When not in attendance upon the Board, the secretary will act under the direction of the mayor.

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Albany is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B, C and D, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

Schedule A shall include:

First—All officers elected by the people.

Second—The head or heads of any department or office of the city government.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city.

Fourth—All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals.

Fifth—Secretaries or clerks of boards and commissions who are by law required to be members of boards and commissions on which they serve.

Sixth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities, for the safekeeping of which the head of an office or department is under official bonds.

Seventh—There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic or other similar emergency in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the civil service commissioners of the city of Albany, appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic, or similar emergency.

RULE IV

Notification of appointments—Schedule A

The appointments to positions comprised in schedule A may be made without examination under these rules, but such examination may be held upon the request of the appointing officer. Appointing officers must notify the Board of Civil Service Commissioners in writing of all appointments of such positions within five days after the same are made, setting forth the full name of such appointee, the date and place of birth, length of residence in the city of Albany, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where; date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary, and the name of the person in whose place appointed; all of which shall be duly certified by the appointing officer. In these rules the term "appointing officer" shall be construed to include any person, board or commission having the power to appoint to any position in the civil service of the city of Albany.

RULE V

Application for examination—Schedule B

Applications of competitors for positions included in schedule B must be addressed to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Albany, at the office of the Board in the city hall in said city. The application must be verified and in the handwriting of the applicant. It must state:

First—His full name and residence, giving street and number.

Second—His term of residence in the city of Albany.

Third—His citizenship.

Fourth—His date of birth.

Fifth—His place of birth.

Sixth—His previous employment in the public service, if any, and whether he has ever been discharged therefrom, and if so, the reason thereof.

Seventh—His business or employment for the last preceding five years.

Eighth—The extent, place and nature of his education.

Ninth—If in the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war, the name of organization, or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from the service, and any physical disability incurred in such service.

Tenth—Such other information must be furnished as the Board may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service. The application must be accompanied by a certificate of a practicing physician of good repute that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any physical defect or disease that would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in the position in the civil service sought by such applicant, and by the certificate of not less than three nor more than five reputable citizens of the city that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service which he wishes to enter, and that they are willing that such

certificate shall be published for public information, and will, upon application, give such further testimonials in regard to such applicant as may be required. The applicant must also state in his application the position he seeks. Where the applicant is a non-resident, but eligible for appointment under the provisions of rule XX, two of the citizens making the certificates herein above referred to may be residents of the applicant's place of residence.

RULE VI

Defective applications—Age qualification

Defective applications may be suspended by the Board and applicants notified to amend the same, but the Board shall not be compelled to give such notice or grant such opportunity a second time. Whenever the application does not show that the applicant is within the prescribed limits of age, and is otherwise qualified under the rules, the application will be rejected. All candidates shall be at least twenty-one years of age and not more than sixty years of age at the date of their examination, except as hereinafter provided in rule XXXIV.

RULE VII

Notification of examination

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted in the bulletin of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners erected in a conspicuous place in the lobby of the city hall in the city of Albany. When deemed expedient by the Board, advertisement of examinations will be made in the official newspapers of the city of Albany, but the notice posted in its own bulletin, as above provided, shall be the only public notice of any examination required.

RULE VIII**Examination**

In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the city of Albany, merit and fitness shall be determined by and upon competitive examinations for all positions in schedule B, as herein provided. The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment and promotion for merit and fitness, shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such eligible list shall be seventy per centum.

RULE IX**Conduct of examination**

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer or of any person other than the assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Board of Commissioners. No person employed in a department for whose benefit an eligible list is to be prepared shall be employed as an expert upon the examination for such eligible list. The Board of Commissioners may in the examinations give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training as to them may seem fit. At or before the commencement of every examination the weight to be given to every subject included in the examination, and the general or average minimum and the minimum, if any allowable, upon each subject, shall be announced to the applicants.

The appointing officer shall state to the Board of Commissioners, upon their request and so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments, physical or mental, or both, and the experience he deems necessary or proper to be possessed by persons filling the positions for which an eligible list is to be formed, and also of what age such person should be.

RULE X

Character of examination

All examinations shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Board of Commissioners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Albany.

RULE XI

Physical examination

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before their application shall be filed of record for mental examination.

RULE XII

Political opinions of candidates

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever. Nor shall political opinions be discovered nor considered by the Board of Commissioners in their examinations. The Board of Commissioners shall not receive or consider any communication as to the qualifications or merits of any can-

didates for a position except such as are herein permitted, and except such communications as they may invite by way of verification of statements made by the candidate.

RULE XIII

Eligible list

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Board of Commissioners from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examination, for each of the different grades in schedule B, from the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is prepared, and in the order of merit and fitness, as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for a period of more than one year.

RULE XIV

Regrading

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, a new list shall be prepared after such examination. The persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which the percentage of their aggregate marking upon their former examinations would entitle them if such markings had instead been given them upon the new examination.

RULE XV

Former lists continued

All eligible lists, whether prepared after examinations for both merit and fitness, or for merit only, existing prior to July 1, 1898, for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the city of Albany, shall be continued in full force and effect, except as otherwise provided in rule XIII, and may be certified to

the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion; provided, however, that the ratings given after an examination for merit only, shall be multiplied by two, and the result of such multiplication shall be the rating for merit and fitness as determined in rule VIII.

RULE XVI

Written or oral examinations

In the creation of new eligible lists the ratings shall be based upon such written or oral examinations, or both, as the Board of Commissioners shall determine.

RULE XVII

Correction of errors

The Board of Commissioners shall have power, in its discretion, whenever in its judgment the interests of the public service require it, to order a re-examination of applicants for any position, and shall have power to correct any error and amend or revoke any schedule, list or other paper or record where it appears that any error or injustice has been done or where any person whose name appears on any eligible list has for any reason become incapacitated for appointment in the public service, to strike such name from said list, provided however that after an eligible list is prepared and certified it shall not be altered or revoked except upon notice by mail or otherwise as the Board of Commissioners may direct, to all persons whose standing may be unfavorably affected by the alteration.

RULE XVIII

Certification of appointment

1 Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in schedule B shall so request, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify to him the names of three eligible persons who are graded highest on the proper register indicating such of them, if persons have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the

United States in the late civil war, and in such grading and certification said Board shall give to such honorably discharged persons the preference required by section 4 of chapter 410 of the laws of 1884.

2 From the three persons whose names are so certified, the officer shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject however to the provisions of law, giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war.

3 No person on any eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer, except upon the request of such officer.

4 In the selection from the persons whose names are certified as above, the appointing or employing officer, upon his written requisition therefor, will be furnished with the application and examination papers of all the persons so certified, and in the exercise of his responsible power of selection, he may summon personally before him the certified persons, for such verbal inquiry as he may deem proper.

All papers furnished upon requisition, as above, must be returned to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

RULE XIX

Suspension of rule

In case of a vacancy in any position in schedule B where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable, and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some *particular person* of high and recognized attainment in such qualities, the Board of Commissioners may suspend the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such case, but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported to the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York, and their approval obtained, before the same shall be made.

RULE XX**Qualifications as to residence and citizenship**

Every applicant for examination for appointment to any of the positions enumerated in schedules B or C, or for registration for employment in any of the positions enumerated in schedule D, must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city of Albany at the time of his application; provided that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Board of Commissioners as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, but all such cases, with the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate.

RULE XXI**Requirements in exceptional cases**

In applications for examinations for positions requiring scientific, professional or technical qualifications, the Board of Commissioners may require evidences of special education for or of practical experience for a satisfactory term in such profession, art or trade; and shall require the production of such certificates of competency and license as are provided by the statutes of this state as necessary to enable the practice of any profession, art or trade.

RULE XXII**Candidates unfit for appointment**

In case any appointing officer shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person named on an eligible list is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Albany, he shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Albany. And the Board of Commissioners shall have power, in every case where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list, is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service

unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination or from an eligible list; providing that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, that he may make such explanation as he may deem proper. And while making an investigation of the character or reputation of any person on an eligible list, the Board of Commissioners may, after causing to be entered on its minutes a statement of the information received by the Board tending to impugn such character or reputation, suspend certification of such candidate for a period not exceeding ten days, but nothing in this rule shall be so construed as to give to any person the right to a proceeding in the nature of a trial before the Board of Commissioners. No person who has entered upon any examination for a position in schedule B or schedule C shall be entitled to be admitted within nine months from the date thereof to a new examination for the same grade of position.

RULE XXIII

Temporary appointments

No temporary appointment to a position within schedule B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency upon the certificate of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor, such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared, and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list. In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to the provisions of law, such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination. The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of a certifica-

tion for a permanent appointment, in like manner as if he did not hold such temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in cases where the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service.

RULE XXIV

Methods of examination—Schedule C

Positions in schedule C may be filled by the appointing officer in his discretion in respect to the method of examination. The discretion of the officer in such case shall be limited as follows:

First—He may select from the eligible list prepared as the result of an open competitive examination; or,

Second—He may name to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners three or more persons for competitive examination, and appoint the one graded highest as the result of an examination for merit and fitness; or,

Third—He may appoint or employ any person named by him, who, upon a non-competitive examination, shall be duly certified by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners as qualified to discharge the duties of the position.

RULE XXV

Certification of qualification—Schedule C

Upon the non-competitive examination into the qualifications of a person named for a position in this schedule the Board of Commissioners will give a certificate to such person only when satisfied (1) that he is within the limits of age prescribed for the position or employment to which he has been named; (2) that he is properly certified as free from any physical defect or disease which is likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; (3) that his character is such as to qualify him for such position or employment; and (4) that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official

duties. An officer naming a person for examination will at the same time transmit his certificate, that after due inquiry he is satisfied that the character and habits of the person named fit him for the public service, and will append to the certificate such formal vouchers or credentials as to character as he may desire to have considered or to put on file. In the determination of the character or habits of the nominee, the certificate thereof by nominating officer will be considered as essential.

RULE XXVI

Selection of method of examination

Whenever a vacancy in this schedule in any department, office or institution is to be filled, the officer having the authority to fill the same shall notify the Board of Commissioners which of the three methods, in his discretion, under rule XXIV, he selects; and if the choice be by an open competition, the Board will proceed as for an examination under schedule B; but if the choice be by a limited competition, or by the appointment of a person to be duly certified by the Board as qualified, the officer aforesaid shall name in such notification the person or persons to be examined, and thereupon the Board of Commissioners shall notify the person or persons so named of the time, place and special regulations for the examination.

RULE XXVII

Registration and appointment—Schedule D

1 Applicants for positions under schedule D, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in the late civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule D are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

RULE XXVIII**Probationary appointments**

Every original appointment or employment in schedules B and C shall be for a probationary term of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease. Any person so failing at the end of two months to receive permanent appointment, for good cause, shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter for a new examination for the same position under these rules.

RULE XXIX**Promotions**

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit and fitness of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications, as shown by his previous service.

RULE XXX**Transfers**

Transfers of clerks and others included in schedules B and C may be made from one officer or department to a similar position in another, by the mutual consent of the heads of such officers or departments; every such transfer must be reported to the Board of Commissioners for record, within five days from the date thereof. No transfer will be permitted from a position enumerated in schedule B to a position in schedule C, or from a position enumerated in schedule C to a position in schedule B, except by virtue of the examination and certification prescribed for the position to which they are to be transferred.

RULE XXXI**Political services or contributions not required**

No person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing so to do.

RULE XXXII**Political action unaffected**

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XXXIII**Penalty for false statements**

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon his examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

RULE XXXIV**Preference of veterans**

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war shall be preferred for appointments to positions in the public service over other persons, as provided in rule XVIII; and the person thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age, nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for.

RULE XXXV**Power of removal**

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer. The power to remove existing by law on the part of any officer is not impaired by anything contained in these rules. Provided, however, that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination under these rules shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed

with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XXXVI

Dismissals

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years from the date of such dismissal.

RULE XXXVII

Report of term of employment

It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXXVIII

Duty of fiscal officers

Any officer whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of any warrant on the chamberlain or other disbursing officer of the city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance to these rules. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of these rules may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payment of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state. No person in the civil service of the city of Albany whose position is subject to these rules shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XXXIX

When rules take effect

These rules shall take effect on and after the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Albany, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, aldermen, justices of the city court, justices of the police court.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: assessors, corporation counsel, school commissioners, police commissioners, water commissioners, excise commissioners, park commissioners, examining board of plumbers, district physicians.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: city chamberlain, city engineer, city physician, city marshal, fire commissioners, inspector of weights and measures, members of the board of health, overseer of the poor, receiver of taxes, street commissioner, superintendent of the almshouse.

3 Officer elected by the common council, viz.: clerk of the common council.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of public instruction.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.: assistant corporation counsel, deputy chamberlain, deputy receiver of taxes, deputy overseer of the poor.

Fifth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve: secretary of board of fire commissioners, secretary of board of police commissioners.

SCHEDULE B

First—Mayor's office: mayor's second clerk.

Second—Assessors' office: clerks.

Third—Chamberlain's office: clerks.

Fourth—Office of the clerk of the common council: deputy clerk.

Fifth—Engineering department: assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Sixth—Fire department: assistant engineers, supervising engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, assistant superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, operators of fire-alarm telegraph, linemen, batterymen, superintendent hose depot, assistant superintendent hose depot, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers, drivers, foremen, tillermen, permanent hosemen and laddermen, clerk to commission, relief truckmen, firemen, engineers and drivers.

Seventh—Office of the overseer of the poor: assistant overseer of the poor, examiners.

Eighth—Police department: captains, sergeants, patrolmen, court officers, detectives, clerks, station-house keepers, police matrons.

Ninth—Park department: head gardener, clerk.

Tenth—Receiver of taxes office: clerks.

Eleventh—Health department: clerk, inspectors, inspector of garbage, bath-house keeper, bath-house attendants.

Twelfth—Street department: superintendent of streets, clerks bridge-tenders in the employ of the city.

Thirteenth—Water department: clerks, engineers, firemen, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, inspectors, tappers, time-keepers, head keeper.

Fourteenth—The janitor of the city building, the assistant janitor of the city building.

Fifteenth—Department of public instruction: superintendent of school buildings and repairs, clerks, stenographer, janitors and caretakers of school buildings.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, chief engineer of the fire department, deputy engineer and surveyor, engineer and secretary of park commissioners, superintendent of the waterworks, secretary of the board of health, master mechanic of waterworks, superintendent of public schools, mayor's first clerk.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers, coal passers.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN WALLACE

JAS. H. LEAKE

CHAS. B. TILLINGHAST

Civil service commissioners

Approved, July 16, 1898

THOS. J. VAN ALSTYNE

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, July 26, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (*See pp. 203-221.*)

Schedules

The following is a list of the officers and positions in the civil service of the city of Amsterdam, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, treasurer, aldermen, assessors, overseer of the poor, justices of the peace, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor or the common council, viz.: city attorney, city physician, acting recorder, sewer commissioners, water commissioners, board of health, examining board of plumbers.

2 Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all superintendents, principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

3 Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safekeeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds: clerk to the city treasurer.

4 Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve; secretary to the board of health, secretary to the board of water commissioners, secretary to the board of sewer commissioners.

SCHEDULE B

First—Officers appointed by the common council or other boards, viz.: city clerk and clerk to the common council, street

commissioner, chief of police, civil engineer and surveyor, assistant engineers, chainmen, rodmen, inspectors of paving, inspectors of masonry, sanitary inspectors, superintendent of water works, clerk to the board of water commissioners, janitor, jailer, sealer of weights and measures, poundmaster.

Second—Fire department: superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, drivers, hosemen, engineers of steamers.

Third—Department of public instruction: clerks, stenographers, truant officers, janitors and caretakers of school buildings, clerk to the superintendent of schools.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

First—Clerk to the board of sewer commissioners, clerk to the board of education.

Second—Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen, viz.: teamsters, street sweepers, pavers and crossing layers, quarrymen, all laborers by the day or week.

GEORGE B. WHITE

JOHN F. DWYER

ROBERT N. CLARK

Civil service commissioners

Approved, September 24, 1898

Z. S. WESTBROOK

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 27, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York, and in the exercise of the authority conferred by chapter 354, laws of 1884, and as amended by chapter 186, laws of 1898, we, the undersigned, civil service commissioners duly appointed by the mayor of the city of Binghamton to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of said city, for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Binghamton, for promotions and examinations therein and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in said service. All other rules are hereby revoked, and these rules will take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

DAVID M. JOHNSON, *President*

J. M. HENWOOD

CLARK Z. OTIS, *Secretary*

Civil service commissioners

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all persons in the public service in the city of Binghamton, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Classification of officers of the city

The civil service of the city of Binghamton is hereby divided into schedules A, B and D.

Schedule A shall include:

First—All officers elected by the people.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service under the educational department of the city, as principals or teachers.

Fourth—Officers or others under official bonds as security for the collection, custody or disbursement of public money, or who by virtue of their position have the custody of public money, for the safe keeping of which any officer must give bonds.

Fifth—The following officers appointed by ballot by the common council, as provided by section 2 of title III of the city charter, viz., city clerk, recorder, city treasurer, city engineer and corporation counsel.

Sixth—All such other officials as are enumerated in and classified under appendix I.

Schedule B shall include all positions now existing or hereafter created, of whatever designation, in any branch of the city service which are not specially designated in schedules A or D or are exempted by law. (For present classification see appendix II.)

Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers.

The above-named appendices are hereby made a part of these rules.

Any new position or any position in the civil service of the city of Binghamton, omitted for any cause from the foregoing schedules or appendices, is also included in these rules, and until assigned by the mayor to its proper schedule by written designation, approved by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York, and filed by the city clerk, shall be deemed to be in schedule B.

RULE III

Appointment of commissioners

For purpose of conducting the inquiries and making the examinations mentioned in section 8 of said law, as amended, the mayor shall appoint three suitable persons, citizens of Bingham-

ton, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall constitute the Civil Service Commission of Binghamton, hereinafter for brevity called "the Commission," and shall for the same purpose, also upon the recommendation of the Commission, employ a suitable person who shall act and be known as the secretary of the Commission.

The mayor may, at any time and as often as he shall deem expedient, by filing with the city clerk and secretary of the Commission a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so appointed, who shall thereupon cease to be such commissioner.

The commissioners shall serve without pay and the mayor shall fix the salary of the secretary of the Commission.

The Commission shall from their number choose a chairman to act during their pleasure. During the absence or inability of the chairman to act, a temporary chairman may be chosen from their number.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to conduct all examinations under these rules, and they shall, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service require, hold open competitive examinations, due and reasonable notice of which shall be given by publication in at least two of the daily newspapers of said city of Binghamton, and shall hold examinations at any time when directed to do so by the mayor.

Such examinations shall be practical and calculated to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability of the applicant or applicants for the branch of the service which they desire to enter, to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as hereinafter described.

The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the Commission and all necessary records of applicants and of their examinations and standings; and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these rules

apply; and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein; and shall render all such services in connection with the conduct of the inquiries and examinations above mentioned, as may be required of him by the Commission.

· **RULE IV**

Power of removal

These rules shall in no way interfere with the right of any officer or head of department to make dismissals from his department, but all such dismissals shall be certified within ten days to the Commission and to the city clerk. Every change in the municipal service shall be reported in writing to the Commission by the official in whose department the change takes place.

· **RULE V**

Appointment in schedule A

Appointments to positions in schedule A may be made without examination, but the appointing officer shall, within ten days after such appointment, file with the secretary of the Commission a formal notification, giving date and place of birth, length of residence in Binghamton, nature of previous employment, whether ever in the official service of the city before, and, if so, when and where, date of commencement of service, term appointed for and salary.

In these rules the term "appointing officer" shall be construed to include any person, board or commission having power to appoint to any position in the civil service of the city.

RULE VI

Applications for examinations—Schedule B

Applications for positions included in schedule B must be addressed to the secretary of the Civil Service Commission of the city of Binghamton, and the applicant must state therein in his own handwriting:

- 1 His full name and residence, giving street and number.
- 2 His term of residence in the city.

3 His citizenship.

4 His date and place of birth.

5 His previous employment in the public service, if any.

6 His business or employment for the last preceding five years.

7 The extent, place and nature of his education.

8 If ever in the military or naval service of the United States, give name of organization or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from the service, and any physical disability incurred in such service.

9 Such other information as the Board may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate of a practicing physician of good repute, designated by such Commission, that he has examined the applicant and found him free from physical defect or disease that would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in the position in the civil service sought by such applicant; the fee of the physician for such examination to be paid by the applicant, and by the certificate of not less than three nor more than five reputable citizens of the city that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service which he seeks to enter, and that they are willing that such certificate shall be published for public information, and will, upon application, give such further testimonials in regard to such applicant as may be required. The applicant must also state in his application the position he seeks.

RULE VII

Notification of examination

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear

for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

When deemed expedient by the Commission, advertisements of examination may be made in two daily newspapers in the city of Binghamton.

Notice of all examinations will also appear on the official bulletin in the lobby of the municipal building.

RULE VIII

Examinations—Rating, etc.

In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the city of Binghamton, merit and fitness shall be determined by and upon competitive examinations for all positions in schedule B, as herein provided.

Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place on the eligible list shall be seventy per centum.

RULE IX

Conduct of examinations

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Commission or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer or of any person other than the assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Commission. No person employed in a department for whose benefit an eligible list is to be prepared shall be employed as an expert upon the examination for such eligible lists. The Commission may, in the examinations, give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training as to them may seem fit. At or before the commencement of every examination the weight to be given to every subject included in the examination, and the general or average minimum, if any

allowable, upon each subject, shall be announced to the applicants.

Upon the request of the Commission, the appointing officer shall state, so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments deemed necessary to be possessed by persons filling the positions for which an eligible list is to be formed.

RULE X

General character of the examinations

All examinations shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Board of Commissioners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable, and when competitive examinations are not practicable, in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Binghamton.

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before their application shall be filed of record for mental examination.

RULE XI

Eligible list

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Commission from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examinations for each of the grades in schedule B, from the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is to be prepared, and in the order of merit as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Commission. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for

a period of more than one year. In the creation of new eligible lists the ratings shall be based upon such written or oral examinations, or both, as the Commission shall determine.

RULE XII

Preference of veterans

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, whose names are upon the eligible list, shall be preferred for appointments to such positions under the provisions of the constitution of the state of New York, or any laws of the state of New York passed pursuant to the requirements of such constitution, and the facts bringing such persons within this rule shall be properly stated in the certificate. The persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any positions in the civil service on account of their age, nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such age or disability does not render them incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for.

RULE XIII

Political opinions not considered

No question in any examination shall call for the expression or disclosure of any partisan political opinion, or affiliation of any person whatever, nor shall any discrimination be made by reason thereof; and in the selection, nomination or appointment of persons to fill positions in schedule B, no regard shall be given to the partisan political opinions, affiliations or action of any person so selected, nominated or appointed.

No person in the public service of the city of Binghamton is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so; and no person in the public service of said city has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XIV

Certification of appointment

Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in schedule B so requests, the Commission shall certify to him the names as soon as practicable of the three persons having the highest standing upon the eligible list. The certificate of the Commission shall state the percentage of the maximum obtained by each of the three persons upon his examination, and the names and addresses of the citizens certifying to his character and habits.

The appointing officer shall thereupon appoint to the vacant position, one of the three persons so certified to him, and at once notify the Commission of the appointment.

Where an eligible list is exhausted except as to one or two persons, the Commission may certify the names of the persons then on such eligible list, unless the appointing officer shall require the names of three persons, in which case said Commission shall forthwith hold a further examination so as to be able to certify three candidates.

The requirements of this rule to the effect that the names of the three persons standing highest upon the eligible list shall be certified is subject, however, to any and all laws of the state of New York giving to honorably discharged soldiers or marines of the civil war a preference in appointment under the civil service. (See rule XII.)

Candidates shall be certified from the eligible list without reference to the date of their examination, providing their examination was within one year of the time of such certification, but no person shall be certified more than three times to the appointing officer for a position of the same grade, except at the latter's request.

RULE XV

Qualifications as to residence and citizenship

Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city of Binghamton

at the time of his application; provided that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Board of Commissioners as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, but all such cases with the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate. (See rule XVI.)

RULE XVI

Requirements in exceptional cases

In applications for examination for positions requiring scientific, professional or technical qualifications, the Board of Commissioners may require evidences of special education, or of practical experience for a satisfactory term, in such science, profession, art or trade; and shall require the production of such certificates of competency and license as are provided by the statute of this state as necessary to enable the practice of any profession, art or trade.

RULE XVII

Candidates unfit for appointment

In case any appointing officer shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person, named on the eligible list, is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Binghamton, he shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Binghamton. And the Board of Commissioners shall have power in every case where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list, is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination, or from an eligible list; providing that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, that he may make such explanations as he may deem proper. And if explanation of the person so stricken from the eligible list shall be satisfactory to the com-

missioners, they shall have the power to again place his name upon said list provided such explanation is given within ten days of such suspension.

RULE XVIII

Dismissals for misconduct

Any person dismissed or allowed to resign from the service for misconduct, or who has been previously dismissed from service upon charges of misconduct and due proof thereof, shall not be admitted to examinations for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years of the date of such dismissal or resignation.

RULE XIX

Vacancies—how filled

Every vacancy in schedule B not filled by promotion shall be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examinations; subject, however, to the conditions and qualifications expressed in these rules.

RULE XX

Duties of appointing officers

It shall be the duty of every city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment, to report to the civil service commissioners the names of such appointee, or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXI

Report of term of employment

When the employment of a person in any grade of schedule B is terminated because the work upon which he is engaged is suspended, and the head of the department so certifies to the

Commission, and further certifies that such person has faithfully and satisfactorily performed his duties during his employment, which certificate the head of the department shall give in proper cases; then the person shall thereupon resume upon the eligible list from which he was appointed to position the place thereon to which his original marking or rating entitled him; and he may thereafter be certified for appointment in all respects as if he had been placed upon such eligible list after an original examination.

Upon receiving a permanent appointment to a position, permanent in its character, the candidate's name shall be stricken from the eligible list from which he is appointed.

Where a person is appointed for a definite time, under these rules he may be reappointed, at the expiration of that time, to the same position without further examination, provided he has served the time for which he was appointed.

RULE XXII

Probationary appointments

Every original appointment or employment in schedule B shall be for a probationary term of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his appointment shall cease.

Any person so failing at the end of two months to receive permanent appointment, for good cause, shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter for a new examination for the same position under these rules.

RULE XXIII

Temporary appointments

No temporary appointment to a position within schedule B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency upon the certificate of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor, such temporary appointment may be made,

and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared, and the position shall then be filled from an eligible list. In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to the provisions of law, such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination. The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of a certification for a permanent appointment, in like manner as if he did not hold such temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in cases where the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary to the public service.

RULE XXIV

Penalty for false statements

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination; and any connivance by him at false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge during his probation.

RULE XXV

When these rules fail to regulate

Whenever these rules fail to regulate the conduct of the Commission relative to the examination thereunder, the Commission has temporary power to act with the written approval of the mayor.

RULE XXVI

Political action unaffected

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XXVII**Duty of fiscal officers**

Any officer whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of any warrant on the treasurer or other disbursing officer of the city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance to these rules. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of these rules may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payment of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state. No person in the civil service of the city of Binghamton whose position is subject to these rules shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XXVIII**Promotions**

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications as shown by his previous services.

RULE XXIX**Special qualifications for police and fire departments**

Examination in schedule B for the police department or fire department where age and physical development are most essential to the best class of eligibles, the Commission shall prescribe a system of measurements for the physician's examination, also giving an age limit.

RULE XXX**Registration and appointment—Schedule D**

1 Applicants for positions under schedule D, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age,

(3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in the civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule D are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent upon their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The lists above provided for shall remain in force for one year.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

No examinations will be required for positions in schedule D.

Schedules

The following is a list of the officers and positions in the civil service of the city of Binghamton classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

Officers elected by the people

The mayor, three assessors, two justices of the peace, four constables, one overseer of the poor, thirteen aldermen and the water commissioners.

SCHEDULE A

I Mayor's office: clerk.

Police department: four police commissioners, appointed by the mayor.

Street department: four street commissioners, appointed by the mayor.

Board of water commissioners: secretary and superintendent.

Fire department: four fire commissioners, appointed by the mayor.

Board of park commissioners: seven commissioners, appointed by the common council.

Examining and supervising board of plumbers and plumbing: three members appointed by the mayor.

Binghamton city hospital board of managers: six members, appointed by the mayor.

Educational department: board of seven commissioners, appointed by the mayor.

Health department: six members of the board, nominated by the mayor, and appointed by the common council.

Officers elected by the common council

II City clerk, recorder, city treasurer, city engineer, corporation counsel, sealer of weights and measures.

III Treasurer's department: collector of delinquent taxes, appointed by common council; clerk, appointed by treasurer.

IV Board of education: all principals or teachers employed by the board of education.

V Assistant corporation counsel.

VI Deputy treasurer.

VII Deputy overseer of the poor.

Appendix I

Superintendent of water works, appointed by the board of water commissioners.

The chief and two assistant chiefs of police, the police attorney, appointed by the board of police commissioners.

Commissioners of deeds, city sexton, appointed by the common council by ballot.

SCHEDULE B

Positions in this schedule are competitive. (See Rules 6 and 15.)

Appendix II

Street department: the superintendent of streets, the clerk, and the sidewalk inspector.

Police department: patrolmen, roundsmen, police detectives, police matrons, etc.

Fire department: the engineers and the stokers of steamers, the drivers, the permanent hosemen, relief engineers, stokers and drivers.

City engineer's department: the assistants and the draftsman.

In general: clerks not specifically mentioned, bookkeepers, copyists and stenographers.

Law department: clerk, appointed by corporation counsel, or stenographers.

Department of public instruction: superintendent of school buildings and repairs, attendance officer and clerk.

City clerk's department: clerk, appointed by city clerk.

Supervising board of plumbers and plumbing: clerk.

Board of water commissioners: clerk, engineers, firemen and inspectors.

Health department: the registrar of vital statistics, the clerk and inspectors.

Generally: janitor of city buildings, assistant janitor of city buildings.

Janitors and care takers of school buildings, clerks.

All inspectors of sewers and pavement construction, all stationary engineers and firemen for city building.

Elevator attendants, etc.

SCHEDULE D

All laborers and foremen of laborers, teamsters, day workmen, cartmen, and includes all persons employed as laborers or day workmen, gardeners, etc.

Approved

JEROME DEWITT

Mayor.

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 7, 1898

**RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE
CITY OF BUFFALO**

Office of the Civil Service Commission
805 Ellicott Square
Buffalo, N. Y., July 15th, 1898.

Pursuant to section 8, of chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, as amended by chapters 357 and 410 of the laws of 1884, chapter 428 of the laws of 1897 and chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, the Civil Service Commission of the city of Buffalo does hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons into the civil service of the city of Buffalo, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointment in the said service.

These rules shall take effect immediately after they have received the approval of the mayor of the city of Buffalo and of the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York, and are filed in the office of the city clerk of Buffalo.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all persons in the public service of the city of Buffalo, except officers elected by the people, inspectors of election and poll clerks, and those hereinafter specified in schedule A.

RULE II

The civil service of the city of Buffalo is hereby divided into schedules A, B, C and D.

Schedule A shall include: 1. The head or heads of any department or bureau of the city government and their deputy or assistant. 2. Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public securities for the safe keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds. 3. Other persons or positions specifically named in schedule A.

Schedule B. All positions to be filled by selection from among those graded highest as the result of open competitive examinations shall constitute schedule B, and shall include all positions not specifically named in schedules A, C and D.

The positions in schedule B are further subdivided as follows:

First grade—Clerks and employees receiving compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or less per annum.

Second grade—Clerks and employees receiving compensation at the rate of more than \$1,200, but not exceeding \$2,000 per annum.

Third grade—Clerks and employees receiving compensation at the rate of more than \$2,000 per annum.

Applications for examination must state the grade of position for which the applicants seek to compete. Examinations will be based upon the qualifications necessary for each grade. Appointing officers will specify the vacancy they wish filled and the examiners will certify accordingly.

Schedule C shall include only such persons or positions as are specifically named therein.

Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers.

The above named schedules are hereunto attached, and are hereby made a part of these rules.

Any new position or any position in the civil service of the city of Buffalo omitted for any cause from the foregoing schedules or appendices, is also included in these rules, and until assigned by the Civil Service Commission to its proper schedule by written designation, approved by the mayor and Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York, and filed with the city clerk, shall be deemed to be in schedule B.

RULE III

For the purpose of conducting the inquiries and making the examinations mentioned in section 8 of the said law as amended, the mayor shall appoint fifteen suitable persons, citizens of Buffalo, at least three of whom shall be physicians, who shall constitute the Civil Service Commission of Buffalo, hereinafter

for brevity also called "The Commission," and each member of which shall be known as a civil service commissioner of Buffalo; and for the same purpose shall also, upon the recommendation of the Commission, employ a suitable person who shall act and be known as the secretary of the Commission. The Commission may, with the concurrence of the common council, employ such assistant or assistants as may be necessary for the proper administration of the office. Not more than eight of the commissioners shall belong to the same political party, and no one of them shall be otherwise in the service of the city. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and file with the city clerk an oath in the general form prescribed for other city officers.

The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk and the secretary of the Commission a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so appointed, who shall thereupon cease to be such commissioner. The commissioners shall serve without pay.

The commissioners shall, at the first regular meeting of the Commission held in January of each year, from among their number choose a chairman to act for the period of one year, or until his successor is elected, and the chairman shall at once appoint committees to take charge of the various examinations. It shall be the duty of such committee to take charge of and be responsible for all examinations assigned to them as they shall from time to time be ordered by the Commission.

A commissioner who shall absent himself from three consecutive meetings without good and sufficient reason therefor shall be deemed to have resigned, and it shall be the duty of the secretary to forthwith notify such commissioner to send to the Commission his reason, in writing, for non-attendance, and if after ten days from the date of such notice no excuse shall have been received by the Commission, the secretary shall at once notify the mayor of such resignation.

The schedule of rating of the candidates and the certificate or certificates upon each examination and of the recommendation,

shall be signed by a majority of the committee, if any, conducting the examination, and be approved by the Commission. During the absence or inability to act of the chairman, a temporary chairman, chosen by the Commission from their own number, may, in all respects, act as chairman.

It shall be the duty of the Commission to conduct all examinations held under these rules, and to ascertain the fitness and merit of candidates for the service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to that end may require the superintendent of police to ascertain and report to the Commission such information as he can obtain concerning the character of candidates, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same as herein prescribed. The secretary shall keep minutes of their proceedings, and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standing, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these rules apply, and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein, and shall render all such services in connection with the conduct of the inquiries and examinations above mentioned as may be required of him by the Commission.

RULE IV

These rules shall in no way interfere with the right of any officer or head of department to make dismissals from his department except that no employee shall be dismissed because of his political views or affiliations. In case of dismissal or reduction of a person holding a position subject to competitive examination, a statement in writing of the specific reasons therefor shall be furnished to the person dismissed by the officer dismissing him, and a copy thereof shall be filed with the records of this office, and with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation. Every dismissal and other

change in the municipal service shall be reported in writing to the Commission and to the city clerk within ten days after the change takes place.

RULE V

Appointments to position in schedule A may be made without examination; but the appointing officer shall file with the secretary of the Commission within ten days after making any such appointment, a formal notification thereof in writing, setting forth the full name of such appointee, date and place of birth, length of residence in Buffalo, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where, date of beginning of service, and term for which appointed, a specific description of the duties of the position, name of person in whose place appointed, and such other statistical information as the Commission may deem proper for registration; the same to be duly certified by the appointing officer.

In these rules the term "appointing officer" shall be construed to include any person, board or commission having the power to appoint to any position in the civil service of Buffalo.

RULE VI

Every vacancy in schedule B not filled by promotion shall be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examinations, subject to the conditions expressed in the following rules.

RULE VII

Appointments to position in schedule C shall be made by the head of the office or department subject to a qualifying examination only, or in the discretion of such official, they may be offered for open competition, or for limited competition of such persons as may be named by the head of the department; but no person shall receive an appointment to any position in this schedule except upon the certificate of the Commission that such person has been found to be duly qualified.

RULE VIII

All examinations under these rules shall be conducted under the auspices of the Commission, and shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and the fitness and merit of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service for which they are named, or into which they seek to be appointed. For such purpose the Commission shall be satisfied, and shall so certify, that the person named or applying, is:

First—Within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment for which named or applying. All candidates shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and not more than sixty years of age at the date of their examination, except as herein-after provided.

Second—Free from any physical defect or disease likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties, and

Third—That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment, and

Fourth—That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter upon the discharge of the duties of such situation or employment.

RULE IX

Applications for positions included in schedules B and C must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Buffalo, N. Y." and must be accompanied by the following papers:

First—The affidavit of the applicant that he is a citizen of the United States and has resided continuously in the city of Buffalo, for the last three preceding years, stating the street and number of his residence, his age and place of birth; the nature of his education and also of his business training and experience and whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where; and whether he has ever been discharged therefrom, and if so, the reason thereof, and also whether he has been honorably discharged from military or naval service of the United States, during the late civil war, in which case the discharge or a duly authenticated copy thereof shall be submitted with the application.

In special cases where the interests of the city require it, the foregoing rule in reference to the requirement of a three years' residence of applicant may be dispensed with by vote of the Commission.

Second—The certificates of not less than three or more than five reputable citizens of Buffalo, each certifying that he individually has been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year and believes him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter; that they are willing to answer such detailed questions as may be addressed to them by the Commission in relation thereto, and that all such information may be published in the discretion of the Commission.

Third—The certificate of a practicing physician in good standing that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any disease or physical defect that would impair his ability to render good and faithful service to the city.

Fourth—The Commission may require such other papers as it may deem necessary for the purpose of examination.

Blank forms of application under this section will be provided by the Commission.

RULE X

Registers of applicants shall be kept by the secretary of the Commission, which registers shall contain or set out such information or data concerning each applicant as the Commission may deem wise and proper.

Police department

RULE XI

All applicants for appointment as patrolmen in the police department shall be—

First—Citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Buffalo for at least three years next prior to the date of their examination.

Second—Not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-three years of age at the date of their examination, nor more than thirty-five at the date of their appointment.

Third—Not less than five feet nine inches and not more than six feet three inches in height, and whose weight and chest measure shall conform to their height in not less than the figures shown in the following table:

For height of 5 feet 9 inches, 145 pounds, 34½ inches.

For height of 5 feet 10 inches, 150 pounds, 35 inches.

For height of 5 feet 11 inches, 155 pounds, 35½ inches.

For height of 6 feet, 160 pounds, 36 inches.

For height of 6 feet 1 inch, 165 pounds, 36½ inches.

For height of 6 feet 2 inches, 170 pounds, 37 inches.

For height of 6 feet 3 inches, 175 pounds, 37½ inches.

Fourth—Have certificates of character and habits satisfactory to the Commission.

Fifth—Are of good health, sound body and mind, and without hereditary tendency to any disease liable to impair their usefulness as patrolmen.

Except that any applicant who has served in the police department of the city, and who resigned therefrom with no charges pending against him, and whose record with the police department remains honorable, may by the consent of the Commission be exempted from the provisions of sub-division second and third of this rule, as to maximum age and minimum height.

This rule shall not be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of any statute, with relation to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

RULE XII

The following shall be the general plan and scope of the examinations for admission to the police department:

I

Physical qualifications

1 General health (value).....	5
2 Strength and agility (value).....	3
3 Eyesight (value)	1
4 Hearing (value)	1
	<hr/>
Total of values.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Each to be marked upon a scale of 100 (which number represents the maximum), and average to be ascertained by multiplying by the value of said qualifications, as indicated above, and dividing the united products by the sum of value, 10.

II

General qualifications

1 General character: To include habits and reputation, and to be ascertained in such manner as the examining board may determine.

2 Experience: Obtained either in actual service as a police officer or in other occupation tending to qualify for such service.

3 Obligatory subjects: (a) Reading from print and manuscript; (b) handwriting, as shown by copying from print; (c) writing from dictation; (d) spelling; (e) arithmetic (addition subtraction, multiplication and division, applied to whole numbers); (f) police rules and regulations; (g) questions relating to Buffalo city government, location of streets, etc.

III

The relative weight given to the several obligatory subjects in making up the average standing will be as follows:

(a) Reading	20
(b) Handwriting	20
(c) Writing from dictation	10
(d) Spelling	10
(e) Arithmetic	10
(f) Police rules and regulations	20
(g) Buffalo data	10
Total of weights	100

IV

Each qualification or subject coming under the jurisdiction of the mental examiners to be marked upon a scale of 100, which number represents the maximum.

In making up the general average of the standing of the applicant the relative value of each qualification and subject will be as follows:

Physical qualifications	40
General character	25
Experience	10
Obligatory subjects	25
	<hr/>
Total of values.....	100
	<hr/> <hr/>

The general average will be ascertained by multiplying the ascertained average standing of the applicant in each qualification by the value attached and dividing the united product by 100.

No person whose standing is less than 70 in physical qualifications, or in experience, or in obligatory subjects, or whose marking for character is below 85, or whose general average is below 75, shall be placed upon the eligible list.

Fire department

RULE XIII

All applicants for appointment as firemen in the fire department shall be:

First—Citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Buffalo for at least three years next prior to the date of their examination.

Second—Not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age.

Third—Not less than five feet seven inches and not more than six feet four inches in height, and whose weight and chest measure shall conform to their height in not less than the figures shown in the following table:

For height, 5 feet 7 inches, 135 pounds, 33 inches.

For height, 5 feet 8 inches, 140 pounds, 34 inches.

For height, 5 feet 9 inches, 145 pounds, 34½ inches.

For height, 5 feet 10 inches, 150 pounds, 35 inches.

For height, 5 feet 11 inches, 155 pounds, 36 inches.

For height, 6 feet, 160 pounds, 36½ inches.

For height, 6 feet 1 inch, 165 pounds, 37½ inches.

For height, 6 feet 2 inches, 170 pounds, 38 inches.

For height, 6 feet 3 inches, 175 pounds, 39 inches.

For height, 6 feet 4 inches, 180 pounds, 40 inches.

Fourth—Have certificates of character and habits satisfactory to the Commission.

Fifth—Are of good health, of sound body and mind, and without hereditary tendency to any disease liable to impair their usefulness as firemen.

Except that any applicant who has served in the fire department of the city, and who resigned therefrom with no charges pending against him, and whose record with the fire department remains honorable, may, by the consent of the Commission, be exempted from the provisions of sub-division second and third of this rule as to maximum age and minimum height.

This rule shall not be so construed as to conflict with the provisions of any statute with relation to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

RULE XIV

The following will be the general scope and plan of the examination for admission to the fire department:

I

Physical qualifications

1 General health (value).....	5
2 Strength and agility (value).....	3
3 Eyesight (value)	1
4 Hearing (value)	1
	<hr/>
Total of values.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Each to be proved or demonstrated in such manner as may be required by the Commission, and to be marked upon a scale of 100 (which number represents the maximum), and average to be ascertained by multiplying the standing of the applicant in each qualification by the value of said qualification, as indicated above, and dividing the united products by the sum of values, 10.

II

General qualifications

1 General character: To include habits and reputation, and to be ascertained in such manner as the Commission may determine.

2 Experience: Obtained either in actual service as a fireman, or in other occupation tending to qualify for such service, and to be proved or demonstrated in such manner as may be prescribed by the examiners.

3 Obligatory subjects: (a) Reading from print and manuscript; (b) handwriting, as shown by copying from print; (2) writing from dictation; (d) spelling; (e) arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, as applied to whole numbers); (f) fire department rules and regulations and reading fire alarms; (g) Buffalo data: questions relating to location of streets, public buildings and fire alarm boxes, etc.

III

The relative weight given to the several obligatory subjects in making up the average standing will be as follows:

(a) Reading	2
(b) Handwriting	2
(c) Writing from dictation.....	1
(d) Spelling	1
(e) Arithmetic	1
(f) Fire department rules and regulations, etc.....	2
(g) Buffalo data.....	1
Total weights	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 10 <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

IV

Each qualification or subject above named shall be marked upon a scale of 100, which number represents the maximum.

In making up the general average of the standing of the applicant, the relative value of each qualification and subject will be as follows:

Physical qualifications	40
General character	25
Experience	10
Obligatory subjects	25
	<hr/>
Total values	100
	<hr/> <hr/>

The general average will be ascertained by multiplying the ascertained average standing of the applicant in each qualification by the value attached thereto, and dividing the united products by the sum of the values.

V

No person whose standing in physical qualifications, or in experience, or in obligatory subjects, is less than 70 for each, or whose marking for character is below 85, or whose general average is below 75, shall be placed upon the eligible list.

RULE XV

All applicants for positions requiring the appointment of physicians or surgeons shall present satisfactory evidence that they are duly authorized by the laws of the state of New York to practice medicine and surgery, but no distinction shall be made in favor of any particular school of medicine.

If the position to be filled is that of city chemist, the applicant must produce satisfactory evidence that he is a practical chemist of experience.

RULE XVI

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Commission from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examination for each of the different grades in schedule B, from

the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is prepared and in the order of merit as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Commission.

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, all persons then upon such eligible list shall be notified, and a new eligible list shall be prepared after such examination to take the place of the former eligible list; the persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall, unless a period of two years from the date of the adoption of said former eligible list has elapsed (except where otherwise provided), be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which the percentage of their aggregate markings upon the former examinations would entitle them, and shall remain on said new eligible list until the expiration of two years from the adoption of said former list.

After remaining two years eligible to appointment, the name of any person shall be stricken from the eligible list.

RULE XVII

The actual conduct of every examination shall be under the responsible direction of the commission or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer, or of any person other than assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Commission. The Commission is hereby authorized to employ such assistants and experts. All examinations shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of persons examined to discharge the duties of the service to which they seek to be appointed. Excepting as these rules otherwise provide, the Commission may, in the examinations, give the relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or in experience, occupation or training, as it may deem fit. The Commission or its members con-

ducting any examination, shall fix as to such examination a minimum general rating not below 75 per cent. of the maximum, and any applicant receiving less than such minimum shall not be placed upon the eligible list. At or before the commencement of every examination, the weight to be given to every subject included in the examination and the general or average minimum and the minimum, if any, allowable on each subject may be announced to the applicants. The appointing officer may prescribe to the Commission, and upon their request he shall state to the commission, so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments, physical or mental, or both, and the experience he deems necessary or proper to be possessed by the person filling the position for which an eligible list is to be formed, and also of what age such person should be.

RULE XVIII

Candidates shall be certified from the eligible list without reference to the date of their examination.

Whenever there are one or more vacancies in positions in any grade in schedule B which, in the opinion of the appointing officer, the welfare of the city requires to be filled, and where such vacancy cannot be filled by promotion, the appointing officer shall so notify the Commission. The Commission shall thereupon certify to the appointing officer the names of the three persons having the highest standing on the eligible list appropriate to such positions. The certificate of the Commission shall state the percentage of the maximum obtained by each of the three persons upon the examination, and the names and addresses of the persons certifying to his character and habits. The appointing officer shall thereupon appoint one or more of such persons to fill the vacancies, and shall at once notify the Commission of his action. If all the positions shall not be thus filled the Commission shall thereupon certify the names of the three persons having the highest standing remaining on such eligible list, except that not more than two of them shall have been previously certified for the same position and rejected; and for this purpose,

as between persons who may have been so previously rejected, the Commission shall certify those having the highest standing; but no person shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer for a position of the same grade, except at the latter's request. If the positions shall not be filled from the second list of names so certified, the same process shall be continued until the positions shall be filled.

In case there are persons on an eligible list having the same average or standing, the committee in charge of the examination may determine by lot the order of preference between such persons in certification for appointment.

Where an eligible list is exhausted except as to one or two candidates, the Commission may in its discretion certify such remaining one or two candidates without waiting to enlarge the eligible list by another examination, unless the appointing officer requires that three names be presented to him. In such case the Commission must hold a further examination forthwith, so as to be able to certify three candidates.

The foregoing manner of procedure and the principles embodied in this rule shall be followed in all cases not expressly provided for, except so far as the same shall be superseded by the provisions of the laws of the state of New York relative to the preference of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

RULE XIX

If the appointing officer shall require in any position within any grade of schedule B, attainment in one or more special subjects designated by him, the Commission shall return from the eligible list of persons for positions in such grade the names of the three persons whose standing is the highest in the special subjects so designated, and the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of one of those three persons; but the Commission may at any time hold a competitive examination to fill a vacancy in a position in such grade requiring such attainments in one or more of the special subjects, if in the judgment of the appointing officer no one upon the eligible list is well qualified to fill

the vacant position. In such case the appointment shall be given to one of three passing highest in the competition, and an eligible list for such position, and for like positions, shall be made from such competitive examination, and shall from time to time be replenished from like examination.

RULE XX

No examination shall be required for appointments under schedule D. But all changes in the employees under that schedule shall be reported by the appointing officer to the Commission in accordance with rule IV in order that the record of the public service may be at all times complete.

RULE XXI

Where the employment of a person having a permanent position in any grade of schedule B is terminated because the work upon which he is engaged is suspended and the head of the department so certifies to the Commission, and further certifies that such person has faithfully and satisfactorily performed the duties of the position during his employment, which certificate the head of the department shall give in proper cases, then the person shall thereupon be returned to and placed at the head of the eligible list from which he was appointed, and he may thereafter be certified for appointment in all respects as if he had been placed upon such eligible list on the date of such termination of his employment, the two years provided in rule XVI not to be deemed to begin until such date.

Upon receiving a permanent appointment to a position permanent in its character, the candidate's name shall be stricken from the eligible list from which he was appointed.

Where a person is appointed for a definite time, under these rules, to any position in the civil service, he may be reappointed at the expiration of that time to the same position without further examination provided he has served the time for which he was appointed.

If the board of public works or the health commissioner shall appoint inspectors for their respective departments, receiving a per diem compensation for their services, the temporary discontinuance of work for such inspectors shall not be deemed a discontinuance within the meaning of this rule.

RULE XXII

No promotion from one position to a higher position, or to a position paying a higher salary of the same class in schedule B, shall be made until after the person promoted has, for at least one year, occupied the lower position, and no promotion shall be made, without the person promoted passing a competitive examination for the new position nor unless he shall have given evidence of fitness by meritorious service. Such examinations for promotions, except in the police and fire departments, shall be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and in the police and fire departments under the direction of said departments respectively.

Except as herein otherwise provided the positions in schedule B shall be filled, when vacant, by the promotion of those in the service in lower grades in the department, office or institution in which the vacancy or vacancies may occur. Promotions shall be made, subject to the provisions of these rules, by the officer or officers having the power of appointment. If in the judgment of such officer or officers there be none found in the lower grades fit to perform the duties in such positions, in that case, and in no other, the positions may be filled in the manner prescribed by these rules for filling the positions in the lowest grade of the same subdivision and class.

Promotions shall, in all cases, be based upon the positive merit of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications, as shown by his previous service and by examination.

No person in the service who has not passed an examination under these rules or under those heretofore prescribed, shall be promoted or transferred to any position for which examinations are required without passing an examination, under the rules, of

the same character as would an applicant for appointment to that position in the service.

No person shall be examined for promotion or transfer from any position in schedule D.

Fitness for promotion shall be determined by the actual work of the persons named therefor, by the certificates and records hereinafter mentioned and such other information as may be required by or furnished to the examining body and by examination.

Promotions shall be made by successive grades. In case of a vacancy in any position, it shall be filled by a selection from the next inferior grade. It shall be the duty of the department in which a vacancy occurs to notify all persons employed in the next inferior grade. If necessary, there will be a competitive examination for promotion.

It shall be the duty of the officer or officers constituting the appointing power in the department in which a vacancy exists to make and forward to the Civil Service Commission their joint or several certificates as to the efficiency, character and conduct of every person in such inferior grade who desires to become an applicant for such promotion, together with such other statements bearing upon the fitness of such person or persons for promotion as the officer so certifying shall deem proper.

Such certificate shall be accompanied by a like certificate of the immediate official superior of the person to be examined, and a copy of the record of said person in that department to which he belongs. The examining body shall have the right to call upon the appointing power for further information upon any of the matters before them, and shall duly consider all communications that may be received by them in relation to the fitness of any candidate.

RULE XXIII

Where a person on an eligible list shall decline to accept an appointment to a position permanent in its nature, and upon request of the Commission shall not explain such declination

satisfactorily to the Commission, the Commission shall strike his name from the eligible list.

All appointments to positions in schedule B and C shall be made for a probationary term of three months, except upon the fire force. Any one failing to receive permanent appointment (the position itself being permanent) for a good cause, at the end of three months, shall be ineligible for one year for a new examination for the same position under these rules. It shall be the duty of the appointing officer at the end of a probationary term to certify to the Commission that he has made or refused a permanent appointment, and in case of his refusal, the cause thereof, in order that the Commission may decide whether the person to whom he has refused such permanent appointment be so ineligible for one year.

RULE XXIV

Before an appointment to a position in the fire department is definitely made, the fire commissioners may require that the person whom they contemplate appointing of those certified to them from the eligible list shall serve for a probationary period, not to exceed six months, and, if at the end of such period the fire commissioners become satisfied that such person is incompetent for the duties of the position to be filled, they may in such case refuse to such person an appointment, and must certify to the Commission the reason therefor.

RULE XXV

Every applicant for appointment in the police department as patrolman shall be required to sign an agreement in writing to accompany his application, which agreement shall provide that if the applicant be appointed on the police force he will accept said appointment for a probationary period of three months, as provided for in these rules, and especially waives the right of trial upon written charges before being dismissed (allowed by the charter of the city of Buffalo) during said probationary period.

RULE XXVI

No temporary appointment to a position within schedules B and C, and no appointment to any temporary position, or as a substitute for any permanent employee, shall be made of anyone not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency, upon the written certificate of the Commission that there are no candidates upon an eligible list appropriate for the position, and with the approval of the mayor, such temporary appointment may be made for a short period of time, not exceeding three months, at the expiration of which period the office shall become vacant.

In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to law, such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination and without reference to qualifications laid down in these rules. No person, however, on any eligible list shall lose or be prejudiced in his right of appointment to a permanent position by reason of his refusal to accept appointment to temporary or substitute work.

RULE XXVII

Transfers within the classified service can only be made from a position in one department, bureau or office, to a similar position in another department, bureau or office, and then only upon the consent in writing of the heads of the respective departments, bureaus or offices, and with the consent of the Civil Service Commission.

No person shall be transferred, however, to a position in schedule B from a position in any other schedule, or from a lower to a higher grade in schedule B (unless he has passed the open competitive examination prescribed for admission to such position), except that persons may be promoted from one grade of schedule B to a higher grade of schedule B after having passed a competitive examination as provided in rule XXII.

The Commission may at the time, or before the making of any transfer, require the person so transferred to pass a qualifying examination to determine his fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred.

When a person holding a position in schedule B has received an appointment to a position in any other schedule (in the same office or department), he may again be placed in a position in schedule B (in that office or department) without examination, provided his service has been continuous.

RULE XXVIII

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or willful complicity in any fraud designed to improve his standing upon examination, shall be good cause for refusing such person any examination or any rating upon an examination, or for striking his name from any eligible list, or for the removal of such person from any position to which he may have been appointed.

RULE XXIX

No person shall be appointed to the office of boiler inspector unless he shall have had at least five years actual experience in the trade of boiler maker, other than as apprentice; and no person shall be appointed to the office of examiner of stationary engineers unless he shall have had at least ten years actual experience in the trade of stationary engineer, other than as apprentice; and before the appointment of any person to either of said offices shall take effect there shall be filed in the office of the city clerk proof by the affidavit of at least three reputable citizens that the appointee has had the trade experience herein required, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the Commission.

RULE XXX

Any person who has resigned or hereafter may resign, under charges, or who has been or may hereafter be dismissed upon charges, shall not be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within four years from the date of such dismissal or resignation without the consent of the Commission.

RULE XXXI

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatsoever; neither shall political opinions be discovered or considered by the Commission in their examinations, or considered by the appointing officer in determining his selection among candidates certified for appointment. The Commission shall not receive or consider any communication as to the qualifications or merits of any candidate for a position, except as are herein permitted, and except such communications as they may invite by way of verification of statements made by the candidate.

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, and a violation of this rule shall be deemed such official misconduct as shall render the person guilty of the same liable to removal from office.

RULE XXXII

It shall be the duty of the Commission at the beginning of every calendar year to prepare the civil list of Buffalo for the year. That list shall contain the name of every person in the official employ of the city of Buffalo, or receiving compensation from the city on the first day of January, except in the educational department, together with the title of his office, the salary or compensation thereto attached, a brief specification of the duties of the office, whether the office be elective or appointive, by whom the appointment is made, and the term, if any, of the office, date of appointment, date of birth, place of birth and former occupation. The civil list shall be filed in the office of the Commission as one of its records.

The persons entered upon the civil list (whether on first day of January or during the year) shall be thereon classified as follows: First, officers elected by the people; second, persons holding positions in schedule B; third, persons appointed in schedule A; fourth, persons holding positions in schedule C; fifth, persons

holding positions in one of the said four schedules, A, B, C and D, shall, in the civil list be placed in the schedule to which he belongs. Every appointment made on or after the 1st day of January in each year shall be immediately entered upon the civil list, under the proper division, and every death, resignation, removal or promotion of any person whose name is on the civil list, shall be noted thereon.

It shall be the duty of every officer of the city to render the Commission every proper assistance in the preparation of the civil list.

RULE XXXIII

Whenever these rules fail to regulate the conduct of the Commission relative to examinations thereunder, it has temporary power to act with the written approval of the mayor.

The Commission may, in its discretion, place positions within schedule D.

It may prepare an eligible list from the same examination for one or more positions, as it deems best. The Commission shall be required to certify men whenever an appointing officer certifies in writing to the effect that a woman cannot satisfactorily perform the duties.

RULE XXXIV

The rules for admission to the Civil Service of the city of Buffalo, and to any branch thereof not heretofore prescribed or established, and for the appointment of examiners thereunder are hereby annulled and withdrawn; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect any examination held, or any grading had thereunder, or any eligible list heretofore formed, or any appointment heretofore duly made in pursuance of such rules hereby annulled; and every eligible list duly formed under such rules shall in all respects be deemed to be formed under the foregoing rules, and to be an eligible list for the class specified in annexed schedules most nearly resembling same. Except that where the Civil Service Commission of the city has prepared an eligible list or lists for merit only

it may and shall be its duty to hold such supplementary examinations of the applicants on said lists as in its opinion may be necessary to make said eligible list complete under the provisions of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898. If in the opinion of the Commission the examinations already held are sufficient to determine the relative merit and fitness of applicants, it may so declare and adopt such lists without further examination.

Rules governing labor service—Schedule D

1 Schedule D shall include all laborers and all other employees in the city service, who shall not be subject to examination under the civil service rules or be specifically exempted from examination by said rules or by the statutes of the state.

2 It shall be the duty of each department of the city service to report in writing to the secretary of the Civil Service Commission within ten days after a written request from him for such report, the names, duties and salaries of all employees hereby classified in schedule D, who shall, at the date of such request, be in the service of such department.

3 All persons seeking employment classified in schedule D must be citizens of the United States and residents for one year last passed of the city of Buffalo, and must personally apply for registration for such employment to the person having charge of such registration at some place designated by the Commission, in the city of Buffalo, who shall thereupon deliver to the applicant an application blank of such form as shall be prescribed by the civil service commissioners, calling for the name, age, residence and citizenship of the applicant, the number and relationship of the persons dependent upon him for support, his previous occupation and service, if any, in the army or navy of the United States and the date of his discharge therefrom, and also a certificate of character for the purpose of signature by two reputable residents of Buffalo, one of whom, if possible, is or shall have been an employer of the applicant, vouching for his sobriety, trustworthiness, industry and capacity for labor in the employment for which he seeks to be registered.

Application blanks shall be issued and received for filing on Monday of each week, and on no other day, at the place designated by the Commission, and no applications will be issued or received at the office of the Commission.

4 A register of all applicants shall be kept in which they shall be subdivided according to kinds of labor, unskilled or special, for which they shall be qualified, and it shall state the name, age, residence and registration number of each applicant, and whether or not he is an honorably discharged Union soldier or sailor of the late civil war, and such other information as the Commission may require.

5 The Commission shall each week immediately after the registration for that week prepare triplicate lists of all applicants who have so registered, which lists shall contain the names, addresses and registration numbers of such applicants, who shall be subdivided according to the kind of labor, unskilled or special, for which they shall have registered.

One of such lists shall be certified to the board of public works, one to the park commissioners and one retained on file in the office of the Commission, and the office or department requiring the service of such laborers, unskilled or special, shall make their selection from such lists, prepared pursuant to these rules and shall employ none who have not so registered, except as hereinafter specified in rule 7.

6 All persons who register pursuant to these rules shall be eligible for employment classified as schedule D in the various departments of the city, up to and including December 31st. All persons who prior to that time have filed applications pursuant to these rules and which have been accepted and who desire employment classified in schedule D during the year following December 31st, may, by making personal application to the person having in charge the registration, have their previous applications refiled for the succeeding year; in such case no new application is required.

7 On and after January 1, 1899, laborers shall not be employed by the city of Buffalo or by the various departments and bureaus thereof except in accordance with the foregoing rules and regulations; but in cases of emergency where the public interest requires the immediate employment of laborers so that it would be impracticable to procure such laborers from lists prepared under these rules, then and in that event the department or bureau may employ the necessary laborers temporarily to meet such requirements, but in no case shall the employment of such laborers be for a longer period than five days. In all cases of such temporary employment the board, department or bureau hiring such laborers shall forthwith make a full report to the Civil Service Commission of the facts and circumstances requiring such employment.

8 The board of public works may, by and with the approval of the mayor, detail and assign a clerk in the department of public works to issue and receive applications under schedule D, and the above rules, and he shall keep duplicate books of those authorized herein to be kept by the Civil Service Commission in its office, and shall report from time to time to the Commission such information as shall be necessary for it to properly keep its records, and such clerk shall at all times give to the Commission such assistance as it may require for the carrying out of the provisions of these rules, and act under the direction and supervision of said Civil Service Commission.

9 No applicant shall be prejudiced or discriminated against in his right of registration or employment by reason of his religion or political opinion or affiliations.

10 In the selection of laborers preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, as provided for by the statutes of the state of New York.

Mayor's department

Schedule A—Mayor, secretary, license clerk.

Schedule C—Stenographer.

City clerk's office

Schedule A—City clerk, deputy city clerk.

Schedule B—Chief clerk, warrant clerk, assistant warrant clerk, 2d assistant warrant clerk, general clerk, index clerk, clerks.

Comptroller's office

Schedule A—Comptroller, deputy comptroller, chief bookkeeper, first tax sale clerk, statement and warrant clerk, 1st assistant statement and warrant clerk, 2d assistant statement and warrant clerk, assistant tax sale clerks, market account clerk, bond and insurance clerk.

Schedule B—Clerk of arrears, recording clerk, assistant bookkeepers, countersigning clerk, clerks and stenographers.

Treasurer's office

Schedule A—Treasurer, deputy treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, paying tellers, warrant clerk.

Schedule B—Bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, all clerks.

Assessment bureau

Schedule A—Assessors, chief clerk.

Schedule B—Assistant clerk, draughtsman, deed and division clerk, clerks.

Law department

Schedule A—Corporation counsel, city attorney, assistant city attorney, deputy assistant city attorneys, managing clerk, clerk.

Schedule B—Stenographers, detective, messenger.

Schedule C—Office boy.

Department of police

Schedule A—Commissioners, superintendent, assistant superintendent, clerk, surgeon, superintendent of horses, sealer of weights and measures, clerk in charge of Bertillon system, superintendent of electrical department, janitress at police headquarters, assistant sealer of weights and measures.

Schedule B—Inspectors, stenographer, chief operator, assistant operator, detectives, captains, precinct specials, sergeants, doormen, operators patrol signal system, patrolmen, pilots police boat, engineers, hostlers, patrol drivers, matrons, watchmen.

Schedule C—Clerk to superintendent of police, officers for district attorney's office, one officer for mayor's office, two officers for police court, one officer for police commission office, firemen.

Schedule D—Janitresses, laborers.

Health department

Schedule A—Commissioner, assistant health officer.

Schedule B—City physicians, clerk department of health, registrar, clerks, stenographer, milk inspectors, cattle inspector, assistant cattle inspector, keeper quarantine hospital, scavenger, inspector plumbing and draining, assistant inspector plumbing and draining, tenement and lodging house inspector, bacteriologist, assistant bacteriologist, sanitary inspectors, factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, inspector of food and drugs.

Schedule C—Fumigator, laborer, city chemist.

Department of fire

Schedule A—Three commissioners, secretary, surgeon, chief of department, assistant chief, superintendent of horses, master mechanic.

Schedule B—Stenographer, five battalion chiefs, chief operator, operators, line repairers, linemen, batterymen, captains, lieutenants, engineers, assistant engineers, firemen, pilots, substitutes.

Schedule C—Stoker on fire boat.

Board of public works

General office

Schedule A—Commissioners, secretary, cashier, assistant secretary.

Schedule B—Stenographer, clerks.

Bureau of engineering

Schedule A—Chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, superintendent street repairs, general or chief inspector.

Schedule B—Assistant engineers, levelers, clerks, stenographers, draughtsmen, rod and axmen, keeper of inlets, dredge inspectors, general inspectors house connections, inspector of general repairs, inspector of sidewalks, inspector of sewer and water connections, all inspectors, yard foreman, foreman of street repairs, general foreman.

Bureau of buildings

Schedule A—Superintendent, assistant superintendent.

Schedule B—Chief clerk, registrar, permit clerk, structural engineer, janitor, engineer, building inspectors, watchman, coal inspector, stenographer.

Schedule C—Fireman, elevator conductor.

Schedule D—Porters, scrub women.

Bureau of streets

Schedule A—Superintendent, 1st assistant superintendent, 2nd assistant superintendent, chief clerk, general inspector.

Schedule B—Clerks, stenographer, street and health inspectors, special patrolmen, weighmen at crematory, inspectors of lamps.

Schedule D—All laborers, all foremen, and assistant foremen.

Water bureau

Schedule A—Superintendent, assistant superintendent, registrar, cashier, assistant cashier, chief engineer of pumping station, general foreman of extensions, general foreman of repairs.

Schedule B—All clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, pipe inspectors, water inspectors, assistant engineers, storekeepers, timekeepers, watchmen, special watchmen, foremen of leaks, valves and hydrants, draughtsmen, messenger.

Schedule C—Painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, repairers of boiler tubes, masons, machinists, plumbers and tappers, firemen, janitors, helper to repairer of boiler tubes, mason helper, carpenter helper, plumber helper, blacksmith helper, tapper helper, oilers.

Schedule D—Coal passers, boiler cleaners, stablemen, teamsters,

laborers, caulkers, gang bosses, and foremen other than foremen of leaks, valves and hydrants, and foremen of extensions or pipe-laying in the bureau of water.

Department of public instruction

Schedule A—School examiners, secretary, superintendent of education, secretary and superintendent of German, chief clerk.

Schedule B—Clerks, messengers, attendance officers, janitors.

Overseer of poor

Schedule A—Overseer, deputy overseer.

Schedule B—Clerks.

Schedule D—Janitress.

Police court

Schedule A—Justice, clerk, deposition clerk, justices.

Schedule D—Janitresses.

Judiciary department

Schedule A—Municipal court judges, clerk, deputy clerk, 3 special deputy clerks.

Schedule B—Stenographers.

Harbor master

Schedule A—Harbor master.

Schedule B—Bridge engineers.

Schedule D—Bridge tenders.

Municipal building

Schedule B—Janitor, engineer, night watchman.

Schedule C—Firemen, elevator men.

Schedule D—Porters, scrub women, janitress.

Auditor's department

Schedule A—Auditor.

Schedule B—Clerk to auditor.

Department of parks

Schedule A—Commissioners, secretary and treasurer, superintendent, auditor and paymaster, botanical director.

Schedule D—Laborers, teamsters, florists.

Civil Service Commission

Schedule A—Secretary.

Schedule B—Clerk.

Common council

Schedule A—All positions in schedule A.

Miscellaneous

Schedule A—Clerk of markets, assistant clerk of markets, bath house keepers, inspector steam boilers, assistant inspectors steam boilers, examiner stationary engineers, constables.

Schedule B—Weighmaster, clerk to examining board of plumbers, inspector of oils.

Schedule C—Keeper of Howard Cemetery.

Office of the Civil Service Commission of Buffalo

Buffalo, July 15, 1898

To the mayor of the city of Buffalo, and to the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York:

We hereby certify that the foregoing rules and regulations for admission to the civil service of the city of Buffalo were duly adopted at a meeting of the Civil Service Commission of said city, held on the 15th day of July, 1898, and were directed to be submitted to the mayor of said city and to the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York, for their approval, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898.

CHAS. B. WHEELER

Chairman

WM. B. DICKINSON

Secretary

Mayor's office

Buffalo, July 25, 1898

I hereby approve the foregoing rules and regulations.

CONRAD DIEHL

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, July 26, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF COHOES

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Cohoes, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, aldermen, school commissioners, police commissioners, justices of the peace, assessors, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: recorder of the city of Cohoes, examining and supervising board of plumbers and plumbing.

2 Officers appointed by the common council, viz.: chamberlain, city attorney, city clerk, city engineer and surveyor, overseer of the poor, sealer of weights and measures, superintendent of streets and public grounds, water commissioners.

3 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: fire commissioners, members of the board of health, public improvement commissioners.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for

the safe keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds.

Fifth—Secretaries and clerks of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve: secretary of board of police commissioners, clerk of assessors.

SCHEDULE B

First—Fire department: assistant engineers, clerk of board of fire commissioners.

Second—Police department: captain, sergeant, roundsmen, patrolmen, court officer, property clerk, surgeon of police, station-house keeper.

Third—Health department: clerk.

Fourth—Water department: engineers.

Fifth—Public improvement department: janitor of city building.

Sixth—Department of public instruction: clerk of the board of education, janitors and caretakers of school buildings.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief engineer of the fire department, superintendent of the water works, superintendent of public schools, inspector of plumbing.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Second—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, watchmen.

Third—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

WM. B. LEROY

MARTIN BRENNAN

LOUIS BOUDRIAS

Civil service commissioners

Approved, October 22, 1898

J. H. MITCHELL

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 22, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF DUNKIRK

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Dunkirk, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, city treasurer, councilmen, sealer of weights and measures, justice of the police court.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: police commissioners, water commissioners, examining board of plumbers, members of board of health.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: city clerk, street commissioner, janitor city building.

SCHEDULE B

First—Mayor's office: mayor's second clerk, stenographer.

Second—Engineering department: city engineer, assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Third—Police department: captains, sergeants, patrolmen, clerk, poor department.

Fourth—Water department: clerks, engineers, firemen, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, inspectors, tappers, time-keepers, head keeper.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, chief engineer of the fire department, superintendent of the water works, clerk of the board of health.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers, coal passers.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

HENRY K. WILLIAMS

GUY K. FULLAGER

CLARK BLOSS

Civil service commissioners

Approved, Aug. 5, 1898

ALEX. WILLIAMS, Sr.

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Aug. 10, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF ELMIRA

Rules 1 to 14 inclusive same as Albany rules 1 to 14. (See pp. 203-210.)

Rules 15 to 38 inclusive same as Albany rules 16 to 39 inclusive. (See pp. 210-220.)

Schedules

The following is a list of offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Elmira, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, city judge, aldermen, supervisors, constables, school commissioners.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: civil service commissioners, examining board of plumbers and plumbing, inspectors of election, ballot clerks, poll clerks.

2 Officers appointed by the board of public works: city engineer, superintendent of public works.

3 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: city clerk, overseer of the poor, acting city judge, commissioners of public works, fire commissioners, park commissioners, cemetery commissioners, members of board of health, city physician.

4 Officers elected by the common council, viz.: city attorney, city sealer, assessors, city chamberlain, acting recorder, page to council, school commissioners.

5 Officers appointed by commissions, viz.: health officer, cemetery superintendent, clerk of commission in street opening or

widening, stenographer to commission in street opening or widening.

6 Persons appointed by the court, viz.: commissioners in street opening or widening.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of public instruction, superintendent of public schools.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.: chamberlain's clerks.

SCHEDULE B

First—Engineering department: assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Second—Cemetery department: clerk of cemetery commission.

Third—Fire department: assistant engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, assistant superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers, drivers, foremen, tillermen.

Fourth—Police department: superintendent, captains, roundsmen, patrolmen, police constables, detectives, clerks, police matrons, clerk of police commission.

Fifth—Health department: inspectors.

Sixth—Department of public works: sidewalk inspectors.

Seventh—Department of public instruction: clerks, stenographer, janitors.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, chief engineer of the fire department, clerk of the board of health, mayor's clerk, general foreman board of public works, clerk civil service board.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Cemetery department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

R. J. ROUND

FRANK P. ROBINSON

J. L. WORRALL

Civil service commissioners

Approved, September 4, 1898

EDGAR DENTON

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, October 7, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF GENEVA

Rules 1 and 2 same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-204.)

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Geneva is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B, C, and D, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

Schedule A shall include:

First—All officers elected by the people.

Second—The head or heads of any department or office of the city government.

Third—All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities, for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office or department is under official bonds.

Fifth—There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic or other similar emergency in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the civil service commissioners of the city of Geneva, appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic or similar emergency.

Rules 4 to 6 inclusive same as Albany rules 4 to 6. (See pp. 205-207.)

RULE VII

Notification of examination

The Board of Civil Service Commissioners may at any time and shall at the request of any appointing officer or board, hold

examinations for merit and fitness of candidates for appointment to positions included in schedule B.

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted on the bulletin of the city clerk at his office. When deemed expedient by the Board, advertisement of examinations will be made in a newspaper of the city, but the notice posted on the bulletin, as above provided, shall be the only public notice of any examination required.

Rules 8 to 11 inclusive same as Albany rules 8 to 11. (See pp. 208-209.)

RULE XII

Political opinions of candidates

No question in any examination or proceeding shall call for the expression or disclosure of any partisan, political or religious opinion or affiliation of any person whatever, nor shall any discrimination be made by reason thereof. No such opinion or affiliation shall be disclosed by any applicant for appointment or promotion, and the examiners shall, and this Board will, discountenance any such disclosure by any other person in behalf of any such candidate. It shall be ground for the rejection of any candidate that he has disclosed or caused to be disclosed to the examiners or to the appointing power, his political or religious opinions or affiliations with a view to inducing his appointment. In the appointment and promotion of persons to fill positions in the public service, no regard shall be paid to the partisan, political or religious opinions or affiliations of any candidate.

Rules 13 and 14 same as Albany rules 13 and 14. (See p. 210.)

Rules 15 to 29 inclusive same as Albany rules 17 to 31 inclusive. (See pp. 211-218.)

RULE XXX**Political action unaffected**

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, or shall dismiss, or attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the rank or compensation of any person in such service because of his political or religious opinions, preferences or affiliations.

Rules 31 to 36 inclusive same as Albany rules 33 to 38 inclusive. (See pp. 219-220.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Geneva, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz: the mayor, alderman, president of the common council, city judge, city treasurer, supervisor.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz: the city attorney, city clerk, city assessor, five commissioners of public works, five commissioners of health, three commissioners of charities, three fire commissioners, three commissioners of police, three civil service commissioners, city sealer of weights and measurers, nine cemetery commissioners.

Third—Any subordinate officer who by virtue of his office has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds.

Fourth—All inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks.

SCHEDULE B

1 Board of public works: superintendent, clerks, sewer inspector, civil engineers, rodmen, inspectors, engineer of pump house, fireman of pump house, engineer of roller.

2 Board of health: health officer, clerk, inspector, inspector of plumbing.

3 Fire department: chief engineer, first assistant engineer, second assistant engineer, firemen.

4 Police department: chief of police, captain, policemen.

5 City court: stenographer.

6 All clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services and not included in schedule A, and all messengers, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

Includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character, also all persons who are employed in private business and who occasionally render public service; and also the following, for whose appointment competitive examinations are not found practical: the overseer of the poor, superintendent of cemeteries.

SCHEDULE D

Includes all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

A. P. ROSE

A. L. SWEET

THOS. H. CHEW

Civil service commissioners

Approved

A. H. HERENDEEN

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 22, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF GLOVERSVILLE

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulation of the same, we, Arthur W. Smith, James H. Drury and Nicholas M. Banker, duly appointed by the mayor of said the city of Gloversville to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to, and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Gloversville, for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Gloversville, with the following exceptions required by the statutes, viz.: all elective officers; members of the board of health; principals and teachers employed in the educational department of the city; superintendent of water works; inspectors of election; poll clerks.

RULE II

No person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or prejudiced for refusing so to do.

RULE III

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE IV

The civil service of the city of Gloversville shall be classified as follows:

Class A shall include the following officers of the city, viz.: The city clerk; deputy city clerk; city attorney; city physician; city engineer; clerk of the water board; clerk of the board of education; chief engineer of the fire department, and first and second assistant engineers thereof; the appointive assessor; tax collector; commissioner of deeds; fire wardens; sewer commissioners.

Class B shall include the chief of police; policemen; plumbing inspector; superintendent of streets; special inspectors of contract work, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in class A and C.

Class C shall include all persons employed as laborers, janitors, or day workmen.

RULE V

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Examiners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Gloversville designated by the mayor, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

The mayor may at any time substitute another citizen in the place of any one so designated by filing with the city clerk a written notification of such change and substitution.

The Board of Examiners shall designate one of its members, who shall act as the secretary of the Board, who shall keep minutes of the proceedings, and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these

rules apply, and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein.

It shall be the duty of such Board of Examiners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules and to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for the service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service which they seek to enter and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same agreeably to law and in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

RULE VI

Appointments to positions in class A may be made without examination; but the appointing officers shall file with the secretary of the examining board within five days after any such appointment is made, a formal notification thereof in writing, setting forth the full name of such appointee; date and place of birth; length of residence in Gloversville; nature of previous employment; whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where; date of beginning of service and term for which appointed; salary; name of person to whose place he succeeds.

In case of appointments made by the common council, the foregoing facts shall be certified to the secretary of the examining board by the city clerk.

RULE VII

No person shall be appointed to or employed in any position in class B until he shall have passed the examinations for merit and fitness as provided therefor.

RULE VIII

Applications of competitors for positions included in class B must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Service Examining Board, Gloversville, N. Y.," and they must be accompanied with the following papers:

First—The affidavit of the applicant that he is upwards of twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States; stating also his residence during the last preceding year, giving street and number; the extent, place and nature of his education, and also of his business training and experience; and whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement as to whether such application is limited to any particular office or offices in the service, and a list of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Third—The certificate of not less than five reputable citizens of the said village or town in which the applicant has resided for the last preceding year, that they, individually, have been personally acquainted with such applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service in which he is to enter, and that each such citizen is willing that such certificate be published for public information.

Fourth—The certificate of a practicing physician in good standing that he has examined the said applicant and found him free from any disease or physical defect that would impair his ability to render good, faithful and efficient service to the city.

RULE IX

Registers of all applicants shall be kept by the secretary of the Examining Board. When the applicants on a register are in excess of such number as can be examined conveniently on the same day, the applicants will be notified to appear for examination in their order on the register.

RULE X

Examinations

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Examining Board will notify the applicants on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examina-

tion. The place and date of such examination will be conspicuously posted in the city clerk's office, and such notice shall be the only public notice of such examination required.

The general examination for admission to positions in class B shall be on the following subjects:—obligatory—(1) handwriting, as shown by copying from manuscript, (2) writing from dictation, (3) English spelling, as shown in writing from dictation, (4) arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division—all applicable to whole numbers and fractions—and including decimals and the subject of percentage), (5) geography, both local and general, (6) questions relating to Gloversville—concerning the local government, location of streets, duties of the various city officers, etc.

RULE XI

Every applicant must be examined in the six obligatory subjects; and whenever, in the judgment of the said Examining Board, an additional examination in other subjects is necessary to properly test the merit or fitness of the applicant for the position which he seeks to enter, said Board will provide and conduct such additional examination. A special examination will be provided for the plumbing inspector.

RULE XII

No recommendation or question under the authority of this act shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever; and if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the state or of a city shall be removed or reduced the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XIII

Each subject will be marked upon a scale of one hundred, which number represents the maximum possible of attainment.

RULE XIV

No person whose standing on any obligatory subject is less than sixty, and whose ascertained average standing on all the obligatory subjects is less than seventy, will be entered on the eligible list.

RULE XV

Pursuant to the civil service laws of the state of New York, in all examinations for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the city of Gloversville, merit and fitness shall be determined by open competitive examinations for all positions in class B as herein provided. The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by the Examining Board. Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment or promotion shall be made up and certified to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such list as eligible for appointment or promotion shall be seventy.

RULE XVI

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, a new list shall be prepared after such examination. The persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which their markings upon their former examinations would entitle them if such markings had instead been given them upon the new examination.

RULE XVII

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties in any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity as a part of their examination by the Board

of Examiners herein provided for and be certified as qualified in such respect before recorded on the proper eligible list for selections for the position or before certification by the Board of Examiners as qualified for such selection.

RULE XVIII

Priority of date in examination will give no advantage; the name of the person standing highest on the eligible list will be certified for selection without regard to dates when examined.

No name shall remain upon the eligible list for appointment or promotion to positions in class B more than one year from the date of the filing thereof.

RULE XIX

As to appointments coming from class C no examination shall be required, but all changes in the employees shall be reported to the Board of Examiners with the reason for the changes, in order that their record of the municipal service may at all times be complete.

RULE XX

1 Applicants for positions under class C, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in class C are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time, and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called

for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed shall keep their places on the register unless the Board shall have satisfactory evidence that the service of such persons has not been satisfactory, in which event the names of all such persons shall be dropped from the register. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of one year.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

RULE XXI

All appointments to positions under class B shall be upon a probationary term of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer may be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease.

RULE XXII

All examinations shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Examining Board, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable, and when competitive examinations are not practicable, in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Gloversville.

RULE XXIII

Applicants examined as in these rules provided shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing upon the eligible list. For each appointment or promotion one name shall be certified by the Examining Board to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, and such name shall be that of the person whose rating is highest in the examination for the position to which the appointment or promotion is to be made, provided, however, that the preference accorded to veterans of the civil war by the constitution and laws of the state of New York shall be regarded in said certification.

RULE XXIV

No temporary appointment to a position within class B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency, upon the certificate of the chairman of the Commission, that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list.

The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of his certification for a permanent appointment, in like manner as

if he did not hold such temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in such cases where the Board of Examiners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service.

RULE XXV

If a person who is not entitled to certification, is certified and appointed, his appointment shall be immediately revoked by the appointing officer, upon notification by the Examining Board.

RULE XXVI

No person who has failed in any examination for a position in the classified service shall be admitted within six months from the date thereof to a new examination for the same position.

RULE XXVII

Promotions from the lower grades to the higher in class B shall be on the basis of merit and fitness in open competitive examinations.

RULE XXVIII

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or wilful complicity in any fraud designed to improve his standing upon examination, shall be regarded as good cause for the removal or discharge of such person.

RULE XXIX

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years. It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name of

such appointee or employee, the name or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact, and the date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXX

All expense for necessary books, printing, stationery and other expense incident to carrying into effect the foregoing rules shall be audited and paid by the said city of Gloversville.

RULE XXXI

The right is reserved by this Board to alter or modify these rules as, in their judgment, the needs of the service may require, such changes or modifications to take effect after one week's publication thereof in the corporation newspapers, upon the approval of the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York.

A. W. SMITH

JAMES H. DRURY

N. M. BANKER

Commissioners

Approved, August 22, 1898

CURTIS S. CUMMINGS

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 7, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF HORNELLSVILLE

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Hornellsville, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, chamberlain, assessors, constables, aldermen, overseer of the poor, justices of the peace, game constable, sealer of weights and measures.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: inspectors of elections.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: police commissioners, park commissioners, board of health, examining board of plumbers, sewer commissioners.

3 Officers elected by the common council, viz.: city clerk, attorney, city engineer, fire warden, street commissioner.

SCHEDULE B

First—Police department: policemen.

Second—Fire department: first assistant engineer, second assistant engineer.

Third—Health department: health officer, registrar of vital statistics.

Fourth—Sewer department: inspectors.

Fifth—Engineering department: draughtsmen, rodmen, engineers, levelers, inspectors of paving, chainmen.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police.

2 Chief engineer of the fire department.

Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Sewer department: general laborers, teamsters.

Fourth—Engineering department: laborers.

Fifth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

JNO. M. FINCH

C. W. ETZ

B. R. WAKEMAN

Civil service commissioners

Approved, August 3, 1898

FAY P. RATHBUN

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Aug. 22, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF HUDSON

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Hudson, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, aldermen, city treasurer, city judge, assessors, supervisors.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: members of board of education, police commissioners, commissioners of public works, cemetery commissioners, commissioners of public charities, members of the board of health, city clerk, marshals of the city court, inspectors of elections, except as prescribed by state election law, poll clerks, except as prescribed by state election law, ballot clerks, except as prescribed by state election law.

2 Officers appointed by the common council, viz.: keeper of city clock, stage carpenter.

3 Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

SCHEDULE B

First—Engineering department: superintendent of public works, assistant superintendent of public works, superintendent

of water works, engineer of water works, assistant engineer of water works, firemen of water works, rodmen, chainmen, levelers.

Second—Fire department: assistant engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, operators of fire-alarm telegraph, superintendent of hose department.

Third—Police department: sergeants, patrolmen, superintendent of police-alarm telegraph, operators of police-alarm telegraph.

Fourth—Common council: janitor, messenger.

Fifth—Cemetery commission: superintendent of cemeteries.

Sixth—Health department: inspector of plumbing.

Seventh—Appointments by mayor: sealer of weights and measures.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, chief engineer of the fire department, superintendent of schools.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Parks: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Streets: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Water works: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers, coal passers.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

CRAWFORD E. FRITTS

ROBERT STORM

RULUF NEEFUS

Civil service commissioners

Approved, October 27, 1898

RICHARD A. M. DEELEY,

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 1, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF ITHACA

Rules 1 and 2 same as Albany rules 1 and 2. (See pp. 203-204.)

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Ithaca is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B and C, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

Rules 4 and 5 same as Albany rules 4 and 5. (See pp. 205-207.)

RULE VI

Defective applications—Age qualification

Defective applications may be suspended by the Board and applicants notified to amend the same, but the Board shall not be compelled to give such notice or grant such opportunity a second time. Whenever the application does not show that the applicant is within the prescribed limits of age, and is otherwise qualified under the rules, the application will be rejected. All candidates shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

Rules 7 and 8 same as Albany rules 7 and 8. (See pp. 207-208.)

RULE IX

Conduct of examination

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer or of any person other than the assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Board of Commissioners. No person

employed in a department for whose benefit an eligible list is to be prepared shall be employed as an expert upon the examination for such eligible list. The Board of Commissioners may in the examinations give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training as to them may seem fit.

Rule 10 same as Albany rule 10. (See page 209.)

Rules 11, 12 and 13 same as Albany rules 12, 13 and 14. (See pp. 209-210.)

Rules 14, 15 and 16 same as Albany rules 18, 19 and 20. (See pp. 211-213.)

RULE XVII

Candidates unfit for appointment

In case any appointing officer shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person named on an eligible list is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Ithaca, he shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Ithaca. And the Board of Commissioners shall have power, in every case where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list, is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination or from an eligible list; providing that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, that he may make such explanation as he may deem proper.

Rule 18 same as Albany rule 23. (See p. 214.)

Rule 19 same as Albany rule 27. (See p. 216.)

RULE XX

Probationary appointments

Every original appointment or employment in schedule B shall be for a probationary term of one month, at the end of which

time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease. Any person so failing at the end of one month to receive permanent appointment, for good cause, shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter for a new examination for the same position under these rules.

Rules 21 to 29 inclusive same as Albany rules 31 to 39 inclusive. (See pp. 218-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Ithaca, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A.

I All officers elected by the people: mayor and aldermen, recorder, justice of the peace, board of education.

II The head or heads of any department or office of the city government: city superintendent, city attorney, city clerk, tax receiver and treasurer, overseer of the poor, city engineer, assessor, board of plumbing examiners, fire wardens, paving commissioners, sewer commissioners, fire commissioners, board of health, Civil Service Commissioners.

III Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city.

IV There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic or other similar emergency in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Ithaca appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic or similar emergency.

SCHEDULE B

Assistant city superintendent, constables, policemen, superintendent of paving, superintendent of sewers, assistant superintendent of sewers, engineers of pumping station, firemen of pumping station.

SCHEDULE C

Laborers, teamsters, cartmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

CHARLES G. HOYT

P. FRANK SISSON

GEORGE P. BRISTOL

Civil service commissioners

Approved, December 7, 1898

JOHN B. LANG

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Dec. 10, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF JAMESTOWN

Rule 1 same as Albany rule 1. (See p. 203.)

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Jamestown designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner of the city of Jamestown, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The city clerk shall act as the secretary of the Board. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and of all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations and

changes of any sort therein. When not in attendance upon the Board, the secretary will act under the direction of the mayor.

Rules 3 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules 3 to 39 inclusive. (See pp. 204-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Jamestown, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, aldermen, police justice, city clerk, assessor, overseer of the poor, justices of the peace, constables, game constable, sealer of weights and measures.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: examining board of plumbers.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: city attorney, city treasurer, city engineer, chief of police, chief of fire department and fire warden, members of the board of public works, members of the board of health, street commissioner, pound master.

3 Officer elected by the common council, viz.: superintendent of the electric light plant.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.: clerk and bookkeeper in city treasurer's office.

Fifth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve, viz.: secretary of board of health, secretary of board of public works.

SCHEDULE B

First—Engineering department: assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Second—Fire department: drivers, janitor.

Third—Police department: policemen, special policemen, roundsman, patrolmen.

Fourth—Janitor of the city building.

Fifth—Electric light department: engineers, foremen, clerks, bookkeepers.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character, also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Second—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

DANIEL H. POST

O. E. JONES

JAMES L. WEEKS

Civil service commissioners

Approved, August 19, 1898

HENRY H. COOPER

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Aug. 24, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF JOHNSTOWN

Rules 1 to 14 inclusive same as Albany rules 1 to 14. (See pp. 203-210.)

Rules 15 to 22 inclusive same as Albany rules 16 to 23 inclusive. (See pp. 211-214.)

RULE XXIII

Registration and appointment—Schedule C

1 Applicants for positions under schedule C, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application.

The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in time of war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule C are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition, the names and residence of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the time of the civil war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him,

but only from the names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

Rules 24 to 34 inclusive same as Albany rules 28 to 38 inclusive. (See pp. 218-220.)

RULE XXXV

Expenses of board—how paid

All expenses for necessary books, application blanks, printing, stationery and other expenses incident to carrying into effect the foregoing rules shall be audited and paid by the city of Johnstown.

RULE XXXVI

When rules take effect

These rules shall take effect on and after the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Johnstown, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, aldermen, justices of the peace, city chamberlain, assessors, water commissioners, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: police commissioners, examining board of plumbers.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz: corporation counsel, commissioner of charities, city engineer, city physician, fire commissioners, inspector of weights and measures, members of the board of health, receiver of taxes, street commissioner, acting recorder, assistant engineers in the fire department, supervising engineers in fire department.

3 Officer elected by the common council, viz.: clerk of the common council.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of public instruction, superintendent of public schools.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.; assistant corporation counsel, deputy chamberlain, deputy receiver of taxes, deputy commissioner of charities.

Fifth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve: secretary of the board of fire commissioners, secretary of the board of police commissioners.

SCHEDULE B

First—Assessors' office: clerks.

Second—Chamberlain's office: clerks.

Third—Office of the clerk of the common council: city clerk, deputy clerk.

Fourth—Engineering department: deputy engineer and surveyor, assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Fifth—Fire department: superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, assistant superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, operators of fire alarm telegraph, linemen, batterymen, superintendent hose

depot, assistant superintendent hose depot, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers, drivers, foremen, tillermen, permanent hosemen and ladder men, clerk to commission, relief truckmen, firemen, engineers and drivers, chief engineer of the fire department.

Sixth—Police department: chief of police, captains, sergeants, patrolmen, court officers, detectives, clerks, station-house keepers, police matrons.

Seventh—Health department: secretary of the board of health, clerk, inspectors, inspector of garbage, plumbing inspector.

Eighth—Street department: superintendent of streets, clerks, bridge-tenders in the employ of the city.

Ninth—Water department: superintendent of the water works, clerks, engineers, firemen, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, inspectors, tappers, time-keepers, head keeper.

Tenth—The janitor of the city building, assistant janitor of the city building.

Eleventh—Department of public instruction: superintendent of school buildings and repairs, clerks, stenographer, janitors and care-takers of school buildings.

Schedule B includes all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A and C.

SCHEDULE C

First—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Second—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers.

Third—Schedule C shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

FRANK BEEBE

JOHN J. BUCHANAN

FRANK L. ANDERSON

Commissioners

Approved, Oct. 20th, 1898

JOHN E. BURDICK

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 4, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON

Rules same as Albany rules, omitting Albany rule 15. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Kingston, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, aldermen, judge of the city court, supervisors.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: the assessor, corporation counsel, city treasurer, police commissioners, water commissioners, examining board of plumbers, commissioners of the alms house, superintendent of streets, sewers and city property, city engineer, city clerk, chief engineer of the fire department, collector of unpaid taxes and assessments, pound master, sealer of weights and measures.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: members of the board of health.

3 Any subordinate officer, who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds.

4 Officers appointed as follows:

By the chief engineer of the fire department, (volunteer fire department): assistant engineers.

By the commissioners of the alms house: superintendent of the alms house.

SCHEDULE B

Superintendent of the fire alarm, sergeants of police, policemen, secretary of the board of health, sanitary inspector.

All clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and all others rendering clerical service and not included in schedule A.

SCHEDULE C

Hose janitors, city hall janitor, city marshal, clerk to the assessor, chief of police.

All persons whose duties are strictly professional and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

Street department: laborers, teamsters, cartmen.

Water department: general laborers, watchmen, keepers.

All persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

EDWARD B. ENNIST

B. W. MABEN

RICHARD E. FREURE

Civil service commissioners

Approved, November 23, 1898

WM. D. BRINNIER

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 26, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF LOCKPORT

Rules same as Albany rules, omitting Albany rule 15. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of Lockport, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, aldermen, justices of the peace, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.: civil service commissioners, board of assessors, board of health, plumbing board, water board, fire commissioners, police commissioners, railroad commissioners, commissioners of deeds, city clerk, city attorney, city treasurer, city engineer, overseer of the poor, sealer of weights and measures, city physician, police justice.

SCHEDULE B

Superintendent of streets, sergeant at arms and pound master, inspector of lamps and gas, health inspector, inspector of plumbing, superintendent of water works, engineers of water works, superintendent of fire alarm, fire warden, policemen, janitors.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specifically included in schedules A, C or D.

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SCHEDULE C

Chief of police, chief and assistant engineers fire department.

SCHEDULE D

All laborers, day workmen, teamsters, drivers.

Respectfully submitted for approval

E. W. ROGERS, *Pres.*

GEO. W. LYONS, *Sec'y*

WM. W. BRIM, *Chief examiner*

Civil service commissioners

Approved, October 22, 1898

CALVIN G. SUTLIFF

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Dec. 12, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF MOUNT VERNON

RULE I

Application of rules

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Mount Vernon, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Mount Vernon designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner of the city of Mount Vernon, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The commissioners shall serve without pay, and shall detail or employ a clerk, who shall act as the secretary of the Board at a salary of three dollars (\$3) per meeting. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence

or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and of all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations, and changes of any sort therein.

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Mount Vernon is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B, C and D, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

Schedule A shall include:

First—All officers elected by the people.

Second—The head or heads of any department or office of the city government.

Third—All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals.

Fourth—Secretaries or clerks of boards and commissions who are by law required to be members of boards and commissions on which they serve.

Fifth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities, for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office or department is under official bonds.

Sixth—There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic, or other similar emergency, in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the civil service commissioners of the city of Mount Vernon, appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic or similar emergency.

Rules 4 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules 4 to 39. (See pp. 205-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Mount Vernon, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, city judge, justices of the peace, receiver of taxes, city treasurer, assessors, aldermen.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: police commissioners, water commissioners, park commissioners, examining board of plumbers.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: comptroller, commissioner of public works, corporation counsel, sanitary inspector, sidewalks inspector, city physician, city marshal, fire commissioners, inspector of weights and measures, members of the board of health, commissioner of charities, city clerk.

SCHEDULE B

First—Engineering department: assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Second—Police department: captains, sergeants, patrolmen, court officers, detectives, clerks, station-house keepers, police matrons.

Third—Park department: head gardener, clerk.

Fourth—Receiver of taxes' office: clerks.

Fifth—Water department: clerks, engineers, firemen, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, inspectors, tappers, time-keepers, head keeper.

Sixth—The janitor of the city building.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers, and others rendering clerical services, and

not included in schedule A, and all policemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C, or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, superintendent of the water-works, master mechanic of the water-works.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers, coal passers.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

PETER COLLINS

GEORGE T. LOVELL

CHARLES H. McLAUGHLIN

Civil service commissioners

Approved

EDWIN W. FISKE

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 18, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF NEWBURGH

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York, providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulation of the same, we, Charles E. Snyder, Martin G. Mould and John A. Hart, duly appointed by the mayor of the said city of Newburgh to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to, and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Newburgh, for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service, with the following exceptions:

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, aldermen, justices of the peace, supervisors, recorder, members of the board of education, almshouse commissioners, president of the common council, water commissioners, city treasurer, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: corporation counsel, collector, assessor, superintendent of buildings, city engineer and surveyor, marshal of the police, inspectors of election, members

of the board of public works, members of the board of park commissioners, members of examining and supervising board of plumbers and plumbing, members of the board of health.

2 Officers elected by the common council, viz.: (a) city clerk, (b) commissioners of deeds.

3 Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational departments of the city.

4 Officers appointed by the board of public works, viz.: engineer, (if city engineer).

5 Officers appointed by the board of health, viz.: health officer.

6 Officers elected by the fire department: chief engineer, assistant engineers, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers.

RULE II

The civil service of the city of Newburgh shall be classified as follows:

Schedule A.

All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals, and all persons whose official relations are necessarily strictly confidential to the head of the office in which they serve, viz.: deputy city clerk.

Schedule B.

Almshouse department: superintendent of the almshouse.

Health department: inspector of plumbing.

Police department: sergeants, patrolmen, janitor.

Water department: superintendent of the water works, engineers, firemen, foremen, watchmen, inspectors.

Street department: superintendent of public works, deputy street superintendent.

All clerks, copyists, bookkeepers, and others rendering clerical service, and not included in schedule A.

Schedule C.

Physician to almshouse.

All persons whose duties are strictly professional, and all persons employed in private business and who occasionally render public service for a nominal compensation.

Schedule D.

Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Water department: general laborers, day laborers.

Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

RULE III

No person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

RULE IV

No person in public service has the right to use his official authority or influence, to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE V

The appointment to positions comprised in schedule A may be made without examination under these rules, but such examinations may be had upon the request of the appointing officer. Appointing officers must notify the mayor in writing of all appointments to such positions within five days after the same are made, setting forth the full name of such appointee, date and place of birth, length of residence in Newburgh, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and, if so, when and where, date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary, the name of person in whose place appointed, the same to be duly certified by the appointing officer.

RULE VI

Appointments shall be made or employment shall be given in the positions in schedule B by selections from those persons graded highest as the results of open competitive examinations, *provided* that vacancies in the higher positions in this schedule may be filled by the promotion of those holding lower positions in the office, department or institution where such vacancies occur, and who have passed an examination under these rules. The competitive examinations shall be practical in their character, and with a paramount regard to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined for the service which they seek to enter. Applications of competitors for positions in schedule B must be addressed to secretary of Municipal Board of Examiners, city clerk's office, Newburgh, and the applicant must state therein, on oath, and in his own handwriting: (1) full name and residence, giving street and street number, (2) term of residence in the city, (3) citizenship; (4) date of birth, (5) place of birth, (6) previous employment in the public service, if any, (7) business or employment for the last preceding five years, (8) extent, place and nature of his education, (9) if in the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war, give name of organization or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from the service, and any physical disability incurred in such service, (10) such other information may be furnished as the mayor may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate of a practicing physician of good repute, that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any physical defect or disease that would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in the position in the civil service sought by such applicant, and by the certificate of not less than three nor more than five reputable citizens of the city, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in

all respects fit for the service which he wishes to enter, and that they are willing that such certificate shall be published for public information, and will upon application, give such further testimonials in regard to such applicant as may be required. The applicant must also state in his application the position he seeks.

RULE VII

Defective applications will be suspended, and applicants notified to amend the same; but no such notice will be given or opportunity granted a second time. The date of the reception of all applications shall be indorsed thereon and entered of record, and if the applicants for admission are in excess of the number that can be examined at a single examination, they will be notified to appear in their order on the respective records.

RULE VIII

For the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government, to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Examiners for all positions in schedule B and C. Such Board shall be composed of three citizens of Newburgh, designated by the mayor, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may at any time substitute another citizen in the place of any one so designated, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of such change. It shall be the duty of such Board of Examiners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules, to ascertain the fitness of candidates for the service of the city, in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The city clerk shall be the secretary of the Board, and shall keep the minutes of its proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the sev-

eral departments to which these rules apply, and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein.

RULE IX

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Examining Board will notify the applicants on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour of such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted in a conspicuous place in the lobby of the city hall in the city of Newburgh. When deemed expedient by the Board, advertisement of examinations will be made in the official newspapers of the city of Newburgh, but the notice posted in its own bulletin, as above provided, shall be the only public notice of any examination required.

RULE X

Under the direction of the mayor, the Board of Examiners will prepare the lists of subjects of examination for admission to the several positions in schedule B, and such list shall comprise obligatory subjects upon which each applicant must be examined. To such list of obligatory subjects there may be added certain other subjects in which the applicant may be examined or not, at his option. The general standing of each applicant shall depend solely upon his relative proficiency in the obligatory subjects. For the purpose of determining the general average standing, certain relative weights will be given to the obligatory subjects, which weight shall be adjusted to the relative importance of the subject.

RULE XI

No person whose standing on any obligatory subject is less than fifty, or whose ascertained average standing on all the obligatory subjects is less than seventy, will be entered upon the eligible list.

RULE XII

The names of persons who have passed above the minimum, as set forth in the previous rule, will be entered upon a register in the order of their excellence, and opposite each name will be entered the standing of such person in each optional subject in which he may have been examined.

RULE XIII

1 Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in schedule B, shall so request, the Board of Examiners shall certify to him the names of three eligible persons who are graded highest on the proper register, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war.

2 From the three persons whose names are so certified, the officer shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject however, to the provisions of law giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war.

3 Whenever such request shall indicate that proficiency in any of the specified optional subjects is of prime importance in the position to be filled, the Board of Examiners will certify the names of the three persons in the eligible list having the highest standing, not below the minimum of seventy in such optional subject. The mayor shall have power to order a new or special examination whenever there are no persons on the eligible list sufficiently qualified in such optional subjects.

4 In the selection from the persons whose names are certified as above, the appointing or employing officer, upon his written requisition therefor, will be furnished with the application and examination papers of all the persons so certified, and in the exercise of his responsible power of selection, he may summon personally before him the certified persons for such verbal inquiry as he may deem proper. All papers furnished upon requisi-

tion as above must be returned to the secretary of the Examining Board.

RULE XIV

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties in any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before recorded on the proper eligible list for selection for the position, or before certification by the Board of Examiners as qualified for such selection.

RULE XV

1 No person on any register shall be certified more than three times to the same officer, except upon the request of such officer; nor shall any one remain eligible more than two years on any register.

2 Upon satisfactory evidence produced to the mayor that any person whose name is on any eligible list is, by reason of character, habits or past reputation, unfit for admission to the public service, the name of such person shall be formally stricken from such eligible list.

3 No person who has entered upon any examination for a position in schedule B or schedule C shall be admitted within one year from the date thereof to a new examination for the same grade of position.

RULE XVI

The position in schedule C may be filled by the appointing officer or boards in his discretion in respect to the method of examination. The discretion of the officer in such cases shall be limited as follows:

1 He may select from the three persons graded highest as the result of an open competitive examination; or

2 He may name to the mayor three or more persons for competitive examination and appoint the one graded highest in such examination; or

3 He may appoint or employ any person named by him who, upon a non-competitive examination, shall be duly certified by the Examining Board as qualified to discharge the duties of the position.

RULE XVII

Upon the non-competitive examination into the qualifications of a person named to the mayor for a position in this schedule, the Examining Board will give a certificate to such person only when satisfied (1) that he is within the limits of age prescribed by the position or employment to which he has been named; (2) that he is properly certified as free from any physical defect or disease which is likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; (3) that his character is such as to qualify him for such position or employment; (4) that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties. An officer naming to the mayor a person for examination will, at the same time, transmit his certificate that after due inquiry he is satisfied that the character and habits of the person named fit him for the public service, and will append to the certificate such formal vouchers or credentials as to character as he may desire to have considered or placed on file. In the determination of the character or habits of the nominee, the certificate thereof by the nominating officer will be considered as essential.

RULE XVIII

Whenever a vacancy in this schedule in any department, office or institution is to be filled, the officer having the authority to fill the same shall notify the mayor which of the three methods in his discretion, under rule XVI, he selects; and, if the choice be by open competition, the Examining Board will proceed as for an examination under schedule B; but if the choice be by a limited competition, or by the appointment of a person to be duly certified by the Examining Board as qualified, the officer aforesaid shall name in such notification the person or persons to be examined, and the mayor shall thereupon instruct the

proper board of examiners, and shall notify the person or persons so named of the time, place and special regulations for the examinations.

RULE XIX

1 No civil service examination shall be required of applicants for positions under schedule D, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety, such applicants shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in the civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule D are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selections shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their

labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

RULE XX

Every original appointment or employment in schedules B and C, shall be for a probationary term of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and the capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease.

RULE XXI

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications as shown by his previous service.

RULE XXII

No temporary appointment shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment. In cases where the mayor is authorized by law to make special appointments for an exigency, he may, if there be no eligible list from which he can select, make such appointments without examination for not exceeding two days.

RULE XXIII

Transfers of clerks and others included in schedules B and C, may be made from one office or department to another by the mutual consent of the heads of such offices or departments; every such record must be reported to the mayor for record, within five days from the date thereof. No transfers will be

permitted from a position enumerated in schedule B to a position in schedule C, or from a position enumerated in schedule C to a position in schedule B, except by virtue of the examination which may be prescribed for the position to which they are to be transferred.

RULE XXIV

No question in any examination or proceeding shall call for the expression or disclosure of any partisan political opinion or affiliation of any person whatever, nor shall any discrimination be made by reason thereof; and the examiners shall discountenance all disclosures before them of such partisan opinion or affiliation by or concerning applicant for examination or by or concerning any person on any register awaiting appointment or employment. In the selection, nomination or appointment of persons to fill positions in schedules B, C and D, no regard shall be paid to the partisan political opinions, affiliation or action of any person so selected, nominated, appointed or promoted.

RULE XXV

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon his examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

RULE XXVI

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war shall be preferred for appointments to positions in the public service over other persons of equal standing as ascertained under these rules, and the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age, nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for.

RULE XXVII

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer. The power to remove existing by law on the part of any officer is not impaired by any thing contained in these rules.

RULE XXVIII

If a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the city shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation. No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years from the date of such dismissal.

RULE XXIX

After these rules shall take effect no person in the civil service of the city of Newburgh, whose position is subject to the rules, shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XXX

These rules shall take effect on and after the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

Respectfully submitted for approval.

CHARLES E. SNYDER

MARTIN G. MOULD

JOHN A. HART

Civil service commissioners

Approved, November 11, 1898

BENJ. B. ODELL

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 14, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF NORTH TONAWANDA

Rules same as Albany rules, omitting Albany rule 15. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the officers and positions in the civil service of the city of North Tonawanda, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, treasurer, aldermen, assessors, city judge, justices of the peace, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: police commissioners, city physician, commissioners of public works, examining board of plumbers, commissioner of public charities, sealer of weights and measures, board of health, registrar of vital statistics.

2 Officers appointed by the common council, viz.: city clerk, city attorney, chief engineer of fire department, city engineer.

Third—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.: superintendent of water works.

Fourth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve.

SCHEDULE B

First—Public works department: inspectors of paving, engineer of steam street roller.

Second—Fire department: 1st assistant engineer, 2nd assistant

engineer, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers.

Third—Police department: sergeants, patrolmen.

Fourth—Health department: health officer, inspector, employees.

Fifth—Water department: assistant engineer, firemen, plumber.

Sixth—The janitor of the city building.

Schedule B shall include all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service, and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, superintendent of public works, engineer of water works.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Street department: laborers, teamsters.

Second—Water department: general laborers.

Third—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval.

C. W. ARCHIBALD

THO'S E. STOCUM

W. L. ROUS

Civil service commissioners

Approved, November 16, 1898

JACOB V. SMEATON

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 30, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE

Rules 1 to 39 inclusive same as Albany rules. (See pp. 203-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Poughkeepsie, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz: the mayor, recorder, commissioners of public works, aldermen, justices of the peace, commissioners of the almshouse, commissioners of schools, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz: assessor, city attorney, city chamberlain, city treasurer, police commissioners, examining board of plumbers.

2 Officers appointed by the common council or on the nomination of the mayor, viz: inspector of weights and measures, members of the board of health.

3 Officer elected by the common council: clerk of the common council.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

Fourth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve: secretary of the board of police commissioners.

Fifth—Chief and assistant engineers, fire department.

Sixth—Superintendent of schools.

SCHEDULE B

First—Board of public works: assistant engineers, draughtsmen, rodmen, inspectors of sewers, inspectors of paving, chainmen, levelers.

Second—Police department: captain, sergeant, patrolmen, court officers, detectives, station-house keeper, police matrons.

Third—The janitor of the city building.

Fourth—Board of education: janitors and caretakers of school buildings.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A, C or D.

SCHEDULE C

1 Chief of police, engineer and secretary of board of public works, secretary of the board of health.

2 Schedule C includes all persons whose duties are strictly professional, and who are employed to render temporary service of an exceptional character; also all persons who are employed in private business and occasionally render public service.

SCHEDULE D

First—Department of public works: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Third—Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers, coal passers.

Fourth—Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval.

C. M. COLWELL

J. P. AMBLER

GEO. N. WILBER

Civil service commissioners

Approved, September 12, 1898

J. FRANK HULL

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 20, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER

RULE I

Application of rules

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Rochester, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of seven citizens of the city of Rochester, designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner of the city of Rochester, and not more than four of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The mayor may detail one of the commissioners to act as the secretary of the Board. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city, in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examina-

tions and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and of all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein.

The Commission may, from time to time, temporarily employ necessary clerical assistance. It may, with the consent of the mayor, appoint from the eligible lists, a clerk and a stenographer, and fix their salary.

The mayor shall fix the compensation of the commissioners, and the additional compensation of the secretary.

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Rochester is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B and C.

Schedule A shall include:

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.:

The mayor	\$4,500
The city treasurer.....	4,500
Three members of the executive board.....	3,000
Two judges of the municipal court.....	2,600
The police justice.....	3,800
One supervisor for each ward (county office).....	
One alderman for each ward.....	900
One commissioner of common schools for each ward....	
One constable for each ward (fee office).....	

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.:

City auditor	\$2,500
Members of the park commission.....	
Members of the board of health.....	
Members of the Civil Service Commission.....	200
Examining board of plumbers.....	120
Board of examiners of midwives.....	100

2 Officers appointed by the common council, viz.:

Corporation counsel	\$3,800
City clerk	1,600
City engineer and surveyor.....	1,500
Overseer of the poor.....	1,800
Board of examiners of stationary engineers.....	100
Mt Hope commissioners.....	
City assessors	3,300
Police commissioners	900
Sealer of weights and measures.....	1,700

3 Officers appointed by the executive board, viz.:

Clerk of the executive board.....	\$1,980
Chief engineer of the water works.....	3,900
Chief of the fire department.....	

4 Officers appointed by the police commission, viz.:

Chief of police.....	\$2,600
Chief of the detective force.....	2,400

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals or teachers employed by the board of education.

Fourth—All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals:

Assistant corporation counsel.....	\$2,000
Second assistant corporation counsel.....	1,300
Attorney for the board of health.....	900

Fifth—Secretaries or clerks of boards or commissions who are by law required to be members of boards and commissions on which they serve.

Sixth—Any subordinate officer who by virtue of his office has personal custody of public monies or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office or department is under official bonds.

Seventh—There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic or other similar emergency in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special

inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the civil service commissioners of the city of Rochester, appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic or similar emergency.

Rules 4 to 6 inclusive same as Albany rules 4 to 6. (See pp. 205-207.)

RULE VII

Notification of examination

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

Public notice shall be given of all competitive examinations by advertisement, for at least three consecutive days, in not less than two newspapers printed in the city of Rochester. Such notice shall state the positions for which examinations will be held, and the time and place of holding the same, and shall state the latest day for filing applications therefor.

Rules 8 to 12 inclusive same as Albany rules 8 to 12. (See pp. 208-210.)

RULE XIII

Eligible list

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Board of Commissioners from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examination, for each of the different grades in schedule B, from the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is prepared, and in the order of merit and fitness, as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for a period of more than two years.

Rules 14 to 16 inclusive same as Albany rules 14 to 16. (See pp. 210-211.)

RULE XVII**Correction of errors**

The Board of Commissioners shall have power, in its discretion, whenever in its judgment the interests of the public service require it, to order a re-examination of applicants for any position; and shall have power to correct any error and amend or revoke any schedule, list or other paper or record, where it appears that any error or injustice has been done; or where any person whose name appears on any eligible list has for any reason become incapacitated for appointment in the public service, to strike such name from said list; provided, however, that after an eligible list is prepared and certified it shall not be altered or revoked except upon notice by mail or otherwise, as the Board of Commissioners may direct, to all persons whose standing may be unfavorably affected by the alteration. Any appeal from a rating must be taken by an applicant within five days after notification of his standing and no list shall be certified until five days after such notification.

Rules 18 to 23 inclusive same as Albany rules 18 to 23. (See pp. 211-215.)

Rules 24, 25 and 26 same as Albany rules 27, 28 and 29. (See pp. 216-218.)

RULE XXVII**Transfers**

Transfers of clerks and others included in schedule B may be made from one office or department to a similar position in another, by the mutual consent of the heads of such offices or departments. Every such transfer must be reported to the Board of Commissioners for record, within five days from the date thereof.

Rules 28 and 29 same as Albany rules 31 and 32. (See pp. 218-219.)

RULE XXX**Penalty for false statements**

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany

his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon his examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge of such person during his probation or for canceling his application and striking his name from any and all eligible lists.

Rules 31 and 32 same as Albany rules 34 and 35. (See p. 219.)

RULE XXXIII.

Police department

All applicants for appointment to positions in the police department, except for the position of matron, must have the following special qualifications:

First—They must have been citizens of the United States and residents of Rochester at least four years next prior to the date of their application.

Second—They must be not less than twenty-three and not more than thirty years of age.

Third—They must be not less than five feet nine inches in height, and their weight and chest measurement must be certified by the examining surgeon to conform to height according to the following table:

	Weight must not be less than	Average chest measurement to be not less than the following, and to have expansion of at least 3 inches
For height of 5 ft. 9 in.....	145 lbs.	37 in.
For height of 5 ft. 10 in.....	150 lbs.	37½ in.
For height of 5 ft. 11 in.....	155 lbs.	38 in.
For height of 6 ft.....	160 lbs.	38½ in.
For height of 6 ft. 1 in.....	165 lbs.	39 in.
For height of 6 ft. 2 in.....	170 lbs.	39½ in.
For height of 6 ft. 3 in.....	175 lbs.	40 in.

Fourth—They must not have been engaged or interested in the sale of, or traffic in, intoxicating liquors within three years next prior to the date of their application.

Fifth—They must be free from any physical defect, deformity or disease, and must, before being admitted to examination, be certified by the police surgeon to be physically qualified for the service; and the report of such surgeon shall be made to the Commission upon a form prepared by the Commission.

No person whose standing in physical qualifications is less than ninety per centum shall be admitted to examination.

RULE XXXIV

Fire department

All applicants for appointment to positions in the fire department must have the following special qualifications:

First—They must have been citizens of the United States and residents of Rochester at least two years next prior to the date of their application.

Second—They must be not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age.

Third—They must not be less than five feet five and one-half inches in height, and their weight and chest measurement must be certified by the examining surgeon to conform to height according to the following table:

	Weight must not be less than —	Average chest measurement to be not less than the following and to have expansion of at least 3 inches.
For height of 5 ft. 5½ in.....	131 lbs.	34 in.
For height of 5 ft. 7½ in.....	137½ lbs.	35 in.
For height of 5 ft. 8 in.....	140 lbs.	36 in.
For height of 5 ft. 9 in.....	145 lbs.	37 in.
For height of 5 ft. 10 in.....	150 lbs.	37½ in.
For height of 5 ft. 11 in.....	155 lbs.	38 in.
For height of 6 ft.....	160 lbs.	38½ in.
For height of 6 ft. 1 in.....	165 lbs.	39 in.
For height of 6 ft. 2 in.....	170 lbs.	39½ in.
For height of 6 ft. 3 in.....	175 lbs.	40 in.

Fourth—They must be free from any physical defect, deformity or disease, and must, before being admitted to examination, be

certified by the police surgeon to be physically qualified for the service; and the report of such surgeon shall be made to the Commission upon a form prepared by the Commission.

No person whose standing in physical qualifications is less than ninety per centum shall be admitted to examination.

Rules 35 to 38 inclusive same as Albany rules 36 to 39. (See pp. 220-221.)

Rochester, N. Y.

We, the undersigned, hereby approve the foregoing rules for submission to the State Board.

ALEXANDER OTIS
ALFRED ELWOOD
S. P. MOULTHROP
J. STUART PAGE
ERNEST B. MILLARD
ROY C. WEBSTER
F. S. HUTCHINSON

Civil service commissioners

Approved, November 21, 1898

GEO. E. WARNER

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Nov. 22, 1898

**RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY
OF ROME**

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulation of the same, we, William J. Doyle, H. W. McGuigan and A. A. Gillette, duly appointed by the mayor of the said city of Rome, to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Rome, for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Rome, with the following exceptions required by the statutes, viz:

1 Officers elected by the people, viz: mayor, recorder, aldermen, supervisors, justices of the peace, constables, ward collectors and highway commissioners.

2 The heads of every department of the city government appointed by the common council of said city, viz: chamberlain and treasurer, city attorney, city collector, overseer of the poor, superintendent of streets and bridges, city engineer, city sealer, keeper of the town clock, pound master, city physicians.

3 Heads of every department of the city government appointed by the mayor, viz: water and sewer commissioners, members of

the board of health, assessors, fire and police commissioners, members of the board of plumbers and the civil service commissioners.

4 Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service, as principals or teachers, under the educational department of the city: all principals or teachers employed by the board of education.

The civil service of the city of Rome shall be divided into (A) the unclassified, and (B) the classified service.

(A) The *unclassified service* shall comprise:

1 The subordinates of any officer, for whose error or violation of duty said officer is financially responsible: deputy clerk of water and sewer board, deputy tax collectors.

2 The confidential secretary of any officer or board (\$50 to \$100 per year): confidential clerks of water and sewer board, fire and police commission, board of assessors, Civil Service Commission.

3 The health officer, pursuant to the rules of the state board of health.

4 Special policemen and "call" or partially paid firemen.

(B) The *classified service* shall comprise:

1 All clerks, copyists, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in the unclassified service, all policemen, including the chief and assistant chief of police, all regularly paid firemen, including the chief of the fire department, sanitary inspector, health officer, meat and milk inspector, and the engineers, firemen and other persons appointed by the board of water and sewer commissioners, janitors and all other persons employed in the public service of said city, or appointed by any board or officer, and not included in rule I and the unclassified service.

General provisions

RULE II

No person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or prejudiced for refusing to do so.

RULE III

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE IV

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit or fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply there shall be a Board of Examiners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Rome, designated by the mayor, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, and the mayor is also authorized and empowered to appoint a clerk for said Board.

The mayor may at any time substitute another citizen in the place of any one so designated by filing with the city clerk a written notification of such change and substitution.

The clerk of the Board shall keep minutes of the proceedings, and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these rules apply, and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein.

It shall be the duty of such Board of Examiners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules and to ascertain the merit or fitness of candidates for the service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the branch of the service which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same agreeably to law and in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

RULE V

Appointments to positions in class A may be made without examination; but the appointing officers shall file with the secretary of the Examining Board within five days after such appointment is made, a formal notification thereof in writing, set-

ting forth the full name of such appointee, date and place of birth, length of residence in Rome, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and, if so, when and where, date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary, name of person to whose place he succeeds.

In case of appointments made by the common council, the foregoing facts shall be certified to the secretary of the Examining Board by the city clerk.

RULE VI

No person shall be appointed to or employed in any position in class B until he shall have passed the examination for merit as provided therefor.

RULE VII

Applications for competitors for positions included in class B must be addressed to the clerk of the Civil Service Board of Rome, N. Y., and they must be accompanied with the following papers:

First—The affidavit of the applicant that he is upwards of twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States; stating also his residence during the last preceding year, giving street and number; the extent, place and nature of his education, and also of his business training and experience, and whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement as to whether such application is limited to any particular office or offices in the service, and a list of the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Third—The certificate of not less than five reputable citizens of the said village or town in which the applicant has resided for the last preceding year, that they individually have been personally acquainted with such applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service in which he is to enter, and that each such citizen is willing that such certificate be published for public information.

Fourth—The certificate of a practicing physician in good standing that he has examined the said applicant and found him free from any disease or physical defect that would impair his ability to render good, faithful and efficient service to the city.

RULE VIII

Registers of all applicants shall be kept by the secretary of the Examining Board. When the applicants on a register are in excess of such number as can be examined conveniently on the same day, the applicants will be notified to appear for examination in their order on the register.

Examinations

RULE IX

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Examining Board will notify the applicants on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination. The place and date of such examination shall be conspicuously posted in the city clerk's office, and such notice shall be the only public notice of such examination required.

The general examination for admission to positions in class B shall be on subjects necessary to properly test the merit or fitness of the applicant for the position which he seeks to enter.

RULE X

The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by competitive examination conducted by the Examining Board. Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examinations to be eligible for appointment or promotion shall be made up and certified to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such list as eligible for appointment or promotion shall be seventy.

RULE XI

No recommendation or question under the authority of this act shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever; and if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the state or of a city shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XII

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, a new list shall be prepared after such examination. The persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which their markings upon their former examinations would entitle them if such markings had instead been given them upon the new examination.

RULE XIII

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties in any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity as a part of their examination by the Board of Examiners herein provided for and be certified as qualified in such respect before recorded on the proper eligible list for selections for the position or before certification by the Board of Examiners as qualified for such selection.

RULE XIV

Priority of date in examination will give no advantage; the name of the person standing highest on the eligible list will be certified for selection without regard to dates when examined.

No name shall remain upon the eligible list for appointment or promotion to positions in class B more than one year from the date of the filing thereof.

RULE XV

All appointments to positions under class B shall be upon probationary terms of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer may be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease.

RULE XVI

All examinations shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Examining Board, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable, and when competitive examinations are not practicable, in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Rome.

RULE XVII

Applicants examined as in these rules provided shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing upon the eligible list. For each appointment or promotion three names shall be certified as eligible by the Examining Board to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, and such names shall be that of the persons whose rating is highest in the examination for the position to which the appointment or promotion is to be made; provided, however, that the preference accorded to veterans of the civil war by the constitution and laws of the state of New York shall be regarded in said certification.

RULE XVIII

No temporary appointment to a position within class B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency, upon the certificate of the chairman of the Commission, that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor such temporary appointment may be made and the appointee

may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list.

The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of his certification for a permanent appointment in like manner as if he did not hold such temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in such cases where the Board of Examiners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service.

RULE XIX

If a person who is not entitled to certification is certified and appointed, his appointment shall be immediately revoked by the appointing officer, upon notification by the Examining Board.

RULE XX

No person who has failed in any examination for a position in the classified service shall be admitted within six months from the date thereof to a new examination for the same position.

RULE XXI

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or wilful complicity in any fraud designed to improve his standing upon examination, shall be regarded as good cause for the removal or discharge of such person.

RULE XXII

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years. It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or em-

ploying an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment, to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof, and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

CITY OF ROME, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

In the exercise of the authority conferred by chapter 354, laws of 1883, and the acts amendatory thereof, and by chapter 186, laws of 1898, and in accordance with the provisions of the ninth section of the constitution, the foregoing rules are hereby promulgated for the regulation of the civil service of the city of Rome, N. Y., and all other rules are hereby revoked.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the city of Rome, N. Y., this 28th day of September, 1898.

W. J. P. KINGSLEY

Mayor

WM. J. DOYLE

H. W. McGUIGAN

A. A. GILLETTE

Civil service commissioners

R. G. S. HOWLAND, *Clerk*

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 29, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF SCHENECTADY

Pursuant to the statutes of this state to regulate and improve the civil service thereof, the Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Schenectady hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons into the public service of the city of Schenectady to take effect from the date of their approval by the New York Civil Service Commission.

RULE I

Application of rules

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Schenectady, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Schenectady designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner of the city of Schenectady, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The commissioners shall serve without pay, and the mayor shall detail or employ a clerk, who shall act as the secretary of the Board, and whose salary shall be fixed by the mayor. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examina-

tions called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein. When not in attendance upon the Board, the secretary will act under the direction of the mayor.

RULE III

Classification of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Schenectady is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B and D, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

Schedule A shall include:

First—All officers elected by the people, viz: mayor, recorder, alderman, supervisor, treasurer, city judge, police justice, commissioners of police, assessors, constable.

Second—Officers appointed by the mayor, viz: school commissioners, examining board of plumbers, civil service commissioners, inspectors of election, ballot clerks, poll clerks.

Third—Officers appointed by the common council on nomination of the mayor, viz: members of the board of health.

Fourth—Officers elected by the common council, viz: water commissioners, city clerk, city marshal, city attorney, city physician, city printer, chief engineer of the fire department, assistant engineers of the fire department, city surveyor, overseer of the poor, board of magistrates, commissioners of deeds, lamp lighters, firemen, city measurer, fence viewer, fire marshals.

Fifth—Chief of police.

Sixth—All deputies of officers and commissioners duly authorized by law to act for their principals.

Seventh—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities, for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office or department is under official bonds.

Eighth—There shall also be included in schedule A, in the event of an epidemic or other similar emergency in which the public health is seriously endangered, such experts and special inspectors as the board of health may, with the written approval of the civil service commissioners of the city of Schenectady, appoint. Such appointment shall, however, continue only during the existence of such epidemic or similar emergency.

Ninth—Persons employed in the educational department of the city.

RULE IV

Notification of appointments—Schedule A

The appointments to positions comprised in schedule A may be made without examination under these rules, but such examination may be held upon the request of the appointing officer. Appointing officers must notify the Board of Civil Service Commissioners in writing of all appointments of such positions within five days after the same are made, setting forth the full name of such appointee, the date and place of birth, length of residence in the city of Schenectady, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so when and where, date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary, and the name of the person in whose place appointed; all of which shall be duly certified by the appointing officer. In these rules the term "appointing officer" shall be construed to include any person, board or commission having the power to appoint to any position in the civil service of the city of Schenectady.

RULE V

Application for examination—Schedule B

Schedule B, shall include:

Assistant chief of police, sergeant of police, patrolmen, superintendent of the board of water commissioners, clerk of the board of water commissioners, engineers of the board of water commissioners, firemen of the board of water commissioners, superintendent of streets, superintendent of sewers, superintendent of hose, sealer of weights and measures.

Applications of competitors for positions included in schedule B, must be addressed to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Schenectady, at the office of the secretary in said city. The application must be verified and in the handwriting of the applicant. It must state:

First—His full name and residence, giving street and number.

Second—His term of residence in the city of Schenectady.

Third—His citizenship.

Fourth—His date of birth.

Fifth—His place of birth.

Sixth—His previous employment in the public service, if any, and whether he has ever been discharged therefrom, and if so, the reason thereof.

Seventh—His business or employment for the last preceding five years.

Eighth—The extent, place and nature of his education.

Ninth—If in the military or naval service of the United States, in the civil war, the name or organization, or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from the service, and any physical disability incurred in such service.

Tenth—Such other information must be furnished as the Board may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service. The application must be accompanied by a certificate of a practicing physician of good repute that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any physical defect or disease that would be likely to interfere with the proper

discharge of his duties in the position in the civil service sought by such applicant, and by the certificate of not less than three nor more than five reputable citizens of the city that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service which he wishes to enter, and that they are willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will, upon application, give such further testimonials in regard to such applicant as may be required. The applicant must also state in his application the position he seeks. Where the applicant is a non-resident, but eligible for appointment under the provisions of rule XX, two of the citizens making the certificates herein above referred to may be residents of the applicant's place of residence.

RULE VI

Defective applications—Age qualification

Defective applications may be suspended by the Board and applicants notified to amend the same, but this Board shall not be compelled to give such notice or grant such opportunity a second time. Whenever the application does not show that the applicant is within the prescribed limits of age, and is otherwise qualified under the rules, the application will be rejected. All candidates shall be at least eighteen years of age and not more than sixty years of age at the date of their examination, except as hereinafter provided in rule XXVIII.

RULE VII

Notification of examination

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto shall be published daily in two newspapers in the city of Schenectady for at least two weeks, immediately preceding such examination.

RULE VIII

Examination

In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the city of Schenectady, merit and fitness shall be determined by and upon competitive examinations for all positions in schedule B, as herein provided. The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment and promotion for merit and fitness, shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such eligible list shall be seventy per centum.

RULE IX

Conduct of examination

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer or of any person other than the assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Board of Commissioners. No person employed in a department for whose benefit an eligible list is to be prepared shall be employed as an expert upon the examination or such eligible list. The Board of Commissioners may in the examinations give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training as to them may seem fit. The

appointing officer may state to the Board of Commissioners, upon their request and so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments, physical or mental, or both, and the experience he deems necessary or proper to be possessed by persons filling the positions for which an eligible list is to be formed, and also of what age such person should be.

RULE X

Character of examination

All examinations will be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Board of Commissioners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Schenectady.

RULE XI

Physical examination

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before their application shall be filed of record for mental examination.

RULE XII

Political opinions of candidates

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever. Nor shall political opinions be discovered nor considered by the Board of Commissioners in their examinations. The Board of Commissioners shall not receive or consider any communication as to the qualifications or merits of any candidates for a position except such as are herein permitted, and

except such communications as they may invite by way of verification of statements made by the candidate.

RULE XIII

Eligible list

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Board of Commissioners from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examination, for each of the different grades in schedule B, from the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is prepared, and in the order of merit and fitness as shown by the respective percentages of the aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for a period of more than two years.

RULE XIV

Re-grading

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, a new list shall be prepared after such examination. The persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which the percentage of their aggregate marking upon their former examinations would entitle them if such markings had instead been given them upon the new examination.

RULE XV

Former lists continued

All eligible lists, existing prior to July 1, 1898, for appointment or promotion in the civil service in the city of Schenectady, shall be continued in full force and effect, except as otherwise provided in rule XIII, and may be certified to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion.

RULE XVI

Written or oral examinations

In the creation of new eligible lists the ratings shall be based upon such written or oral examinations, or both, as the Board of Commissioners shall determine.

RULE XVII

Correction of errors

The Board of Commissioners shall have power, in its discretion, whenever in its judgment the interests of the public service require it, to order a re-examination of applicants for any position; and shall have power to correct any error and amend or revoke any schedule, list or other paper or record where it appears that any error or injustice has been done; or where any person whose name appears on any eligible list has for any reason become incapacitated for appointment in the public service, to strike such name from said list; provided, however, that after an eligible list is prepared and certified it shall not be altered or revoked except upon notice by mail or otherwise, as the Board of Commissioners may direct, to all persons whose standing may be unfavorably affected by the alteration.

RULE XVIII

Certification of appointment

1 Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to or employment in any position in schedule B, shall so request, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify to him the names of three eligible persons who are graded highest on the proper register, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war, and in such grading and certification said Board shall give to such honorably discharged persons the preference required by section 4 of chapter 410 of the laws of 1884.

2 From the three persons whose names are so certified the officer shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject how-

ever to the provisions of law giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war.

3 No person on any eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer, except upon the request of such officer.

4 In the selection from the persons whose names are certified as above, the appointing or employing officer, upon his written requisition therefor, will be furnished with the application and examination papers of all the persons so certified, and in the exercise of his responsible power of selection he may summon personally before him the certified persons for such verbal inquiry as he may deem proper.

All papers furnished upon requisition, as above, must be returned to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

RULE XIX

Suspension of rule

In case of a vacancy in any position in schedule B where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable, and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some particular person of high and recognized attainment in such qualities, the Board of Commissioners may suspend the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such case, but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported to the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York, and their approval obtained, before the same shall be made.

RULE XX

Qualifications as to residence and citizenship

Every applicant for examination for appointment to any of the positions enumerated in schedule B must be a citizen of the

United States and an actual resident of the city of Schenectady at the time of his application; provided that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Board of Commissioners as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, but all such cases, with the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate.

RULE XXI

Candidates unfit for appointment

1 Upon satisfactory evidence produced to the mayor that any person whose name is on any eligible list is, by reason of character, habits or past reputation, unfit for admission to the public service, the name of such person shall be formally stricken from such eligible list.

2 No person who has entered upon any examination for a position in schedule B shall be admitted within one year from the date thereof to a new examination for the same grade of position.

RULE XXII

Temporary appointments

No temporary appointment to a position within schedule B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency upon the certificate of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor, such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared, and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list. In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to the provisions of law, such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination. The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of a certification

for a permanent appointment in like manner as if he did not hold such temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in cases where the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service.

RULE XXIII

Probationary appointments

Every original appointment or employment in schedule B shall be for a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease. Any person so failing at the end of three months to receive permanent appointment, for good cause, shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter for a new examination for the same position under these rules.

RULE XXIV

Promotions

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit and fitness of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications, as shown by his previous service.

RULE XXV

Political services or contributions not required

No person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing so to do.

RULE XXVI

Political action unaffected

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XXVII

Penalty for false statements

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon his examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

RULE XXVIII

Preference of veterans

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, shall be preferred for appointments to positions in the public service over other persons, as provided in rule XVIII; and the person thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age, nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for.

RULE XXIX

Power of removal

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer. The power to remove existing by law on the part of any officer is not impaired by anything contained in these rules. Provided, however, that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination under these rules, shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XXX**Dismissals**

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years from the date of such dismissal.

RULE XXXI**Report of term of employment**

It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXXII**Regulations and appointment—Schedule D**

Schedule D shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workers.

1 Applicants for positions under schedule D, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support upon the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in the civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the service of employees in schedule D are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or person making the requisition

the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families depending on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number, he shall not take the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to prescribe a record of their conduct.

RULE XXXIII

Duty of fiscal officers

Any officer whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of any warrant on the city treasurer or other disbursing officer of the city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance to these rules. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of these

rules may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payments of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state. No person in the civil service of the city of Schenectady whose position is subject to these rules shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XXXIV

When rules take effect

These rules shall take effect on and after the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

Respectfully submitted for approval.

EDWIN H. WINANS

A. M. WHITE

R. G. BROOKE

Civil service commissioners

Approved, August 24, 1898

CHARLES C. DURYEE

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sep. 7, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York, providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulation of the same, we, J. C. Knauber, Philipp Gates and A. M. Knickerbocker, duly appointed by the mayor of the said city of Syracuse, to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Syracuse for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

Application of rules

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Syracuse, with the exception of those hereinafter enumerated in schedule A.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Syracuse, designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner of the city of Syracuse,

and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated. The mayor shall detail or employ a clerk, who shall act as secretary of the Board, and whose salary shall be fixed by the mayor. It shall be the duty of such Board of Civil Service Commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service into which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed. The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments and offices to which these rules and regulations apply, and of all appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein. When not in attendance upon the Board, the secretary will act under the direction of the mayor.

RULE III

Classifications of positions—Schedule A

The civil service of the city of Syracuse is hereby classified and divided into schedules A, B and C, hereunto attached, and hereby made a part of these rules.

SCHEDULE A

Schedule A shall include all officers elected by the people; all principals and teachers employed by the board of education; the city treasurer and all his subordinates, for whose errors or violations of duty said officer is financially responsible; all commissioners of every department appointed by the mayor; the city clerk and his deputy; the city engineer and his deputy; the corporation counsel and his assistants; the cemetery sextons;

deputy commissioner of public works; the superintendent and chief engineer of the water department; municipal court judges; plumbing board; election officers; commissioners of deeds; sealer of weights and measures.

RULE IV

Notification of appointments—Schedule A

The appointments to positions comprised in schedule A may be made without examination under these rules, but such examination may be held upon the request of the appointing officer. Appointing officers must notify the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, in writing, of all appointments of such positions within five days after the same are made, setting forth the full name of such appointee, the date and place of birth, length of residence in the city of Syracuse, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when and where, date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary and the name of the person in whose place appointed; all of which will be duly certified by the appointing officer. In these rules the term "appointing officer" shall be construed to include any person, board or commission having the power to appoint to any position in the civil service of the city of Syracuse.

RULE V

Application for examination—Schedule B

Applications for positions included in schedule B must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Syracuse, N. Y.," and must be accompanied by the following papers:

First—The affidavit of the applicant, that he is a citizen of the United States and has resided continuously in the city of Syracuse for the last preceding year, stating the street and number of his residence, his age and place of birth, the nature of his education and also of his business training and experience and whether he has ever been in official service before, and if so, when

and where, and whether he has ever been discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, in which case the discharge, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, to be submitted with the application.

Second—The certificates of not less than three or more than five reputable citizens of Syracuse, each certifying that he individually has been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believes him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter; that they are willing to answer such detailed questions as may be addressed to them by this Commission in relation thereto, and that all such information may be published in the discretion of the Commission.

Third—The certificate of a practicing physician in good standing, that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any disease or physical defect that would impair his ability to render good and faithful service to the city.

Fourth—The Commission may require such other papers as it may deem necessary for the purpose of the examination.

Blank forms of application under this section will be provided by the Commission.

Registers of applicants shall be kept by the secretary of the Commission, which registers shall contain or set out such information or data concerning each applicant as the Commission may deem wise and proper.

RULE VI

Defective applications—Age qualification

Defective applications may be suspended by the Board and applicants notified to amend the same, but the Board shall not be compelled to give such notice or grant such opportunity a second time. Whenever the application does not show that the applicant is within the prescribed limits of age, and is otherwise qualified under the rules, the application will be rejected. All candidates shall be at least twenty-one years of age and not more than sixty years of age at the date of their examination, except as hereinafter provided in rule XXXII.

RULE VII**Notification of examination**

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted in the bulletin of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, erected in a conspicuous place in the lobby of the city hall, in the city of Syracuse. When deemed expedient by the Board, advertisement of examinations will be made in the official newspapers of the city of Syracuse, but the notice posted in its own bulletin, as above provided, shall be the only public notice of any examination required.

RULE VIII**Examination**

In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the city of Syracuse, merit and fitness shall be determined by and upon competitive examinations for all positions in schedule B, as herein provided. The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Upon all such examinations no rating higher than one hundred per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment and promotion for merit and fitness, shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such eligible list shall be seventy per centum.

RULE IX**Conduct of examination**

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners or of its designated members, free from the interference or participation or influence of the appointing officer or of any person other than the assistant examiners or experts directly employed by the Board of Commissioners. No person employed in a department for whose benefit an eligible list is to be prepared shall be employed as an expert upon the examination for such eligible list. The Board of Commissioners may, in the examinations, give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training, as to them may seem fit. At or before the commencement of every examination, the weight to be given to every subject included in the examination, and the general or average minimum and the minimum, if any allowable, upon each subject, shall be announced to the applicants. The appointing officer shall state to the Board of Commissioners, upon their request and so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments, physical or mental, or both, and the experience he deems necessary or proper to be possessed by persons filling the positions for which an eligible list is to be formed, and also of what age such person should be.

RULE X**Character of examination**

All examinations shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Board of Commissioners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state, shall determine when examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Syracuse.

RULE XI**Physical examination**

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before their application shall be filed of record for mental examination.

RULE XII**Political opinions of candidates**

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever. Nor shall political opinions be discovered nor considered by the Board of Commissioners in their examinations. The Board of Commissioners shall not receive or consider any communication as to the qualifications or merits of any candidates for a position except such as are herein permitted, and except such communications as they may invite by way of verification of statements made by the candidate.

RULE XIII**Eligible list**

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Board of Commissioners from time to time, as the needs of the service require, upon competitive examination, for each of the different grades in schedule B, from the candidates who have been found to be duly qualified for the position for which such eligible list is prepared, and in the order of merit and fitness, as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. Such eligible list shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for a period of more than one year.

RULE XIV**Re-grading**

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted, a new list shall be prepared after such examination. The persons upon the former eligible list who have not been examined for the new eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which the percentage of their aggregate marking upon their former examinations would entitle them if such markings had instead been given them upon the new examination.

RULE XV**Former lists continued**

All eligible lists, whether prepared after examinations for both merit and fitness, or for merit only, existing prior to July 1, 1898, for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the city of Syracuse, shall be continued in full force and effect, except as otherwise provided in rule XIII, and may be certified to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion; provided, however, that the ratings given after an examination for merit only, shall be multiplied by two, and the result of such multiplication shall be the rating for merit and fitness as determined in rule VIII.

RULE XVI**Written or oral examinations**

In the creation of new eligible lists the ratings shall be based upon such written or oral examinations, or both, as the Board of Commissioners shall determine.

RULE XVII**Correction of errors**

The Board of Commissioners shall have power, in its discretion, whenever in its judgment the interests of the public service require it, to order a re-examination of applicants for any position, and shall have power to correct any error and amend or

revoke any schedule, list or other paper or record where it appears that any error or injustice has been done, or where any person whose name appears on any eligible list has for any reason become incapacitated for appointment in the public service, to strike such name from said list; provided, however, that after an eligible list is prepared and certified, it shall not be altered or revoked except upon notice by mail or otherwise, as the Board of Commissioners may direct, to all persons whose standing may be unfavorably affected by the alteration.

RULE XVIII

Certification of appointment

1 Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in schedule B shall so request, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify to him the name of one eligible person who is graded highest on the proper register, indicating if the said person has been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war, and in such grading and certification said Board shall give to such honorably discharged person the preference required by section 4, of chapter 410, of the laws of 1884.

2 The appointing officer shall, thereupon, appoint the person so certified by the said Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

3 No person on any eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer, except upon the request of such officer.

RULE XIX

Suspension of rule

In case of a vacancy in any position in schedule B, where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable, and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some *particular person* of high and recognized attainment in such qualities, the Board of Commissioners may suspend

the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such case, but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported to the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York, and their approval obtained, before the same shall be made.

RULE XX

Qualifications as to residence and citizenship

Every applicant for examination for appointment to any of the positions enumerated in schedule B must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city of Syracuse at the time of his application; provided, that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Board of Commissioners as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, but all such cases, with the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate.

RULE XXI

Requirements in exceptional cases

In applications for examinations for positions requiring scientific, professional or technical qualifications, the Board of Commissioners may require evidences of special education for or of practical experience for a satisfactory term in such profession, art or trade; and shall require the production of such certificates of competency and license as are provided by the statutes of this state as necessary to enable the practice of any profession, art or trade.

RULE XXII

Candidates unfit for appointment

In case any appointing officer shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person named on an eligible list is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Syracuse, he shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Syracuse. And the

Board of Commissioners shall have power, in every case where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list, is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination or from an eligible list; providing, that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list, they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, that he may make such explanation as he may deem proper. And while making an investigation of the character or reputation of any person on an eligible list, the Board of Commissioners may, after causing to be entered on its minutes a statement of the information received by the Board, tending to impugn such character or reputation, suspend certification of such candidate for a period not exceeding ten days, but nothing in this rule shall be so construed as to give to any person the right to a proceeding in the nature of a trial before the Board of Commissioners. No person who has entered upon any examination for a position in schedule B shall be entitled to be admitted within nine months from the date thereof to a new examination for the same grade of position.

RULE XXIII

Temporary appointments

No temporary appointment to a position within schedule B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency upon the certificate of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor, such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared, and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list. In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to the provisions of law, such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination. The name of a person on an eligible list

who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of a certification for a permanent appointment, in like manner as if he did not hold such a temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than two months, except as hereinbefore provided, and except in cases where the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify a longer continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service.

RULE XXIV

Registration and appointment—Schedule C

1 Applicants for positions under schedule C, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety, shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in time of war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule C are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain

number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from the number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Board of Commissioners may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

RULE XXV

Qualifications for patrolmen

All applicants for appointment as patrolman in the police department, or as members of the park police force, shall be:

First—Citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Syracuse for at least three years next prior to the date of their application.

Second—Not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-eight years of age at date of their appointment.

Third—Not less than five feet nine inches and not more than six feet three inches in height, and whose weight and chest measure shall conform to their height in not less than the figures shown in the following table:

For height of 5 feet 9 inches, 145 pounds, 34½ inches.

For height of 5 feet 10 inches, 150 pounds, 34½ inches.

For height of 5 feet 11 inches, 155 pounds, 35½ inches.

For height of 6 feet, 160 pounds, 36 inches.

For height of 6 feet 1 inch, 165 pounds, 36½ inches.

For height of 6 feet 2 inches, 170 pounds, 37 inches.

For height of 6 feet 3 inches, 175 pounds, 37½ inches.

Fourth—Have certificates of character and habits satisfactory to the Commission.

Fifth—Are of good health, sound body and mind, and without hereditary tendency of any disease liable to impair their usefulness as patrolmen.

This rule shall not contravene the provisions of any statute with relation to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

The following shall be the general plan and scope of the examinations for admission to the police department:

I

Physical qualifications

1 General health (value).....	5
2 Strength and agility (value).....	3
3 Eyesight (value)	1
4 Hearing (value)	1
	<hr/>
Total of values.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Each to be marked upon a scale of 100 (which number represents the maximum), an average to be ascertained by multiplying the standing of the applicant in each qualification by the value of said qualification, as indicated above, and dividing the united products by the sum of values, 10.

II

General qualifications

1 General character: To include habits and reputation, and to be ascertained in such manner as the examining board may determine.

2 Experience: Obtained either in actual service as a police officer or in other occupation tending to qualify for such service.

3 Obligatory subjects: (a) reading from print and manuscript; (b) handwriting, as shown by copying and manuscript; (c) writing from dictation; (d) spelling, as shown by writing from dictation; (e) arithmetic (subtraction, multiplication and division applied to whole numbers); (f) police rules and regulations; (g) questions relating to Syracuse city government, location of streets, etc.

III

The relative weight given to the several obligatory subjects in making up the average standing will be as follows:

(a) Reading	2
(b) Handwriting	2
(c) Writing from dictation	1
(d) Spelling	1
(e) Arithmetic	1
(f) Police rules and regulations	2
(g) Syracuse data	1
	<hr/>
Total of weights	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

RULE XXVI

Qualifications for firemen

All applicants for appointment as firemen in the fire department shall be:

First—Citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Syracuse for at least two years next prior to the date of their application.

Second—Not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age.

Third—Not less than five feet seven inches, and not more than six feet four inches in height, and whose weight and chest measurement shall conform to their height in not less than the figures shown in the following table:

- For height 5 feet 7 inches, 133 pounds, 33 inches.
 For height 5 feet 9 inches, 145 pounds, 34½ inches.
 For height 5 feet 10 inches, 150 pounds, 35 inches.
 For height 5 feet 11 inches, 155 pounds, 36 inches.
 For height 6 feet, 160 pounds, 36½ inches.
 For height 6 feet 1 inch, 165 pounds, 37½ inches.
 For height 6 feet 2 inches, 170 pounds, 38 inches.
 For height 6 feet 3 inches, 175 pounds, 39 inches.
 For height 6 feet 4 inches, 180 pounds, 40 inches.

Fourth—Have certificates of character and habits satisfactory to the Commission.

Fifth—Are of good health, of sound body and mind, and without hereditary tendency to any disease liable to impair their usefulness as firemen.

Except that any applicant who has served upon the fire department of the city, and who has resigned therefrom with no charges pending against him, and whose record with the fire department remains honorable, may, by the consent of the Commission, be exempted from the provisions of subdivision second and third of this rule, as to the maximum age and minimum height.

This rule shall not contravene the provisions of any statute with relation to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

The following will be the general scope and plan of examination for admission to the fire department:

I

Physical qualifications

1 General health (value).....	5
2 Strength and agility (value).....	3
3 Eyesight (value)	1
4 Hearing (value)	1
<hr/>	
Total of values.....	10
<hr/> <hr/>	

Each to be proved or demonstrated in such manner as may be required by the Commission, and to be marked upon a scale of 100 (which number represents the maximum), and average to be ascertained by multiplying the standing of the applicant in each qualification by the value of said qualification, as indicated above, and dividing the united products by the sum of values, 10.

II

General qualifications

1 General character: To include habits and reputation, and to be ascertained in such manner as the Commission may determine.

2 Experience: Obtained either in actual service as a fireman, or in other occupation tending to qualify for such service and to be proved or demonstrated in such manner as may be prescribed by the examiners.

3 Obligatory subjects: (a) reading from print and manuscript; (b) handwriting, as shown by copying from manuscript; (c) writing from dictation; (d) spelling, as shown in writing from dictation; (e) arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, as applied to whole numbers); (f) fire department rules and regulations and reading fire alarms; (g) Syracuse data, questions relating to location of streets, public buildings and fire alarm boxes, etc.

III

The relative weight given to the several obligatory subjects in making up the average standing will be as follows:

(a) Reading	2
(b) Handwriting	2
(c) Writing from dictation.....	1
(d) Spelling	1
(e) Arithmetic	1
(f) Fire department rules and regulations, etc.....	2
(g) Syracuse data	1
	<hr/>
Total weights	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

RULE XXVII**Probationary appointments**

Every original appointment or employment in schedule B shall be for a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease. Any person so failing at the end of two months to receive permanent appointment, for good cause, shall be ineligible for a period of one year thereafter for a new examination for the same position under these rules.

RULE XXVIII**Promotions**

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit and fitness of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications, as shown by his previous service.

RULE XXIX**Transfers**

Transfers of clerks and others included in schedule B may be made from one office or department to a similar position in another, by the mutual consent of the heads of such offices or departments; every such transfer must be reported to the Board of Commissioners for record, within five days from the date thereof.

RULE XXX**Political action unaffected**

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XXXI**Penalty for false statements**

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any

false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or any wilful complicity by him in any fraud to improve his standing upon his examination, shall be regarded as good cause for removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

RULE XXXII

Preference of veterans

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war shall be preferred for appointment to positions in the civil service over other persons as provided in rule XVIII, and the person thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age, or by reason of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for.

RULE XXXIII

Power of removal

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer. The power to remove existing by law on the part of any officer is not impaired by anything contained in these rules. Provided, however, that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination under these rules shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XXXIV

Dismissals

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any

department of the municipal service within two years from the date of such dismissal.

RULE XXXV

Report of term of employment

It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXXVI

Duty of fiscal officers

Any officer whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of any warrant on the city treasurer or other disbursing officer of the city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance to these rules. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of these rules may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payments of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state. No person in the civil service of the city of Syracuse, whose position is subject to these rules, shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XXXVII

Reinstatement

Where the employment of a person in any grade of schedule B is terminated because the work upon which he is engaged is suspended, he may be reappointed by the head of such department to the position in which he was so formerly employed, and if such person had been originally appointed from an eligible list, then

his name shall thereupon be replaced upon the eligible list from which he was appointed to the position thereon to which his original marking or rating entitled him, and be thereafter certified for appointment in all respects as if his name had been placed upon such eligible list on the date of such former termination of his employment.

RULE XXXVIII

Organization of board

The commissioners shall, from their number, choose a president to act during their pleasure, and they may, from time to time, designate committees from their own number to conduct any of the various examinations and classes of examinations. The schedule of rating of the candidates and the certificate or certificates upon each examination and of the recommendation, shall be signed by a majority of the committee, if any, conducting the examination, and be approved by the president of the Commission. During the absence or inability to act of the president, a temporary president, chosen by the Commission from their own number, may in all respects act as chairman.

RULE XXXIX

When rules take effect

These rules shall take effect on and after the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

Schedules

SCHEDULE A

Schedule A shall include all officers elected by the people; all principals and teachers employed by the board of education; the city treasurer and all his subordinates, for whose errors or violations of duty said officer is financially responsible; all commissioners of every department appointed by the mayor; the city clerk and his deputy; the city engineer and his deputy; the corporation counsel and his assistants; the cemetery sextons; deputy

commissioner of public works; the superintendent and chief engineer of the water department; municipal court judges; plumbing board; election officers; commissioners of deeds; sealer of weights and measures.

SCHEDULE B

All clerks, bookkeepers, messengers and employees in the various departments, saving and excepting such as may be specifically named and placed in other schedules, or expressly excepted by these rules, or by law, from the operation of the civil service law.

All appointments of the common council not mentioned in schedule A.

Water department: clerk to superintendent, chief bookkeeper, cashier, general inspector, engineer and draughtsman, general foreman, patrolman on conduit line, gatekeeper, hydrant inspector, assistant bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, inspectors, meter readers, supply agent, foremen, watchmen.

Police department: all officials and employees excepting chief of police and hostlers and police surgeon.

Municipal court: clerks and stenographer.

Board of health: registrar, health inspector, assistant health inspector, milk inspector and chemist, meat inspector, public vaccinator, plumbing inspector.

Board of examining plumbers: clerks.

Fire department: all officers and employees.

Library board: librarian, assistant librarian and clerks.

Board of assessors: clerks.

Department of public works: superintendent of repairs, sidewalk inspector, park superintendent, sprinkling inspectors, grading inspectors, bridge and culvert inspectors, asphalt, asphaltina, brick, block, stone, macadam, sandstone pavement inspectors, subway inspectors, brick sewer inspectors, fire marshal, inspector of steam boilers.

City engineer's department: assistant engineers, clerks, draughtsmen, levelers, rodmen, cement tester and driver.

SCHEDULE C

Park department: laborers, teamsters and gardeners.

Street department: laborers, cartmen and teamsters.

Water department: general laborers, day workmen, oilers, caulkers, watchmen, keepers and coal passers.

Police department: hostlers.

Schedule C shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

J. C. KNAUBER

PHILIPP GATES

A. M. KNICKERBOCKER

Civil service commissioners

Approved, September 28, 1898

JAMES K. McGUIRE

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 11, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF TROY

Rules 1 to 3 inclusive same as Albany rules 1 to 3. (See pp. 203-205.)

RULE IV

Appointments—Schedule A

The appointments to positions comprised in schedule A may be made without examination under these rules, but such examination may be held upon the request of the appointing officer.

Rule 5 same as Albany rule 5. (See pp. 206-207.)

RULE VI

Defective applications

Defective applications may be suspended by the Board and applicants notified to amend the same, but the Board shall not be compelled to give such notice or grant such opportunity a second time.

Rules 7 and 8 same as Albany rules 7 and 8. (See pp. 207-208.)

RULE IX

Conduct of examination

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners, or of its designated members. The Board of Commissioners may in the examinations give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation, or training as to them may seem fit.

Rules 10 and 11 same as Albany rules 10 and 11. (See p. 209.)

RULE XII

Political opinions of candidates

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever. Nor shall political opinions be discovered nor considered by the Board of Commissioners in their examinations.

Rules 13 to 17 inclusive same as Albany rules 13 to 17. (See pp. 210-211.)

RULE XVIII

Certification of appointment

1 All the offices, places and employments arranged or to be arranged in classes in schedule B shall be filled by selections from among those graded highest as the results of competitive examinations.

2 Whenever any officer having the power of appointment to, or employment in, any position in schedule B shall so request, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify to him the names of three eligible persons who are graded highest on the proper register, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and in such grading and certification said Board shall give to such honorably discharged persons the preference required by law.

3 From the three persons whose names are so certified, the officer shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject however to the provisions of law, giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion.

4 No person on any eligible list shall be certified more than three times to the same appointing officer.

RULE XIX

Qualifications as to residence and citizenship

Every applicant for examination for appointment to any of the positions enumerated in schedule B, or for registration for employ-

ment in any of the positions enumerated in schedule C must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city of Troy at the time of his application; provided that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Board of Commissioners as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, but all such cases with the reasons therefor, shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate.

Rule 20 same as Albany rule 21. (See p. 213.)

RULE XXI

Candidates unfit for appointments

In case any appointing officer shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person named on an eligible list is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Troy, he shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Troy. And the Board of Commissioners shall have power in every case, where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list, is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination or from an eligible list, providing that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, that he may make such explanation as he may deem proper. And while making an investigation of the character or reputation of any person on an eligible list, the Board of Commissioners may, after causing to be entered on its minutes a statement of the information received by the Board tending to impugn such character or reputation, suspend certification of such candidate for a period not exceeding ten days; but nothing in this rule shall be so construed as to give to any person the right to a proceeding in the nature of a trial before the Board of Commissioners. No person who has entered upon any examination for a position in schedule B shall be entitled to be admitted within nine months

from the date thereof to a new examination for the same grade of position.

Rule 22 same as Albany rule 23. (See p. 214.)

RULE XXIII

Registration and appointment—Schedule C

1 Applicants for positions under schedule C who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state the (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) service in the army or navy in the civil war, (6) previous occupation, (7) references and such other information as may be required.

2 When the service of employees in schedule C are required, the officer or board having the appointment or selection shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residence of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection, giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the late war of the rebellion and been honorably discharged therefrom.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer or board who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period

of one year during the discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

4 In case the Board of Commissioners are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Rule 24 same as Albany rule 28. (See p. 218.)

Rule 25 same as Albany rule 29. (See p. 218.)

RULE XXVI

Transfers

Transfers of clerks and others included in schedule B may be made from one office or department to a similar position in another, by the mutual consent of the heads of such offices or departments; every such transfer must be reported to the Board of Commissioners for record, within five days from the date thereof.

Rules 27 to 33 inclusive same as Albany rules 31 to 37. (See pp. 218-220.)

Rule 34 same as Albany rule 39. (See p. 221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Troy, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules, and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, aldermen, justices of the justices' court, constables.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: school commissioners, police commissioners, fire commissioners, park commissioners, examining and supervising board of plumbers and plumbing, civil service commissioners, secretary of Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

2 Officers appointed by the mayor and subject to confirmation by the common council, viz.: comptroller, chamberlain, corporation counsel, city engineer, sealer of weights and measures, members of the board of health, city clerk, commissioners of the funded debts, commissioners of deeds, mayor's private secretary, police magistrate, assistant police magistrate, superintendent public clocks, superintendent of public burial grounds, city pound-keeper, city hall janitor, common council messengers.

3 Officers elected by the common council, viz.: water commissioners, commissioners of charities, general assessors.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of school commissioners.

Fourth—Any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys, or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, viz.: deputy chamberlain and two clerks in the office of the city chamberlain.

SCHEDULE B

Schedule B shall include all officers and employees not included in schedules A or C, viz.:

First—Mayor's office: mayor's messenger.

Second—Contracting board: city superintendent.

Third—Comptroller's office: clerks.

Fourth—City engineer's office: assistant city engineer, draughtsmen, rodmen, clerks.

Fifth—Fire department: chief engineer, assistant engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, superintendent of hose depot, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers, drivers, hose-men, clerks.

Sixth—Office of the board of charities: superintendent of the poor, clerk, city physicians.

Seventh—Police department: superintendent, captains, sergeants, patrolmen, detectives, clerks, station-house keepers.

Eighth—Water department: superintendent, assistant superintendent, clerks, engineers, firemen, oilers.

Ninth—Board of school commissioners: superintendent, clerk, messenger, janitors of school buildings.

Tenth—Officers elected by the board of health: clerk of board of health, sanitary inspectors, inspectors of plumbing.

Eleventh—Clerk to corporation counsel.

Twelfth—Clerk to police court.

Thirteenth—Clerk to examining and supervising board of plumbers and plumbing.

SCHEDULE C

First—Park department: laborers, teamsters, gardeners.

Second—Water department: laborers.

Third—Fire department: laborers.

Respectfully submitted for approval

WILLIAM C. GEER

PATRICK T. MADIGAN

Civil service commissioners

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TROY, N. Y., *September 17, 1898*

The foregoing rules for the city of Troy have been duly examined, and are hereby approved.

FRANCIS J. MOLLOY

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 15, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF UTICA

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the state of New York, providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of cities, etc., and the regulation of the same, we, J. Benjamin Brady, William L. Watson and Dr. P. James Campbell, duly appointed by the mayor of the city of Utica to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to and promotions in the civil service in said city, for classification and for examination thereon, etc., do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter such service, and for promotions, classifications and examinations thereon, to take effect from the date of their approval by the mayor of said city of Utica, and by the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all persons in the public service in the city of Utica, subject thereto, under and pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided; but officers elected by the people, and the head or heads of any department of the city government, the persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city, and any subordinate officer who, by virtue of office has personal custody of public moneys or public securities for the safe-keeping of which the head of such office is under official bonds, shall not be subject to the rules prescribed pursuant to said statutes.

RULE II

Appointment of commissioners

For the purpose of ascertaining the merit and fitness of persons seeking or entered for positions in the departments and offices

of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there shall be a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, which shall be composed of three citizens of the city of Utica, designated and appointed by the mayor, each of whom shall be known as a civil service commissioner in and for the city of Utica, no more than two of which shall belong to the same political party. The mayor may, at any time, by filing with the city clerk a written notification of the change, appoint another citizen in the place of any one so designated, and detail or employ a clerk who shall act as the secretary of the Board and whose salary shall be fixed by the mayor.

It shall be the duty of such civil service commissioners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules, and as prescribed by law, to ascertain the merit and fitness of candidates for admission into the civil service of the city in respect to character, knowledge and ability for the particular branch of the service in which they seek to enter, and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

RULE III

Classification of positions

The civil service of the city of Utica, with the exception of the positions named in rule I, shall be classified as follows:

Class A shall include the city clerk and the charity clerk's office, and those employed in the city clerk's office, and by the board of charities.

Class B shall include those employed by the school board of said city who are subject to these rules.

Class C shall include the health officer, the sanitary inspectors and those employed by the health board in said city; also the plumbing inspectors and those employed by the board of plumbers and plumbing.

Class D shall include the chief of police, assistant chief, policeman, chief of fire department, assistant chiefs of the fire department, firemen, engineers, stokers, drivers, pipemen, driver of the

patrol, and all orderlies, guards, keepers in jails and prisons and every other person employed in the police department and fire department of said city.

Class E shall include clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and all messengers, keeper of the town clock, janitor of the city hall and his assistants, and all other persons in the public service in said city not specially included in classes A, B, C or D who may be employed from time to time therein.

RULE IV

Application for examination

Applications for positions in the civil service of said city must be addressed to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, at the office of the Board in the city hall in said city. The application must be verified, and so far as practicable, be in the handwriting of the applicant. It must state:

- 1 His full name and residence, giving street and street number.
- 2 His term of residence in the city.
- 3 His citizenship.
- 4 His date of birth.
- 5 His place of birth.
- 6 His previous employment in the public service, if any, and whether dismissed therefrom, and if so, for what cause.
- 7 His business or employment for the last preceding five years.
- 8 The extent, place and nature of his education.
- 9 If in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, giving name of organization or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from service, and any physical disability incurred in such service.
- 10 Such other information may be furnished as the mayor or civil service commissioners in said city may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

The application must be accompanied by the certificate of a practicing physician of good repute, that he has examined the

applicant and found him free of any physical or mental defect or disease that would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in the civil service sought by such applicant, and by the certificate of not less than three or more than five reputable citizens of the city that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service which he wishes to enter, and that they are willing that such certificate shall be published for public information, and will upon application give such other testimonials in regard to such applicant as may be required. The applicant must also state in his application the position he seeks.

RULE V

Defective applications

Defective applications shall be suspended and applicants notified to amend the same; but no such notice will be given or granted a second time. The date of the reception of all applications shall be endorsed thereon and entered of record, and if the applicants for admission are in excess of the number that may be examined at a single examination they will be notified to appear in their order on the respective records. All candidates shall be at least twenty-one years of age at the date of their examination.

RULE VI

Meetings and notifications to applicants

The Board of Civil Service Examiners shall meet at a stated time at least once every month and oftener if the demands of the service may require it. The Board will notify all applicants whose applications have been filed and are on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving date, place and hour of such examination. The date and place of examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted on the bulletin of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners erected in a

conspicuous place in the lobby of the city hall, in the city of Utica, which shall be the only public notice required.

RULE VII

Examination

In all examinations for appointments and promotions in the civil service of the city of Utica, merit and fitness shall be determined by an open competitive examination in classes as above designated for all positions therein provided. The merit and fitness of all applicants shall be determined by the examination conducted by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Upon all such examinations the rating shall be upon a standing of 100 per centum as a maximum.

Lists containing the names and rating of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment and promotion for merit and fitness shall be made up for certification to the person, persons or boards holding the power of appointment or promotion in the manner provided in these rules. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such eligible list shall be not less than 70 per centum.

RULE VIII

Conduct of examination

The actual conduct of every examination for merit and fitness shall be under the responsible direction of the Board of Commissioners or of its designated members, free from the interference, participation or influence of the appointing officer or any person other than the examiners or experts directly employed by the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners may in the examination give such relative importance to the different subjects or matters of examination, whether mental or physical, or to experience, occupation or training as they may see fit.

At or before the commencement of every examination the weight to be given to every subject included in the examination and the general or average minimum, and the minimum, if any, allowed upon each subject, shall be announced to the applicants.

The appointing officer or board shall state to the Board of Commissioners, upon their request, and so far as is consistent with these rules, the general qualifications or attainments, physical or mental, or both, and the experience he or it deems necessary or proper to be possessed by the persons filling the positions for which an eligible list is to be formed, and also of what age such persons shall be.

RULE IX

Character of examinations

All examinations shall take place in classes as heretofore arranged, shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, ability and character of the applicant to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed.

RULE X

Physical examination

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of any position, the applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and to be certified and qualified in such respect before their application shall be filed of record for mental examination.

RULE XI

Political opinions of applicants

All examinations held by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall be public, and no recommendation or question under authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever, nor shall political opinions be discovered nor considered by the Board of Commissioners in their examination, and the Board of Commissioners shall not require or consider any communication as to the qualification or merits of any candidates for position, directed to said Board, and not presented and made known to the applicant at

the time of the examination except such communications as may be invited by the Board by way of verification of statements made by the candidate in his application.

RULE XII

Penalty for false statement

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, and any willful complicity by him, and any fraud or deceit to improve his standing upon examination, shall be regarded as good cause for dismissal of his application and for removal or discharge of such person during his probation.

RULE XIII

Eligible list

An eligible list shall be prepared by the Board of Commissioners from time to time as its examinations take place, and as the needs of the service require, and in the order of merit and fitness as shown by the respective percentages of their aggregate markings. The examination, application and records shall be kept by the Board, and such eligible lists shall be open for inspection to all citizens at the office of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners at all reasonable hours. The name of no person shall remain on the eligible list for a period of more than one year.

RULE XIV

Re-grading

Where an examination for any grade is had before the eligible list for that grade is exhausted a new list shall be prepared after such examination, and the persons upon the former eligible list shall be respectively placed upon the new eligible list in the position to which the percentage of their aggregate marking upon their former examination would entitle them if such marking had instead been given them upon a new examination. If the name

of a person shall remain upon the eligible list for one year without appointment such person may at his option undergo a new examination, and if his name is entitled to be placed upon the eligible list, it shall be placed thereon under the rating entitled to under the new examination.

RULE XV

Former lists continued

All eligible lists, whether prepared after examinations for both merit and fitness, or for merit only, existing prior to July 1, 1898, for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the city of Utica, shall be continued in full force and effect, and may be certified to the person or persons or boards holding the power of appointment or promotion, provided, however, that such ratings for merit and fitness reaches the standard required by the rules hereby prescribed.

RULE XVI

Written or oral examination

In the creation of new eligible lists the rating shall be based upon such written or oral examination or both as the Board of Commissioners shall determine.

RULE XVII

Correction of errors

The Board of Commissioners shall have power in its discretion whenever in its judgment the interests of the public service require it, to order a re-examination of applicants for any position, and shall have power to correct any error and amend or revoke any class, list or other paper or record where it appears that any error or injustice has been done. And if the applicant for both merit and fitness upon such examination shall reach the standard herein required, his name shall be placed upon the eligible list, and where any person whose name appears on any eligible list has, for any reason, become incapacitated for appointment in the public service, the board may strike such name from such list; provided, however, that after an eligible list has been prepared and certified it shall

not be altered or revoked except upon notice by mail or otherwise as the Board of Commissioners may direct to all persons whose standing may be unfavorably affected by the alteration.

RULE XVIII

Certificate of applicants and appointments to mayor

The Board of Civil Service Commissioners of the city of Utica shall certify and file with the mayor of said city a list of the names of all applicants for examination in the civil service of said city, and shall also certify and file with said mayor the list of all applicants who shall have been examined and whose names shall have been placed upon the eligible list. Appointing officers must notify the mayor of all appointments to positions to the civil service in said city within five days after the same are made setting forth the full name of such appointee, date and place of birth, length of residence in Utica, nature of previous employment, whether he has ever been in the official service before, and if so, when and where, date of beginning of service and term for which appointed, salary, name of person in whose place appointed, together with all promotions and the names of those dismissed from service duly certified by the appointing officer or board.

RULE XIX

Political opinions or affiliations

In making selections for appointments from the eligible list the appointing board or officer shall not inquire into or consider the political opinions or affiliations of any person seeking appointment.

RULE XX

Certificate of appointment

1 Whenever any officer or board having the power of appointment to or employment in any position in his or its jurisdiction shall so request, the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify to him or it the names of all eligible persons in the class or classes in which he or it has power of appointment, graded

according to merit and rating, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and in such grading and certification such board shall give to such honorably discharged persons the preference required by the laws of the state of New York.

2 From the persons whose names are so certified the officer or board shall make a selection to fill the vacant place according to their standing, subject however to the provisions of law giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States as aforesaid.

3 In the selection of the persons whose names are certified as above, the appointing or employing officer or board, upon his or its written request therefor, will be furnished with the application and examination papers of all the persons so certified, and in the exercise of his responsible power of selection he or it may summon personally before him or it the certified persons for such verbal inquiry as he or it may deem proper. All papers furnished upon request as before must be returned to the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners with all reasonable dispatch.

RULE XXI

Duty of secretary—Records

The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of their proceedings and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standing, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these rules apply and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein. The names of the persons who have passed above the minimum as set forth in the previous rules will be entered upon a register in the order of their excellence, and opposite each name will be entered the standing of such person on each subject in which he may have been examined. When not in attendance upon the Board the secretary shall be under the directions of the mayor.

RULE XXII**Qualification as to residence and citizenship**

Every applicant for examination for appointment to any of the positions in the civil service of the city must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city of Utica at the time of his application; provided that such requirement as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications; but all such cases with the reasons therefor shall be entered on the records of the Board opposite the name of the candidate. But the Board of Commissioners may require evidences of special education for or practical experience for a satisfactory term in such profession, art, trade or service, and may require the production of such certificate of competency and license as are provided by the statutes of this state as necessary to enable the practice of any such profession, art or trade.

RULE XXIII**Candidates unfit for appointment**

In case any appointing officer or board shall become satisfied that the character or reputation of any person named on an eligible list is such as to make it unfit or improper to appoint him to a position in the civil service of the city of Utica, he or it shall so state to the Board of Commissioners of the city of Utica, and the Board of Commissioners shall have power in every case where they are satisfied that the character or reputation of any applicant for a position, or any person named on an eligible list is such as to make his appointment to a position in the civil service unfit or improper, to strike the name of such person from the roll of persons for examination or from an eligible list, providing that before they shall so strike his name from such roll or list they shall advise him of the general grounds upon which they are about to proceed, and he may make such explanation as he may deem proper; and while making an investigation of the character or reputation of any person on an eligible list the Board of Commis-

sioners may, after causing to be entered on its minutes, a statement of the information received by the Board tending to impugn such character or reputation, suspend certification of such candidate for a period not exceeding twenty days; but nothing in this rule shall be so construed as to give any person the right to a proceeding in the nature of a trial before the Board of Commissioners.

RULE XXIV

Furnishing certificates

The secretary of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall furnish to an applicant whose name has been placed upon the eligible list a certificate of his examination and his rating thereon.

RULE XXV

Temporary appointment

No temporary appointment to a position in the civil service of said city shall be made to anyone not eligible for permanent appointment excepting in cases of exigency upon the certification of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners that there are no candidates upon any eligible list for the position, and with the approval of the mayor such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared, and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list. In the event of the appointment of special patrolmen pursuant to the provisions of law such special patrolmen may be appointed without examination.

The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain on such eligible list for the purpose of a certificate for a permanent appointment in like manner as if he did not hold such a temporary appointment. No temporary appointment shall continue more than three months except in cases where the Board of Civil Service Commissioners shall certify a longer

continuance of such temporary appointment to be necessary for the public service; but no "longer continuance" of such temporary appointment shall exceed three months.

RULE XXVI

Registration and appointment

First—Applicants for positions who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in the order of their application. The register shall state: (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of number of persons dependent for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in the civil war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

Second—When the services of employees are required, the officer, or board, or person, having the appointing power or selection, shall notify the Board of Commissioners, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment and the Board of Commissioners shall thereupon certify to the officers, board or persons making the requisition, the names and residences of all persons upon the eligible lists of the classes aforesaid for such employment, indicating thereon the names of those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war and been honorably discharged therefrom, and those having families dependent upon their support.

Third—The selection shall be made from the list so furnished, and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Board of Commissioners forthwith. At the end of their term of service the persons so employed may keep their places on the register upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory, and they shall be reinstated upon the eligible list for reappointment without further examination, except as hereinbefore provided by these rules and regulations.

RULE XXVII**Promotion**

Promotions will in all cases be based upon the positive merit and fitness of the person promoted, and upon his superior qualifications as shown by his previous service and examination.

RULE XXVIII**Transfers**

Transfers of clerks and others may be made from one office or department to a similar position in another by the mutual consent of the heads of such officers or departments. Every such transfer must be reported to the Board of Commissioners for record within ten days from date thereof.

No transfer shall be permitted from one position to another, the employment or service being of a different nature and requiring different qualifications therefor, except by virtue of an examination and a certificate prescribed for the position to which they are to be transferred.

RULE XXIX**Political service or contribution not required**

No person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing so to do, nor shall any person in the public service have the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE XXX**Preference of veterans**

Persons who have been honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war shall be preferred for appointment to positions in the public service over other persons, and the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on ac-

count of his age nor by reason of any physical disability, provided, however, that such age or disability does not affect or render him incompetent to perform the full duties of the position applied for.

RULE XXXI

Power of removal

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer or board. The power to remove, existing by law, on the part of any officer or board is not impaired by anything contained in these rules; provided, however, that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination under these rules shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation.

RULE XXXII

Dismissal

No one dismissed from service for misconduct shall be admitted for examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within three years from the date of such dismissal.

RULE XXXIII

Report of term of employment

It shall be the duty of each city officer or board of city officers appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city forthwith on such employment or appointment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners and to the mayor of the city the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of commencement of service by virtue thereof and forthwith on the termination of such service to report to said Board and to the mayor the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XXXIV

After these rules shall take effect, no person in the civil service in the city of Utica, whose position is subject thereto, shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules and the civil service laws of the state of New York.

WM. L. WATSON

J. BENJ. BRADY

P. J. CAMPBELL

Civil service commissioners

The foregoing civil service rules in and for the city of Utica are hereby approved.

Dated, August 29, 1898

T. E. KINNEY

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Sept. 7, 1898

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF WATERVLIET

Rules 1 to 14 inclusive same as Albany rules 1 to 14. (See pp. 203-210.)

Rules 15 to 21 inclusive same as Albany rules 16 to 22. (See pp. 211-214.)

Rules 22 to 34 inclusive same as Albany rules 27 to 39. (See pp. 216-221.)

Schedules

The following is a list of the offices and positions in the civil service of the city of Watervliet, classified in accordance with the foregoing rules and therein referred to.

SCHEDULE A

First—Officers elected by the people, viz.: the mayor, recorder, aldermen, justices of the peace, constables, police commissioners, school commissioners.

Second—The head or heads of any department of the city government, viz.:

1 Officers appointed by the mayor, viz.: water commissioners, examining board of plumbers, civil service commissioners, secretary to Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

2 Officers appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, viz.: city chamberlain, city attorney, city engineer, fire commissioners, electric light commissioners, inspector of weights and measures, members of the board of health, commissioner of charities.

3 Officers elected by the common council, viz.: clerk of the common council.

Third—Persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational department of the city: all principals and teachers employed by the board of education.

Fourth—Secretaries of boards who are required to be members of the board to which they serve: secretary of board of health.

SCHEDULE B

First—Mayor's office:

Second—Chamberlain's office:

Third—Office of the clerk of the common council:

Fourth—Engineering department: draughtsmen, rodmen, levelers, chainmen.

Fifth—Fire department: chief engineer, assistant engineers, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, assistant superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, operators of fire-alarm telegraph, linemen, battery-men, superintendent hose depot, assistant superintendent hose depot, engineers of steamers, firemen of steamers, drivers, foremen, tillermen, permanent hosemen and ladder-men, relief truckmen, firemen, engineers and drivers.

Sixth—Office of the commissioner of charities:

Seventh—Police department: captain, sergeant, patrolmen, station-house keeper, special, temporary or supernumerary patrolmen and officers.

Eighth—Health department: sanitary inspector, all employees and appointees of board of health.

Ninth—Water department: clerk to board of water commissioners, all appointees and employees of the board of water commissioners.

Tenth—Electric light department: lamp tenders, engineers, firemen, electricians, machinists.

Eleventh—Board of education: superintendent of schools, truant officers, librarian, janitors and caretakers of school buildings, all other appointees and employees, except principals and teachers in the public schools.

Twelfth—Street department: superintendent of streets.

Thirteenth—Janitor of common council chamber, superintendent of public burial grounds.

Schedule B includes all clerks, copyists, recorders, stenographers, bookkeepers and others rendering clerical services, and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, firemen, messengers, orderlies, court attendants, guards and keepers in station-houses, and all persons employed or appointed in the public service and not specially included in schedules A or C.

SCHEDULE C

First—Street department: laborers, cartmen, teamsters.

Second—Water department: all appointees and employees of board of water commissioners.

Third—Schedule C shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen.

Respectfully submitted for approval

ALBERT J. DANAHER

JOSEPH A. MADIGAN

JOHN P. KELLY

Civil service commissioners

Approved, December 21, 1898

MICHAEL J. DAY

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, January 3, 1899

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CITY OF YONKERS

Pursuant to the statutes of the state of New York providing for examination to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, and the regulations of the same, we, Edwin L. Thomas, Robert H. Neville, Stephen T. Bell and Ulrich Wiesendanger, duly appointed by the mayor of said city of Yonkers to prescribe, amend and enforce rules for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of said city, and for classification and examination therein, do hereby prescribe the following rules for the admission of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the city of Yonkers, for promotions, classifications and examinations therein, and for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the said service, to take effect from the date of their approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York.

RULE I

These rules shall apply to all positions in the public service of the city of Yonkers, with the following exceptions required by the statutes—all elective officers, police commissioners, water commissioners, members of board of education, principals, teachers, inspectors of election, poll clerks, the deputy receiver of taxes and clerk to board of education.

RULE II

No person in the public service is under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or purpose, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or prejudiced for refusing so to do.

RULE III

No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

RULE IV

The civil service of the city of Yonkers shall be classified as follows:

Schedule A shall include the following officers of the city:

1 All officers nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the common council, except the building inspector, viz.: the city clerk, the city treasurer, the city attorney, the receiver of taxes, the city auditor, the assessors, the commissioner of charities, the commissioner of public works, commissioners of deeds, pound-keepers, scavengers, constables, fire commissioners and commissioners of health, page to the common council, wharfinger.

2 All officers appointed by the city judge, viz.: the clerk of the city court and the marshal of the city court. (See rule XVII.)

Schedule B shall include:

1 All copyists, clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and others rendering clerical services to the city and not included in schedule A, and all policemen, hostlers, doorkeepers and all persons employed in the police and fire departments of the city, and all persons employed and appointed in the public service of the city and not specially included in schedules A or C.

2 All persons whose duties are strictly professional, viz.: the inspector of boilers and examiner of engineers in the city of Yonkers, the engineers of the water department and assistants, the health officer, the plumbing inspector, the assistant plumbing inspector, the medical and milk inspectors, the building inspector and his assistants, the librarians, assistants to the clerk of the board of education and janitors of all public buildings including school buildings, and all other persons employed by the board of education except principals and teachers.

Schedule C shall include all persons employed as laborers or day workmen. (See rule XVII.)

RULE V

For the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of persons seeking or named for positions in the departments and offices of the municipal government to which these rules apply, there

shall be a Board of Examiners to be known as the Civil Service Commission, which shall be composed of four citizens of Yonkers designated by the mayor, and not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

The mayor may at any time substitute another citizen in the place of any one so designated by filing with the city clerk a written notification of such change; and the members of such board shall each be paid a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) per year.

The Board of Examiners shall designate one of its members who shall act as the secretary of the Board, and be paid an additional salary of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per year for such services.

It shall be the duty of such Board of Examiners to conduct all examinations called for under these rules, and to ascertain the fitness, capacity, merit and qualifications of candidates for the service of the city in respect to intelligence, character, competency and suitability for the branch of the service which they seek to enter and to estimate and determine the relative excellence or standing of the persons examined, and to certify the same in such manner and form as may be prescribed.

The secretary of the Board shall keep the minutes of the proceedings, and all necessary records of applicants, their examinations and standings, and a complete record of all persons employed in the several departments to which these rules apply, and of all appointments, promotions, dismissals, resignations and changes of any sort therein.

RULE VI

Every vacancy in schedule B shall be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examination, subject to the following conditions, as expressed in rules VII to XVIII inclusive.

RULE VII

Applications of competitors for positions included in schedule B must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Yonkers, N. Y.," and must be accompanied with the following papers:

First—The affidavit of the applicant that he is of above the age of twenty-one years; that he is a citizen of the United States, and has resided continuously in the city of Yonkers for the last preceding year, stating the street and number of his residence, the extent, place and nature of his education, and also of his business training and experience, and whether he has ever been in official service before, and, if so, when and where.

Second—A list of the optional subjects upon which he desires to be examined, if any; and a statement whether such application is limited to any particular office or offices in the service.

Third—The affidavit of not less than three reputable citizens of Yonkers, not public officials, that they individually have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each such citizen is willing that such certificate should be published for public information.

Fourth—The affidavit of a practicing physician in good standing that he has examined the said applicant and found him free from any disease or physical defect that would impair his ability to render good and faithful service to the city.

RULE VIII

The secretary of the Civil Service Commission shall keep a record of all applicants in a register kept for that purpose. When the applicants in a register are in excess of such number as can be examined conveniently on the same day, the applicants will be notified to appear for examination in their order on the register.

RULE IX

Examinations

Whenever the demands of the service may require, the Examining Board will notify the applicants on record, or such number thereof as can be examined conveniently at one time, to appear for examination, giving place, date and hour for such examination.

The place and date of such examination and any other material information in regard thereto will be posted in the bulletin of the

Board of Civil Service Commissioners erected in a conspicuous place in the lobby of manor hall in the city of Yonkers. When deemed expedient by the Board, advertisement of examinations will be made in the official newspapers of the city of Yonkers, but the notice posted in its own bulletin, as above provided, shall be the only public notice of any examination required.

The general examination for admission to positions in schedule B will be on the following subjects:

Obligatory

- (1) Handwriting, as shown by copying manuscript.
- (2) Writing from dictation.
- (3) English spelling, as shown in writing from dictation.
- (4) Arithmetic, viz.: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division—all applicable to whole numbers and fractions.
- (5) Abstracting or digesting documents or letters in summaries.
- (6) Questions relating to Yonkers—concerning the local government, the location of streets, etc.

Optional

(7) Arithmetic applied, viz.: practical problems in proportion, percentage, interest, discount and average.

8 Letter writing on subjects connected with Yonkers affairs. Grammatical correctness, clearness and brevity of expression will be considered.

(9) Bookkeeping.

(10) Special qualifications for employment in any specified department of city government.

RULE X

Every applicant must be examined in the six obligatory subjects, and will be examined further in such of the optional subjects as he may designate or as the Board may direct.

RULE XI

The relative weight given to the several obligatory subjects in making up the average standings will be as follows:

Clerks, copyists, etc.;

Handwriting	3
Experience	1
English spelling.....	2
Testimonials; character.....	1
Arithmetic	1
Abstracting	1
Yonkers data; general intelligence.....	1
	<hr/>
Total of weights.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Patrolmen, hostlers, doorkeepers, firemen, and all persons employed in the police and fire departments of the city except the chief engineer of the fire department, the clerk of the fire board, the captain and sergeants of police, and the police surgeon;

Handwriting	1
Writing from dictation.....	1
Spelling	2
Arithmetic	2
Abstracting	2
Testimonials; character.....	1
Yonkers data; general intelligence.....	1
	<hr/>
Total of weights.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Chief engineer of the fire department, the captain and sergeants of police;

Handwriting	2
Experience	2
English spelling.....	2
Arithmetic	2
Abstracting	1
Yonkers data; general intelligence.....	1
	<hr/>
Total of weights.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Inspectors of sewers, and regulating, grading and paving in the department of public works;

Handwriting	1
Arithmetic	1
Experience	4
Technical	4
	<hr/>
Total of weights.....	10
	<hr/> <hr/>

Assistant engineers, transitman, levelman, rodman and chainman in the department of public works;

Handwriting	1
Mathematics	5
Experience	2
Spelling	1
Technical	10
Letter of at least 150 words on some engineering subject.....	1
	<hr/>
Total of weights.....	20
	<hr/> <hr/>

Special examinations will be provided for the health officer, the police surgeon, the medical, plumbing and milk inspectors, and for any other position not heretofore included in this rule.

RULE XII

Each subject will be marked upon a scale of 100, which number represents the maximum possible of attainment.

RULE XIII

No person whose standing on any obligatory subject is less than 50, and whose ascertained average standing on the obligatory subjects is less than 70, will be entered on the eligible list.

RULE XIV

1 Whenever any officer or board having the power of appointment to or employment in any position in schedule B shall so

request, the Civil Service Commission shall certify to him the names of three eligible persons who are graded highest on the proper register, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war.

2 From the three persons whose names are so certified, said officer or board shall make a selection to fill the vacant place, subject however to the provisions of law giving preference to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late civil war.

3 Whenever such request shall indicate that proficiency in any of the specified optional subjects is of prime importance in the position to be filled, the Civil Service Commission will certify the names of the three persons in the eligible list having the highest standing, not below the minimum of seventy, in such optional subjects. Any officer or board having the power of appointment to or employment in any position in schedule B shall have power to order a new examination whenever there are less than three persons on the eligible list.

4 In the selection from the persons whose names are certified as above, the appointing or employing officer or board, upon his or its written requisition therefor, will be furnished with the application papers of all the persons so certified, and in the exercise of his or its responsible power of selection, he or it may summon personally before him or them the certified persons, for such verbal inquiry as he or they may deem proper. All papers furnished upon requisition as above must be returned to the secretary of the Examining Board within five days.

5 Every vacancy under schedule B shall be filled by the appointing power from the three eligible persons graded highest as certified by the Civil Service Commission.

RULE XV

Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties in any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and

capacity and be certified as qualified in such respect before recorded on the proper eligible list for selection for the position or before certification by the Civil Service Commission as qualified for such selection. In addition, applicants for appointment as policemen and paid firemen will have to be certified as to physical condition and capacity respectively by the surgeon of the police department and the surgeon of the fire department before appointment.

RULE XVI

Priority in date of examination will give no advantage; the names of the three persons standing highest on the eligible list will be certified for selection without regard to dates when examined.

No name shall remain upon the eligible list more than one year from the date of the original examination.

RULE XVII

As to appointments coming under schedules A and C no examination shall be required, but all changes in the employees shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission with reason for the changes, in order that their record of the municipal service may be at all times complete.

1 Applicants for positions under schedule C, who produce satisfactory evidence of their capacity for labor, and their habits as to industry and sobriety shall be registered in order of their application. The register shall state (1) name, (2) age, (3) residence, (4) citizenship, (5) number and relationship of persons depending for support on the applicant, (6) service in the army or navy in time of war, (7) previous occupation, (8) reference; and such other information as may be required.

2 When the services of employees in schedule C are required, the officer or person having the appointment or selection shall notify the Civil Service Commission, stating the number of men wanted, kind of labor for which they are wanted, and the time and place of employment; and the Civil Service Commission shall

thereupon send to the officers or the person making the requisition the names and residences of twice the number of men called for (if the register contains so many), making an impartial selection; giving preference to those who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, and to those having families dependent on their support.

3 The selection shall be made from the lists so furnished and the names of those employed shall be returned to the Civil Service Commission forthwith. Provided, however, that whenever the officer who shall have made the requisition for a certain number shall employ a smaller number he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing first upon said list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled. At the end of their term of service, the persons so employed may keep their places on the register, upon application to the examiners and proof that their labor has been satisfactory. The names of all persons so registered shall remain on such register for the period of two years.

4 In case the Civil Service Commission are unable to fill a requisition for laborers, the fact shall be certified to the officer making the requisition, who shall then make the selection under such regulations as the Civil Service Commission may from time to time prescribe.

5 The Civil Service Commission may make such regulations as may be necessary to identify the registered applicants, and to preserve a record of their conduct.

RULE XVIII

Report of term of employment

It shall be the duty of each city officer, or board of city officers, appointing or employing an officer, clerk or other person in the service of the city, forthwith on such appointment or employment to report to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners the name

of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Board the fact and date and cause of such termination.

RULE XIX

Duty of fiscal officers

Any officer whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing of any warrant on the city treasurer or other disbursing officer of the city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance to these rules. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of these rules may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payments of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state. No person in the civil service in the city of Yonkers whose position is subject to these rules shall be entitled to compensation unless appointed pursuant to these rules.

RULE XX

All appointments to positions under schedule B shall be upon a probationary term of two months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his employment shall cease.

RULE XXI

All examinations shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service for which they seek to be appointed. The Civil Service Commission, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission of the state, shall determine when ex-

aminations are not practicable, and when competitive examinations are not practicable, in cases relating to the civil service of the city of Yonkers.

RULE XXII

No temporary appointment to a position within schedule B shall be made of any one not eligible for permanent appointment, excepting that in case of exigency, upon the certificate of the Civil Service Commission that there are no candidates upon an eligible list for the position, such temporary appointment may be made, and the appointee may hold office thereunder until an eligible list is prepared, and such eligible list shall thereupon be forthwith prepared and the position shall then be filled from such eligible list.

The name of a person on an eligible list who has received a temporary appointment shall, notwithstanding such appointment, be deemed to still remain upon the eligible list for the purpose of his certification for a permanent appointment, in like manner as if he did not hold such temporary appointment. The certificate granted in pursuance of this rule shall not be construed to apply to the appointment of any person not competent at the time to comply with rule VIII of the civil service rules of this city and any such appointment previously made shall be immediately revoked, upon this rule going into effect.

RULE XXIII

If a person who is not entitled to certification, is certified and appointed, his appointment shall be immediately revoked by the appointing officer, upon notification by the Civil Service Commission.

RULE XXIV

No person who has failed in any examination for a position in the classified service shall be admitted within six months from the date thereof to a new examination for the same position.

RULE XXV**New positions**

All new positions created at any time by the needs of the service in any department must be filled in the same manner as is provided in the foregoing rules that appointments to existing positions shall be made.

RULE XXVI

Promotions from lower grades to higher in any department shall be made only from eligible lists certified by the Civil Service Commission.

RULE XXVII

Every false statement knowingly made by any person in his application for examination, and every connivance by him at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or willful complicity in any fraud designed to improve his standing upon examination, shall be regarded as good cause for the removal or discharge of such person.

RULE XXVIII

No one dismissed from the service for misconduct shall be admitted to examination for appointment in any capacity in any department of the municipal service within two years.

RULE XXIX

No recommendation or question under the authority of these rules shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever; neither shall political opinions be considered by the appointing officer in determining his selection among candidates certified for appointment.

RULE XXX

The Civil Service Commission shall have the power to employ expert examiners when necessary, providing it does not entail an expenditure of more than one hundred dollars (\$100) in any one year.

RULE XXXI

The right is reserved by the Civil Service Commission to alter or modify these rules as, in their judgment, the needs of the service may require, such changes or modifications to take effect after one week's publication thereof in the corporation newspapers, upon the approval of the mayor of the city of Yonkers and the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York.

Respectfully submitted for approval

EDWIN L. THOMAS

ROBERT H. NEVILLE

STEPHEN T. BELL

ULRICH WIESENDANGER

Civil service commissioners

Approved, October 25, 1898

LESLIE SUTHERLAND

Mayor

Approved, New York Civil Service Commission, Oct. 27, 1898

APPENDIX G

1 OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—1898

2 DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS—1898

Opinions of the Attorney General—1898

CIVIL SERVICE—CITIES OF THE STATE—FITNESS EXAMINATIONS—It is the evident intention of the legislature and the Governor, as expressed in chapter 186, laws of 1898, to return to the original plan of examinations in cities. Chapter 428, laws of 1897, so far as it provides for separate fitness examinations in the civil service of cities is repealed.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, June 22, 1898

CLARENCE B. ANGLE, *Secretary New York Civil Service Commission,*
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your request that I furnish the Civil Service Commission of the state with my opinion concerning chapter 186, laws of 1898, more especially with reference to what effect it may have upon the provisions of chapter 428, laws of 1897, requiring examinations for both merit and fitness in the cities of the state, I have the honor to make the following suggestions:

The policy of the legislature in enacting the civil service law (chapter 354, laws of 1883) was to provide, as far as conditions of good administration would warrant, for open competitive examinations for determining the qualifications of persons desiring to enter the public service; and for non-competitive examinations when competitive were not practicable. This statute provides for arranging various offices and employments in classes, and declares that these places shall be filled, in case of competitive examinations, from among those graded highest. The Governor is at the head of the Civil Service Commission of the state, and the mayors of the several cities, by virtue of the original act, held substantially the same relations to the civil service commissions of their respective municipalities. The general plan of

the law was to have, as far as practicable, an open competitive examination under the supervision of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state or cities in accordance with the positions to be filled. The statute exempts certain offices and places from its requirements, and the rules and regulations which have been promulgated by the various civil service commissions authorize certain appointments to be made without a preliminary examination upon the theory that as to those places examinations are not practicable. This general plan to which I have referred requiring one open competitive examination to be held under the supervision of a Civil Service Commission remained in full force until the passage of chapter 428, laws of 1897, which went into effect May 15, 1897, and requires two examinations for appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state and the cities thereof; one to be held by the civil service commissioners or an examining board, the other by the person holding the power to make the appointment or promotion, or by some person or board designated by him. This act, although an independent statute, may fairly be considered as supplementary to, or in a certain sense, amendatory of the general civil service law, and requires two, instead of one civil service examination.

Chapter 186, laws of 1898, went into effect March 31, and amends sections 8 and 13 of the original civil service act. Section 8 now reads in part as follows: "The mayor of each city in this state shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein; and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, not inconsistent with the constitution and the provisions of this act. The regulations so to be prescribed shall, among other things, provide and declare as in the second subdivision of the second section of this act is provided and declared in reference to regulations for admission to the civil service of the state. Within two months after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of said mayors in and by such regulations to cause to be arranged in classes

the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service of the city of which he is mayor, and there shall be included in one or more such classes, so far as practicable, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service of such city to whom his power under this act extends. After the termination of three months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to such rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be exempt from such examination in conformity with such regulations."

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this chapter 186 are by its terms repealed. There appears to be manifested in this latest legislative declaration an intent to return to the original plan of one civil service examination in the cities of the state under the direction of suitable persons who are to "prescribe, amend and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein." We further find that "no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination, in conformity with such regulations."

The second subdivision of section 2 of the civil service act relates to the rules to be promulgated for admission to the civil service of the state. Regulations for admission to the civil service of the cities of the state are to contain similar provisions and declarations. This second subdivision reads in part as follows: "And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

"1 For open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their

character and so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

“ 2 All the officers, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.”

The civil service section of the revised constitution (article 5, section 9) does not contemplate any new test or measure of qualifications for public service other than was contained in the statutes in force when the revised constitution went into effect. It directs that “Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.” The terms “merit and fitness” are used to express the same idea that we find embraced in the civil service act where the words “fitness, relative capacity and fitness, fitness of candidates with respect to character, knowledge and ability” are used in specifying the matters which the examining boards are to have in mind in making their investigations. The terms “merit and fitness” as used in the constitution are practically synonymous and interchangeable. Section 4 of chapter 428, laws of 1897, contains a clear recognition of this proposition and declares that “all examinations (whether for merit or fitness) shall be competitive so far as practicable, and shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed.” It would thus appear that the legislature and the Governor, as the head of the Civil Service Commission of the state, by the latest enactment relating to admission to the civil service of cities, have determined to return to the original plan and practice of determin-

ing the fitness, capacity, merit and qualifications of applicants for places and positions in cities, by a single examination which is to be conducted by civil service commissioners, and the mayor of each city is authorized and directed to appoint and employ "suitable persons to prescribe, amend and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein."

It is not necessary to comment at length upon the characteristic differences between the methods of determining the standing of candidates under the two-fold plan of examinations required by the act of 1897 and the single competitive plan of examination required by the original civil service act of 1883, the real question under consideration being whether in a city of the state there shall be two civil service examinations or one examination under the direction of the board of commissioners appointed by the mayors of each city.

It does not appear to be necessary to select new commissioners to enforce the provisions of the amendatory act of 1898; those already appointed may be continued in office.

This view of the law which I have suggested is not in contravention of the civil service section of the revised constitution, the object of which was to give constitutional operation to the then existing system embodied in the statutes of the state. The new constitution was adopted as a whole by vote of the people, and one of its conditions is that "such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature may make concerning the same." (Article I, section 16.)

The court of appeals, in the case of the People ex rel. McClelland v. Roberts, 148 N. Y., 369, speaking concerning the civil service constitutional provision, says:

"Moreover, it is evident from the language of the new provision of the constitution and from the debates in the convention, which followed its introduction into that body, that it was framed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give to it immediate practical operation. So that

in adopting the new constitution, the people, in their original capacity, decreed that thereafter all the departments of the government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject of appointments."

Neither does the foregoing construction of the law conflict with the statutory construction act, if it be held that the act applies to any other general legislation than that presented by the revision commissioners. Other reasons might be suggested for holding that the civil service law, chapter 354, laws 1883, as amended by the act of 1898, applies to the cities of the state; but the foregoing considerations, without further comment, appear to be sufficient for the present discussion.

Very respectfully

T. E. HANCOCK

Attorney General

CIVIL SERVICE—CITY OF NEW YORK—EFFECT OF CHAPTER 186, LAWS OF 1898.—The special provisions of the charter of the city of New York do not exempt that city from the provisions of the amendatory law. Subsequent to June 30, 1898, the civil service rules of New York city are subject to approval by the State Commission.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, *November 10, 1898*

HON. CLARENCE B. ANGLE, *Secretary Civil Service Commission,*
Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter requesting my opinion concerning the powers and duties of the State Civil Service Commission as far as relates to the civil service of the city of New York, especially in view of the recent decision of the court of appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Leet v. Keller. Chapter 186, laws 1898, amends sections 8 and 13 of the original civil service law of the state. (Chapter 354, laws of 1883.) The amendatory act went into effect March 31 of this year; section 8, in express terms, applies to all the cities of the state.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the laws of 1898, are by its terms repealed.

The question presented is whether the city of New York is excepted and eliminated from the provisions of the amendatory law. I think it is very clear that this was not the purpose or intent of the legislature.

It is true that the charter of the city of New York contains certain provisions which are not found in the general act, and omits various provisions contained in that law. Giving full force to the rules of construction and judicial decisions relating to local and special statutes and general enactments, the question still remains; what was the legislative intent in enacting the law of 1898? Its characteristic features are: That the mayor of each city of the state shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of the city and for classifications and examinations therein; that within two months after the passage of the law it shall be the duty of each of said mayors in and by said regulations to make the proper classification of persons employed in the public service of the city; that after the termination of three months from the passage of the act no person shall be admitted to or promoted in either of the classes existing or that may be arranged until he has passed the requisite examination, or has been shown to be exempt therefrom; that said regulations and "all regulations now existing for appointments and promotions in the civil service of said city and any subsequent modification thereof shall take effect only upon the approval of the mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission." Section 13, as amended by the law of 1898, provides that "if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the state or of a city shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation."

In the case of *Leet v. Keller*, it appears that upon March 5,

1898, the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the city of New York made certain rules and regulations in pursuance of which the relator, Leet, who was superintendent of the city hospital, was placed in the non-competitive list; he was removed from his position as superintendent April 1, 1898, and claimed in the action commenced by him against the commissioner of public charities to secure a writ of mandamus commanding his reinstatement, that he was entitled to a hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 13 heretofore quoted. It was however held by the lower courts, and also by the court of appeals, that he was not entitled to any order directing a peremptory writ of mandamus to be issued. Judge Grey, in his opinion, held against the relator upon two grounds, the first being that the charter of the city of New York contains "a special and exclusive system for the classification and examination of applicants for employment in the civil service and for its administration," and that this city does not come within the provisions of the general civil service law of the state. The second ground upon which he bases his opinion and decision is, that the act of 1898 cannot be given a retroactive effect; but simply requires "that in the future the regulations prescribed therein shall be approved by the State Civil Service Commission," and that this law which went into effect as above stated, March 31, 1898, allows two months after its passage to the mayors of the respective cities (and the persons employed or designated by them to prescribe, amend and enforce regulations) for the arrangement into classes of the several clerks and persons in the public service of the city; the law providing also that after the termination of three months from the passage of the act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of "the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder until he has passed an examination, etc."

The learned judge concludes upon this second branch of the opinion that until the expiration of three months the regulations existing at the time the law went into effect must be considered as valid and binding, unless new regulations have been

duly established and approved, and that therefore the relator, Leet, was not entitled to the protection specified in the amendatory act providing for notice in writing and an opportunity for a hearing before a person in the classified service in a city can be removed from his position. Five of the judges concurred with the second proposition advanced by the judge who wrote the opinion in the case; but failed to accept his theory that the city of New York is governed by a civil service law independent of the general law of the state, or that the civil service of the city of New York is not affected by the law of 1898. One of the judges dissented from the whole opinion.

It therefore seems to me, not only from a consideration of the various civil service laws of the state, and the very clear and apparent intent of the legislature that the act of 1898, should be applied to all the cities of the state, but also from the decision of the court of appeals, that this act must be considered as applicable to the city of New York upon the expiration of the time specified in the law and commented upon in the opinion of the court, to wit, three months after March 31, 1898.

Very truly yours

T. E. HANCOCK

Attorney General

CIVIL SERVICE—VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—EMPLOYMENT OF IN NEW YORK.—The rights discussed of veteran soldiers and sailors of the civil war to employment in the civil service of the state and cities thereof.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, *February 28, 1898*

HON. ALBERT D. SHAW, *Department Commander, G. A. R., Watertown, N. Y.*

Dear Sir:—I have your communication asking for a construction of the laws relating to the dismissal of veterans of the late

war from employment in the civil service of the city of New York.

These are questions which should be submitted to the corporation counsel of the city of New York. But as you desire an expression of my views, I submit the following: The law relating to preference of veterans and prohibiting removal, except for cause, after hearing duly had, appears now to be well settled.

Article V, section 9 of the state constitution provides that: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section."

I also quote a portion of article I, section 16, of the constitution, as follows: " * * * And such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated."

The revised constitution took effect January 1, 1895, and the portion thereof last quoted is the same as was contained in the former constitution. At the time the revised constitution became operative, chapter 410, laws of 1884, and chapter 716, laws of 1894, were in force. Section 4 of said chapter 410 gave preference to veterans of the late war in appointment to the civil service of the state and cities thereof. Chapter 716, laws of 1894, prescribes that unless the appointment of the veteran was for a definite term, the person having the power of employment

or appointment shall have the power of removal only for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held. This law was amended by chapter 821, laws of 1896, as follows: "In every public department and upon all public works of the state of New York, and of the cities, counties, towns and villages thereof, and also in non-competitive examinations under the civil service rules, laws or regulations of the same, wherever they apply, honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines shall be preferred for appointment, employment and promotion; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York, or of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, or receiving a salary or per diem pay from the state or from any of the cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army during the late war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice, upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by writ of certiorari. A refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or a reduction of his compensation intended to bring about a resignation, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have a right of action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages, and also a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the party alleging the same. But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position."

The charter of the city of New York (section 127) provides as follows: "All veterans either of the army or navy or the volunteer fire departments, now in the service of either of the municipal and public corporations hereby consolidated, who are now entitled by law to serve during good behavior, or who cannot under existing law be removed except for cause, shall be retained in like positions and under the same conditions by the corporation constituted by this act, to serve under such titles and in such way as the head of the appropriate department or the mayor may direct."

Chapter 716, of the laws of 1894, amended chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, which original act provided that: "In every public department and upon all public works of the state of New York, honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment and employment. Age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the other requisite qualifications."

The provision of chapter 312, laws of 1884, were extended by chapter 464 of the laws of 1887 to cities, towns and villages.

In the case of the People ex rel. Fonda v. Morton, 148 N. Y., at page 163, relating to chapter 716, laws of 1894, the learned judge who wrote the opinion of the court made use of the following language: "The removal clause was intended to prevent interference with their tenure for political or partisan or personal reasons. But the statute recognized the principle that incompetent persons, or those whose conduct was inconsistent with the discharge of their duties, should not be retained in the public service, however meritorious their prior service may have been. The statute operates as a limitation upon the power of removal, which must be observed by the officers or body having the appointing power, and it enacts specific remedies for its violation." And in conclusion the court held that under the law of 1894 notice was not required to be given to the appointee of the contemplated removal before such power could be exercised.

Subsequent to this decision, chapter 821, laws of 1896, became a law, amending chapter 716, laws of 1894, and providing for a hearing upon notice, and the court of appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Hannan v. Board of Health, 153 N. Y., 513, in a very learned and exhaustive opinion upon the effect and purpose of chapter 821, said: "The object of the act was to protect those lawfully appointed or employed from removal without a chance to be heard. * * * The object of the amendment of 1896 was to remedy a defect that was pointed out in, People ex rel. Fonda v. Morton (148 N. Y., 156), where it was held that the amendment of 1894, making veteran incumbents irremovable except 'for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held' did not require notice or an opportunity to be heard before the power of removal was exercised. * * * We think there was no intention to legalize invalid appointments, or to give the right to be heard as to the validity of the appointment when made, but simply to guard the veteran soldier against removal from a position lawfully held by him, until he has had notice of an accusation against him and the right to make a defense."

In removing an appointee or employee in the civil service by reason of the position having been abolished, or the services of the employee not being necessary, the question is one of good faith. (People ex rel. Nutall v. Simis et al., 18 app. div., 199, and cases therein cited.)

I am of the opinion that the veteran holding a place under the government of the city of New York, under appointment in the civil service of that city cannot be removed therefrom except for incompetency or conduct inconsistent with the position held; in which case he should have notice and an opportunity to be heard, unless the position held be in good faith abolished or his services are not needed by reason of lack of work or some valid cause in this line; in which case notice and hearing are not necessary. The fact that an office or position filled by a veteran has been abolished solely for the purpose of removing the appointee, after

which the position is reestablished, is not sufficient to deprive the veteran of appointment thereto, as the abolition of the office may justly be regarded as not an act of good faith. The law is plain upon the question of a veteran's employment; and I am satisfied that no sophistries or technicalities intended to evade either the letter or spirit thereof will receive the approval of our courts.

Respectfully

T. E. HANCOCK

Attorney General

Decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals—1898

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* MICHAEL BRODERICK, Appellant, v. LEVI P. MORTON AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND FREDERICK EASTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Respondents.

(24 App. Div. 563.)

DISCHARGE OF A VETERAN EMPLOYED AS AN ELEVATOR MAN IN THE CAPITOL WHILE HIS ELEVATOR IS BEING TEMPORARILY REPAIRED.—When a writ of mandamus may be addressed to the Governor—a demand therein for relief to which the relator is not entitled—against whom damages can be restored.

A veteran entitled to a preference in public employment (laws of 1894, chapter 716), who has been assigned as a laborer to the duty of running an elevator in the capitol, at Albany, the running of which has been temporarily suspended for about a month in order to have repairs made upon it, cannot be removed by the superintendent of public buildings with the approval of the trustees under section 4 of chapter 227 of the laws of 1893, while at the same time other laborers who are not veterans are retained.

The fact that the Governor is a member of the board of trustees in question does not prevent, in proceedings to procure the reinstatement of the laborer, the issue to the members of the board of a writ of alternative mandamus, the Governor being named in the writ as an individual, as the writ does not require him to do any act in his character as Governor, and does not attempt to interfere with the executive department of the state; nor will the court in any manner consider the question whether the writ may be enforced, as it is not presumed that state officials will refuse to obey the law.

The fact that the relator asks to be reinstated in the position of elevator man when he is only entitled to be restored to the position of a laborer is not a reason for denying him the latter relief.

Although chapter 716 of the laws of 1894 gives to a veteran wrongfully discharged, in addition to the remedy by a writ of mandamus, a right of action "for damages as for an act wrongfully done," the court should not award him, under section 2088 of the code of civil procedure, damages against public officials who come into office after he had been discharged by their predecessors. The damages are recoverable against the officers by whom the wrongful act was done.

Appeal by the relator, Michael Broderick, from a final order of the Supreme Court, made at the Albany special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Albany on the

16th day of September, 1897, confirming the report of a referee and dismissing an alternative writ of mandamus.

M. D. Nolan, for the appellant.

G. D. B. Hasbrouck, deputy attorney general, for the respondents.

Parker, P. J.: The following facts clearly appear from the record in this case:

The relator was employed as an "orderly," so-called, in the maintenance department of the public buildings at Albany. He was an honorably discharged Union sailor of the war of the rebellion. About a month after such employment he was assigned to the duty of running one of the senate elevators in the capitol building, and continued as such work until October 2, 1895. For such service he was paid the sum of seventy-five dollars per month. The superintendent of public buildings, subject to the approval of the trustees, appoints and suspends or removes all persons employed in such department, and also prepares rules and regulations for their government. (Laws of 1893, chap. 227, §4.) It seems that persons employed in such department by the superintendent are designated on the pay-rolls as orderlies, watchmen, cleaners and laborers. Those running elevators are included within the list of laborers.

"Some of the duties of laborers are to run elevators, some are cleaning the park, shoveling snow, etc." Their pay is regulated by the work they do. Whether the orderlies are employed to perform any specifically defined duties does not appear. But, inasmuch as the relator was so soon after employment put to the performance of a laborer's work, and continued in it for so long a time, he must be deemed to have been an employee of that class when he was discharged.

On the 2d of October, 1895, the relator was discharged. The referee finds that he was then dropped from the pay-rolls, but not discharged. The facts however which he finds, and which are undisputed, clearly show that he was then discharged, and he has never since been reemployed. At the time he was so dis-

charged there were many men employed performing the work of laborers who were not discharged soldiers or sailors, and some of them were then running other elevators in the building.

No charges of "incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held" were ever made against the relator. The reason given for his discharge was that the elevator which he was then running was about to be stopped for extensive repairs, and that his services were therefore not needed. Soon after the discharge repairs were begun upon that elevator and for some weeks it was not used, but it was put into operation again within four to six weeks after such repairs were begun upon it. On or about February 24, 1896, the relator began these proceedings by mandamus, to require the trustees and superintendent of public buildings, to restore him to "his former position of running an elevator, * * * and to reimburse him with a sum equivalent to what his salary would have amounted to from the date of his dismissal to the date of his reinstatement."

By chapter 716, laws of 1894, it is provided that "in every public department and upon all public works," of this state "honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment and employment," etc., "and in all cases the person having the power of employment or appointment, unless the statute provides for a definite term, shall have the power of removal only for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held by the employee or appointee."

The relator claims that his removal was in violation of the provisions of the act above cited.

The defendants make several answers to this claim.

First. That because the running of the elevator upon which he was employed was necessarily stopped, his services had become unnecessary, and that therefore it was the duty of the defendants to no longer employ him. And they attempt to bring this case within the authority of *Phillips v. Mayor, etc.* (88 N. Y. 246); *Langdon v. Mayor* (92 id. 427); *People ex rel. Wardrop v. Adams* (51 Hun, 583), and *People ex rel. Corrigan v. Mayor* (149 N. Y. 225).

It is manifest, however, that the principle decided in that line of cases cannot apply to this. In those cases the office from which the relator had been removed was, in good faith, abolished. In this there is no office to abolish. Many laborers were needed and continued about the building, some of whom were not discharged soldiers or sailors. And inasmuch as the statute provides that such soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for employment over those who are not, it seems clear that whenever economy requires the reduction of such a force of laborers, none of whom are hired for any specified time, the soldier and sailor must be the last rather than the first to be discharged. (Matter of Sullivan, 55 Hun, 285; Matter of McCloskey v. Willis, 15 app. div. 594; People ex rel. O'Connor v. Adams, 53 Hun, 141.)

Moreover, the particular elevator upon which the relator was employed was never abandoned. A temporary cessation of its use occurred, but it was soon in operation again, and therefore it cannot even be said that the particular employment to which the relator had been put was no longer necessary.

The respondents also object that the writ of mandamus could not properly issue, because "its enforcement cannot be secured." This idea is based upon the theory that because the trustees of public buildings consist of the Governor, the lieutenant-governor and the speaker of the assembly, this court has no jurisdiction to issue its writ against them.

It is clear that the writ does not propose to interfere with the executive department of the state. It is not directed to Levi P. Morton in his character as Governor. It does not require him to do any act concerning the execution of the duties of that office. Hence it is no infringement upon the rule that one department of the government may not interfere with another of the coordinate departments in the legitimate exercise of its jurisdiction and powers. And the argument of the learned counsel for the respondents does not exactly claim that it is. His argument is that if the writ does issue, the court would have no power to enforce it should the Governor and lieutenant-governor refuse to obey.

In this case those two officials are before this court as members of a board created by law and like every other board so created, amenable to the law. It is not to be supposed that they will refuse obedience to that law; much less is it pertinent to suppose that either would revoke the power of the executive to resist obedience to the law. A mandamus is sometimes refused when the legal power to obey it has passed from the board or tribunal to which it is directed (*People ex rel. Stevens v. Hayt*, 66 N. Y. 606); but the idea that it should be denied because its execution might be successfully resisted is no more pertinent to the issuing of such a writ than it would be to a warrant of arrest for murder or any other process of the court. The question whether the court has sufficient force to execute the writ is not to be considered in determining whether the citizen who applies for it is or is not entitled to it.

The respondents further object that the relator has asked for more than he was entitled to in two particulars: First, that he was not entitled to be "reinstated as an elevator man;" and, second, that he asks to recover his damages in this proceeding. And hence they claim that the writ should be dismissed.

As to the first objection, the relator has asked more than he is entitled to.

He was employed as a laborer in the "maintenance department of the public buildings." All men so employed are subject to the directions of the superintendent, who may assign any one of them to any work he deems for the best interests of that department. I do not understand from the record before us that any laborer has secured the right to continue running an elevator because he has once been assigned to that work. Men are taken from other work as laborers, put upon the elevators and then ordered back to their former work. As a laborer he is not hired for that particular work but to do any work in that grade to which the superintendent shall assign him. During all the time of his employment therefore, I understand the relator was subject to removal from the elevator, and assignment to other work, although such change would have lessened his monthly wages.

His rights therefore, under this statute, were that he be preferred in his employment as a laborer to those who were not honorably discharged soldiers or sailors. And all that he could lawfully demand was that he be reinstated in his position as a laborer, subject to all the regulations affecting that class of employees. But an alternative writ having been issued, and the facts of this case having been developed by a trial, I see no reason why the order made thereon may not award such a final writ as the facts warrant. Such proceedings are made analogous to those in an action (Code, § 2082), and the judgment may therefore be consistent with the acts proven. In *People ex rel. Keene v. Supervisors, etc.* (142 N. Y. 271, 278), it is said: "If the substantial right is set out in the writ the proceeding will not fail because the relator asks for too much; or mistakes to some extent the relief to which he is entitled. The court in awarding the peremptory writ may mould it according to the just right of all the parties."

As to the second objection, it is not so clear that the relator has asked too much.

The statute above cited not only allows the person "so wrongfully removed or refused such preference" the remedy by mandamus, but also gives him "a right of action in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages as for an act wrongfully done." By section 2088 of the code it is in substance provided that where a return has been made to an alternative writ of mandamus, * * * the court upon final order * * * must also, if the relator so elects, award to him against the defendant who makes the return the same damages, if any, which the relator might recover in an action against the defendant for a false return. It also further provides as follows: "The relator may require his damages to be assessed upon the trial of an issue of fact if the verdict, report or decision is in his favor. * * * Such an assessment of damages bars an action for a false return." Such was the rule under the revised statutes (*People v. Supervisors of Richmond*, 28 N. Y. 112) where the damages allowed were confined strictly to those resulting from the false return of the supervisors to whom the writ was directed.

In *People ex rel. Deverell v. M. M. P. Union* (118 N. Y. 101) it was held that damages incurred by the relator from being removed as a member of the defendant company were properly allowed him in mandamus proceedings instituted to compel his restitution. (See, also, *People ex rel. Goring v. Wappingers Falls*, 151 N. Y. 386.)

Within the authorities last above cited the relator's damages accruing to him on account of his unlawful removal could be recovered in this proceeding, although it is plain they are not such as he could recover for a false return, but this further peculiarity presents itself in this case.

The proceedings is in effect against the trustees and superintendent of public buildings as a board of public officers and not against the individuals. Unless we consider it in that character, we would have to dismiss the writ on the ground that those to whom it was directed were no longer in a condition to obey it, having passed out of office and been succeeded by others. (*People ex rel. Wooster v. Maher*, 64 Hun, 408.) Thus this writ must be executed against persons who, although they are the same officers, are not the same individuals who made the wrongful removal.

The statute above cited bases the damages which it gives to the relator upon the "act wrongfully done." That statute, as amended by chapter 821, laws of 1896, in addition to giving damages, provides that a refusal to give the preference, etc., "shall be deemed a misdemeanor." An intent on the part of the legislature is here manifested to hold those who committed the wrong liable as individuals rather than as public officials. The ones who could be prosecuted for the misdemeanor are the ones who are to pay the damages; and, in my opinion, it was not intended to charge such damages against the state or against the fund provided by the state for the expenses of that department.

Hence, I conclude that, under the circumstances of this case, those to whom the writ must issue to reinstate the relator are not those against whom the right of action for damages is given.

and, therefore, that the relator cannot recover them in this proceeding.

But, as above said, where an alternative writ has been granted and a trial had, the final order may award the proper writ, although the petition may have asked too much.

These considerations lead to the result that the order confirming the referee's report and dismissing the writ must be reversed; and, inasmuch as the question of damages is not to be considered, and the facts are all before this court, we can direct that such a peremptory writ issue as the facts require.

All concurred.

The order appealed from reversed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements of this appeal, and with costs to the appellant in the court below; and an order is granted directing that a peremptory mandamus issue requiring the trustees and superintendent of public buildings to reinstate the relator, Michael Broderick, in his employment as a laborer in the capitol building, held by him on and prior to October 2, 1895, without prejudice to an action or proceeding to recover damages for his removal.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* MICHAEL BRODERICK, *Respondent*, v. LEVI P. MORTON, CHARLES T. SAXTON AND HAMILTON FISH, TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND FREDERICK P. EASTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, *Appellants*.

(156·N. Y. 136.)

- 1 MANDAMUS—GOVERNOR NOT SUBJECT TO.—The courts of this state have no power to issue a mandamus to the Governor to compel his performance of a duty imposed upon him by virtue of his office; and this inability extends to ministerial duties as well as to those involving executive judgment and discretion, and to action by the Governor as an *ex-officio* member of a board of public officers.
- 2 LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SPEAKER.—It seems that a mandamus can run to the lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly during the recess of the legislature, provided they have not succeeded to executive power.
- 3 PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—VETERANS—MANDAMUS TO TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A mandamus does not lie against the Governor, as a trustee of public buildings, to compel him, together with the lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly, as the other trustees of public buildings, and the superintendent of public buildings, to reinstate the relator in an employment in a public building on the ground that, being a veteran, he had been removed in violation of chapter 716 of laws of 1894.

- 4 **CHANGE OF INCUMBENTS IN OFFICE DURING MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.**—Where, after the issuance of an alternative writ of mandamus to the persons then holding the offices of Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker, to compel them, as the trustees of public buildings, and the superintendent of public buildings, to reinstate a veteran in employment, on the ground that he had been removed in violation of chapter 716 of laws of 1894, a peremptory writ is denied, and the appellate division reverses the denial, and the term of office of the persons proceeded against as trustees having expired, orders the peremptory writ to issue to the Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker then in office, without notice to and substitution of such new officials in the proceedings, the order is not sustainable.
- 5 **NON-ABATEMENT OF SPECIAL PROCEEDING.**—Quaere, whether section 755 of the code of civil procedure, relating to the non-abatement of special proceedings, applies to a mandamus proceeding where there has been no death of a party, but certain of the parties proceeded against have gone out of office.
- 6 **SUBSTITUTION OF SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE.**—It seems, that the practice prescribed by section 1930 of the code of civil procedure, for the substitution of the successor in office of a party to an action or special proceeding against county, town or municipal officers, applies to state officers.

People ex rel. Broderick v. Morton, 24 app. div., 563, reversed.
(Argued April 18, 1898; decided June 7, 1898.)

Appeal from a final order of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the third judicial department, entered January 24, 1898, reversing an order of the special term refusing a writ of mandamus, and granting a peremptory writ against Frank S. Black, Timothy E. Woodruff, James M. E. O'Grady and Frederick P. Easton, commanding them as trustees and superintendent of public buildings to reinstate the relator, Michael Broderick, in his employment as laborer in the capitol building, without prejudice to an action or proceeding to recover damages for his removal.

The facts, so far as material, are stated in the opinions.

G. D. B. Hasbrouck for appellants: The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to coerce the executive department of the government into obeying its writ of mandamus. (Public Buildings Law [Birdseye's R. S. (2d ed.) 2408]; Rice v. Austin, 19 Minn. 403; ch. 716, L. 1894; Dennett, Petitioner, 32 Me. 508; Maurau v. Smith, 8 R. I. 192; State v. Stone, 120 Mo. 428; Sutherland v. Governor, 29 Mich. 330; 1 Cooley's Blackstone 242; Com. v. Dennison, 24 How. [U. S.] 97; 1 Shars. Black. Com. 242; State ex rel. v. Warmouth, 22 La. Ann. 1; art. 4, State Const.; State v. Sauvinel, 24 La. Ann. 119; 13 Am. Rep. 115; People v. Yates, 40 Ill. 127.) Levi P. Morton, Charles T. Saxton and Hamilton

Fish, trustees of public buildings, having retired from their offices of Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker, have now no power to comply with a writ of mandamus requiring the re-instatement of Broderick; and Frank S. Black, Timothy L. Woodruff and James M. E. O'Grady are not parties to the proceedings, and consequently are not within the jurisdiction of the court, and the order and judgment herein directing a peremptory writ to issue against them, commanding them to "reinstate the relator, Michael Broderick, in his employment as a laborer in the capitol building, held by him on and prior to October 2, 1895," is without warrant or authority in the law. (Code Civ. Pro. §§ 755, 757; Public Buildings Law, art. 1, § 4; Birdseye's R. S. [2d ed.] 2408; ch. 716, L. 1894; *People ex rel. v. Reardon*, 49 Hun 425; *People v. Suprs. of Greene Co.*, 12 Barb. 217; *People ex rel. v. Hayt*, 66 N. Y. 606; *People ex rel. v. Canal Appraisers*, 73 N. Y. 447; *Secretary v. McGarrahan*, 9 Wall. 298, 313; *United States v. Boutwell*, 17 Wall. 604-609; *Commissioners v. Sellers*, 99 U. S. 624, 626; *United States v. Shurz*, 102 U. S. 378-408; *Thompson v. United States*, 103 U. S. 480-484; *United States v. Chandler*, 122 U. S. 643; *United States v. Lamont*, 155 U. S. 303-306; *United States v. Long*, 164 U. S. 701; 165 U. S. 28.) The relator by waiting from October 2, 1895, until February 24, 1896, became barred of his remedy. (In re Vanderhoof, 36 N. Y. Supp. 834; *People ex rel. v. Justices*, 78 Hun 334.)

Michael D. Nolan for respondent: The relator was removed from his position for other causes than "incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held," and was deprived of his rights under chapter 716 of the laws of 1894. (*People ex rel. v. Mayor, etc.*, 149 N. Y. 225; *People ex rel. v. Adams*, 51 Hun 583.) Admitting all the defendants attempted to show, it only establishes that this particular elevator was closed temporarily, not that it was abolished. (*People ex rel. v. Morton*, 148 N. Y. 156; ch. 654, p. 1648, L. 1894; ch. 358, p. 719, L. 1894; ch. 807, p. 572, L. 1895; ch. 932, pp. 755, 756, L. 1895; ch. 948, p. 1044, L. 1896; ch. 73, L. 1896.) The case, however, shows bad faith on

the part of defendants. The two reasons given for the discharge of relator were not the real reasons, and the referee's finding of good faith is entirely unsupported by evidence. (Matter of McCloskey v. Willis, 15 App. Div., 594; Matter of Sullivan, 55 Hun, 289; People ex rel. v. Adams, 53 Hun, 141.) The civil service laws do not apply, the salary being but seventy-five dollars per month. (Ch. 717, L. 1884.) The board of trustees of public buildings may be mandamusd under chapter 716, laws of 1894. (High on Ex. Rem. 4; § 2090, Code Civ. Pro.) The relator does not ask too much in asking for damages in this proceeding. (§ 2088, Code Civ. Pro.; People ex rel. v. M. M. P. Union, 118 N. Y. 101; People ex rel. v. Wappingers Falls, 151 N. Y. 386.) However, if in any respect relator has asked too much, the final writ may award what relief the facts warrant. (People ex rel. v. Supervisors, 142 N. Y. 271-278; § 2082, Code Civ. Pro.)

Haight, J.: For a number of years the relator had been employed in the capitol of the state as a laborer, engaged in the running of the senate elevator. On the 2d day of October, 1895, he claims he was discharged. After the expiration of about five months he procured an alternative writ of mandamus to issue to the then trustees and superintendent of public buildings, requiring his reinstatement as laborer in the capitol, upon the ground that he was an honorably discharged Union sailor of the war of the rebellion. To the alternative writ an answer was filed on behalf of the defendants, raising an issue, which, upon the stipulation of the parties, was referred to a referee to hear, try and determine. After taking the evidence submitted by the respective parties, the referee made his report, finding that the relator had been dropped from the pay-rolls by reason of the shutting down of the senate elevators for repairs, and that he had not been removed. Thereupon the peremptory writ was refused by the special term. An appeal was then taken to the appellate division, where the order of the special term was reversed and a peremptory writ issued.

At the time the relator procured the alternative writ of mandamus, Levi P. Morton was the Governor of the state, Charles

T. Saxton, the lieutenant-governor, and Hamilton Fish, the speaker of the assembly.

The public buildings law of 1893, chapter 227, as amended, provides that "the Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly shall be trustees of public buildings." As such they are authorized to appoint a superintendent who, "subject to the approval of the trustees, may appoint all persons necessary in the maintenance department of the public buildings and grounds under his charge and suspend and remove any of them and prepare rules and regulations for their government."

It will be observed that, under the provisions of the statute, the Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker become trustees by virtue of their offices, and that whatever duties devolve upon them as such pertain to their respective offices.

Chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, as amended by chapter 716 of the laws of 1894, provides that, "In every public department and upon all public works of the state of New York, and of the cities, towns and villages thereof, and also in non-competitive examinations under the civil service rules, laws, or regulations of the same, wherever they apply, honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment and employment; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not, in fact, incapacitate, shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And, in all cases, the person having the power of employment or appointment, unless the statute provides for a definite term, shall have the power of removal only for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held by the employee or appointee; and, in case of such removal, or such refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act of and for any such honorably discharged Union soldier, or sailor, or marine, for partisan, political, personal or other cause, except incompetency, and conduct inconsistent with the position so held, such soldier, sailor or marine, so wrongfully removed, or refused such preference shall have a right of action in any court of competent jurisdiction for dam-

ages as for an act wrongfully done, in addition to the existing right of mandamus; the burden of proving such incompetency and inconsistent conduct, as a question of fact, shall be upon the defendant." A failure on the part of the officials to comply with the terms of this act in letter and spirit is made a misdemeanor.

It is now contended that the appellate division had no jurisdiction to award a mandamus in this case. Much has already been written upon the subject. The courts of most of the states in the Union have had it under consideration, and, while they uniformly agree that the courts have no right nor power to interfere with the Governor upon questions involving his judgment and discretion, yet they differ widely as to the power to interfere with his ministerial action. We shall not attempt any extended digest of these cases. Among those tending to sustain the power of the court to compel the executive to perform a ministerial act are *Martin v. Ingham* (38 Kan. 641); *Harpending v. Haight* (39 Cal. 189); *Middleton v. Low* (30 Cal. 596); *Tennessee & C. R. R. Co. v. Moore* (36 Ala. 380); *Chumasero v. Potts* (2 Mont. 242); *Cotten v. Ellis* (7 Jones [N. C.] 545); *State v. Chase* (5 Ohio St. 528); *State v. Moffit* (5 Ohio 362); *Magruder v. Swann* (25 Md. 212); *Chamberlain v. Sibley* (4 Minn. 312).

Of the cases which support the contention that the courts are without jurisdiction to control executive action are the following: *Sutherland v. The Governor* (29 Mich. 320); *State v. Drew* (17 Fla. 67); *State v. Towns* (8 Ga. 360); *People ex rel. v. Cullom* (100 Ill. 472); *People ex rel. v. Bissell* (19 Ill. 229); *State v. Kirkwood* (14 Iowa 162); *State v. Warmoth* (22 La. Ann. 1); *Dennett, Petitioner* (32 Maine 508); *State v. Stone* (120 Mo. 428); *State v. The Governor* (25 N. J. L. 331); *Mauran v. Smith* (8 R. I. 192); *Bates v. Taylor* (87 Tenn. 319; 85 Texas 622); *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch 137).

The ministerial duties which it has been held in different states may be compelled by mandamus are the commissioning of a clerk of a court, the issuance of a warrant for the attorney-general's salary, the auditing of an officer's claim for expenses, the com-

missioning of officers chosen by the legislature, the issuance of state bonds to a railroad company, the authentication of a bill in the governor's possession as a statute, the issuance of a proclamation that a bank is authorized to begin business, and such duties imposed by statute upon the Governor as might have been imposed upon another officer, when ministerial. On the other hand, in a large number of other states, it has been held that a mandamus will never issue against the Governor, regardless of the duty imposed upon him by the constitution or statute. In those cases it was considered to be against public policy and political necessity, and to be immaterial that the duty might have been imposed upon another person; that inasmuch as it was imposed upon the Governor, its performance was an executive act, under the responsibility of his executive station, and under the sanctity of his official oath. Perhaps the leading case in support of the latter contention is that of *Sutherland v. The Governor* (29 Mich., 320), in which the opinion was delivered by Judge Cooley. In that case the court was asked to compel the Governor to perform the duty imposed upon him by statute, of certifying as to the completion of certain work. The judge says with reference thereto: "It is not claimed on the part of the relators that this court, or any other, has jurisdiction to require and compel the performance by the Governor of his political duties, or the duties devolved upon him as a component part of the legislature. It is conceded that these, under the constitution and laws, are to be exercised according to his own judgment and on his own sense of official responsibility, and that from his decision to act, or decline to act, there can be no appeal to the courts. Nor is it pretended that where any executive act whatsoever is manifestly submitted to the Governor's judgment or discretion, such judgment or discretion can be coerced by judicial writ. What is claimed is, that where the act is purely ministerial and the right of the citizen to have it performed is absolute, the Governor, no more than any other officer, is above the laws, and the obligation of the courts, on a proper application, to require him to obey the laws, is the same that

exists in any other case where an official ministerial duty is disregarded. * * * There is no clear and palpable line of distinction between those duties of the Governor which are political and those which are to be considered ministerial merely, and, if we should undertake to draw one and to declare that in all cases falling on one side of the line, the Governor was subject to judicial process, and in all falling on the other, he was independent of it, we should open the door to an endless train of litigation. * * * However desirable a power in the judiciary to interfere in such cases might seem from the standpoint of interested parties, it is manifest that harmony of action between the executive and judicial departments would be directly threatened, and that the exercise of such power could only be justified on most imperative reasons." Again he says: "When duties are imposed upon the Governor, whatever be their grade, importance or nature, we doubt the right of the courts to say that this or that duty might properly have been imposed upon a secretary of state, or a sheriff of a county, or other inferior officer, and that inasmuch as in case it had been so imposed, there would have been a judicial remedy for neglect to perform it, therefore, there must be the like remedy when the Governor himself is guilty of a similar neglect. The apportionment of power, authority and duty to the Governor is either made by the people in the constitution, or by the legislature in making laws under it; and the courts, when the apportionment has been made, would be presumptuous if they should assume to declare that a particular duty assigned to the Governor is not essentially executive, but is of such inferior grade and importance as properly to pertain to some inferior office, and, consequently, for the purposes of their jurisdiction, the courts may treat it precisely as if an inferior officer had been required to perform it. To do this would be not only to question the wisdom of the constitution or the law, but also to assert a right to make the Governor the passive instrument of the judiciary in executing its mandates within the sphere of his own duties. Were the courts to go so far, they would break away from those checks and balances of

government which were meant to be checks of cooperation, and not of antagonism or mastery, and would concentrate in their own hands something at least of the power which the people, either directly or by the action of their representatives, decided to entrust to the other departments of the government."

In this state we have not found, nor has our attention been called to, any controlling authority upon the question. Under our constitution the right of sovereignty rests in the people of the state, who, from time to time, delegate their power to rule to a government chosen by themselves, consisting of three departments, known as the executive, legislative and judicial. In England the power of the king to govern was modified from time to time by various grants from him, and by magna charta, under which the lawmaking power finally developed upon parliament, and the judicial power upon the courts, created by law. This division of power was followed in the formation of our American governments. In our own state the common law was continued in force, except in so far as it has been altered by the constitution or the legislature.

Under our constitution the executive power of the state answers to that of the king, and devolves upon the Governor during the term for which he is elected. The legislative power is vested in the senate and assembly, which take the place of parliament, and the judicial power in the courts established in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The three great branches of government are separate and distinct, but are coequal and coordinate; their powers have been carefully apportioned; one makes the laws, another construes and adjudges as to the rights of persons to life, liberty and property thereunder, and the third executes the laws enacted and the judgments decreed. While each department, in its sphere, is in a sense independent, each operates as a check or restraint upon the other. The acts of the legislature have to be presented to the executive for his approval. The courts may then construe the acts and determine their validity under the constitution; and the executive may in criminal cases modify the action of

the courts by the interposition of his pardoning power. But in every case in which one department controls, modifies or influences the action of another, it acts strictly within its own sphere, thus giving no occasion for conflict and thus preserving the purpose of the original scheme of a division of power among the three coordinate branches of government, each operating as a restraint upon the other, but still in harmony.

As we have seen, the power of the king has been divided—a portion delegated to parliament and another portion to the judiciary—but except as delegated to the legislative and judicial branches of the government, his common-law powers remain unchanged, and in our government have been transmitted to the executive.

Under the common law a writ of mandamus issued in the king's name to inferior courts, officers, corporations or persons, requiring them to do a particular thing specified, it being issued in the king's name, did not run to himself, to parliament, nor to the judiciary, except such inferior courts as the higher courts had the power to review. Under our code the writ issues out of the court as an order of the court; but we have attempted by no provision of the statute to change the force and effect of the common-law writ, nor its object and purpose. It, therefore, follows that the writ never issues to the executive or legislative branches of the government, nor to the judicial branch having general and final jurisdiction.

Again, it is the well settled practice of the court not to determine abstract questions not involved in the litigation, or in regard to which it has no power to enforce its judgments and decrees.

The only way in which a mandamus can be enforced is by the commitment of the party who refuses to obey its commands as for a contempt. But the courts have no power to commit the Governor for a contempt. They have no power over his person. He may be impeached, but there is no other way in which he may be deprived of his executive office. It is said, however, that it is not to be supposed that the Governor will refuse obedience

to the law; but the application in this case for the mandamus shows that he already has refused to do the act sought to be compelled by this writ.

But again, it is contended that in this case the executive is one of a board of officers, and that the board may be compelled to act by mandamus. Conceding him to be one of a board of public officers, the duty is one that devolves upon him by virtue of his office. If the courts have not power over his person to enforce its decrees in the one case, they have not in the other.

We have already referred to the discussion of Judge Cooley in the Sutherland case, with reference to the grade of duties imposed upon the executive, including ministerial acts, together with those involving executive judgment and discretion; and without repeating his argument here it appears to us that his reasoning is unanswerable and his conclusions correct.

While we are of the opinion that a mandamus will not issue to the Governor to compel performance of an act by him, we see no reason for its not running, during the recess of the legislature, to the lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly. During the session of the legislature, they, as members thereof, are not subject to arrest; and it may be that the courts, during that time, would not have the power to enforce their mandates against them; but, after the adjournment of the legislature, and the time has elapsed given by the statute in which they are exempted from arrest, we think their obedience to the writ may be compelled by the courts. True, under the provisions of the constitution, they in turn may succeed to executive power, upon the happening of certain events; but until they respectively become vested with the powers of the Governor, they form no part of the coordinate branches of the government, except, as we have already stated, when the legislature is in session.

There is another reason which must control our action in this case. As we have seen, the alternative writ of mandamus was issued during the administration of Governor Morton, when Saxton was lieutenant-governor and Fish was speaker. The special term denied the writ, but, upon appeal, the appellate division

reversed the order of the special term and ordered the writ to issue to the Governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker then in office, who were the successors of those in office at the time the alternative writ was issued. This was done without notice to the new officials, and without bringing them in or making them parties to the proceeding. The act charged against the former officials was a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, and they were liable individually in damages to the party aggrieved. The delinquency charged is personal, and does not involve a charge against the state. It is not a claim prosecuted against the state in which it alone is interested, as where a mandamus is issued to a treasurer or comptroller of the state, to compel the payment of a claim against it, which is litigated by the officer for and in behalf of the state, in which the courts have permitted the mandamus to issue to the successor in office. In cases in which the delinquency charge is personal, the petition for a writ of mandamus abates upon the death, resignation or termination of the official charged, unless it is preserved by statute. (Warner Valley Stock Co. v. Smith, 165 U. S., 28, 31, and cases there cited.)

Under the provisions of our code of civil procedure, section 755, a special proceeding does not abate by any event, if the right to the relief sought in such proceeding survives or continues; but this provision only applies to cases where the party dies after this act takes effect. There has been no death of a party in this case. Certain of the parties proceeded against have gone out of office, and it may, therefore, be doubted whether this section keeps the proceeding alive. But, assuming for the purpose of this case that it does and that the relator still has the right to prosecute his proceeding for his restoration, against whom must such proceeding continue? It cannot be continued against the old officers, for they no longer have power to restore him. It must, of necessity, therefore, be prosecuted against the new officers, for they alone have the power to reinstate him. It may be that the provisions of the code fail to point out the precise practice that should be adopted by the relator in this

case. But there is no apparent reason why the provisions of the code controlling actions and special proceedings against county, town and municipal officers, should not apply as well to state officers. The practice therein provided for is simple and affords ample protection to all parties. Section 1930 provides "In such an action or special proceeding, the court must, in a proper case, substitute a successor in office, in place of a person made a party in his official capacity, who has died or ceased to hold office; but such a successor shall not be substituted as a defendant, without his consent, unless at least fourteen days notice of the application for the substitution has been personally served upon him." As we have seen, no substitution has been made in this case.

The order of the appellate division should be reversed, and that of the special term affirmed.

Vann, J.: I am of the opinion that a writ of mandamus cannot be issued against either the Governor or lieutenant-governor, because the imprisonment of either, which might follow a failure to obey the writ, would disturb the constitutional balance of power between the three great departments of government. As to the Governor, this is obvious, but the same reason applies to the lieutenant governor also, because at any moment by the death, resignation, inability or absence of the Governor the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the lieutenant governor. Whatever would interfere with his freedom of action when it became his duty to act as governor would interfere with the executive office itself, and might leave the state with no executive head able to act at a time of the greatest need. But while the constitution, as well as the courtesy due from one department of government to another, forbid the court to command the Governor to do this, or to refrain from doing that, it is still their duty to announce the law, but under the circumstances, to withhold the command and leave the responsibility of complying with the law as laid down by the courts, with the chief magistrate. It seems to me, therefore, that we should decide the appeal upon

its merits, subject to the limitation suggested as to the form of the judgment to be pronounced.

Upon examining the record I think the relator was removed in violation of chapter 716 of the laws of 1894 for the reasons given by the appellate division in its opinion. (24 App. Div. 563.)

The judgment appealed from should, therefore, be so modified as to simply adjudge that the relator was improperly removed and that he is entitled to immediate reinstatement, without costs to either party as against the other.

O'Brien, J. (dissenting): The decision in this case, as expressed in the prevailing opinion, practically abrogates the statute which exempts veteran soldiers in the civil service from removal without legal cause. The defendants are the trustees of the state capitol under § 2 of chapter 227 of the laws of 1893, and the superintendent of public buildings appointed by them, who has power, subject to the control of the trustees, to appoint, remove or suspend persons in the employ of the state who are or may be engaged on the capitol force, or in the care of any of the public buildings. By chapter 716 of the laws of 1894, honorably discharged Union soldiers must be preferred by the trustees and superintendent in making such appointments, and it is provided that removals of such discharged soldiers, after appointment, shall be made only for incompetency. In case a veteran is removed without such cause, or for partisan or political reasons, or refused a preference in making appointments, the statute gives a right of action to him for damages as for a wrongful act, in addition to the existing right of mandamus to enforce the commands of the statute.

In January, 1887, the relator, who is a veteran of the late war, was appointed an orderly upon the capitol. He was not appointed for a definite or limited time, and, therefore, under the statute, could not be removed except for incompetency. He was removed, however, in the month of October, 1895, in defiance of the statute, without legal cause or hearing. He applied to the court for a mandamus to correct the wrong and to assert

the rights secured to him by law. In his application for the writ the relator alleged upon oath the following facts: (1) That he was an honorably discharged Union soldier. (2) That he was appointed an orderly on the capitol on January 3, 1887, and continued in that position till October 2, 1895, when he was discharged, as he alleges, for partisan, political or other reasons than those allowed by the statute. (3) That the defendants have kept the relator out of his position ever since, and have refused to reinstate him. (4) That during all the time while so employed, he faithfully discharged his duties and was not incompetent, and did nothing inconsistent with his position. (5) That he was never notified of any cause for his removal or called on to answer any charge, and none was made. The only affidavit made in opposition to this application was by the superintendent, and he failed to deny any fact which the relator had stated. The other defendants did not answer at all. Consequently, there was no issue of fact before the court but what was equivalent to a demurrer to the facts alleged by the relator. (*People ex rel. v. Supervisors, etc.*, 103 N. Y., 541; *People ex rel. v. Cromwell*, 102 N. Y., 477; *In re Haebler*, 149 N. Y., 414; *People ex rel. v. Mayor, etc., Id.*, 215.) He was, therefore, entitled to a peremptory writ, but as he had claimed not only to be reinstated, but damages for his removal as well, an alternative writ was awarded.

The cause was then referred and tried by a referee. The issues were matters of law really, though it was supposed that there was some question of fact, but just what question was not very clear. The referee found the following facts: (1) That the relator was a veteran. (2) That he was employed running an elevator at the capitol from February 1, 1887, to October 2, 1895. (3) That he was then dropped from the pay-roll. Therefore, every material fact in the case was not only admitted by the pleadings but found by the referee.

But the learned referee held, as a conclusion of law, that although he had been dropped from the pay-roll, he had not been removed, and he dismissed the writ, with costs. The appellate

division has reversed this judgment and directed that the relator be reinstated in his position, without prejudice to his right to recover damages. This seems to me to be a very just and correct decision, and it ought not to be set aside by this court on any trivial ground.

My brethren, however, think the appellate division was wrong and the referee was right. The reasoning process by which this conclusion is reached does not impress me as sound in law or correct in morals; and, since it practically abrogates the statute by denying to the relator any right which it confers, I am constrained to dissent from the judgment and from every ground upon which it is placed. In my view the reasons stated for a reversal in this court of the decision of the court below are utterly untenable, and hence a brief discussion or review of them may not be out of place here.

1 The first proposition, though really foreign to the case, is somewhat startling. The principle that a mandamus will not lie against the Governor as a member of the board of trustees of public building created by the statute is announced as law in this state, I think, for the first time. It is broadly asserted that the courts have no power to compel the Governor, when acting as a member of this board, in appointing or discharging the necessary help in and about the capitol to obey the statute. It is admitted that every member of the board is bound to obey it; but if the Governor neglects or refuses to do his duty, or if he should disregard the statute, the courts, it is said, are powerless to protect the relator's rights by mandamus. This proposition is based upon the notion that there is something about the office of Governor that places the occupant of the office for the time being above and beyond the law, or at least beyond the power of the courts to compel him by mandamus to obey the plain mandate of the statute in the appointment and removal of veteran soldiers. I take it to be an indisputable legal proposition that when the Governor of this state accepts a legislative appointment as a member of a board of trustees, with duties prescribed by statute, as the duties of this board clearly are,

he is amenable to legal process at the suit of a private citizen whose rights are affected by the action of the board in the same way and to the same extent as any other member of the board. The principle has been so often asserted by the courts of the highest authority that it must disturb our confidence in the stability of law to find any doubt expressed about it.

In that famous case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch 170), Chief Justice Marshall stated the principle in a single sentence when he said: "It is not by the office of the person to whom the writ is directed, but the nature of the thing to be done that the propriety or impropriety of issuing a mandamus is to be determined." In *Kendall v. United States* (12 Peters 595), the attorney general of the United States, representing the government, stated the rule of law on this subject in the following language: "And, as the ordinary character of an officer's functions would not always determine the true nature of a particular duty imposed by law, he further agreed that if an executive officer, the head of a department, or even the President himself, were required by law to perform an act merely ministerial, and necessary to the completion and enjoyment of the rights of individuals, he should be regarded, quoad hoc, not as an executive, but as a merely ministerial officer, and, therefore, liable to be directed and compelled to the performance of the act by mandamus if congress saw fit to give the jurisdiction." The court, in its opinion in this case, said: "But it would be an alarming doctrine that congress cannot impose upon any executive officer any duty they may think proper which is not repugnant to any rights secured and protected by the constitution; and in such cases the duty and responsibility grow out of and are subject to the control of the law and not to the direction of the president. And this is emphatically the case where the duty enjoined is of a mere ministerial character." In *Board of Liquidation, etc. v. McComb* (92 U. S. 531), the court awarded a mandamus against a board of which the Governor of the state was a member, and, referring to the power to do that, stated the rule as follows: "But it has been well settled that when a plain official

duty, requiring no exercise of discretion, is to be performed, and performance is refused, any person who will sustain personal injury by such refusal may have a mandamus to compel its performance." (p. 541.) This rule has been strictly adhered to by that court in a great variety of cases where the writ was applied for against executive officers of the government. (U. S. v. Black, 128 U. S., 40; U. S. ex rel. Boynton v. Blaine, 139 U. S., 306.) The power of the courts to compel ministerial officers to perform official acts upon which the rights of individuals may depend is well settled in England. In the case of *Ferguson v. Earl of Kinnoull*, decided in the house of lords, the distinction between a judicial and ministerial act was clearly recognized. In that case Lord Brougham, after denying that the judicial officers of courts of general jurisdiction were answerable for acts done within the limits of their jurisdiction for errors of judgment, used the following language: "But where the law neither confers judicial power, nor any discretion at all, but requires certain things to be done, every body, whatever be its name, and whatever other functions of a judicial or of a discretionary nature it may have, is bound to obey, and, with the exception of the legislative branches, everybody is liable for the consequences of disobedience." (9 C. & F. 251.) In *State ex rel. Whiteman v. Governor* (5 Ohio St. 535), there was an application for a mandamus against the Governor, in which eminent counsel were engaged. The power of the courts in that regard was there elaborately discussed and decided. It was held that the writ would lie against him at the suit of a private individual interested in the performance of the official act. The court was unanimous, and the result was summed up in the following language, which I conceive to be applicable to the case at bar: "The constitutional provision declaring that 'the supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in the Governor,' clothes the Governor with important political powers, in the exercise of which he uses his own judgment or discretion, and in regard to which his determinations are conclusive. But there is nothing in the nature of the chief executive office of this state which prevents

the performance of some duties merely ministerial being enjoined on the Governor. While the authority of the Governor is supreme in the exercise of his political and executive functions which depend on the exercise of his own judgment or discretion, the authority of the judiciary of the state is supreme in the determination of all legal questions involved in any matter judicially brought before it. Although the state cannot be sued, there is nothing in the nature of the office of Governor which prevents the prosecution of a suit against the person engaged in discharging its duties. * * * However, therefore, the Governor, in the exercise of the supreme executive power of the state, may, from the inherent nature of the authority in regard to many of his duties, have a discretion which places him beyond the control of the judicial power, yet, in regard to a mere ministerial duty enjoined on him by statute, which might have been devolved upon another officer of the state, and affecting any specific private right, he may be made amenable to the compulsory process of this court by mandamus. The official act of the Governor in question, in regard to issuing the proclamation asked for, is a duty prescribed by statute, not necessarily connected with the supreme executive power of the state, ministerial in its nature, and a duty which might have been enjoined on some other officer."

It would be quite sufficient to rest the question, I think, on our own decisions. In *People ex rel. Fonda v. Morton* (148 N. Y., 156), we reviewed the action of this very board of trustees, and no one then doubted our power. It is said that the point was not raised in that case, but the very fact that neither court nor counsel supposed that it contained such a question, or that there was anything in this point, goes far now to prove that it is but little more than an attractive novelty. It may, I think, be safely asserted that no respectable authority can be found to sustain the proposition that the courts are without power to enforce by mandamus the performance by the Governor of an official act, ministerial in character, and not resting in discretion.

That the powers and duties of the Governor as a member of the board of trustees of public buildings are purely ministerial is a proposition too plain for doubt. The four individuals composing the board had each one vote, and no member had any more power than the other. They were all doing precisely the same thing, that is to say, consulting, voting and deliberating together. It is conceivable that any one can suppose that three of these were acting ministerially, while the acts of the other were executive. But here again it may be necessary to cite authorities.

In *Gray, Governor, v. The State* (72 Indiana 568), it was held that a writ of mandamus will lie against the Governor of the state to enforce the performance of a ministerial duty not resting in his discretion; that a ministerial act is one which a person performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority, without regard to, or the exercise of, his own judgment upon the propriety of the act being done.

Concerning the nature of the Governor's act while serving upon such a board, the court defined it in the following very clear and concise language: "Any power or authority vested by legislation in the Governor, together with other officers or persons, in which they are to have an equal voice with him, cannot be executive, as he alone is vested with the executive power of the state. Any duty which he is by law required to perform, in connection with others, in which they have an equal voice with him, can in no sense be said to be an executive duty. The Governor and the other officers named in the act may well be regarded as constituting a board, organized by the legislature for the performance of certain duties, and a mandamus will lie against them to enforce the performance." (Id., p. 578.)

I have said that there was no authority worthy of the name in favor of the contention that the executive of a state is beyond the power of the courts to compel the performance of an official act of a ministerial nature. I do not of course refer to cases which may be found where the writ was refused in the

exercise of discretion. The case of *Low v. Towns, Governor* (8 Georgia 370), is a leading case of that character. The court in an able opinion demonstrated its power to grant the writ against the Governor, but refused to exercise the power for political reasons and as matter of discretion. The cases cited in the prevailing opinion to sustain the reversal are all cases of that character.

This court cannot deal with matters of discretion. The court below has exhausted the discretion which courts have in mandamus cases. It has exercised the discretion and granted the writ, and the only question that we can review is whether it had power in that respect. That it had, is to my mind a proposition so clear that I will forbear to discuss it further. I have called attention to a few leading cases, not desiring to enlarge the discussion by reference to numerous others of the highest authority, all holding the same way.

I am not willing to indorse the principle that the maxim which tells us that the king is the fountain of justice and mercy and can do no wrong, has any application to the elected servants of the people of the state. It originated when kings were supposed to rule by divine right, but anyone who believes for a moment that it implied the immunity of persons in high seats of power from obedience to the laws, has failed to read correctly the history of the people from whom the maxim has been borrowed. On the contrary, the courts of that country have for ages announced and enforced the principle that no one was so high as to be above the power of the law, or so low as to be beneath its protection. This principle has been transmitted to us, and in the administration of justice it has superseded the ancient maxim that the king can do no wrong.

Nor can I admit for a moment that the judicial power of this state is so feeble as to be unable to reach with its process, in the enforcement of its lawful judgments and decrees, every citizen within its territory, from the Governor to the humblest workman, and one as well as the other. The notion that the rights of a citizen cannot be declared and enforced against a ministerial

board of which the executive happens to be a member, because he may call out the military and naval forces of the state to resist the judgment of the court, is too trivial for serious consideration. It is the duty of the court to declare what the law is without fear or favor, and let consequences take care of themselves. Courts cannot with any self-respect frame their judgments upon the view that some power may refuse to submit to the mandate of the law, or may resist it. The sheriff has the power of the county behind him, and the mayor of a great city the police force, but no one ever supposed that their power to resist a mandamus was any reason for refusing it to a party otherwise entitled to it. A legal principle resting on the assumption that the executive will refuse to obey the courts must necessarily be unsound. It implies a want of that freedom of action on the part of the judiciary which is always necessary for its efficiency. If the courts may be deterred from deciding what the law is in such cases, upon some remote possibility that the executive power will resist the execution of the judgment, it would follow that a mandamus should never go against anyone possessing the physical or political power to resist its commands, but should be confined to those who are too weak to defy it. Such vague or imaginary fears have no proper place in the discussion of questions upon which legal rights depend. I doubt very much that this state ever had an executive that would agree with my brethren with respect to this immunity from judicial authority, and it is to be hoped that it never will have. The proposition that there is or may be one man in the state so far above his fellow citizens that the courts cannot reach him, in a case like this, where there is no discretion, sounds very much like a voice from the middle ages, or the decree of the Roman senate in its declining days when it declared the emperor above the laws.

It is only a short time since the courts fined all the members of a board composed of all the state officers for disobeying a mandamus, and this court affirmed their action. (*People ex rel. Platt v. Rice*, 144 N. Y., 249.) If it so happened that the Gover-

nor had been a member of that board, then, according to the prevailing opinion, the courts would be powerless, since all the other members could shelter themselves behind the executive prerogatives. The court below was not able to sanction such sophistry, and I am bound to say that the rugged good sense of their decision ought to receive at least some commendation from this court.

(2) But even if the Governor was beyond the power of the courts, there are still three other members of the board, constituting a working majority, that no one claims to be exempt from control by mandamus. They have the power, and it is their duty to execute and obey the statute with respect to veterans, and to give to the relator his rights under the law. What reason can this court give for reversing the judgment as to them? Absolutely none that, in my opinion, has the slightest force or weight in law, and this can be made quite clear by a brief review of the grounds upon which the decision of the court below is to be reversed. That ground, as will be seen, consists of questions of practice, and questions of discretion, with none of which this court has anything to do, combined in such a way as to produce what is supposed to be a legal error. It is only necessary to separate the constituent elements upon which the decision rests in such a way that each proposition may be reviewed by itself, and on its own merits. It will then be seen how feeble the argument is upon which the relator is defeated in the assertion of his just rights under the law.

It is suggested that as three members of the present board were not parties to the original proceeding, but came into office afterwards, the writ was improperly awarded against them. There are several conclusive answers to this point. (1) A party who has proceeded by mandamus against a continuing board or public body for the assertion of a right is not compelled to revive it whenever the personnel of the board is changed by resignation or expiration of the official term of the members, or any of them. The relief is to be awarded against the board as an official body, and the fact that the individuals composing it are also named

is of no consequence. The proceedings do not abate upon every change of membership, but when, as in this case, there is a continuing duty, irrespective of the incumbent, the writ is properly directed to the board as then constituted and who have the power to redress the wrong. Any other rule would be, as the courts have often said, sacrificing substance to form, so that the final process of the court was properly directed to the members of the board in office when the decision was made. (People ex rel. v. Collins, 19 Wend., 56; People ex rel. v. Champion, 16 Johns., 60; People ex rel. v. Gilon, 121 N. Y., 551; Thompson v. United States, 103 U. S., 480, 483; State ex rel. v. Madison, 15 Wis., 30, 37; State ex rel. v. Gates, 22 Wis., 210, 214; High on Ex. Rem., § 38.) (2) If the relator in entering the judgment directed the process against the wrong persons, or against persons not parties to the action, that is no ground of appeal to this court. It was simply a misuse of the writ, to be corrected by motion in the court from which the process issued. This court might as well entertain an appeal from a judgment on the ground that the execution was issued against the wrong party. It can deal only with questions of law. The writ should certainly go against either Governor Morton and his associates or Governor Black and his fellow-members of the board. That is a question of practice with which this court has nothing to do. Certainly not upon an appeal from this judgment. (3) The case comes here now with the present members of the board named as defendants. It does not concern this court how they came into the case. Presumptively they came in the proper way. They came into the case after the issues were tried and decided. For aught we can know they were substituted in open court on the consent of counsel. If their names were improperly used in the writ they could have moved to correct the papers. No one ever claimed that, or claims it now. Just how an error of law, reviewable in this court upon appeal from the judgment, can be evolved from the fact that the relator or his attorney inserted in the writ the names of the present members of the board who are in office, in place of the former members who are not in office, is quite

difficult to perceive. The present members have appealed from the judgment, and if they have never in fact or in law been made parties to the record they have no right to appeal. (4) When the reasons for reversing this judgment are fairly analyzed it will be seen that they may be summed up in two propositions: (a) The Governor being a member of the board and exempt from direction by mandamus the other three members are exempt also. The immunity of the Governor from the duty of obedience to the law is imparted, in some incomprehensible way, to his associates, and the result is that the law is powerless to grant the relator any relief, although he has clearly shown that his rights have been disregarded. Of course, if this proposition be sound, the judicial power to compel boards or ministerial bodies to obey the law may be always paralyzed as to all such bodies in the state by making the Governor a member ex-officio, or otherwise. This is rather an alarming principle, and I am quite sure that it has no sanction in reason or law, and equally clear that no respectable authority can be found to sustain it. (b) The other point is that the present members of the board have not been substituted on notice. I have already answered that, but it may not be amiss to refer to it again. How do we know that they were not regularly and properly substituted? We find their names in the writ, and that is all we know, or can know, about it. An order substituting parties in an action, with or without notice, is not reviewable in this court since it is a mere practice order, and if not, then by what process of reasoning can some real or imaginary irregularity in that respect be made a ground for reversing a judgment? If anything in that respect was done in the court below irregularly, the obvious remedy is to move to correct it in that court. It has nothing whatever to do with the legal merits of the questions decided by that court and which, alone, we have the power to review. All the court below decided was that the relator, being a veteran, was removed in defiance of the statute, and was entitled to be restored to his place. It is to be regretted that this court should feel bound to reverse a judgment so obviously correct upon mere points of practice

or procedure, having no proper relation to the real controversy, and with which this court, in my opinion, has nothing whatever to do.

I am, therefore, in favor of affirming the judgment below.

Gray, Bartlett and Martin, J. J., concur with Haight, J., for reversal.

Parker, Ch. J., agrees with Haight, J., that mandamus should not issue against the Governor, but concurs with O'Brien, J., that it was properly issued against the other defendants, and advises that the order be modified accordingly, and as so modified affirmed.

Vann, J., reads memorandum for modification of judgment.

O'Brien, J., reads for affirmance.

Order reversed, etc.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* WILLIAM H. D. SWEET, *Appellant*, v. HENRY H. LYMAN, STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, *Respondent*.

(30 app. div. 135.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—The appointing power may decline to make a probationary appointment absolute—such refusal is not a "removal" within the meaning of chapter 821 of 1896.

The civil service act (laws of 1883, chapter 354), providing for a period of probation before an appointment shall be made absolute, limits the term of the appointment thereunder to the probationary period fixed by the civil service rules, and confers authority upon the appointing power to refuse, at the expiration of the probationary period, to make the appointment absolute if it determines that the probationary appointee is not qualified for the position.

A refusal to make the appointment absolute is not a "removal" of the probationary appointee from his position within the meaning of chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, declaring that no honorably discharged Union soldier, holding a position by appointment or employment, "shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice, upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by writ of certiorari."

Herrick, J., dissented:

Appeal by the relator, William H. D. Sweet, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the Ulster special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Albany on the 18th day

of May, 1897, denying the relator's motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the said Henry H. Lyman, state commissioner of excise of the state of New York, to reinstate the relator in the position of special agent in the Excise Department.

The relator, an honorably discharged Union soldier, having successfully passed the civil service examination required by the provisions of chapter 354, laws of 1883, and another examination required by the defendant, received from the latter the following communication:

“ OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE

“ ALBANY, *September 25, 1896* .

“ TO WILLIAM H. D. SWEET, *19 N. Y. C. Avenue, Albany, N. Y.*

This is to inform you that, under the provisions of the civil service rules, I have selected you for appointment to the position of special agent in this department for a probationary term of three months from the date when you begin service. Should your conduct and efficiency during such probationary term prove satisfactory, you will, at its close, receive a regular appointment; otherwise your employment will cease. The salary attached to such position is at the rate of \$1,200 per annum.

“This conditional appointment does not preclude prompt discharge from service at any time during such probationary term, in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

“A prompt reply is requested, stating whether this appointment is accepted, and giving the earliest date when you can present yourself for service.

Very respectfully

H. H. LYMAN

State commissioner of excise”

Having accepted the appointment, the relator, on the same day, was formally appointed to the office of special agent, and thereafter entered upon the duties of said position at Ogdensburg.

About December 19, 1896, he received from the defendant the following letter:

ALBANY, *December 19, 1896*

“ Mr. W. H. D. SWEET, *Ogdensburg, N. Y.*

Dear sir.—I have to inform you that your efficiency and capacity for the work required of a special agent, during your employment in this department for a probationary term of three months, have not been found satisfactory, and that in accordance with the terms of your original appointment, as prescribed in the civil service rule No. 36, your employment by this department will cease on the 23d day of December, 1896.

Yours respectfully

H. H. LYMAN

State commissioner of excise”

Since the 23d day of December, 1896, the relator has not received any assignment of duty from the department of excise, and he has been informed by the defendant that he would not thereafter be employed:

The relator thereafter applied to the court below for a peremptory writ of mandamus directed to the defendant, commanding him to reinstate said relator in the position of special agent in the department of excise, and to take such action as might be necessary to audit his claim for services since the 23d day of December, 1896.

On the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, the state commissioner of excise read an affidavit which alleged want of qualification, and incapacity and unfitness on the part of the relator for the office in question.

The motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus was denied in the court below, and from the order thereupon entered the relator has appealed to this court.

Eugene D. Flanigan, for the appellant.

T. E. Hancock, attorney general, and G. D. B. Hasbrouck, deputy attorney general, for the respondent.

Putnam, J.: By the provisions of chapter 354, laws of 1883, the Governor was authorized to appoint three civil service com-

missioners who were authorized to aid the Governor in promulgating rules for carrying the act into effect. The statute provides for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service; that appointments should be made from those graded highest as the result of such competitive examinations; that "there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid."

In pursuance of and within the power conferred by the statute in question, the Governor promulgated the following rule: "Every original appointment or employment in the civil service shall be for a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person appointed or employed shall have been found satisfactory, the petitioner shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his appointment shall cease."

The appointment of relator for the probationary period of three months was, therefore, authorized. His term continued for such period and ended with its expiration. If he was competent and had not been guilty of misconduct, at the expiration of the three months, he was undoubtedly legally entitled to a re-appointment. Whether he was or was not competent, was for the defendant to decide. The act provides: "notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said Commission of the person selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation," etc. This provision evidently contemplates that the appointing power shall have the power to reject an applicant for an office after probation.

Hence the probationary appointment of the relator for three months was authorized by the act of 1883. At the end of that period the defendant had the power to decline to reappoint him, if not qualified for the position, and to pass on the question of such qualification.

The question in the case is whether the provision of chapter 821, laws of 1896, amending chapter 312 of the laws of 1884,

which provides that no honorably discharged Union soldier holding a position by appointment or employment "shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by writ of certiorari," applies to this case.

The relator was not removed from any position. He was properly and legally appointed to the position of special agent for three months, and at the expiration of his term the state commissioner of excise declined to make an absolute appointment. If the construction placed upon the act of 1883 by the learned counsel for the appellant is correct, it deprives the provision of that statute, that there shall be a period of probation before an absolute appointment is made, of all force and effect. As he construes the act, in the case of an honorably discharged Union soldier, there can be no probationary appointment; the original appointment, although stated to be for three months, is in effect an absolute one for an unlimited period, as the appointee cannot be deprived of the office at the expiration of the probationary period, unless for the same reason and after the same procedure as if the appointment was an absolute one, and for an unlimited period.

While the question as to the construction that should be given to chapter 821, laws of 1896, is not entirely clear, we are disposed to think its provisions relating to the removal from office of a Union soldier were not intended to apply to the case of one to whom the state commissioner of excise declined to give an absolute appointment after the expiration of the probationary period. We do not regard such declination as a removal. The act no more applies to such a case than it would have applied to the act of the defendant had he, after the relator's successful civil service examination, refused to make the probationary appointment.

It may be said that if an appointing officer of the state can in such a case as this, after a probationary period, arbitrarily, without notice to the appointee, and without giving him an oppor-

tunity to produce proofs as to his capacity, or to be heard in the matter, decline to give him an absolute appointment, such officer has the power to defeat the purpose of the civil service act. We think, however, that in this case, if the relator was competent and had not been guilty of misconduct during the probationary period, and was entitled to an absolute appointment, that he was not without a remedy. At the expiration of his original appointment for three months he could, alleging the facts, and that he was qualified to perform the duties of special agent, and had been guilty of no misconduct, have applied for an alternative writ of mandamus. Had the defendant denied his competency, that question could have been tried in such proceeding. Had it been determined in favor of the relator, he would have been entitled to a peremptory writ compelling the state commissioner of excise to give him an absolute appointment (chap. 821, laws of 1896), and, under the provisions of the act of 1896, in such proceeding, the burden would have been upon the defendant to show the relator's incompetency.

On the hearing of the motion for a peremptory mandamus below, the defendant read an affidavit which, if true, showed that the relator was incompetent for the position of special agent, and that the state excise commissioner properly declined to reappoint him. On this appeal we are compelled to assume that the averments in the defendant's opposing affidavit are true, and that the relator was in fact incompetent to discharge the duties of the position of special excise agent. (People ex rel. Corrigan v. The Mayor, etc., 149 N. Y. 215; Matter of Haebler v. N. Y. Produce Exchange, Id. 414; People ex rel. Port Chester Savings Bank v. Cromwell, 102 Id. 477.)

When the defendant read the affidavit alleging the relator's incompetency, we think the latter should have asked for an alternative writ and obtained a trial. If on such trial the defendant had failed to show the incompetency of the relator for the position of special agent in the Excise Department, an order requiring the state commissioners of excise to give him an absolute appointment might have been properly granted.

We are of opinion that the relator has not been removed from a position or employment within the meaning of chapter 821, laws of 1896, and hence that order should be affirmed, with costs.

All concurred, except Herrick, J., dissenting.

Landon, J.: I concur in the result. The only appointment which the relator received was a probationary one of three months. As that expired by its own limitation, he was not removed from office, and, therefore, cannot invoke chapter 821, laws of 1896, which secures him from arbitrary removal during the term for which he was appointed. All he can complain of is that he was not at the end of the probationary appointment absolutely appointed. Civil service rule 36 says that, to entitle him to such absolute appointment, his conduct and capacity "shall have been found satisfactory." The relator has not shown that his conduct and capacity have been found satisfactory, but is confronted with the defendant's finding the other way. The relator, therefore, has not shown his clear legal right to an absolute appointment. But I think it was for the appointing power to pass upon his conduct and capacity during the probationary period, for the reason that if the defendant had found them satisfactory, it was his duty to appoint him absolutely, and this power for the purpose of absolute appointment implies the power to find either way. Such finding was in its nature a judicial act, and cannot be reviewed upon mandamus.

Herrick, J. (dissenting): I am unable to concur either in the reasoning or result of Mr. Justice Putnam's and Mr. Justice Landon's opinions.

Section 9 of article 5 of the constitution provides that appointments in the civil service of the state, and in the different subdivisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained as far as practicable by competitive examinations; and it further provides "that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States, in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion

without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.”

The Court of Appeals has held that it is “clear that this section of the constitution, read according to its letter and spirit, contemplates that in all examinations, competitive and non-competitive, the veterans of the civil war have no preference over other citizens of the state, but when, as the result of those examinations, a list is made up from which appointments and promotions can be made, consisting of those whose merit and fitness have been duly ascertained, then the veteran is entitled to preference, without regard to his standing on that list.” (Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219, 225.)

Prior to the adoption of this provision of the constitution, various laws had been passed providing for preference to veterans. None of these laws, however, prevented veterans who had once been appointed from being summarily removed; to remedy that defect in the law the then existing statute (laws of 1884, chap. 312) was amended by chapter 716 of the laws of 1894, which provided that removals could not be made except for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held by the employee or appointee. It was held, however, that under this law, it was left to the appointing power to determine whether the facts existed which authorized a removal, subject to responsibility for any willful or perverse action; and that no notice or opportunity to be heard was required to be given to the person whose removal was contemplated before the power could be exercised. (People ex rel. Fonda v. Morton, 148 N. Y. 156.)

To remedy the defect in the statute which was revealed by the decision of the case of People ex rel. Fonda v. Morton, the statute in relation to veterans was further amended by chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, which provided that no veteran holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York, or in any of the subdivisions thereof, should be removed from such position or employment, “except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing, upon due notice, upon the charge made.”

At the time the relator was removed from office the constitution provided that veterans who had passed a civil service examination should be given a preference in employment or appointment, and the statute provided that one holding a position by employment or appointment could not be removed, except upon charges, and after notice of such charges and opportunity to be heard thereon.

It is to be presumed that the framers of the constitution and the people who adopted it were in earnest in including this provision in reference to veterans of the late civil war, and intended that it should be complied with, and it is presumed that a like intent moved the legislature in the passage of a statute which requires notice and an opportunity to be heard before such a person shall be removed from his employment or appointment; that neither the constitutional or statutory provisions were intended to be mere empty sentiments, sounding in patriotism and gratitude, but meaning nothing, but were intended to enforce a practical and substantial recognition of the loyal services of those who preserved the government from destruction; and both the constitution and the statute should be interpreted and construed to effectuate that intent.

Neither the officers whose duty it is to execute the laws, nor the courts whose duty it is to interpret them, should be astute to discover ways and means whereby the letter of the constitution and the statute may be observed, but the spirit violated, and any statute in conflict with the constitution, in spirit or in its results, should be disregarded as void, and any construction of a statute which enables the spirit of the constitution or a statute to be evaded, should be frowned upon and rejected.

The reason given by the defendant for not giving the relator notice, is that he was never appointed. Having passed his competitive examination, it was the defendant's duty, under the constitution, to appoint him; the appointment he did give him will be presumed to have been made pursuant to the constitution, and holding a position by virtue of such appointment he can only be removed therefrom pursuant to the statute, and the defendant

cannot be permitted to assert his disobedience of the constitution as a reason why he is not bound by the requirements of the statute.

The preference given by the constitution is an absolute preference to employment or appointment—an absolute appointment or employment, not a conditional or probationary one.

The only limitation is that the veteran shall have passed a competitive examination for merit and fitness; that is the only examination, the only test required. The legislature has no power to add to the requirement of the constitution, and having complied with it the veteran is entitled to be employed or appointed.

Chapter 821 of the laws of 1896 provides for the manner of revoking or terminating such appointment or employment.

The result of his civil service examination has presumptively shown his merit and fitness, and secured him his employment or appointment; and before he can be removed it must be by his own misconduct or by showing by actual demonstration that the result of his examination was incorrect or misleading, and that he is, in truth, unfit and incompetent, and upon those questions he is entitled to be heard.

If the practice indulged in in this case is to be upheld, then the appointment of a veteran who has passed his civil service examination can be prevented, and no preference, in fact, given to him; or, if it is held that he has had his preference under the constitution by this probationary appointment, then he has been removed from the position he acquired by virtue of the provisions of the constitution, without notice and without a hearing, as the statute provides, and thus a way is pointed out by which a veteran can be removed from the civil service list without receiving any appointment.

If the probationary appointment, so called, is not a final appointment which entitles the person appointed to hold his position unless removed upon charges, in the manner pointed out by the statute, then such final appointment is not an appointment made according to merit and fitness ascertained by competitive examinations, as the constitution requires, but is one resulting

from his conduct during his probationary term, such conduct being a sort of examination, necessarily non-competitive, and, therefore, not in accordance with the constitution. Then, too, this latter examination is made and the result passed upon by the appointing officer.

The Court of Appeals, in answer to the argument that in counties, towns and villages where no examiners have been provided, or provisions made for carrying the constitution into effect, each officer having appointments to make could himself examine the applicants for positions, and in that way determine who should be appointees by a competitive examination, said: "Undoubtedly, but it will readily be seen that this system would practically nullify the civil service law and bring it into disrepute." (*Chittenden v. Wurster*, 152 N. Y. 345, 356.)

How much more will it tend to nullify and bring the law into disrepute where the appointing officer is conducting an examination which is non-competitive and of the result of which he is the sole and only judge, and where, upon charges of incompetency and unfitness, he is at once the accuser, witness and judge, and where the result is open to the suspicion, at least, that it is a mere arbitrary determination of the appointing officer that he does not want to employ or appoint the man in question. An interpretation that will practically nullify or bring a law into disrepute is to be avoided.

It is claimed, however, that the relator, by accepting the appointment tendered him, waived his right, if he had any, to an absolute appointment, because it is said that any statutory or even constitutional right can be waived.

I do not think that contention can prevail.

A waiver, to be effectual, must be intentional; must be made with full knowledge of the rights waived and with full knowledge that such rights are being waived. And no element of coercion must enter into it; if the last is present, and either or both of the others are absent, the waiver is not effectual.

There are cases where the acts of the parties, although without knowledge of their rights, will in law constitute a waiver, as

when the law makes such acts a waiver, or when the other party will be, or has been, placed in a disadvantageous position through such action. But the general rule as to waiver is as I have stated.

There can be no claim here that this case comes within any of the exceptions to the general rule.

There can be no pretense here that the relator intended to waive any of his rights under the constitution or the statute, or that he knew he was doing so.

Can we say that the relator knew the full measure of his rights and knew what he was waiving? This court has been embarrassed in determining what they are. How can we say that he knew and waived them? Can we say that the element of coercion was lacking here?

The applicant for employment is not upon an equal footing with the employer; he is seeking position or employment; he recognizes that he is largely at the mercy of the one appointing or employing, and that a refusal to take what is tendered may, and probably will, result in depriving him of any employment or position.

What could the relator do in this case but accept what was offered to him, go to work and rely upon the law afterwards to protect him in the full measure of his rights.

To recapitulate, the naked facts of the case are, that the relator, an honorably discharged soldier, who served as such during the war of the rebellion, passed a competitive examination; that as a result of such examination he received an appointment in the civil service of the state; call it whatever kind of appointment you please, it was an appointment, and pursuant to it he held a salaried position in the state service. The statute (§ 1, chap. 821, laws of 1896) provides that no such person "holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York * * * shall be removed from such position or employment, except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice," etc. He was removed from that position because of alleged incompetency without notice and without a hearing. It is claimed that he was not removed, but that the appoint-

ing officer declined to give him a permanent appointment because of his incompetency, the language of the officer being "that your efficiency and capacity for the work required * * * have not been found satisfactory. * * * Your employment by this department will cease on the 23d day of December, 1896."

Call it by what name you please, a refusal to make a permanent appointment or a cessation of employment, the fact remains that the relator was deprived of the employment he was engaged in under the state for alleged incompetency, without notice or opportunity to be heard.

The result seems to me not simply as evasive but a plain, palpable violation of the statute, and nullification of the spirit and intent of the constitution.

The order should be reversed and the application of the relator granted.

Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements.

A motion having been made for a reargument of this case, the following opinion was written:

Per Curiam: In one of the opinions delivered in this case it was said that "The relator was not removed from any position. He was properly and legally appointed to the position of special agent for three months, and, at the expiration of his term, the state commissioner of excise declined to make an absolute appointment. * * * We are of opinion that the relator has not been removed from a position or employment within the meaning of chapter 821, laws of 1896, and, hence, that the order should be affirmed, with costs." The above quotation shows what was intended to be decided.

In the opinion referred to, treating this proceeding as an application of the relator to compel his absolute appointment by the defendant as a special agent of the Excise Department of the state, and not one to reinstate him in an office that had expired, it was suggested that, in a proceeding by mandamus under the provisions of chapter 821, laws of 1896, the question of the business capacity of the relator could be tried and determined. This suggestion, however, was not considered by the court, and must

be regarded merely as an opinion of the justice who delivered the opinion.

What this court determined was, that "the only appointment which the relator received was a probationary one of three months. As that expired by its own limitation, he was not removed from office, and, therefore, cannot invoke chapter 821, laws of 1896, which secures him from arbitrary removal during the term for which he was appointed."

The motion should be denied, but, under the circumstances, without costs.

All concurred, except Putnam and Herrick, J. J., dissenting.

Putnam, J. (dissenting): In my examination of the questions raised by the appeal in this case, I reached the conclusion that the relator, having been appointed by the defendant as agent, for the period of three months, and having accepted such appointment, has not been removed from the office. He has been retained by the defendant during the term for which he was employed, and, hence, the provisions of chapter 821, laws of 1896, in reference to removals from office, did not apply to his case. But I was also of the opinion that, considering the relator's application as one to compel an absolute appointment, while he was not entitled to a peremptory writ of mandamus in consequence of the affidavit read by the defendant, which, if the relator's application was one merely for a peremptory mandamus, we were compelled to regard as true, he would have been entitled to an alternative writ under the provisions of the act of 1896, had he asked for that relief. My attention was not then called to the fact that the relator did ask, in case his motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be granted, for an alternative writ. I think, therefore, our order should be set aside, and one granted modifying that of the court below so as to provide for granting the prayer of the relator for an alternative writ.

Motion for reargument denied.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, *ex rel.* WILLIAM H. D. SWEET, *Appellant*, v. HENRY H. LYMAN, STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, *Respondent*.

- 1 CIVIL SERVICE—CONSTITUTION AND STATUTE—PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENT.—The adoption of the civil service clause of the constitution of 1894 (art. 5, § 9) did not repeal or suspend the existing civil service statute and rules so as to render a probationary appointment improper or illegal as a test of merit and fitness.
- 2 SPECIAL AGENT IN EXCISE DEPARTMENT—CONFIDENTIAL POSITION—VETERAN.—The position of special agent in the Excise Department, under the liquor tax law (L. 1896, ch. 112, § 10), is in its nature a strictly confidential position and therefore is not within the statutory provisions (L. 1896, ch. 821) promoting the appointment and retention of veterans in the civil service of the state.
- 3 STATUS OF POSITION NOT AFFECTED BY CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION.—The actual and statutory status of the position of special agent in the Excise Department as a confidential position is not affected by the classification of the position as competitive, by the State Civil Service Commission.

People *ex rel.* Sweet v. Lyman, 30 App. Div. 135, affirmed.
(Argued October 4, 1898; decided December 6, 1898.)

Appeal from an order of the appellate division of the supreme court in the third judicial department, entered March 24, 1898, affirming an order made at special term denying the relator's motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the respondent to reinstate him as special agent in the Excise Department.

The relator is a citizen of this state, and an honorably discharged soldier of the Union army, who served in the late war of the rebellion. He passed a civil service examination for the position of special agent in the Excise Department, was notified thereof by the Civil Service Board, and that his name was on the eligible list for appointment. Subsequently the state commissioner of excise wrote him as to his name being on the civil service list for appointment as special agent, and made inquiry in the letter as to his past, and afterwards had a personal interview with him. Afterwards, and on September 25, 1896, the commissioner appointed him for the probationary term of three months, and assigned him to certain duties, which he undertook to perform. On the nineteenth of the following December, and a few days before the expiration of the three months, the respondent wrote to the relator stating that his efficiency and capacity for the work during his probationary term of three months

had not been found satisfactory, and that in accordance with the terms of his appointment and the civil service rules under which it was made, his term of service would cease on the twenty-third of December.

More than three months after the relator had left such employment, this proceeding was instituted. The petition for the writ alleged his citizenship; that he was an honorably discharged soldier; that he was examined by the Civil Service Board, which certified that he was eligible for appointment; that he was assigned to duty at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; that he properly rendered the services required in the position; that he received notice from the defendant stating his efficiency and capacity were not satisfactory; that no notice of any charges against him was ever given, and no such charges were made; that he was competent to fill the position, and that the defendant refused to reinstate him. Most of the allegations of the petition were admitted by the defendant's answer, except those relating to the competency of the relator to discharge the duties of the place. It then set up affirmatively that he was incompetent, inefficient, and performed certain improper acts during his service under such probationary appointment.

Upon the writ, petition and return, the matter was brought to a hearing before a special term, when the relator asked for an alternative writ if the court held that any issue of fact arose upon the return. Upon the hearing the special term denied the relator's application for a peremptory writ, and did not award an alternative one. From that determination an appeal was taken to the appellate division, where the order of the special term was affirmed. That court held that the relator was not removed from the position of special agent within the meaning of the veteran acts; that he was properly appointed, but that his appointment was a probationary one for three months, and that as that period had expired, he was not removed from the position to which he was assigned, and, therefore, could not be reinstated under the provisions of chapter 821 of the laws of 1896.

Eugene D. Flanigan for appellant. The defendant's powers in regard to the appointment and removal of veterans from office or employment under the civil service law are purely of a ministerial nature. (People ex rel. v. Common Council, 78 N. Y. 33; People ex rel. v. Comrs., 149 N. Y. 26; Nuttall v. Simis, 31 App. Div. 503; L. 1883, ch. 354; L. 1896, ch. 112; Cooley on Const. Lim. 52-54; People ex rel. v. Rice, 135 N. Y. 473; Ray v. Jeffersonville, 90 Ind. 572; Grider v. Tally, 77 Ala. 422; Const. art. 5, § 9; Rogers v. Common Council of B., 123 N. Y. 175, 186; Chittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 345; Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219-226; Baird v. Mayor, etc., 96 N. Y. 581; Rathbone v. Wirth, 150 N. Y. 468.) Relator was holding a position by appointment within the meaning of chapter 821, laws of 1896, and such position was not of a confidential nature. The classification of this position in the competitive list by the Civil Service Board was proper. (Chittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 345, 381; People ex rel. v. Tobey, 153 N. Y. 381; People ex rel. v. Wright, 150 N. Y. 444, 449; L. 1883, ch. 354; Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219; People ex rel. v. Roberts, 148 N. Y. 360; 17 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 248; Wood v. City of Brooklyn, 14 Barb. 425; Cowen v. Vil. of West Troy, 43 Barb. 48; Clarke v. City of Rochester, 28 N. Y. 605; People ex rel. v. Adams, 133 N. Y. 203, 207; Arthur v. Moller, 97 U. S. 368; First Annual Report U. S. Civil Service Comrs. 11; People v. Poyllon, 16 Abb. N. C. 119; Rogers v. Common Council of B., 123 N. Y. 173; People ex rel. v. Roberts, 148 N. Y. 363; Peck v. Belknap, 130 N. Y. 394-399.) The relator having been appointed as the result of a competitive examination, is entitled to the protection afforded him by chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, and cannot be removed from the position of special agent until after a hearing upon charges made and notice given, and the action of defendant in removing relator without such notice and hearing is illegal and void. (Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219; People ex rel. v. Morton, 148 N. Y. 156; People ex rel. v. Bd. of Health, 153 N. Y. 513, 520; People ex rel. v. Thompson, 94 N. Y. 451; People ex rel. v. Fire Comrs., 72 N. Y. 445; People ex rel. v. French, 51 Hun, 347; Chase v. Lord, 77 N. Y. 18; Matter of Livingston, 121 N. Y. 104; Curtin

v. Barton, 139 N. Y. 505; Chittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 345, 362; L. 1896, ch. 821.) Relator having been appointed to his position as the result of an open competitive examination, is entitled to retention in same until removed in the way and manner prescribed by chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, and the summary action of defendant was illegal and void. (Chittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 345-357; Matter of Sweeley, 12 Misc. Rep. 174; 146 N. Y. 401; Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219, 226; Const. of 1894, art. 5, § 9; People ex rel. v. Morton, 148 N. Y. 156; People ex rel. v. Bd. of Health, 153 N. Y. 513, 519.) Relator waived no rights which he had. (West v. Platt, 127 Mass. 376; Hammett v. Linne-man, 48 N. Y. 399; Titus v. G. F. Ins. Co., 81 N. Y. 419; Hamlin v. Sears, 82 N. Y. 327; Shapley v. Abbott, 42 N. Y. 443; Tibble v. Anderson, 63 Ga. 41; Payne v. Burnham, 62 N. Y. 69.)

Theodore E. Hancock for respondent. The civil service laws and rules and regulations established thereunder provide for conditional or probationary appointments to the civil service of this state. (L. 1883, ch. 354, § 2; People ex rel. v. Cobb, 13 App. Div. 59.) The relator's service was a probationary one and he was not permanently appointed. His appointment ceased because he was disqualified, and his conduct and capacity were not satisfactory. (Const., art. V, §9.) The relator was never removed from his position. He was never permanently appointed. (L. 1884, ch. 410; L. 1894, ch. 716; L. 1896, ch. 821.) The function performed by the state commissioner of excise, in determining that the appellant's "conduct and capacity" were not satisfactory, was a judicial determination, and involved the exercise of discretion, and such discretion cannot be reviewed by a writ of mandamus. (People ex rel. v. Common Council, 78 N. Y. 39; Howland v. Eldredge, 43 N. Y. 457; People ex rel. v. Comrs., 149 N. Y. 30; People ex rel. v. Mayor, etc., 149 N. Y. 215; In re Haebler v. N. Y. P. Exch., 149 N. Y. 414; People ex rel. v. Cromwell, 102 N. Y. 477; People ex rel. v. Brush, 146 N. Y. 60.)

Martin, J.: At the time of the relator's appointment chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, as amended, provided for the appointment of commissioners who should constitute the New York

Civil Service Commission. It then made it the duty of such Commission to aid the Governor in preparing suitable rules for carrying the statute into effect; declared that such rules should provide for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for positions in the public service; that all the offices, places and employments should be arranged in classes, and that there should be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment. When the relator was appointed, one of the rules established by the Civil Service Commission was as follows: "Every original appointment or employment in the civil service shall be for a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time, if the conduct and capacity of the person appointed or employed shall have been found satisfactory, the probationer shall be absolutely appointed or employed, but otherwise his appointment shall cease." It is manifest that the purpose of the statute and rule relating to probationary appointments was to enable the appointing officer to ascertain and correct any error or mistake of himself or of the Civil Service Commission arising from the inefficiency of a candidate certified as eligible where he might prove incompetent to discharge the duties of the place to which he was appointed. It seems to be practically admitted that if the statute of 1883 and the civil service rules established in pursuance of it were in force and valid when the relator's probationary term ended, the determination of the learned appellate division was right and should be affirmed, unless the question is controlled by the veterans' act, which will be subsequently considered.

But it is contended that the provisions of the constitution of 1894 relating to this subject have suspended or repealed the law and rules existing at the time, so that the defendant had no authority to make a probationary appointment. In other words, the appellant's claim is that, having been appointed by the respondent in pursuance of a certificate of his eligibility furnished by the Civil Service Commission, his appointment could not be

limited to any probationary term, and therefore he could not be removed except for cause shown after a notice and hearing.

Thus, the first point involved in this controversy is whether the amended constitution repealed or suspended the existing statute and rules of the Civil Service Commission so as to render a probationary appointment improper and illegal. Section 9 of article V of the constitution provides: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section."

The effect of this provision upon the existing statute and rules of the Civil Service Commission has been several times considered by this court. In *People ex rel. McClelland v. Roberts* (148 N. Y. 360, 363) it held that chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, as amended by chapter 681 of the laws of 1894, constitutes a general system of statute law applicable to appointments and promotions in every department of the civil service of the state, with such exceptions only as are specified in the statute itself, and that by section 16 of article I of the constitution of 1894, that act was continued in force as the law of the state, subject only to such alterations as the legislature might make. In delivering the opinion in that case Judge O'Brien said: "It is quite clear, also, that the civil service statutes constitute a general system of statute law applicable to appointments and promotions in every department of the civil service of the state, with such exceptions only as are specified in the statute itself." In *Chittenden v. Wurster* (152 N. Y. 345, 355) it was held that the statute of 1883 was in force, and provides the necessary

machinery for carrying the provisions of the constitution into effect, and the doctrine of the McClelland case in that respect was reaffirmed. In the Sweeley case (12 Misc. Rep. 174, 181) Judge Herrick discussed this provision of the constitution. That case was affirmed by this court without opinion (146 N. Y. 401), and his opinion was especially commended by Judge Bartlett in the Keymer case (148 N. Y. 219, 224). In that case Judge Herrick said: "The civil service law of the state, as it was prior to the adoption of the new constitution, is, with the exception of the acts that have been passed relative to soldiers, in harmony with the constitution." That principle was adopted by this court in affirming that case. Thus, we have its authority as declared in at least three of its decisions, establishing the proposition that the act of 1883, so far as it affects the question under consideration, is, and has been, in operation and effect since the adoption of the new constitution, as well as before.

We think this proposition should be sustained upon principle, as well as upon the authority of our former decisions. The declaration of the constitution is that appointments and promotions shall be made according to merit and fitness. The obvious purpose of this provision was to declare the principle upon which promotions and appointments in the public service should be made, to recognize in that instrument the principle of the existing statutes upon the subject, and to establish merit and fitness as the basis of such appointments and promotions in place of their being made upon partisan or political grounds. (Record Constitutional Convention, vol. 5, p. 2444; vol. 6, p. 2552 et seq.) It then declares that the merit and fitness shall be ascertained by examinations, and also the extent to which they shall be thus determined. The extent to which examinations are to control is declared to be only so far as practicable. This language clearly implies that it is not entirely practicable to fully determine them in that way. It was the purpose of its framers to declare those two principles and leave their application to the direction of the legislature. As was said by the

chairman of the committee to which this amendment was referred: "It seemed best to the committee, after very careful and repeated consideration, to leave the application of the principle (of merit and fitness) to the good sense of the legislature—the application of it." Thus it is apparent, not only upon the face of the provision itself, but from the debates in the constitutional convention, that the framers of this amendment did not intend to absolutely determine how the merit and fitness of appointees were to be ascertained and determined. The constitution provides that to an extent those questions are to be determined by an examination, but it is obvious that it was understood at that time that it would be impracticable to fully determine the merit and fitness of an employee or appointee by a mere examination, whether competitive or otherwise. It is to be observed that the provision of the constitution is that the merit and fitness of the applicant or appointee shall be ascertained in the manner stated so far as practicable, that is, in part at least, if they can be even partially ascertained in that manner. The words "so far as practicable" plainly relate to the degree or extent to which the examination should control. The provision is not that the examination shall be the basis of determining merit and fitness when or where, or in such cases as it is practicable, but that in all cases they are to be ascertained by an examination, only so far as practicable. In other words, it does not declare that the examination shall control in ascertaining merit and fitness in any or all cases where it is practicable, but that the qualifications of the candidate shall be ascertained in each case by an examination to the extent and only so far as it is practicable, and consequently sufficient to insure the selection of proper and competent employees. The constitution plainly implies that other methods and tests are to be employed when necessary and calculated to fully ascertain the merit and fitness of the applicant. If a probationary term or other method is necessary to enable the appointing officer to fully or correctly ascertain the merit and fitness of the applicant, the plain and clear intent of this provision is that it shall be employed.

Assuming then that the framers of the constitution contemplated that other methods might also be employed, surely it cannot be properly said that the trial of an applicant for a probationary period is not an appropriate method of testing and thus correctly ascertaining his merit and fitness. Besides, it is a reasonable method. Indeed it is the usual one. What good business man would employ an assistant, a clerk, or even a laborer for a period which he could not limit or control without adopting that method of ascertaining his qualifications for the place? There can be but one answer. Therefore, that the method provided by the statute and the rules of the Civil Service Commission is appropriate and well calculated to materially aid an officer or department in determining the merit and fitness of an employee, cannot be successfully denied.

Moreover, when this constitutional provision was adopted, and when it was proposed in the convention, the statute and civil service rules to which we have adverted were in force and were well known to and understood by the framers of that provision. Hence, it is but reasonable to suppose that when it was proposed they had the existing statute and rules in view, and did not intend to supersede or interfere with them. In the words of Judge O'Brien: "It is evident from the language of the new provision of the constitution and from the debates in the convention which followed its introduction into that body, that it was framed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give to it immediate practical operation. So that in adopting the new constitution, the people in their original capacity decreed that, thereafter, all the departments of the government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject of appointments." (148 N. Y. 369.)

While it is true that under the constitution the merit and fitness of an applicant for appointment in the civil service of the state or its civil divisions are to be ascertained, in part at least, by an examination, competitive or otherwise, except in cases where such an examination would be wholly ineffectual to determine those questions, still, even in cases where an ex-

amination may be had, it is to control only so far as merit and fitness may be ascertained by a mere examination. As the constitution plainly discloses that other methods were expected to be employed to insure proper appointments in the civil service of the state, doubtless it was the then existing method of probationary trial that was in the minds of its framers.

Again, when we examine the history of the reform in the civil service, we find that the question of its propriety had arisen and been considerably discussed in this country for a considerable time before the year 1871. In the month of March in that year congress passed the first civil service statute enacted in this country. That statute, however, was short and amounted to but little more than a mere declaration of the principle of civil service reform, with brief and what were regarded as insufficient provisions as to the means of carrying it into effect. It remained in that situation until 1883, when by reason of a continued agitation of the subject, the statute was extended and enlarged so as to include substantially all the provisions of the present law upon the subject. In that year the legislature of the state of New York also passed the act under consideration which is, in all its essential particulars, like the act of congress. That statute has been in full operation and effect in this state since that time, without amendment except in some minor particulars. Thus, although the act of 1883 was, to an extent, considered as tentative when passed, the experience of thirteen years under its provisions, both in relation to the state and federal governments, had not, when the state constitution was amended, seemed to its friends to require any radical or substantial change. Both the federal and state statutes embodied the principle or method of probationary trials as a means of determining the merit and fitness of candidates. This method had also been employed in the civil service of Great Britain since 1855. The English civil service rules in existence then and since provide that no person shall receive a formal appointment in the civil service until his practical capacity and disposition have been tested by a probationary trial of six months,

at the expiration of which, if not satisfactory, he is to be dropped. Practically the same provision is included in the federal statute as well as in the statute of this state. It is also included in the civil service rules in the cities of Albany, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Elmira, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Yonkers and other cities of the state. Indeed, I have been unable to find any commonwealth or political division where the principle of civil service reform is in force that does not include as a method of determining the qualifications of an appointee, the test of a probationary trial.

The propriety of this method is also particularly recognized by such civil service advocates as Dorman B. Eaton and Silas W. Burt. The former, one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of civil service reform, in substance, says that the period of probation before actual appointment is necessary to exclude an applicant, if any should have passed the competition successfully who are found wanting in practical ability for the work. (Ency. Political Science, vol. 1, 485.) The latter, who for more than thirty-five years has been interested in the reform of the civil service, and under whose direction the first civil service examination in this country was had, in speaking of the subject of probationary trials, says: "This limitation (referring to the selection from the three persons standing highest) reduced the opportunities for favoritism to the lowest point deemed possible, since a restriction to the one person standing highest would annul the officer's discretion and responsibility for the appointment, while the three names gave a discretionary range that has by long trial been approved as sufficient, particularly since it was supplemented by appointment for a probationary period only before a permanent tenure was given. This probation was an essential part of the examination, and has in practice shown how satisfactory the antecedent procedure was since the number of those who were dropped from service during or at the end of the probationary period has been so inconsiderable that it may be disregarded." (Report of 1897.) Thus we find not only that the civil service rules of Great Britain, the

act of congress, the statute of our own state, the civil service rules of the United States, of the state and of the cities thereof, provide for a probationary test, but the early and continuous friends and advocates of civil service reform also concur in regarding the probationary period as useful and necessary to the proper administration of the civil service. Therefore, when we consider the laws and civil service rules existing when the the constitutional amendment was adopted, the position taken upon this subject by its friends and advocates, and the guarded language of limitation employed in the amendment, there would seem to be no doubt as to the purpose of the amendment, nor that it was intended to continue the hitherto uniform rule as to probationary trials.

This is made more clear when we remember that the individuals and organizations that were urging this amendment had previously induced the legislature to adopt the statute of 1883 and the statutes amending it, and that they were also influential in shaping the rules which were adopted by the Civil Service Commission.

Obviously there are many positions in the civil service where the merit and fitness of an applicant cannot be ascertained with any certainty by a mere examination under the rules of the civil service. It seems apparent that what was intended by this provision of the constitution was that merit and fitness should be the basis of appointments of public officers and employees, and that those qualities should be ascertained and determined, so far as they could be practicably, by such an examination, but that other and further methods should be employed when necessary to secure efficiency of service. It is manifest that actual trial of an appointee in the place which he seeks would furnish better means to accurately determine his fitness and merit than would any mere examination that could be had. Can it be said that the purpose of this provision was to prevent a probationary trial to discover the fitness and merit of an applicant, in view of the language employed, and of the extent to which probationary terms were then provided for? It is obvious that in

many cases an applicant for a position in the civil service of the state or of a municipality might be entirely qualified so far as his attainments disclosed by a civil service examination were concerned, and still be wholly unfit to occupy the position by reason of indolence, inadaptability to the service, garrulousness, want of character, experience, tact, integrity or lack of a proper disposition, or the existence of habits which would render him quite unfit to assume the duties of the position and yet not be actually incompetent. This court has held that where the relations between the officer and the appointee are confidential this provision of the constitution does not apply, but fails by reason of the impracticability of determining merit and fitness for such a position by a civil service examination. (*People ex rel. Crummev v. Palmer*, 152 N. Y. 217.) In *Chittenden v. Wurster* (152 N. Y. 345, 359), in discussing this question, Judge Haight said: "A candidate may be ever so competent and still lack many of the necessary elements of a trustworthy officer; he may be ever so learned and still lacking in judgment and discretion; he may be discreet and still without character; he may be honest and yet meddlesome and a person in whom you could not confide."

If this provision of the constitution is absolute, and permanent appointments must be made whenever the civil service board certifies that an applicant is eligible, then, as the constitution makes no exception as to confidential clerks or employees, no reason exists why it must not be enforced in those cases as well as in any other. It is true the statute in relation to veterans provides that it shall not apply to a private secretary, deputy of any official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position. That, however, is a mere declaration of the legislature, and if the constitution of 1894 relates to all appointments and positions in the civil service, and makes the examination by the Civil Service Commission as to merit and fitness the measure which controls, then the veterans' act, so far as it relates to confidential appointees, is in conflict with that provision and is invalid.

The manifest purpose of the civil service statutes and of the amended constitution was to improve the civil service of the state by securing employees of greater merit and fitness. Therefore, it is quite as much within their purpose and provisions that an examination should not control when other and better methods would secure an improved service, as that it should not apply to confidential positions. If it does not apply in one case, it applies only partially in the other. It can with no more propriety be said that an examination is impracticable because a position is confidential, than that it is at least partially impracticable because it will not fully ascertain the merit and fitness of the applicant. In one case the examination is impracticable by reason of the responsibility and confidential character of the position; in the other, by reason of the inefficiency of such an examination to fully and fairly determine the merit and fitness of the contemplated employee. One is impracticable because of the character of the position, and in the other the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of the applicant by examination is impracticable because insufficient. While we have held in regard to the former that those positions are not included in the provision as to examinations because they are not practicable to determine merit and fitness for such places, and, hence, no examination need be had, still, it is to be observed that the constitution does not say that examinations shall not be made *when* impracticable, but that they shall be made *so far* as practicable to determine merit and fitness; that is, to the extent that they are practicable to accomplish that purpose, they shall be employed.

We think there are two classes of cases where the question of practicability arises; one, where the place is such that no examination can be had because the questions of merit and fitness for the particular place cannot be reached in that way, and the other, where an examination may be had, but different and additional tests will tend to secure an improved service by more accurately determining these questions. If the statute providing a probationary term as one of the means to determine the

merit and fitness of an appointee or employee is in conflict with the constitution, then the statute which excepts from its operation deputies and confidential employees is also in conflict with it, and the former decision of this court as to persons holding a confidential relation to the person or department appointing them was not justified under the provisions of the constitution. If the words "so far as practicable" do not apply to a case where the real merit and fitness of an appointee are sought to be determined by other methods which are surer and will more accurately determine those questions, then they have no meaning and cannot be employed to sustain the decision of this court in the Chittenden case.

As it is evident that the amendment of the constitution was not intended to provide that civil service examinations should be the sole means of determining the merits and fitness of applicants, and as it expressly declared that laws should be made by the legislature to provide for its enforcement, and in view of the fact that this court has already decided that the statutes which were in existence when the constitution was adopted are still in force, and are the laws of this state relating to the subject, we think it cannot be properly held that the statute which then provided for a probationary appointment as one of the means of ascertaining the merit and fitness of applicants, is in conflict with that provision of the constitution.

But it is said that if this construction of the constitution shall obtain, its provisions may be violated by unscrupulous and dishonest officers. That may be. There are few statutes or constitutional provisions that may not be thus violated. But in construing the language of the constitution, distrust of public officers, or fear that they may not discharge their full duties, should not be assumed or entertained and made a basis for holding the statute of 1883 in conflict with it. In construing this amendment, this court should not assume that public officers will not perform their duty or will fail to discharge the responsibilities imposed upon them by law in an honest and proper manner. "It must be assumed that the legislature, and all other public

bodies intrusted with the functions of government, general or local, will use the power conferred by the constitution or the law fairly and in the public interests." (Clark v. State, 142 N. Y. 101, 105.) Nor is it to be assumed that the framers of the constitution had any such idea in view when it was proposed and adopted. If it had been the purpose of the framers of this provision to prevent the legislature from requiring other and existing means of determining the merit and fitness of appointees or employees in the public service, they would not have employed language limiting the extent and effect of such examination to practicability in ascertaining and determining them, but would have made the examination absolute and controlling. So, too, if they had intended to limit the matter of practicability to particular positions or places, they would have employed language expressing that idea, such as "in such cases as it is practicable," or some other equally apt term. Instead of employing any such expression, they have used one which shows plainly that the limitation of practicability was intended to be one of extent, and applicable to all cases alike.

By these considerations we are led to the conclusion that the law of 1883, providing for a probationary term in which to test the merit and fitness of an applicant for a position in the civil service of the state or the various municipalities thereof, is not in conflict with the provisions of section 9 of article V of the constitution. Therefore, that statute being valid and in force at the time of the relator's appointment, it is obvious that his services for the state were properly terminated so far as the civil service laws and regulations are involved.

This brings us to the consideration of the question whether the rights of the relator are controlled by the veterans' act (ch. 821, L. 1896). It is contended that, independently of the civil service law and by virtue of that act, a veteran has an absolute right to be preferred and appointed to any appointive position he seeks, unless the officer or department having the power of appointment shall show affirmatively, upon a hearing after notice upon charges made, that he is incompetent, or has

been guilty of some act or misconduct which renders him unfit for the place, and the burden of proof is upon the officer or department to establish such incompetency or misconduct.

The veterans' act, however, declares that its provisions shall not be construed so as to apply to any person holding a confidential position. So that if the position of special agent was confidential, then chapter 821 has no application in this case, although it may have force in others. Section ten of the liquor tax law (ch. 112, L. 1896) permits the state commissioner of excise to appoint not more than sixty special agents at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly, and then declares: "Such special agents shall be deemed the confidential agents of the state commissioner, and shall, under the direction of the commissioner and as required by him, investigate all matters relating to the collection of liquor taxes and penalties under this act, and in relation to the compliance with law by persons engaged in the traffic in liquors." Then follows a detailed statement of the duties of such special agents, which shows quite clearly that they are of an important and confidential character. The position of such an agent is one in which he represents the commissioner in a manner and to an extent which may well be regarded as strictly confidential. Thus we find that the same legislature, which excepted from the operation of the veterans' act any person holding a strictly confidential position, declared the position held by the relator to be confidential.

That the position of special agent is confidential there can be little doubt. This court has had occasion recently to several times consider the question as to what constitutes a confidential position. In *Matter of Ostrander* (12 Misc. Rep. 476) it was held that the position of deputy superintendent of public buildings was a confidential one, and, therefore, fell within the exception to the veterans' act, which gave preference in appointment to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. That case was affirmed by this court on the opinion of the court below. (146 N. Y. 404.)

In *People ex rel. Crummey v. Palmer* (152 N. Y. 217, 220) this court again considered the meaning of the word "confidential," as used in a similar statute, and it was there said: "The statute which we have under consideration has reference to officials, and the confidential relations mentioned undoubtedly have reference to official acts, and include not only those that are secret, but those that involve trust and confidence which are personal to the appointing officer. If, therefore, the statute casts upon an officer a duty involving skill or integrity, and a liability either personal or on the part of the municipality which he represents, and he intrusts the discharge of this duty to another, their relations become confidential." It was there held that an assistant warrant clerk in the office of the comptroller of the city of Brooklyn sustained a confidential relation to his superior officer within the meaning of a statute preventing the removal of soldiers, sailors or members of a volunteer fire department in any city of the state.

In *Chittenden v. Wurster* (Id. 360) this question was also considered, and after referring to the *Crummey* case, it was there said: "We then were of the opinion that where the duties of the position were not merely clerical, and were such as were especially devolved upon the head of the office, which by reason of his numerous duties, he was compelled to delegate to others, the performance of which required skill, judgment, trust and confidence and involved the responsibility of the officer or the municipality which he represents, the position should be treated as confidential."

When we read the provisions of section ten of the liquor tax law, which declare that a special agent shall be deemed the confidential agent of the state commissioner, and ascertain the duties he is required to discharge under the immediate direction of the commissioner, it becomes manifest that they are of a confidential character. His acts are official acts performed for and in the name of the commissioner, and are not only secret, but they also involve trust and confidence which are personal to the appointing officer. The duties cast upon the special agent in-

volve skill, integrity and liability personal to the officer he represents, and the relations between the excise commissioner and the special agent fall plainly within the principle of the previous decisions of this court upon the subject. Thus the position to which the relator was appointed was not only declared by statute to be confidential, but its duties were such as to render it clearly so under the doctrine of the cases decided by this court.

It is, however, said that the Civil Service Commission has placed the position of special agent in the list where competitive examinations are required, and hence the position cannot be regarded as confidential. Surely the Civil Service Commission cannot change the actual status of a position by declaring one which is actually confidential not to be so, nor is it vested with power to repeal a valid statute or to practically annul it by declaring a position to be competitive when the law has provided otherwise, and the position is plainly of a strictly confidential character.

I find no significance in the suggestion that the question of the confidential character of the position of special agent was not raised by the excise commissioner in the courts below. If that were admitted, it would not aid the relator, as it is a universal rule that it is the duty of an appellate court to affirm a judgment which is correct, although the ground assigned for the decision may be untenable. In other words, the rule requires that a correct judgment should be affirmed, regardless of the correctness of the reasons given for awarding it. If the act of 1883 is valid and still in force, and the position of special agent is a confidential one, it follows that the judgment was right and should be affirmed.

We are of the opinion that the statute of 1883 and the statutes amendatory thereof are still in force and are not in conflict with the constitution; that the position of special agent was a confidential one; that the relator was not entitled to be appointed to or retained in the position of special agent, and that the appellate division properly so held.

The order should be affirmed, with costs.

Haight, J. (dissenting): William H. D. Sweet, the appellant, is a citizen of this state and is an honorably discharged soldier of the Union army during the late civil war, having served therein as a second lieutenant of the third regiment of cavalry of New York state volunteers.

In June, 1896, he passed the civil service examination and was placed upon the register of applicants eligible for appointment to the position of special agent under the liquor tax law. On the 26th day of September thereafter, the defendant appointed him to the position of special agent for a probationary term of three months upon a salary of \$1,200 per annum. He thereupon entered upon the discharge of the duties of his position and served the term for which he was appointed. On the 19th day of December, 1896, he received a letter from the defendant notifying him that his efficiency and capacity for the work required as a special agent during his probationary term of three months had not proved satisfactory, and that his employment would cease on the 23d day of December thereafter. On the 8th day of April, 1897, he petitioned the court for a peremptory writ of mandamus directed to the defendant commanding him to reinstate him to the position of special agent or for such other and further relief as may be just and proper. In his petition he alleged that he had the capacity required for the performance of the duties of a special agent, and that he was efficient in the discharge of his duties as such during his probationary term. The defendant opposed his application for the writ upon an affidavit filed by him asserting his inefficiency and incapacity for the discharge of the duty of the position. Upon the hearing of the motion before the court, the relator asked that an alternative writ issue in order that the question of his capacity and efficiency might be determined by the court. The court refused to issue an alternative writ and denied his motion for a mandamus, and this order was affirmed in the appellate division.

Chapter 821 of the laws of 1896 provides that: "§ 1. In every public department and upon all public works of the state of

New York, * * * honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines shall be preferred for appointment, employment and promotion; * * * provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York * * * who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, * * * shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice, upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by writ of certiorari; a refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or a reduction of his compensation intended to bring about a resignation, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have a right of action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages, and also a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the party alleging the same. But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or department or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position."

It may be that the provisions of this act casting the burden of proving incompetency upon an officer charged with the duty of making appointments to the civil service is unwise, and that the clause making him guilty of a misdemeanor and liable personally in damages in case he fails to allow the preference provided for, is harsh and unreasonable. Possibly these provisions may operate to deter officers from exercising their judgment against applicants in considering their business capacity, and that, in consequence, incompetent persons may receive appointments to positions in the civil service, thereby prejudicing the public interests; but as to the wisdom and effect of these provisions we have nothing to do, and if they are unwise, harsh and unreasonable, the remedy is with the legislature. As long as

they remain a part of our statutes it is the duty of the courts to faithfully execute them.

The statute, as we understand it, as applied to the case under consideration, casts the burden of showing that the relator did not possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of special agent upon the defendant. He appointed the relator for the probationary term of three months, provided by the statute and the rules promulgated by the Governor. The commissioner thus had an opportunity to ascertain his competency and business capacity. At the end of the probationary term the relator, being an honorably discharged Union soldier, was entitled to his permanent appointment, provided he possessed the business capacity necessary to properly discharge the duties of the position. The commissioner, in the first instance, was charged with the duty of determining that question of fact. He found against the relator, but his finding is not conclusive. Under the provisions of the act the relator is given the right to have the correctness of the commissioner's determination ascertained by mandamus. This remedy he invoked, and it appears to us that, upon the papers presented, he was entitled to an alternative writ, to the end that the question raised with reference to his competency and business capacity might be tried and determined by the court in the usual way.

It is now contended that the provisions of the liquor tax law (chap. 112, sec. 10, laws of 1896) provide that the special agents "shall be deemed the confidential agents of the state commissioner," and that the provisions of the act which we have above considered do not apply to any "person holding a strictly confidential position." It will be observed that in the liquor tax law the word "strictly" is omitted, but assuming that it was the intention of the legislature to make the position of special agents a strictly confidential position, the question then arises as to whether it is in conflict with the civil service clause of the constitution, which provides that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state * * * shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as prac-

licable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive." In considering these provisions of the constitution in the case of *Chittenden v. Wurster* (152 N. Y. 345), we held that competitive examinations were not practicable for positions which were strictly confidential to the appointing officer, and in that case and in the *Crummey* case (152 N. Y. 217) we discussed to some extent the question as to what constituted a confidential position. Of course, great weight should be given to the determination of the legislature as to the character of the position. It, however, cannot override the constitution and by an enactment make a position confidential which, under a fair and reasonable construction of the constitution, is not confidential. Whether a position is confidential or not depends largely upon the character of the duties of the position. We think, however, that we are relieved from the consideration of this question at this time for the reason that the commissioner of excise in this case has made no claim that the position was confidential or that he refused to appoint the relator for that reason. In his answer to the petition for the writ of mandamus he alleged two grounds, and two only for the opposing of the allowance of the writ. These grounds were, first, incompetency, and, second, *laches* in instituting the proceedings. Those were the only questions brought to the attention of the court and are the only questions which we think can properly be here considered.

The order of the appellate division and that of the special term should be reversed and an alternative writ issued, and for that purpose the proceedings should be remitted to the special term, with costs to abide the final award of costs.

Bartlett, J. (dissenting): I agree with Judge Haight for reversal, but place my vote on the grounds stated in his opinion and the additional ground based on the civil service provisions of the constitution, art. v, § 9.

The fundamental law commands that appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examina-

tions, which so far as practicable shall be competitive. It then further commands that the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

In my opinion, when the name of a veteran is duly reached on the eligible list, he is entitled, under the provisions of the constitution and the law enacted to carry them out, to an absolute appointment, and thereafter can be removed only for incompetency or misconduct. (Ch. 821, laws 1896.)

The provisions for a probationary appointment of three months (laws 1883, ch. 354, § 2, and rule 12 of the Civil Service Board) are contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution and consequently void. The rule enacted by legislative authority, and as amended in 1896, provides: "At the end of such term, if the conduct, capacity and fitness of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct, capacity and fitness be not satisfactory, he may be discharged at any time."

If this rule and the legislation upon which it is based can stand, it may be well asked what has become of that protection which the constitution is supposed to afford the veteran after his merit and fitness have been ascertained by a competitive examination and his name entered on the eligible list?

It comes to this, that he receives his absolute appointment only if his conduct, capacity and fitness are satisfactory to the appointing officer. To my mind, this amounts to a practical repeal of the constitutional provisions to which reference has been made.

If the act of 1883 and the rule framed in pursuance of it stand, the legislature can repeal the act of 1896 and all other acts standing in the way, and appointments will depend upon the whim, the caprice, of an appointing officer if he is disposed to abuse the power with which he is vested.

It is no answer to say that the law presumes an officer will perform his duty properly.

The civil service policy of the state, which was finally placed in the constitution, seeks to do away with this abuse of power and patronage.

I am not content to rest my vote solely on the act of 1896.

Martin, J., reads for affirmance. Parker, Ch. J., Gray and Vann, JJ., concur. Haight, J., concurs so far as it relates to the civil service provisions of the constitution and statutes, but dissents as to the portion relating to the veterans' act upon the grounds specified in his opinion.

Haight and Bartlett, JJ., read for reversal, and O'Brien, J., concurs.

Order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* GEORGE EDWIN LEET, *Appellant*, v. JOHN W. KELLER, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC CHARITIES FOR THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, *Respondent*.

(31 App. Div. 248.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—The rules in the city of New York do not require the approval of the State Civil Service Commission—general laws do not repeal special ones.

Section 123 of chapter 378 of the laws of 1897 (the charter of the Greater New York) establishes a distinct system of municipal civil service for the city of New York, under which rules are to be formulated by a commission and approved by the mayor, which become effective without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission.

The charter of the Greater New York is not repealed in any of its provisions relating to the civil service by chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, amending chapter 354 of the laws of 1893, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the state of New York."

A general law, in the absence of clear evidence of a legislative intent to that effect, will not repeal a law which is special or local, and a fortiori is this rule applicable to a mere amendment of a prior general law.

Appeal by the relator, George Edwin Leet, from an order of the supreme court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 27th day of May, 1898, denying the relator's motion for a writ of mandamus commanding the respondent to reinstate the relator in the place of superintendent of the city hospital.

Julius M. Mayer, for the appellant.

Theodore Connolly, for the respondent.

O'Brien J.: The relator was appointed in 1896 superintendent of the city hospital by the commissioner of public charities formerly of the city of New York. By the regulations of the civil service commissioners of the then city, the position occupied by the relator was one of those to be "filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examinations." On January 1, 1898, the relator was transferred to the employment of the new city in the department of public charities, and he was removed therefrom on March 31st, the removal to date from April 1, 1898. On March 5, 1898, the municipal civil service commissioners of the present city, appointed on the first of January, 1898, by the present mayor, made certain rules and regulations which were approved by the mayor, and by these the position of the relator was included in a schedule of "positions not subject to competitive examination." On March 31, 1898, chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, which was an amendment to the civil service law, took effect. It was therein provided, among other things, that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and the person have an opportunity to explain; and, further, that the civil service regulations of cities shall be approved by the State Civil Service Board.

The question thus presented on this appeal is whether or not chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 applies to the city of New York, the legality or illegality of the relator's removal depending upon its solution. This question necessarily involves an examination of the civil service legislation of the state, and more particularly of chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, as amended by chapters 357 and 410 of the laws of 1884, which will be referred to as the law of 1883, being a law general in its application, and concededly applying, with its amendments, to all the cities of the state. As affecting this law of 1883 we have the subsequent enactments of chapter 428 of the laws of 1897, which provided for a different system of examination and the introduction of a new principle of merit and fitness; the former to be deter-

mined by the civil service commissioners, and the fitness by the appointing power, but in no way impairing the general application of the law of 1883. In the charter of the new city (chap. 378, laws of 1897) various provisions were included in regard to the civil service, some of which may be briefly summarized as follows: Section 123 of the charter provides that "The mayor shall appoint three or more suitable persons as commissioners to prescribe and amend, subject to his approval, and to enforce regulations for appointment to and promotions in, the civil service thereof, and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, in pursuance of the constitution of this state." By section 124 it was enacted that "such regulations shall, among other things, provide: 1. For the classification of the offices, places and employments in the civil service of the said city. 2. For examinations wherever practicable to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment. * * * All examinations shall be public. * * * 3. For the filling of vacancies in the offices. * * * 4. For a period of probation before an appointment or employment is made permanent. 5. For promotions in office. * * *"

With reference to these provisions of the charter, the point in controversy turns upon the respective contentions as to their effect upon the state civil service law; the city insisting that the charter established a distinct system of municipal civil service for the city of New York, under which rules were to be formulated by a commission and approved by the mayor, which rules became effective without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, while the relator contends that the charter has not affected the provisions of the general law of 1883, as subsequently amended, so far as the approval of the State Commission is concerned.

Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, known as the Brush law, purports to be an act to amend chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, entitled an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the state of New York. This did not in terms repeal any of the pro-

visions of the charter, but was directed to amending, in terms, the general civil service law of the state; and from whatever point of view we examine the question presented, it will reduce itself to a determination of the question already outlined, as to whether by the charter a local system of municipal civil service was created. This question, even if disposed of affirmatively, would still leave the further question as to the effect of the act of 1898 upon the charter. The former is the real crucial point, for if we reach the conclusion that the charter did not create a special local system, then the city, being subject to the provisions of the general law, would clearly be affected by the act of 1883 as amended by the act of 1898.

Upon an examination of the provisions of the charter, and of the general civil service law, it must, we think, be conceded that between them there is a wide difference. By the general law, there were placed upon the mayors of cities all the duties in reference to the preparation and prescription of the regulations, with a proviso that such regulations prescribed by them must conform to the general scheme provided by the second section of the general law, and that the action of the mayors should be approved by the State Board. In the provision of the charter quoted, it will be noted that the mayor of the city of New York is to appoint persons "as commissioners to prescribe and amend, subject to his approval, and to enforce regulations for appointment to and promotions in, the civil service thereof." Instead, therefore, of the mayor being the primary source of authority, as prescribed by the state law, there is given to him only the power of appointing commissioners to whom is remitted action in relation to the civil service of the city, and their action, by the express language of the charter, is subject to the approval, not of the State Board, as provided in the general law, but of the mayor. That the existence of the State Board did not escape the attention of the framers of the charter is evident from the 125th section, which provides: "It shall be the duty of such persons (municipal civil service commissioners) to make reports from time to time" to the State Board, whenever requested, as

to the manner in which the civil service laws are administered; the relation of the state to the city board is thus pointed out, and instead of cumulative approval by the State Board of the rules of the city board, approved by the mayor, we find in the charter provision for such reports being made by the city board to the State Board from time to time as the latter requires and demands. It will be noted, moreover, that the provisions of the charter embrace a complete system for classification, examination, etc., and for the administration of the civil service system. Another difference to be noted is that, while the general act allows non-competitive examinations, the charter provides that all examinations, with some slight exceptions enumerated, are based upon competition. So, too, in the general law, promotions are on the basis of "merit and competition," while in the charter, promotions are on the basis of "ascertained merit and seniority in service, and upon such examination as may be for the good of the public service." Such striking differences evince the clear intention of those who framed the charter to provide a different system for the city of New York, which, so far as our attention has been called to the subject, is the only city having a special civil service provision in its charter. On January 1, 1898, therefore, while there was a State system for cities in general, there was provided for the city of New York by its charter a system differing in the particulars mentioned, existing side by side with the state system.

Under the state law the commissioners are appointed by the Governor, and their rules are subject to his approval; while by the charter the commissioners are to be appointed by the mayor, and the rules and regulations made by them are subject to his approval. There is nothing in the charter which requires, in addition to the mayor's approval, the Governor's approval or that of the State Board. It would thus appear that it was the intention of the legislature to confer on the municipality the right to execute and administer the civil service under the provisions of the charter, with a requirement that reports on the subject were to be made to the State Board whenever demanded.

As to smaller cities in the state, therefore, the rules made by the local commissioners were subject to the approval of the state board, but it was deemed proper, on the establishment of the greater city, embracing a large area of territory and constituting by itself in its population, interests and extended area, almost a smaller state, to give the mayor power to appoint commissioners, who should formulate rules subject to his approval, which would be applicable to such a municipality. It will be thus seen that the status occupied by the mayor under the charter is analogous to the position of the Governor under the state law.

In granting a new charter containing provisions permitting a different system of civil service, it is not claimed that the legislature exceeded its power or violated any constitutional prohibition. It was within the province of the legislature to confer such a right upon a municipality, and having reached the conclusion that the legislature did establish a separate system for the city of New York, the question remaining is as to the effect of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 upon the civil service provisions of the charter. This is not an original and independent general law, but an amendment of one of the provisions of an existing general law, namely, the general laws of 1883. The charter, as we have seen, took the city of New York out of the operation of the existing general law of 1883. It is quite clear that the act of 1898, merely amending the general law, did not bring the city of New York back into the old environment. It remained under its special system, and the other cities of the state continued exclusively under the operation of the general law as thus amended.

In a recent work on statutory construction it is said: "General laws will not impliedly repeal those which are special or local. * * * The purpose of the general law may be carried out, except as to the particulars in which a different intention is manifested. It is a principle that a general statute, without negative words, will not repeal, by implication from their repugnancy, the provisions of a former one, which is special or local,

unless there is something in the general law, or in the course of legislation upon its subject-matter, that makes it manifest that the legislature contemplated and intended a repeal. * * * The general law can have full effect beyond the scope of the special law, and, by allowing the latter to operate according to its special aim, the two acts can stand together. Unless there is a plain indication of an intent that the general act shall repeal the other, it will continue to have effect, and the general words with which it conflicts will be restrained and modified accordingly." (Suth. Stat. Const. §§ 157, 158.)

It will not be contended but that the charter of the city of New York is a special law, and part of a system of local administration, nor but that the act of 1898 is an amendment of a general law; and, as already pointed out, the special law withdrew the city of New York from the operation of the general law, and there is no provision in the law of 1898 amending the general law, which brings the city back into the operation of the general law, or which repeals the special provisions of the charter on the subject of civil service. So that the claim, necessarily, is of a repeal by implication. On this subject the court of appeals, in the Matter of Commissioners of Central Park (50 N. Y. 497), has said: "The law does not favor a repeal of statutes by implication. To work a repeal by implication the intent of the legislature must be very apparent, or the two laws must be so incongruous and repugnant that effect cannot be given to both. * * * A special and local statute, providing for a particular case or class of cases, is not partially repealed or amended as to some of its provisions by a statute general in its terms, provisions and application, unless the intention of the legislature to repeal or alter the particular law is manifest, although the terms of the general act would, taken strictly, and but for the special law, include the case or cases provided for by it." (Capen v. Glover, 4 Mass. 305; People v. Jaehne, 103 N. Y. 194; People v. Quigg, 59 id. 88.) And in McKenna v. Edmundstone (91 N. Y. 231) the court of appeals said: "It is well settled that a special and local statute, providing for a particular

case or class of cases, is not repealed by a subsequent statute general in its terms, provisions and application, unless the intent to repeal or alter is manifest, although the terms of the general act are broad enough to include the cases embraced in the special law. (Matter of Commissioners of Central Park, 50 N. Y. 498.) This is but the application of the larger rule, that a statute is not to be deemed repealed by implication by a subsequent act upon the same subject, unless the two are manifestly inconsistent with, and repugnant to each other, or unless a clear intention is disclosed on the face of the later statute to repeal the former one." And in the recent case of *Boechat v. Brown* (9 App. Div. 371), where the effect of a provision of the code which was in conflict with a section of the charter of the city of Buffalo was involved, it was held that the latter, being a special or local law, was not repealed by the former for the reason that a general statute will not be regarded as repealing or modifying a special or local one, unless the intention so to do is clearly expressed, or unless such repeal must follow by necessary implication. A similar rule was applied in *Lewis v. City of Syracuse* (13 App. Div. 587), in which it was held that a general law (chap. 572, laws of 1886), which fixed a limitation as to the time within which a cause of action for negligence should accrue, did not operate to repeal or amend a section of the charter of the city of Syracuse, which provided a different period of limitation for such actions when brought against the city.

We must, therefore, regard the rule as settled that a general law, in the absence of clear evidence of a legislative intent to that effect, will not repeal a law which is special or local, and *a fortiori* is this rule applicable to a mere amendment of a prior general law. In the act of 1898 there is an absence, both of express language or clear legislative intent arising by implication, which would effect a repeal of the charter provisions. On the contrary, we think that the natural presumption from the enactment of such an amendment to a general law which was in force when the special law was passed is, that it was intended to affect simply the subjects which were then governed by the orig-

inal act. There is nothing to show legislative intent to affect other and different statutes prescribing special rules for a special locality. The charter provisions had gone into effect but a few months before the enactment in question; and, with presumed knowledge of the charter provisions, it would have been a simple matter for the legislature, if it was intended to have that effect, to repeal them directly, or have the act of 1898 apply in terms to the provisions of the charter.

We think that the order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey and McLaughlin, JJ., concurred.

Order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* GEORGE EDWIN LEET, *Appellant*, *v.* JOHN W. KELLER, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC CHARITIES FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, *Respondent*.

(157 N. Y. 90)

- 1 CIVIL SERVICE LAW—AMENDMENT OF 1898 REQUIRING APPROVAL OF CITY REGULATIONS BY STATE COMMISSION NOT RETROACTIVE.—Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, amending the civil service law by providing, among other things, that city civil service regulations shall take effect only on approval by the State Commission, and that if a person holding a competitive position shall be removed he shall have an opportunity to make an explanation, is wholly prospective and not retroactive, did not invalidate city regulations which had been lawfully adopted at the time of its enactment, and contemplated the application of city regulations in existence at its passage to appointments and classifications for three months thereafter, unless new regulations were approved by the State Commission in the meantime.
- 2 NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.—The act of 1898, being wholly prospective, did not invalidate the regulations of the city of New York, in existence at its passage, lawfully adopted under the new charter without approval by the State Commission, or acts done under those regulations before the act providing for changes in the system took effect; but as to cases coming into existence after its passage, the civil service rules of the city must receive the approval of the State Commission to be effective.
- 3 REMOVAL UNDER NEW YORK CITY REGULATIONS.—The act of 1898 did not invalidate a removal, without a hearing, of a person holding a position which at the time of his appointment was competitive but which was classified as non-competitive by the New York city civil service regulations in existence at the passage of the act, made under those regulations before, and taking effect the day after, the passage of the act.

People *ex rel.* Leet *v.* Keller, 31 App. Div., 248, affirmed.

(Argued October 5, 1898; decided October 25, 1898.)

Appeal from an order of the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department, entered July 8, 1898, affirming an order of the special term denying a motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus.

The relator was appointed, in 1896, superintendent of the city hospital by the commissioners of public charities of the former city of New York. By the civil service regulations of the then city, his position was one of those "to be filled by selection from those who have passed highest in open competitive examinations." On January 1, 1898, he was transferred to the employment of the new city, in the department of public charities, to hold the same position, and on March 31, 1898, he was removed from his position, the removal to take effect April 1, 1898. On March 5, 1898, the municipal civil service commissioners of the present city of New York, who had been appointed on January 1, 1898, by the mayor, made certain rules and regulations which were approved by the mayor, under which the position of the relator was classified in the schedule of positions not subject to competitive examinations. On March 31, 1898, chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, went into effect as an amendment of the general civil service law passed in 1883. Among other things, the amendatory law provided that if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination shall be removed or reduced, the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing, and the person so removed have an opportunity to make an explanation, and further, that the civil service regulations of cities should be approved by the State Civil Service Commission.

Upon his removal from office, the relator applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the respondent to reinstate him in the position which he had held, upon the ground that he was removed without the hearing, or an opportunity to make an explanation, to which he was entitled by law. His application was denied at the special term and, upon appeal, the order was affirmed by the appellate division of the first

judicial department. From the order of affirmance the relator has appealed to this court.

Julius M. Mayer and Samuel H. Ordway for appellant. An examination of the history of civil service legislation in this state, and of the provisions and language of the different laws passed from time to time, and of the circumstances surrounding such legislation and upon which it was based, clearly demonstrates that the intention of the legislature was to make chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 apply to the entire civil service of the state, and of each and all of the cities thereof, including the city of New York. (*Matter of Dobson*, 146 N. Y. 357; *Stack v. City of Brooklyn*, 150 N. Y. 335; *People v. Jaehne*, 103 N. Y. 182, 194; *People ex rel. v. Roberts*, 148 N. Y. 360.) The charter of the city of New York does not constitute or form a distinct, separate and complete local system of civil service laws applicable to the city of New York alone, and exclusive of all other legislation on the subject, and was not intended to do so by the legislature. (*Bowen v. Lease*, 5 Hill 221; *People ex rel. v. Angle*, 109 N. Y. 564; *McCartee v. Orphan Asylum Society*, 9 Cow. 437, 506, 507; *Chamberlain v. Chamberlain*, 43 N. Y. 424.) The charter did not repeal that part of the law of 1883 or the subsequent provisions of section 5 of the "Black law," requiring the municipal civil service rules to be approved by the State Civil Service Commission. (*Ferguson v. Ross*, 126 N. Y. 459, 464; *Record N. Y. Const. Conv.* 690; *Rogers v. Com. Council of Buffalo*, 123 N. Y. 173; *People ex rel. v. Murray*, 149 N. Y. 367, 375; *McCartee v. Orphan Asylum Society*, 9 Cow. 437, 506, 507; *Chamberlain v. Chamberlain*, 43 N. Y. 424; *Bank of Metropolis v. Faber*, 150 N. Y. 200, 206; *Stack v. City of Brooklyn*, 150 N. Y. 345; *Matter of Henneberger*, 155 N. Y. 420, 426.) But if, under the charter of the greater New York, civil service rules adopted by the local commissioners and approved by the mayor, would be valid and operative, without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, then chapter 186 of the laws of 1898 modified the charter to that extent, and imposed the additional requirement that the rules of the city of New York should be ap-

proved by the State Civil Service Commission before taking effect and becoming operative. (People ex rel. v. Supervisors, 67 N. Y. 109; People v. Wilmerding, 136 N.Y. 363, 368; Matter of Prime, 136 N. Y. 347, 355; People v. Jaehne, 103 N. Y. 182; 123 N. Y. 262; 112 N. Y. 112; 109 N. Y. 262; 126 U. S. 193; Bd. of Comrs. of Excise v. Burtis, 103 N. Y. 136; Matter of Dobson, 146 N. Y. 357, 359.) Assuming that, under the charter, submission to the State Board is not required, the mere fact that the law of 1898 was a general law does not necessarily prevent it supplementing or modifying the charter in so far as to require the local board to have its civil service rules approved by the State Board. The question always is the intent. (Black on Interp. Laws, § 153; Suth. on Stat. Const. § 159; U. S. v. Tynen, 11 Wall. 88; U. S. v. Henderson, 11 Wall. 652; Bowen v. Lease, 5 Hill 221; Bd. of Comrs. of Excise v. Burtis, 103 N. Y. 136.) In any event, section 3 of chapter 186 of laws of 1898 applies to New York city. (Endlich on Interp. Stat. §§ 43, 107; Potter's Dwarris on Stat. 73, 189, 231; Hudler v. Golden, 36 N. Y. 446; Sedg. an Const. Stat. Law [2d ed.], 209; Bowen v. Lease, 5 Hill 221, 226; Chamberlain v. Chamberlain, 43 N. Y. 424.) Section 1618 of the charter contains nothing which requires a decision inconsistent with the position of the relator as stated in the foregoing points. (Mongeon v. People, 55 N. Y. 613, 618.)

T. E. Hancock for appellant. There has always been manifested a clear and positive legislative intent to establish a uniform system of civil service applicable to the state and the various civil subdivisions thereof; and for that purpose the civil service commissioners of the cities have been and still are subordinate to the civil service commissioners of the state. (L. 1883, ch. 354, amd. by L. 1884, ch. 410, § 8; L. 1897, ch. 428, §§ 4, 5.) The charter of the city of New York does not establish a system of civil service independent of and in derogation of the general civil service laws of the state. (L. 1883, ch. 354, §§ 10, 11, 12; L. 1884, ch. 410; Smith v. People, 47 N. Y. 339; People ex rel. v. Butler, 147 N. Y. 164; Spencer v. Myers, 150 N. Y. 275; People ex rel. v. Dalton, 24 Misc. Rep. 88-90, 91; Heckmann v.

Pinkney, 81 N. Y. 211; *People v. Jaehne*, 103 N. Y. 182; *People v. Moran*, 123 N. Y. 254.)

Theodore Connoly, for respondent. Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, which is an amendment of the general civil service law of this state, does not apply to the city of New York. (L. 1883, ch. 354; Const. 1895, art. V, § 9; L. 1897, ch. 428; Greater New York charter, §§ 123, 124.) The charter provisions as to civil service repeal those of the general civil service law of the state so far as New York city is concerned. (*People ex rel. v. Waring*, 1 App. Div. 594; 149 N. Y. 621; *People ex rel. v. Waring*, 7 App. Div. 247; *Matter of Whitney*, 9 App. Div. 621; *Moriarty v. City of Albany*, 8 App. Div. 118; *People ex rel. v. England*, 16 App. Div. 97; *People ex rel. v. Coler*, 31 App. Div. 523; *Matter of Murray Hill Bank*, 153 N. Y. 199.) General laws, in the absence of clear evidence of such an intent, will not repeal those which are special or local. (Suth. on Stat. Const. §§ 157-159; *People v. Jaehne*, 103 N. Y. 194; *Matter of The Evergreens*, 47 N. Y. 220; *Matter of Comrs. of Central Park*, 50 N. Y. 497; *People v. Quigg*, 59 N. Y. 88; *McKenna v. Edmundstone*, 91 N. Y. 233; *Reynolds v. City of Niagara Falls*, 81 Hun 356; *People v. Koenig*, 9 App. Div. 436; *Lewis v. City of Syracuse*, 13 App. Div. 587; *People ex rel. v. N. Y. Catholic Protectory*, 101 N. Y. 195-200; *Buffalo Cemetery Assn. v. City of Buffalo*, 118 N. Y. 61-66; *Coxe v. State*, 144 N. Y. 396-411; *Casterton v. Town of Vienna*, 17 App. Div. 94-100.) The law of 1898 is an amendatory act. (*People ex rel. v. England*, 16 App. Div. 97; *People ex rel. v. Coler*, 31 App. Div. 523.) Statutes will not be given a retroactive effect unless the intent of the legislature to do so is clear. (*People v. Purdy*, 154 N. Y. 439-442; Suth. on Stat. Const. § 463; *Endlich on Interp. Stat.* § 271; *Palmer v. Conly*, 4 Den. 374; 2 N. Y. 182; *Sanford v. Bennett*, 24 N. Y. 20; *Amsbry v. Hinds*, 48 N. Y. 60; *N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Co. v. Van Horn*, 57 N. Y. 473; *Stisser v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.*, 32 App. Div. 98; *Matter of Miller*, 110 N. Y. 216; *Walker v. Walker*, 155 N. Y. 77-81.) Whatever may have been the private views of legislators expressed during debate, it is elementary law that the legislature is assumed to

know the rules of interpretation, and by omitting to prescribe other rules, intends that the court shall follow them. (Com. v. Churchill, 2 Metc. 118-124; State v. Brooks, 4 Conn. 446; 23 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 337; Edger v. Comrs. of Randolph Co., 70 Ind. 331-338; Bishop on Written Laws, § 76.)

Gray, J.: The appellant claims that, as his removal took effect a day after the enactment of chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, amendatory of the general civil service law, the rules and regulations of the New York city civil service commissioners, under which the position held by him was taken out of the competitive class, were ineffectual, because not approved by the State Civil Service Board, as required by that act; and, if ineffectual for that reason, the respondent was without power to remove him without an opportunity to be heard. In support of this claim he argues that the charter of the new city did not establish a complete and exclusive statutory system of civil service for the city, but that the civil service law of the state was in force there, modified only in certain particulars.

The general law was enacted in 1883 (chap. 354, laws of 1883), and applied to all the cities of the state. In framing the charter of the new city of New York, which went into effect on January 1, 1898, there was inserted a plan for appointments to positions in the civil service. Portions of the general law were carved out and new provisions were made and all were put together, until a complete system was evolved and incorporated in the charter. There were sharp and fundamental differences between the charter provisions and the general law. Section 123 of the charter provided that the mayor should appoint commissioners who, subject to his approval, should prescribe regulations for appointments and promotions in the civil service of the city, for classifications and examinations therein and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment. Section 124 enacted what these regulations should provide. Under the general act of 1883, the duty was devolved upon the mayor of a city to prescribe regulations which should conform to the scheme of regulations provided in section 2 of the general law,

and the action of the mayor was to be approved by the State Civil Service Board before his regulations should go into effect. It is clear that in these respects there was a striking difference between the civil service system provided for the city of New York and that provided in the general civil service law for the rest of the state. In the one case, a duty of action is imposed upon the commissioners, whose regulations are to be approved by the mayor only; while in the other case, a duty is devolved on the mayor, whose action needs the approval of the State Civil Service Board to be effective. It is evident, from section 125 of the charter, that the legislature was not unmindful, in its enactment, of the existence of the State Civil Service Board, inasmuch as it is therein provided that "It shall be the duty of such persons to make reports from time to time to the State Civil Service Commission, whenever said Commission may request, of the manner in which the civil service law, and the rules and regulations thereunder, have been and are administered, and the results of their administration in such city." This was a provision under which the state civil service commissioners might require information; but it gave them no power over the municipal commission.

I think that the charter provisions contained a special and exclusive system for the classification and examination of applicants for employment in the civil service, and for its administration. They manifested a deliberate intention on the part of the legislature to take the city of New York out of the general civil service law of the state. Differences, other than the marked one mentioned, make this plain, and they are pointed out in the opinion below. It is to be observed that, in the general law, promotions are on the basis of merit and competition; while, in the charter, they are upon the basis of "ascertained merit and seniority in service, and, upon such examinations as may be for the good of the public service;" and, further, that there is a material difference between the charter and the general law in respect to the examination and employment of laborers.

The act of 1898 only purported to amend sections 8 and 13

of the general act of 1883. It was prospective in its operation, and its effect was to change the general law in the respects mentioned; but while, in terms, it applied to all the cities of the state, it seems to me that the present city of New York was, necessarily, left under its particular system for the want of apt language to make the act operative upon the charter provisions. There is no repeal, in express terms, of the civil service provisions of the charter and no language from which the intention may be inferred that the act should have any application thereto. As amending specific sections of the act of 1883, it could not be deemed to amend the charter of the new city, unless the provisions of the latter are to be regarded as a mere application of the general law. But I do not see how that can be true; not only because of the striking differences in the system, but because, if the general act was to be applicable, its embodiment in the charter was needless. Being a special and local law, how could the charter of the city of New York be repealed or altered by a subsequent general statute, unless such an intent to repeal or alter was manifest? Where a local and special statute covers the entire ground and constitutes a complete system of provisions and regulations, which the general statute, if allowed to operate, would alter, the settled rule is that it is not to be deemed repealed, except the intent to repeal is clearly manifested. (Matter of the Evergreens, 47 N. Y. 216; Matter of Commissioners of Central Park, 50 N. Y. 493; McKenna v. Edmundstone, 91 N. Y. 231; Sutherland on Stat. Construction, § 157.) As it was said in *People v. Quigg* (59 N. Y. 83), where the question was whether the provisions of chapter 315 of the laws of 1844, entitled "An act for the establishment and regulation of the police of the city of New York," which authorized summary judgments upon forfeited recognizances, were repealed by chapter 202 of the laws of 1855, which extended the provisions of the code to forfeited recognizances: "Laws, special and local in their application, are not deemed repealed by general legislation, except upon the clearest manifestation of an intent by the legislature

to effect such repeal, and ordinarily an express repeal by some intelligible reference to the special act is necessary to accomplish that end."

I think the learned justices of the appellate division were clearly correct in their opinion of the effect to be given to the act of 1898.

There is, however, another ground upon which the affirmance of this order can be rested, and that is that the act of 1898 cannot be given a retroactive effect in its operation.

It is capable of a construction which, recognizing the regulations existing at the time of its passage, simply required that, in the future, the regulations prescribed therein shall be approved by the State Civil Service Commission. In amending section 8 it provides that "within two months after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of said mayors in and by such regulations to cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service of the city of which he is mayor," etc.; and, further, that "such regulations herein prescribed and established, and all regulations now existing for appointment and promotion in the civil service of said city, and any subsequent modification thereof, shall take effect only upon the approval of the mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission." In the amendment of section 13 it provides that "if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination * * * shall be removed or reduced, the reason therefor shall be stated in writing and filed * * * and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation." These provisions clearly have reference to the future, and leave unaffected and in force all regulations which had been lawfully adopted at the time of the enactment of the act. Such regulations as had then been adopted were within the provisions of the charter, and so far from there being any intention expressed to invalidate them, the contrary is apparent from the language quoted. They provide for a period of time of two months within which the mayor

is to perform the duty imposed by the act, and after the expiration of that period a month elapses within which the State Civil Service Commission may act upon the new regulations. This is shown by the provision that: "After the termination of three months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules," etc. Thus, up to the expiration of the three months, if meanwhile the new regulations have not been approved as required, the existing regulations apply to appointments and classifications and there can be no hiatus in the working of the system.

Not being a remedial statute, the act of 1898 should not be construed to operate retroactively, but as operating only upon cases which shall come into existence after its passage; when, under its new provision, the civil service rules of the city must receive the approval of the State Civil Service Board to be effective.

It is a familiar and well-established rule that every law operates prospectively, unless the legislative intent that it shall act retrospectively is expressed in clear and unambiguous language. Where, as in the present case, a new rule is laid down by the legislative body for the future administration of the civil service system in cities throughout the state, it must logically follow that acts done under the authority of the law in force, prior to the time when the new rule takes effect, are valid. The regulations of the New York civil service commission of March 5, 1898, were validly made, and being existent when the act of 1898 was passed, were in express terms recognized; but they were required to be further approved by the State Board. Hence, what had been done under their authority was lawfully done and was not affected. The classification of the relator's position as non-competitive and his subsequent removal without hearing were lawful acts, because done under the law then in force and before the act providing for changes in the system took effect.

Upon this latter ground, the order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

All concur on second ground stated in opinion, except Martin, J., who dissents.

Order affirmed.

WILLIAM NUTTALL, *Plaintiff*, v. ADOLPH SIMIS ET AL., *Defendants*.
(Supreme court, Kings trial term, December, 1897.)

(22 Misc. 19.)

1 VETERANS.—A tinsmith, paid by the day, may be removed arbitrarily. The provisions of the laws of 1886, chapter 119, as amended by chapter 577 of the laws of 1892, providing that a veteran, who holds a salaried position, shall not be removed from it except for cause shown, and after a hearing had, do not apply to a tinsmith, a veteran appointed by a board of commissioners of charities and corrections and paid at a per diem rate.

2 COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Not liable in tort for removing such a veteran.

Semble, that where such commissioners remove such an employee, they are not liable to him as for a tort, as they exercise quasi-judicial functions in determining whether or not he is a veteran, and their discharge of him from a position, for which he had no contract, is not a direct injury to his person nor to his estate.

Motion for a new trial, the complaint having been dismissed as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. It alleged that the plaintiff was appointed as a tinsmith by the board of commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county, a corporate board composed of defendants as commissioners, at the compensation of \$2.75 a day; that there was permanent need for the employment of a tinsmith under the said board; that the plaintiff was an honorably discharged soldier of the late war of the rebellion, and, therefore, irremovable from such employment except for cause after a hearing; that the defendants removed him without cause or hearing on January 13, 1894, and employed others in his stead. That he was restored to his place on April 10, 1896, by a peremptory writ of mandamus against the said board, issued upon a final order entered after trial of issues raised by a return to an alternative writ which he had obtained. Damages for such removal are prayed for.

Horace Graves, for plaintiff.

John A. Quintard, for defendants.

Gaynor, J.: By chapter 119 of the laws of 1886, as amended by chapter 577 of the laws of 1892, no honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who "served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, or the Mexican war, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy," who holds "a position by appointment in any city or county of this state, receiving a salary from such city or county," shall be removed except for cause shown after a hearing had. This in so many words relates only to salaried positions, and it has twice been held not to apply to persons employed by the day for wages. (*Meyers v. Mayor*, 69 Hun 291; *Matter of Wagner*, 7 App. Div. 203.) If the adjudication in the mandamus proceeding against the corporate board, by which the plaintiff was restored to his place, necessarily embraced this question, nevertheless it is not binding in this action of tort against these commissioners individually. But in addition to such interpretation of the statute, I had in mind in dismissing the complaint other legal principles which seemed applicable. The dismissal of the plaintiff by the defendants involved a determination by them of the question of law whether his case came under this statute, granting that he was a veteran of the kind described and limited therein; and also of the question of fact whether he was such a veteran. The duty of so determining was quasi-judicial, and for its performance the defendants cannot be held responsible in damages, even though they were intentionally, or even maliciously, guilty of misfeasance therein. (*Weaver v. Devendorf*, 3 Den. 121.) Quasi-judicial functions lie between those which are judicial and those which are ministerial, and the boundary lines between these different zones are sometimes indistinct. But they seem to me visible enough here. Even in the case of bids for contracts, "ascertaining whether plaintiff was the lowest bidder," without regard to whether he is a responsible bidder, is said to be quasi-judicial (*East River Gas L. Co. v. Donnelly*, 93 N. Y. 557), and the same is the case with assessors in assessing persons or property exempt from taxation, providing they are

not without jurisdiction to act in the premises at all. (*Vail v. Owen*, 19 Barb. 22; *Brown v. Smith*, 24 id. 419; *Bell v. Pierce*, 48 id. 51; *Id.*, 51 N. Y. 12; *Barhyte v. Shepherd*, 35 id. 238; *Parish v. Golden*, id. 462; *Throop on Pub. Officers*, §§ 541, 738.)

Without so deciding, I suggest another rule which may stand in the plaintiff's way. It is true that since the conflict between the cases of *Adsit v. Brady*, 4 Hill 630, and *Garlinghouse v. Jacobs*, 29 N. Y. 297 was settled, the law has been that a public officer is liable in damages for any injury caused directly by his nonfeasance or misfeasance alike, to an individual in his person or property. (*Hover v. Barkhoof*, 44 N. Y. 113; *Bennett v. Whitney*, 94 id. 302; *Bryant v. Town of Randolph*, 133 id. 70.) But such liability seems to be confined to direct injury to "person or estate" caused by the tort. (*East River Gas L. Co. v. Donnelly*, 93 N. Y. 561.) It is doubtful if this case comes under that head. Was the plaintiff damaged in his estate by the tort alleged? He lost his place by it; but he had no contract for the place, nor is this an action for breach of contract. An official who refuses to give the advertising matter of his office to a newspaper which is entitled to have it by statute, and to be paid for publishing it (or who, on the same principle, takes it away from such newspaper), and wrongfully gives it to another newspaper instead, is not liable to an action for damages therefor. (*Strong v. Campbell*, 11 Barb. 135; *People ex rel. Francis v. Common Council*, 78 N. Y. 33.) Why does not the same principle apply in the case of a refusal to employ or of a dismissal by a public officer of one entitled to preference of employment under him in the public service?

The motion for a new trial is denied.

Motion denied.

WILLIAM NUTTALL, *Appellant*, v. ADOLPH SIMIS, JR., AND OTHERS,
Respondents.

(31 App. Div. 503.)

REMOVAL OF A VETERAN EMPLOYED BY THE DAY.—No right of action therefor existed prior to chapter 821 of laws of 1896—his discharge involves neither judicial nor quasi-judicial functions.

Prior to the act of 1896 (chapter 821), an action was not maintainable by an honorably discharged soldier of the late war against public officers for illegally discharging him from his employment, where such employment was by the day.

Semble, that the mere fact that an employee's compensation was so much a day, would not make him a day laborer and place him outside the protection of the statute.

Semble, that the action of public officers in discharging an honorably discharged soldier of the late war from employment, is neither judicial nor quasi-judicial, as involving their interpretation of the law on the subject of veteran preferences.

Appeal by the plaintiff, William Nuttall, from a judgment of the supreme court in favor of the defendants, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Kings on the 24th day of November, 1897, upon the dismissal of the complaint by direction of the court, after a trial at the Kings county trial term, and also from an order entered in said clerk's office on the 7th day of December, 1897, denying the plaintiff's motion for a new trial made upon the minutes.

Horace Graves, for the appellant.

John A. Quintard, for the respondents.

Cullen, J.: This action was brought against the defendants individually for having, as commissioners of charities of the county of Kings, illegally discharged or suspended the plaintiff from his employment as tinsmith in the service of that board, the plaintiff being an honorably discharged soldier of the late war. When the trial was entered upon, the plaintiff's counsel admitted that the plaintiff was employed by the day, but claimed that there was continuous work for a tinsmith. Thereupon the trial court, on motion of the defendants, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the complaint as modified by the admission of plaintiff's counsel did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. From the judgment entered on this direction the plaintiff appeals.

We do not agree with the trial court that the action of the defendants in discharging the plaintiff was either judicial or

quasi-judicial, because it involved their interpretation of the law on the subject of veteran preferences. Every one is presumed to know the law. Of course every one of sense understands that this is not the fact; that apparently many do not know the law at all, and that no one knows all the law. But it is necessary that such knowledge should be ascribed to all members of the community, otherwise government could not exist, the law could be violated with impunity, and the greatest ignorance would confer the greatest privilege. The defendants, in case they should in good faith mistake the law, and yet be held liable for its violation, would be in no different or worse position than other citizens. The duty of public officers not to remove a veteran from his employment without a hearing is strictly ministerial. It is settled by authority that where the action of public officers is judicial or quasi-judicial, mandamus will lie only to compel the officers to act, not to direct them how to act. (*People ex rel. Francis v. Common Council*, 78 N. Y. 33.) But it has been the practice, so common as not to require the citation of authorities, to restore improperly discharged veterans by mandamus. If the action of the appointing officers was judicial, certiorari would be the remedy.

Nor do we think that the fact that the plaintiff's compensation was so much a day necessarily made him a day laborer, and without the protection of the statute under the rule held in *Meyers v. Mayor* (69 Hun 291); *Matter of Wagner v. Collis* (7 App. Div. 203). A position or office may be permanent, and yet compensation be made by the day, week or month. Until within the last twenty-five years, legislators of this state were given a per diem compensation. Under the constitution prior to 1846 the same was true of the compensation of the lieutenant-governor. This practice also originally obtained in reference to members of congress. But we concede that to bring the plaintiff's case within the statute of 1888 (chap. 119) the position which he occupied must be one of some permanence, and not wholly temporary or transitory. It was on this view that I acted in 1890, when I granted the relator a writ of alternative mandamus.

From the opinion, it is apparent that I had before me some resolutions of the board of charities creating a position and appointing the plaintiff to it, for I said there of the plaintiff and another relator: "Their appointments by their terms contemplated some duration of tenure, * * * and there is no reason why a permanent plumber should not be appointed as well as a permanent clerk. At least the board (of) commissioners determined to have the work so done and created the position, and as long as the position remained, the relators cannot be discharged without a hearing." But in the present case nothing of the kind appears in the record. On the contrary, there is the direct admission that the employment of the relator (not merely his compensation) was by the day. This admission brings the plaintiff's case within the rule of *Meyers v. the Mayor* (supra) and *Matter of Wagner v. Collis* (supra), and the action cannot be maintained. Since the statute of 1896, a veteran may recover damages from the appointing officers for failing to give him the preference afforded by statute, even in temporary employment; but the acts complained of in this case were before that statute.

The judgment appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

All concurred.

Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE *ex rel.* A. C. TATE, *Relator*, v. WILLIAM DALTON,
COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY OF CITY OF NEW YORK,
Respondent.

(Supreme Court, Kings special term, June, 1898.)

(24 Misc. 10.)

CHARTER OF THE GREATER NEW YORK.—Rights of the water registrar of Brooklyn to appointment—Mandamus—Veterans' acts.

The title of the water registrar of Brooklyn, appointed under the charter passed in 1888 by the commissioner of city water works to hold "during pleasure," to a similar office under the charter of the greater New York, cannot be determined upon a peremptory writ of mandamus, where the title turns on the construction of statutory provisions, and this, although the relator is a veteran.

Semble, that the veterans' acts do not apply to the water registrar of Brooklyn, the holder of a public statutory office, and that he holds a "confidential relation to the appointing officer," which deprives him of the protection of said acts.

Motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus.

Joseph A. Burr, for relator.

William J. Carr, for respondent.

Van Wyck, J.: The relator Tate's assignment was not "a new appointment or reappointment." (Greater N. Y. Charter, § 1536.) The object of the veterans' act section 127, was to continue, so far as practicable, the privilege of serving during good behavior or as being non-removable, except for cause, to those veterans only who, being in the service of either of the separate municipalities prior to consolidation, enjoyed a like privilege under the then existing law. The relator was appointed under the Brooklyn charter. (Laws of 1888, chap. 583, tit. 15, §§ 1 and 2, subd. 3.) His position is designated as that of "water registrar," and he is declared to be the "chief officer" of the "bureau for the collection of the revenue arising from the sale and use of water." His term was "during the pleasure" of the commissioner of the city works and not during good behavior.

This statute creates a public office and defines the duties thereof, and makes the holder thereof an officer.

To such an officer, it appears the veterans' acts (laws of 1897, chap. 708; laws of 1888, chap. 583, tit. 22, § 29; laws of 1888, chap. 119, amended by laws of 1892, chap. 577; laws of 1896, chap. 8281) do not apply. (Matter of Hardy, 17 Misc. Rep. 667; People ex rel. Earl v. England, 16 App. Div. 98.) A comparison of Brooklyn charter, tit. 15, § 1, under which relator was appointed, with tit. 21, § 14, under which Earl was appointed, the relator in that case discloses that the authority in both cases was couched in the same language. Assuming Tate to have been an officer and that he was displaced by another who holds the office, if not abolished (Greater N. Y. Charter), under a color of right, the title of which turns upon the construction of statutory provisions, it has been held that in such a case, such a question should not be determined in a mandamus proceeding. (Matter of Hardy, supra; People ex rel. Wren v. Goetting, 133 N. Y. 569, 571.) It would seem that one who collected all the water revenue of the city of Brooklyn ought to be considered as "a person

holding a confidential relation to the appointing officer," and, therefore, within this exception of the veterans' law. (People ex rel. Crummev v. Palmer, 152 N. Y. 220; People ex rel. Chittenden v. Wurster, id. 360.) This is emphasized by the thought that the commissioner of water supply may be personally liable for all moneys collected by such appointee. (Greater N. Y. charter, § 468, subd. 3; Tillinghast v. Merrill; 151 N. Y. 135.)

For these reasons, the motion for peremptory writ of mandamus must be denied.

Motion denied.

THE PEOPLE EX REL. ROBERT P. BRECKENRIDGE, *Relator*, v. JOHN J. SCANNELL, AS FIRE COMMISSIONER, ETC., *Defendant*.
(Supreme court, New York special term, December, 1898.)

(25 Misc. Rep. 619.)

1 VETERANS.—Greater New York charter—status of confidential examiner of fire marshal.

Scoble, that an honorably discharged veteran holding for an indefinite term the position of confidential examiner in the bureau of the fire marshal of the city of New York, and whose duties are to assist in investigating the origin of fires and in procuring testimony against incendiaries, holds "a strictly confidential relation to the appointing power" within the meaning of the general act, chapter 184 of the laws of 1898, amending chapter 119 of the laws of 1888, and is not protected from summary dismissal by the fire commissioner of the greater New York.

2 SAME.—Civil service provisions of charter not affected by a general act.

The provisions of the general act of 1898 as amended in 1898, containing no clauses repealing inconsistent acts, have no effect upon the provisions of the greater New York charter (Laws of 1897, chapter 378) in respect to the civil service.

3 SAME.—Abolition of position for economy—appointment to similar position impossible.

Where the position of such veteran is abolished in good faith in the interest of economy and there is no position whatever in the fire department of the greater New York to which he could be appointed because no vacancies exist therein, such veteran is entitled to no relief under section 127 of the greater New York charter, except that, upon an alternative writ of mandamus, he might contest the allegations of the fire commissioner of the greater New York that the position was abolished in good faith and that there are no vacancies in the fire department.

Application for a writ of mandamus.

Charles A. Hess, for relator.

John Whalen, corporation counsel, for defendant.

Lawrence, J.: The prayer of the petition in this case asks for either one of three separate forms of relief, but counsel stated on the argument, and reiterates the statement in his brief, that

he rests his right to a mandamus upon the third ground alone, and raises simply the question whether the position of confidential examiner in the bureau of the fire marshal in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, is a strictly confidential position within the meaning of chapter 184 of the laws of 1898, and whether under said chapter and section 127 of the Greater New York charter, the petitioner is protected against summary dismissal from the service. It is alleged in the petition that the petitioner is an honorably discharged veteran of the late civil war, and was appointed to the position of confidential examiner in the bureau of the fire marshal December 14, 1895; that he continued in the service from that date until June 21, 1898, when the office held by him was assumed to be abolished and he was dismissed from the service; that, prior to his dismissal, the petitioner had notified the respondent that he was an honorably discharged veteran, and, as such, entitled to the benefit of the veterans' acts. It is also alleged that after his dismissal, he again notified the respondent that he was an honorably discharged veteran, and demanded to be restored either to the position that he had theretofore held, or to some other position in the department; that the position held by the petitioner is not created by statute, and he was not appointed for a definite term, and that he was in nowise affected by the greater New York consolidation, but continued in the same general employment, and was assigned to perform duties of the same general character as those which he performed prior to such consolidation. The petitioner also alleges that prior to the consolidation, the appointing power was vested in the board of fire commissioners, and that after the consolidation, the appointing power became vested in the fire commissioner, the petitioner's relation to the appointing power remaining unaltered. The petitioner claims that his dismissal was illegal, and bases his claim to exemption from removal upon section 127 of the greater New York charter and chapter 184 of the laws of 1898, entitled "An act to further amend section one of chapter one hundred and nineteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, enti-

tled 'An act relating to employees of the various cities and counties of the state.'” Further averments in the petition are to the effect that the petitioner was entitled to serve during good behavior, and could not be removed, except for cause after notice, and that, in spite of his demand to be returned to the service, the respondent has wrongfully and illegally neglected to assign him for service in said department or in any service whatever. The petitioner states also what the duties of a confidential examiner are, and he avers that he believes that the abolition of said office was in fact a mere cover for the purpose of dismissing him, and that the office has been abolished in name only, and that its duties are now performed by an appointee of the respondent under the name of “temporary assistant fire marshal,” and that, in any event, he is entitled to be transferred, being a veteran, under the acts aforesaid, to some other branch of the service for duty, at the same compensation. The affidavit of the fire commissioner, in reply to the petition, states that the position of “confidential examiner, bureau of fire marshal” was abolished by him on June 21, 1898, and the petitioner discharged; that this was done in good faith as a matter of economy, and that the duties heretofore performed by the incumbent were distributed among the assistant fire marshals then holding office. The commissioner, in his affidavit, denies that the duties performed by the petitioner are now performed by an appointee under the name of “temporary assistant fire marshal,” whose duties are substantially the same. The affidavit also states that there is no position in the fire department to which the petitioner could be transferred for the reason that there are no vacant positions in said department, the incumbents of which would be entitled to receive the same compensation as was received by the petitioner, nor any vacancies whatever. It is also alleged that it was found upon investigation that the petitioner's position was unnecessary; that the duties previously performed by him, after January, 1898, were performed by the assistant fire marshals, and that since that time the petitioner has been performing the duties of an inspector, while receiving the salary of a confidential exam-

iner, and that the position was abolished simply for the purpose of economy. Inasmuch as important allegations of fact in the moving papers are denied, the motion for a peremptory writ in the first instance cannot in any event be granted, but as the petitioner in his notice of motion asks for either a peremptory or alternative writ it becomes necessary to ascertain whether a case for the issuing of an alternative writ has been made out on the papers presented. It seems to me that if the duties of the petitioner were such as are stated in his petition the case comes within the saving clause of chapter 184 of the laws of 1898, upon which he relies. That clause in the act of 1898 provides that "Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or chief clerk or deputy of any official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential relation to the appointing officer." The very title of the position which the petitioner held imports a confidential relation between the person holding it and the appointing power. Assisting in investigations of the origin of fires and the procuring of testimony against incendiaries involved not only a confidential, but a strictly confidential relation to the appointing power, to wit, the board of fire commissioners, under the old law, and the fire commissioner under the new charter. (People ex rel. Sweet v. Lyman, 157 N. Y. 385; Matter of Ostrander, 12 Misc. Rep. 476, affirmed on opinion below, 146 N. Y. 404; People ex rel. Crummey v. Palmer, 152 N. Y. 217; Chittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 360.) If this is a correct view of the statute, the petitioner has no right to either a peremptory or alternative writ under the act of 1898 or under section 127 of the charter. If it is not correct then the question arises whether the act of 1898 is to be regarded as in any way affecting the provisions of the greater New York charter in respect to the civil service. It was held in the case of People ex rel. Leet v. Keller, 31 App. Div. 248, that a general law, in the absence of a clear evidence of a legislative intent to that effect, will not repeal a law which is special or local, and that *a fortiori* is this the rule applicable to a mere amendment of a prior general law. The question under consideration in that case was

whether the provisions of the charter of the greater New York in respect to the civil service was affected or repealed by chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the state," and it was held that the act did not have that effect. That case having been affirmed by the court of appeals, but upon another ground (*People ex rel. Leet v. Keller*, 157 N. Y. 90), the question was again presented to the appellate division in the case of *People ex rel. Terry v. Keller*, 35 App. Div. 493, in which that tribunal reaffirmed its previous decision, and held that a special or local statute providing for a particular case or class of cases, is not repealed by a subsequent statute general in its terms, provisions and application, unless by the language used the intent to repeal or alter is manifest, and that is so, although the terms of the general act are broad enough to include the cases embraced in the special law. Now, the act, chapter 184 of the laws of 1898 is a general act, and as its provisions apply to cities of the first class, it is broad enough to embrace the city of New York, but when we come to examine that act, we find that it is an amendment to chapter 119 of the laws of 1888, entitled "An act relating to employees of the various cities and counties of the state." It does not contain any repealing clause as to acts which may be inconsistent therewith, and under the rules laid down by the appellate division in the cases above cited, I do not think that it can be held to change, alter or modify the provisions of the greater New York charter as to the civil service. It remains then, to inquire whether there is anything in section 127 of that charter which aids the petitioner in this application. That provision is as follows: "All veterans either of the army or navy or the volunteer fire departments, now in the service of either of the municipal and public corporations hereby consolidated, who are now entitled by law to serve during good behavior, or who cannot under existing law be removed except for cause, shall "so far as is consistent with economy and with the needs and requirements of the service", be retained in like positions and under the same conditions by the corporation constituted by this act, to serve under such titles and

in such way as the head of the appropriate department or the mayor may direct." As already stated, the fire commissioner swears in his affidavit, that the office previously held by the petitioner was abolished in good faith and as matter of economy, and the duties performed by a confidential examiner were distributed among the assistant fire marshals then holding office, and that there is no position in the fire department to which he could be transferred for the reason that there are no vacancies whatever in the department. No case is, therefore, made out for the issuing even of an alternative writ, unless the petitioner desires to contest the truth of the allegation of the fire commissioner as to good faith and as to existing vacancies in the department under section 127 of the charter.

Ordered accordingly.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *et rel.* AUGUSTUS C. TATE, *Appellant*, *v.* WILLIAM DALTON, COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondent*.

(34 App. Div. 6)

A VETERAN A SUBORDINATE OFFICER IN BROOKLYN.—Not removable at pleasure by the officer of the city of Greater New York under whose direction he is after the consolidation—his remedy to prevent removal.

A veteran of the civil war, a subordinate public officer of the city of Brooklyn, not vested by statutory enactment with the performance of any independent duties, who continues to discharge his duties after the taking effect of the Greater New York charter in a subordinate position under the commissioner of water supply of the city of New York, is not subject to removal at the pleasure of the commissioner under section 1536 of the charter.

The remedy of such veteran, in case of his summary removal from his position by the commissioner of water supply, and the position being filled by another incumbent, is not by mandamus, but by an action of quo warranto for his restoration to his office, his remedy being determined by the fact that he is a public officer and not by the fact that he is not an independent officer.

Appeal by the relator, Augustus C. Tate, from an order of the supreme court, made at the Kings county special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Kings on the 7th day of June, 1898, denying the relator's motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus directed to William Dalton, commissioner of water supply of the city of New York, commanding him to rein-

state the relator in the position of water registrar for the department of water supply in the borough of Brooklyn.

Joseph A. Burr, for the appellant.

Almet F. Jenks (William J. Carr with him on the brief), for the respondent.

Hatch, J.: The relator was appointed to the office of water registrar of the city of Brooklyn on the 1st day of February, 1894, by the then commissioner of city works of such city. He immediately entered upon and continued to discharge the duties of such office until the cities of New York and Brooklyn were consolidated pursuant to chapter 378 of the laws of 1897. After consolidation the relator continued to discharge the same duties that he had previously performed in the office of the commissioner of water supply of the city of New York, until the 8th day of April, 1898, when he was summarily removed from his office by the commissioner of water supply.

The provision of law existing at the time of the relator's appointment authorized the commissioner of city works to "appoint, during pleasure, * * * a water register, * * * and such and so many other subordinate officers and employees as the water service may require." (Chap. 583, laws of 1888, tit. xv, § 1.) By section 2 of this title bureaus in the department of city works were established, "the chief officers, subordinates and employees of which shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the commissioner of city works," as provided by section 2 of title 3 of the act. By the last section power was also conferred upon the commissioner to fix the salaries. By section 2 of title xv, subdivision 3, a bureau for the collection of revenue arising from the sale of water was established, "the chief officer of which shall be called the 'water registrar.'" The registrar was made subject to the provisions of the 5th section of title vii of the act, which made the conversion of public moneys a felony.

There does not appear to have been any statutory regulation prescribing the duties of the water registrar, but he seems to have been subject to the direction and control of the commissioner of city works. The revenue from the sale of water, while

paid into the bureau of which the registrar was the chief officer, was nevertheless regarded as having been paid to, and collected by, the department of city works, and was required to be paid over daily. (Id. § 4, tit. xv.) There is no mention of any specific statutory duty devolved upon the registrar, and we can find nothing which invested him with any authority independent of the commissioner of city works. The provisions of the greater New York charter (laws of 1897, chap. 378) created a department called "department of water supply," the head of which was called the "commissioner of water supply." (Id. § 468.) By section 451 the main office of the department was required to be in the borough of Manhattan, unless the board of public improvements should otherwise determine. The commissioner of water supply was authorized to establish branch offices in such other boroughs as he might deem advisable, and by subdivision 3 of section 469, such commissioner was given jurisdiction over the collection of the revenues from the sale or use of water from the public water supply. By section 1536 was provided a scheme for the transference and assignment to duty of the subordinates of the department of city works of the city of Brooklyn, and others, into the public service of the consolidated city. In pursuance of the authority contained in the Greater New York charter, the commissioner of water supply established a branch office in the borough of Brooklyn, in which is a position in all respects similar to the position of water registrar as it formerly existed under the department of city works of the city of Brooklyn. We are, therefore, confronted with a case in all essential respects similar to the one presented in *People ex rel. Brymer v. Gray* (32 app. div., 458). The views therein announced must control the determination in this case so far as the right of the relator rests upon authority to be transferred, and the existence of a similar position into which he might enter. Both rights are preserved to him by the provisions of the charter and the action of the authorities thereunder. So far as there is difference between this and the *Brymer* case, it cannot operate to change the principle of construction. All of the provisions

of the charter sought to accomplish the same end; the difference is in the character of the office, and this works no change in result. The effect of section 1536 of the charter was the subject of examination in *People ex rel. Percival v. Cram* (32 app. div. 414), and supports the conclusion at which we have arrived upon this question.

We may assume that the relator was a public officer. He was so named in the act which created the office that he filled, and we think he might have been indicted for malfeasance in office if probably guilty of any criminal offense therein. At the same time he was a subordinate officer, subject to the control of the commissioner of city works of the city of Brooklyn, and was not vested with the performance of any independent duties by statutory enactment. He was wholly subject to the direction and control of the commissioner of city works, and occupied in this respect a similar position to that occupied by the relator in the *Brymer* case. That he was a subordinate is recognized in the charter of the city of Brooklyn, to which we have already adverted. That the position continued to be a subordinate position to the commissioner of water supply is established by the Greater New York charter; and the occupant of it is recognized by the commissioner of water supply as a subordinate, as appears from his affidavit filed in answer to this application. The relator is, therefore, protected in his right to transfer, and in his occupancy of the similar position under the Greater New York charter, within our former decisions. Nothing in *People ex rel. Earl v. England* (16 app. div., 97) conflicts with this view. In that case the police court clerk was held to be an independent officer. This was clearly manifest by the character of his duties. Not only did he perform duties by the direction of the police justice, but he performed duties in his absence under a command laid upon him by the statute. The act required the clerk to collect and pay into the city treasury all fees, fines and penalties, keep a docket of the cases, and adjourn pending cases in the absence of the justice. These duties were quite independent of the justice, and were not subject to his

direction or control. The same is true also of the officer in matter of Hardy (17 misc. rep., 667). He was required to take an oath of office, care for the public buildings, appoint an assistant and provide for repair and cleaning. While subject to a written direction of the mayor as to the repair, care and cleaning, and to his approval in the appointment of an assistant, yet the duties he performed were under the provision of the statute and were independent in character. The case did not raise the point of what constituted a subordinate officer under the provisions of law we have considered. *People ex rel. Sears v. Tobey* (8 app. div., 468) presented the question of an independent officer, and may therefore be dismissed. That the relator was a public officer does not therefore control the question, as he was still a subordinate officer, of such a character that his right to the position was preserved under the sections of the charter we have considered.

Section 1536 of the charter reserved the right in the commissioner of water supply to remove at pleasure. But we stand committed to the doctrine that officers protected by the veteran statutes, so called, are excepted from such provision, and that the relator is so protected. Where the officer or employee is not an independent officer, and belongs to a general class to which the acts apply, the exception applies, and the construction must be that the power to remove at pleasure does not apply to such persons. We have noted some exceptions to this rule, and there may be others which may develop, based upon particular facts. Our recent discussions call for nothing further upon this point. (*People ex rel. Speight v. Coler*, 31 app. div., 523; *People ex rel. Brymer v. Gray*, 32 id., 458.) Under our decision in the Earl case (*supra*) and in the Speight case (*supra*) we held that the local veteran act, applicable to the city of Brooklyn, remained unrepealed; therefore, the question whether the position held by the relator is confidential or not (upon which question we express no opinion) is of no consequence, as the act makes no exception in favor of such positions.

But while we reach the conclusion that the relator is entitled upon this record to the office, we also reach the conclusion that the remedy for his restoration is not by mandamus, but resort must be had to an action for that purpose. We do not regard the fact that the relator is not an independent officer as the test. The test is, is he a public officer; and upon that point we think the decision in *People ex rel. Wren v. Goetting* (133 N. Y., 569) is controlling. In *People ex rel. Drake v. Sutton* (88 Hun, 173) the relators were mere employees not holding a public office. The present office is filled by another incumbent, and he is entitled to be heard. The remedy is by quo warranto, where the title may be tried.

It follows that the order must be affirmed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements.

All concurred.

Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK UPON THE RELATION OF
FERDINAND GLASER, *against* BIRD S. COLER, AS COMPTROLLER
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the county of New York at the county court house in the city of New York on the 4th day of April, 1898.

Present—Hon. William N. Cohen, Justice.

Upon reading and filing the order to show cause herein and the affidavits of Ferdinand Glaser and Frank W. Arnold, referred to therein, and upon proof of the due service of the same upon the defendant;

After hearing Frank W. Arnold, attorney for the relator in favor of said application and Theodore Connoly for the corporation counsel in opposition thereto;

After due deliberation and on motion of Frank W. Arnold, the attorney for the relator;

It is ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue against Bird S. Coler, as comptroller of the city of New York, requiring him to place upon the pay-roll of the clerk of the county of New York for the month of February, 1898, or upon such pay-roll as is properly placed the name of an assistant to the special deputy clerks to the clerk of the county of New York, the name of Ferdinand Glaser as assistant to the special deputy clerk to the clerk of the county of New York, special term for part III, of the Supreme Court in the first judicial district, and to draw his warrant for the payment of the salary of Ferdinand Glaser as such clerk for the month of February, namely, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six and sixty-six one hundredths dollars.

Enter

WM. N. COHEN

J. S. C.

A copy

WM. SOHMER

Clerk

PEOPLE EX REL. GLASER v. COLER.

This is an application for a writ of mandamus directing the comptroller to place the name of the relator upon the pay-roll of the county clerk, and to draw his warrant for the payment of the salary of the relator for the month of February last.

The respondent has refused to take such action on the ground that the State Civil Service Board refused to issue a certificate of appointment of the relator as an assistant to the special deputy clerk of the clerk of the county of New York.

The Civil Service Board, it appears refuses to grant the certificate upon the ground that the relator is a state officer, receiving his appointment from the justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the first department pursuant to sections four and eleven of chapter 553 of the laws of 1895, and is therefore a state and not a county officer. It seems to me that this contention is not sound. The county clerk is a county officer and the relator is one of his assistants. He is his representative

in part III, special term of the court, and there receives fees in behalf of the clerk of the county and is the custodian of them until he turns them over to his superior, the county clerk. The power of appointment given by the statute quoted to the appellate division was probably granted by the legislature so that the personnel of the county clerk's assistants might in no event be objectionable to the court where the assistant is the representative of the clerk of the county.

The opinion was expressed by a majority of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Chittenden v. Wurster*, 152 New York, 536, that section nine of article IV of the constitution is not self-executing; and therefore that, in the absence of statutory or executive machinery in putting the amendment into effect, the amendment will, until there shall be legislation remain ineffectual as to counties, villages and towns. If, therefore, the relator is a county and not a state officer there is no recognized machinery of any kind under which he may be examined. The Civil Service Commission itself in July, 1896, doubted its jurisdiction over county officers mentioned in section one of article X of the constitution, and resolved "that such jurisdiction will not be assumed by this Commission until such question is decided by further legislation or by the courts." Such legislation has not been enacted since that date nor has there been any determination of the courts giving such jurisdiction to the Commission. On the contrary in *Chittenden v. Wurster supra*, the jurisdiction is expressly negatived.

In accordance with the minority opinion of Judge O'Brien in the *Chittenden* case, it may be with some favor argued that the spirit of the constitution has been followed, in that the relator was examined by one of the justices of the appellate division prior to his appointment. In the absence of statutory or executive machinery for putting the amendment to the constitution into effect, is this not a compliance with the requirements of the constitution?

But does the relator not come within the class exempted from examination? Under the rules established by the appellate divis-

ion the county clerk is compelled to have representatives in twenty different parts of the court, because physically it is impossible for him to attend in person in each of these parts. These representatives stand for him. They collect moneys; this relator should receive over six thousand dollars per annum, and for any defalcation or embezzlement on the part of his representatives, the county clerk, who has given a bond would be responsible. It is the purpose of the exemption that where an official is held to strict accountability that the persons whom he performs must entrust are in a confidential relation to him.

This question of trust and confidence is so purely a personal question that it is not "practicable" that such representative should be selected by examination, and I am of the opinion that the relator comes within the exemption. Motion granted. Order and writ signed April 4, 1898.

WM. N. COHEN

Justice

THE PEOPLE *ex rel.* WILLIAM R. FLEMING, *Relator*, v. WILLIAM DALTON, COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND JAMES MOFFETT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ETC., *Defendants*.

(24 Misc. 88.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—Chapter 186, laws of 1898, applies to the Greater New York—Amendment or repeal of its charter.

Although the charter of the Greater New York (laws of 1897, chapter 378) contains provisions relating to the terms or tenure of office of all city officers or employees, the amendment to the civil service law (laws of 1883, chapter 354), made by chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, a general statute affecting the whole state, applies to the Greater New York, and entitles the holder of a position, subject to competitive examination in the city civil service, to insist, under the terms of the amendment, that his removal shall not be made until the reason therefor has been stated in writing and duly filed and until he has had an opportunity to make an explanation.

This construction of the statute of 1898 is not affected by section 1618 of the charter of the Greater New York, providing that neither the charter, nor any section or portion of it, shall be deemed to be repealed or amended by any act of the legislature unless it is so expressly stated, or the intent to do so is unmistakable.

(Supreme Court, Kings special term, June, 1898.)

Application for a writ of mandamus.

Herbert H. Kellogg (Samuel H. Ordway, of counsel,) for relator.
William J. Carr, assistant corporation counsel, for defendants.

Johnson, J.: Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898, is in terms an amendment of the laws of 1883, which was, and is recognized as, the statutory origin of what has come to be known as the civil service law of the state.

Section 3, of the law of 1898, provides that "if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the state or of a city shall be removed or reduced the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation." It is shown that the relator held a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the city of New York, and that the officer at the head of the department to which he was attached has removed or attempted to remove him without following or complying with the provisions of the law of 1898 above quoted.

It is practically conceded that if the provisions quoted above apply to the city of New York the writ here prayed for must issue.

This brings us to the very interesting and important question involved in this application.

The defendant contends that the provisions of the law of 1898 do not apply to the city of New York or to persons holding positions subject to competitive examination under the heads of departments of that city, because the so-called charter of New York is a local or special act, containing provisions in relation to the terms or tenure of office of all officers or employees of the city; and that the rule of construction is well settled, that a general act will be construed so as not to affect, add to or limit a special act on the same subject.

The rule of construction is as stated by the defendant; and it is a rule predicated upon the principle that the legislature in providing for the general, cannot be presumed to have intended to interfere with the express and peculiar provisions that it had already made for local or special cases.

The question is, does that rule of construction apply here?

Carefully considering that question it seems to me very clear both on principle and authority that the rule of construction presented by the defendant cannot prevail.

The case of *People v. Jaehne* (103 N. Y., 182), is as near this as any two cases of statutory construction can well be; and as it seems to me is decisive against the construction claimed by the defendant. In that case it appeared that the charter of New York had defined the crime of bribery and the punishment therefor when committed in that city. The provision in that charter was complete and effective, and unquestionably had defined the crime and the punishment in that locality. The penal code made a definition for that crime, new in form, and provided a greater and, as was considered, a more adequate punishment. The penal code was a general act, and there as here was presented the rule against the repeal or abrogation of a special by a general law, a leading case cited to sustain that contention being *McKenna v. Edmunstone* (91 N. Y., 231), here relied on by defendant. The court said the rule claimed did not apply in that case; that it could not have been intended that the penal code should be stayed by the bounds of a city. The decision there made has been repeatedly followed or approved. (123 N. Y. 262; 112 N. Y. 112; 109 N. Y. 262; 128 U. S. 193.)

This case seems to me stronger against the rule claimed by defendant than the *Jaehne* case.

But apart from the authority of the *Jaehne* case, I think the construction claimed by the defendant cannot prevail.

The provision in question, read literally, applies to employees of the class of the relator in every city of the state. But probably every city, certainly most cities in the state are organized under special and local acts, commonly known as charters. Manifestly we cannot say that this general provision does not affect any of those special acts, because that would be, not to construe or limit but to destroy an express and clear mandate of the legislature. But it may be said that the proper rule of construction will limit the effect of this provision to those cities that have no provision

as to tenure of office for positions in the competitive class. Are there any such cities; and would it not be better to say that the rule claimed will leave this provision to apply to each city, so far as its charter fails to make any provision for the tenure of positions in that class? And that rule would make the provision in question applicable to this case. Besides the civil service law is already in force in every city of the state; and so in a larger and perhaps more accurate sense is a part of the charter of every city; it became so by a general law, which, so far as I am able to see, was subject to the objection here made, if this, its latest amendment is so subject. But that the original law was fully effective in every city has had universal recognition both with public officers and in the courts.

This provision in the law of 1898 but supplements or completes the great body of statute law included in the original civil service act of 1883 and the acts in terms amendatory of that act, while that body of statute law carefully provided tests for the filling of all positions in the competitive class it left removals entirely at the will or pleasure of officers that it had said could not appoint. Obviously this provision, giving a person who through such tests has fairly secured such a position the right before removal to explain or answer written and filed charges, is but a proper supplement entirely germane to the original act. Hence we have here a provision, in terms an amendment and in scope and effect a necessary, or at least proper addition, to a law already a part of the government of New York city. Recognizing that the original law came into the government of New York and of all cities *ex proprio vigore*, that is without aid from local charters or laws, it seems to me that it cannot be held that any rule of construction will prohibit the amendment from equally taking effect according to both its letter and its spirit.

I think the better argument from intent is that the legislature must have considered and intended that this amendment would, as a matter of course following the original act, have scope and effect according to its letter in all cities of the state. Hence I conclude that the provision in question, by natural and ordinary

rules of construction, must be held to be effective in New York city.

The remaining question to be here considered arises under section 1618 of the act creating the greater city of New York. That section provides that neither that act nor any section or portion of it, shall be deemed to be repealed or amended by any act of the legislature unless it is so expressly stated or the intent to do so is unmistakable. Acts intended to state or define the intent of subsequent legislatures are certainly not favored, and they have sometimes been altogether rejected by the courts. It certainly seems quite novel to embody in a local law a rule of statutory construction applicable only to it, and only intended to save or shield such local law from the effect of laws passed by a subsequent legislature. Our constitution favors general legislation as to cities, and divides them into classes both to enforce, and to facilitate such legislation, legislation as to cities by classes. But if legislation of the character of section 1618 is to have the effect here claimed, would it not result that a law relating to cities of the first class would effect Buffalo alone? The precise scope and effect of a clause of this kind it is certainly not quite easy to state; and difficulties and considerations are abundant against a radical view in either direction. But apart from that consideration, it seems to me that the legislative intent is unmistakable that the amendment in question should have effect in all cities, and certainly should not fail in the one city that contained nearly half of the population of the state. I can fail to find such an intent only by ignoring both the letter and the history of the law.

In reaching the conclusion here indicated I can but state that I do not find weight or force in the argument which was presented to me, predicated on what is stated as the situation or political exigency which caused the passage of this act of 1898. I do not think that what has been done for civil service in this state or nation has been done for such transitory or elusive political advantage, and I feel certain that arguments predicated on finding such an intent in the legislative department have not found lodgment or favor with the courts.

My conclusion is that the relator is entitled to the writ of mandamus according to the prayer of his petition.

Mandamus granted.

THE PEOPLE *ex rel.*, BYRON W. GOETCHIOUS, *Relator*, v. WILLIAM M. FOLLETT, ET AL., CONSTITUTING THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF SENECA FALLS, *Defendants*.

(24 Misc. 510.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—Status of a veteran who seeks reappointment—Mandamus.

A veteran employed for a definite period who seeks re-employment in the civil service must make known to the appointing officers his status as a veteran, and apply setting forth his claim as a veteran. If this is not done, mandamus should not issue to compel his appointment.

The relator in this proceeding had for a number of years served as a policeman in the village of Seneca Falls, being reappointed each year. On the termination of his last term in February, 1898, he failed to make application to the board of trustees for reappointment. The Court in this decision holds that although a veteran he must make application to the appointing body to come within the preference under the statute, placing it upon the ground that he is a veteran.

(Supreme Court, Monroe special term, September, 1898.)

MacDonald Bros., for relator.

R. G. Miller, for defendants.

Dunwell, J.: From the evidence reported by the learned referee, to whom the issues were referred under the alternative writ of mandamus, it appears that relator's appointment as policeman in June, 1896, expired by the termination of his term of appointment for one year, in June, 1897. His appointment in February, 1897, for one year expired for the same reason in February, 1898. The conceded facts do not show this to be a case of removal from office.

The evidence does not show that relator applied for appointment in February, 1898, within the meaning of chapter 821, laws of 1896. It appears that he did not request the appointment either orally or in writing. He in no way lay before the board of trustees information that he desired the office. He made no claim to it upon the ground that he was an honorably discharged soldier or sailor. When the board acted upon the appointments there was no information before them to the effect that relator sought the position by virtue of his claim as a veteran. Some members

of the board knew he was a veteran. One at least did not. They did not have the question presented to them or have it under consideration when the appointments were being determined upon. The relator had held the position for several years by reappointment annually. A member of the board presented his name and it was considered among others but did not receive sufficient votes for the appointment. It had not probably occurred to relator, in view of his former appointments, that it was necessary to formally apply, setting forth his claims as a veteran. But in my view of the statute, such application is necessary. The violation of the statute is made a misdemeanor. The remedy by mandamus is given to right the wrong done by a refusal to obey the statute. How can there be a crime or a wrong where the appointing body is not put in the position of being required to act or pass upon the question? Besides, if the veteran desires an appointment upon that ground, it is no more than fair to the body to which he applies that he should plainly make known to them the reasons upon which he bases his claim to a preference.

It follows that I cannot adopt the findings or conclusions of the learned referee, but must deny the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus, but without costs.

Ordered accordingly.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* JOHN MULLEN,
Appellant, v. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD AND OTHERS, AS FIRE COMMISSIONERS, Respondents.

(24 App. Div. 214.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—Failure of the civil service commissioners to report the name of one entitled to be reported—His remedy is not by mandamus.

Where appointments to positions in the public service have been made in accordance with the requirements of the civil service law, from names reported by the Civil Service Commissioners, a person entitled to have had his name reported to the appointing power, and to be by it appointed to a position in the public service, whose name was not so reported, is not entitled to a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the cancellation of an appointment already made and the appointment of the relator to the place.

It seems that, in a proper proceeding brought for that purpose, the title of the actual occupant of the position might be judicially ascertained, and, if invalid, that he might be ousted therefrom in order that a proper appointment might be made.

Appeal by the relator, John Mullen, a veteran of the late civil war, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1897, denying his motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus.

George T. Messiter, for the appellant.

William L. Findley, for the respondents.

Ingraham, J.: The relator applied to the court for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the fire commissioners of the city of New York to cancel the appointments of certain assistant foremen in the fire department in the city of New York, "and to promote this deponent (the relator) as assistant fireman in said department." From the affidavits upon this application it appeared that the New York city civil service board held an examination of applicants for promotion in the fire department on February 20, 1896, under the rules of the board, and on the 28th and 30th days of March, 1896, and that as a result of such examination the relator received a rating of eighty-two and forty-two one-hundredths per cent. The civil service board, in making up an eligible list for these appointments, did not place the relator upon such list, although it would appear from the facts stated that the relator was entitled to have his name placed thereupon.

Under regulation 16 of the civil service, with reference to promotions in the uniformed force of the fire department, it is provided that, whenever a vacancy shall occur within any grade in certain schedules specified, which, in the opinion of the appointing officer, shall be filled, such appointing officer shall notify the secretary of the New York civil service board of such vacancy, and that the secretary thereupon shall certify to the appointing officer, for promotion from the eligible list, the three persons having the highest standing, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late war. It appears that on January 3, 1896, there existed in the uniformed force of the fire department ten vacancies in the rank of assistant foreman,

which, in the opinion of the board of fire commissioners, the public business required to be filled; that on that day the board of fire commissioners made a requisition upon the board of civil service commissioners for a list from which to select ten assistant foremen; that on March 14, 1896, twelve names were certified to the department by the board of civil service commissioners, from which to make such selections; that the name of John Mullen, the relator herein, did not appear upon said list, and that the said eligible list remained with the fire commissioners, without action, from March 14, 1896, until April 13, 1896, when the persons whose names appeared upon said list were duly promoted by the board of fire commissioners to fill all vacancies then existing in the rank of assistant foremen. It further appeared from the affidavit of the relator that, on April 21, 1896, he was placed upon the eligible list for promotion. His name, however, has not been certified to the fire commissioners by the board of civil service commissioners as eligible for the appointment which he now seeks to obtain. The relator insisted that these officers, thus appointed on April 13, 1896, and whose appointments then became operative, should be displaced, so that the relator could be appointed to one of the positions named.

The respondents upon this appeal had duly complied with the law, had notified the secretary of the civil service board of the vacancies to be filled, and had received from such board a list of those eligible to fill such positions. Acting upon that information from the board, the respondents appointed those specified by the board as eligible for the positions. Those persons thus appointed became members of the uniformed force of the fire department in the positions to which they were appointed, and could only be removed from such positions as provided for by section 440 of the consolidation act (chap. 410 of the laws of 1882). It is there provided that officers and members of the uniformed force shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them, after the charges have been publicly examined into, upon such reasonable notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination as the

rules and regulations of the board of fire commissioners may prescribe. No written charges have been preferred against any of these officers mentioned by the relator, and the board of fire commissioners had no power to remove them, except upon a conviction after a trial had upon such written charges.

If the appointments by the board of fire commissioners were legal, it would seem that the board had no power to remove them from office; and, as there were no vacancies in the grade to which the relator sought to be appointed at the time this proceeding was commenced, it would follow that the court below was not authorized by mandamus to require the board to do what they were expressly prohibited by law from doing, that is, remove those regularly appointed to the positions that they occupied without a conviction upon written charges after a trial. Under the civil service law the appointing power is compelled to act upon the report of the board of civil service commissioners as to the rating of those examined by it, and to accept from those certified by the board the persons entitled to the appointments or promotions. When such a report is made by the proper board to the appointing officer, and such appointing officer acts upon such report, the appointment then becomes a valid appointment, and the person appointed becomes vested with the office to which he has been appointed. It is quite apparent that it would destroy the whole system of competitive examinations if the appointing officer would have a right to go beyond the report of the board and to refuse to accept it, on the ground that the eligible list as presented by those upon whom the responsibility rests of determining who should be upon such eligible list, had not complied with the provisions of the statute in making up such list. As to the provisions of the constitution and the statute as to the preference to be given to veterans of the war, it is a question which must be submitted to and determined by the authorities vested with the duty of examining the applicants and the preparation of the eligible list. If, in the preparation of such a list, the right of any applicant for office is not protected, his remedy is against the civil

service board for a correction of the list prepared by them; but when the appointing officers have acted upon the action of the board in preparing and submitting a list of those eligible for appointment, that action is valid, and the appointment of a person as determined by the civil service board as the one entitled to the office, vests the person appointed to the office with a good title thereto. This principle appears to have been recognized and acted upon by the Court of Appeals in *Matter of Keymer* (148 N. Y. 225), where it is said: "It seems to us clear that this section of the constitution, read according to its letter and spirit, contemplates that in all examinations, competitive and non-competitive, the veterans of the civil war have no preference over other citizens of the state, but when, as a result of those examinations, a list is made up from which appointments and promotions can be made, consisting of those whose merit and fitness have been duly ascertained, then the veteran is entitled to preference without regard to his standing on that list."

We think, therefore, that the action of the respondents in acting upon the list sent them by the civil service commissioners on April 13, 1896, was valid and vested the officers appointed with the title of their office from which they could only be removed as required by law; and the subsequent rectification of that list on April 21, 1896, after those appointments had become valid, could not have the effect of making the appointments void, and the officers appointed could only be removed as required by law.

It follows that the order appealed from was right, and it is affirmed, with costs.

Patterson, J., concurred.

Van Brunt, P. J.: While concurring in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Ingraham in respect to this application, we do not think that the relator is absolutely remediless, nor that by the mistake of the civil service commissioners the persons who have been improperly appointed because of such mistake by the fire commissioners have an indefeasible title to their position.

We are of opinion that in a proper proceeding brought for that purpose their title to the position could be judicially investigated,

and if found not to be resting upon a proper foundation, the holders of the position could be ousted therefrom in order that a proper appointment may be made.

Williams and O'Brien, J. J., concurred.

Order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* THOMAS J. MCCABE, *Relator*, *v.* STEVENSON CONSTABLE, AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondent*.

(27 App. Div. 74.)

REMOVAL OF A REGULAR CLERK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS OF NEW YORK CITY.—Notice of the charge and a hearing are prerequisites thereto.

A regular clerk of the department of buildings of the city of New York was removed—on the ground that he had caused to be made a copy of objections to a form of application for a building permit indorsed on such form, which was a public record, and had placed the same on his desk, for the use of an architect—without service upon the clerk of a notice of the cause of his proposed removal, or a hearing being given him, as required by the consolidation act (laws of 1882, chap. 410, § 48).

Held, that such removal was not justified by the act creating the department (laws of 1892, chap. 275, § 43), as a regular clerk does not, within the meaning of that act, belong to the class of "officers and employees" whom the superintendent of the department is by that section authorized to discharge.

Certiorari issued out of the Supreme Court and attested on the 8th day of December, 1897, directed to Stevenson Constable as superintendent of the department of buildings of the city of New York, commanding him to certify and return to the office of the clerk of the county of New York all and singular his proceedings in regard to the dismissal of the relator from his position as a regular clerk in that department.

The relator was appointed a clerk in January, 1884, in the bureau of inspection of buildings, and upon the establishment of the department of buildings, in 1892, he was transferred and served as a clerk until his removal. In the petition for the writ it is stated that in or about the month of August, 1887, a certain form of application for a permit to build was disapproved by the superintendent of said department, and the objections thereto were noted thereon; that thereafter an architect, one Cole, asked

the relator the nature of said objections; that the relator caused a type-written copy to be made by a typewriter in the office, and a copy was placed on his desk, of which fact the superintendent had knowledge; that the application for a permit was a public record entitled to be seen with the endorsements thereon by the public on application and by persons interested therein; that on the 18th of August, 1897, the superintendent sent for the petitioner and asked him the nature of the type-written memorandum, which information was furnished; and thereupon the superintendent stated that the relator had violated the rules of the department, and requested his resignation; that he declined to give it, and thereafter, on the 19th of August, he received a letter removing him from his position as clerk to take effect on that day. He further states that what he did was in no sense a violation of any of the rules or regulations of the department; that he was not served with any copy of the charges, and did not have a hearing upon notice, reasonable or otherwise, but that such hearing as was had was contrary to the rule of the department which requires twenty-four hours notice of a hearing upon charges; that there is no rule of the department or any requirement of law forbidding the giving of information regarding the public record in question or the furnishing of the type-written copy, and that the public generally are entitled to receive information during the public office hours concerning said public records.

The return states that "it was not part of his duties to furnish to the public copies of objections to plans on file therein except in the regular course of business;" and that the relator violated the rules and regulations of the department by directing one of the stenographers to copy the objection to a certain plan on file in said department so that he could send or deliver the same to a person interested in said plan.

Francis A. Winslow, for the appellant.

Eugene Otterbourg, for the respondent.

O'Brien, J.: Section 2138 of the code of civil procedure provides that this proceeding "must be heard upon the writ and return and

the papers upon which the writ was granted." It will be noticed that the return does not deny that the rule of the department required twenty-four hours notice of a hearing, or that the objections to the plan on file, of which the relator had a type-written copy made, were public records open to the inspection of the public, all that is said on that subject being that it was not the relator's duty to furnish to the public copies "except in the regular course of business," whatever that may mean. It would appear that it was during business hours, and it is not claimed that the objections were not matters with which the relator was connected, nor does the superintendent in his return furnish any copy of any rule of the department forbidding what the relator did. So that upon the petition and return it is made clearly to appear that the charge was to a degree frivolous and entirely insufficient to justify the removal, because it narrows down simply to a charge that the relator caused to be made openly a type-written memorandum of the indorsement on a public record and caused the same to be placed upon his desk; an act which the return itself does not show was a violation of any rule of the department, the statement being that it was "not part of his (the relator's) duties." There is not a suggestion or intimation that the copy was to be used for any improper or corrupt purpose, but, on the contrary, it would appear that it was made for the purpose of being furnished to an architect who had the right, it being a public record, to see it and take a copy of it if he saw fit. In making the copy or causing it to be made, the relator merely saved the time of the architect who applied for it, who otherwise would have been obliged to make the copy himself.

Section 48 of the consolidation act (chapter 410, laws of 1882), in effect at the time of the removal, provided that "no regular clerk or head of a bureau shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and in every case of a removal the true grounds thereof shall be forthwith entered upon the records of the de-

partment or board." It is conceded that the relator was a regular clerk, and that he did not receive the notice as required by the rule of the department, but he was summoned and, after being asked and truthfully stating about the typewritten copy which was then on his desk and had not been handed to anybody, his resignation was demanded, and that being refused he was summarily dismissed. Here, therefore, we have neither notice of a hearing, nor a hearing, nor notice of a proposed removal. Unless, therefore, the position taken by the respondent is correct, that the relator could be discharged without any hearing, arbitrarily, then clearly the dismissal was wrongful.

The contention that the relator could be discharged without any hearing whatever is based upon section 3 of chapter 275 of the laws of 1892, which provides as follows: "Said superintendent shall have power to engage in behalf of such department buildings, and in his discretion to discharge, from time to time, such officers and employees thereof, subject to the provisions hereinafter stated * * * and may make from time to time rules and regulations for their government." It will be noticed that this section is not inconsistent with section 48 of the consolidation act, nor does it in any manner repeal or modify the provisions of that section. As will appear, there were several grades of persons in the department, divided up and designated as heads of bureaus, officers, regular clerks, employees and inspectors, and it will be seen by reference to section 43 of chapter 275 of the laws of 1892, that the power to arbitrarily remove inspectors was given, as it is by section three to remove officers and employees. The rights of regular clerks or heads of bureaus were, therefore, left to be governed and controlled by section 48 of the consolidation act. The relator being entitled, therefore, to notice of the cause of proposed removal and to an opportunity of making an explanation, the action of the superintendent in removing him without according him his legal rights and upon a charge that was frivolous and baseless, calls for a reversal of his action.

The action of the respondent should therefore be annulled and the relator reinstated, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Ingraham and McLaughlin, J. J., concurred.

Proceedings annulled and relator reinstated, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *et vcl.* CHARLES B. THROCKMORTON, *Appellant*, *v.* JAMES MCCARTNEY, AS COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondents*.

(28 App. Div. 133.)

VETERAN ACT OF 1888.—It does not apply to the street cleaning department of the city of New York—*laches* in applying for a mandamus.

The provisions of the veteran act (laws of 1888, chap. 119, § 1) forbidding the removal of a veteran from his position, except upon charges and after a hearing, do not apply to the street cleaning department of the city of New York.

A delay of three years upon the part of a veteran, in applying for a mandamus to compel his restoration to the position from which he has been removed, constitutes such *laches* as precludes the granting of the application.

Appeal by the relator, Charles B. Throckmorton, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 11th day of February, 1898, denying the relator's motion for a writ of mandamus directing the defendants forthwith to restore the relator to active duty in the position of assistant superintendent in the street cleaning department of the city of New York.

Thomas C. T. Crain, for the petitioner.

Theodore Connolly, for the respondents.

Patterson, J.: Prior to the 2d of February, 1895, the relator occupied the position of assistant superintendent in the department of street cleaning in the city of New York. On that day he was dismissed from service by the then commissioner. Three years afterwards he applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel his reinstatement by the present commissioner in the position from which he was removed, his application being based upon the principal ground that he, being a veteran Union soldier of the war of the rebellion, was unlawfully dis-

charged without having been accorded a hearing, and without any charges ever having been made against him. The relator's application was denied by the court below, and from the order entered upon that denial he now appeals.

It appeared that the relator is, and was at the time of his discharge by the street cleaning commissioner, a retired officer in the army of the United States. It is unnecessary to consider now whether a person occupying such a position comes within the protection of section 1 of chapter 119 of the laws of 1888, relating to veteran soldiers. He was in the service of the street cleaning department of the city of New York. The provisions of the veteran act did not relate to the department of the government of the city of New York. It was so held in the case of *The People ex rel. Lee v. Waring* (1 App. Div., 594), and our decision in that case was affirmed by the Court of Appeals (149 N. Y., 621). The relator, therefore, cannot avail himself of the provisions of the statute under which he claims that his dismissal was irregular and unlawful. There is another reason why the relator was not entitled to the writ he applied for, and that is his gross and inexcusable negligence. He allowed three years to pass without making any application to the court for relief. We have heretofore decided that much less neglect will alone defeat a proceeding of this character, and we have refused to consider the merits of applications of this kind, where a petitioner has slept upon his supposed rights for any considerable time. The reason and the authority for so holding were stated in the case of *the People ex rel. Young v. Collis* (6 App. Div., 467), and need not be repeated here.

The order appealed from must be affirmed, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Barrett, Rumsey and McLaughlin, JJ., concurred.

Order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* HENRY W. SPEIGHT, *Respondent*, *v.* BIRD S. COLER, AS COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Appellant*.

(31 App. Div. 523.)

A VETERAN EMPLOYED AS COLLECTOR OF FEES IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN IS ENTITLED TO BE RETAINED UNDER THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.—Confidential position.

Under the provision of the charter of Greater New York (§ 127, chap. 378, laws of 1897) that "All veterans, either of the army or navy, or the volunteer fire departments, now in the service of either of the municipal and public corporations hereby consolidated, who are now entitled by law to serve during good behavior, or who cannot under existing law be removed except for cause, shall be retained in like positions and under the same conditions by the corporation constituted by this act," an honorably discharged sailor of the late war of the rebellion, who, at the time that charter took effect, was in the service of the city of Brooklyn as collector of fees at Wallabout market, became entitled, upon the consolidation of the several municipalities, to be retained in a position similar to that which he then occupied. The negative limitation, to the effect that chapter 821 of the act of 1896 shall not be applicable to any "person holding a strictly confidential position," does not modify chapter 708 of the laws of 1887 (incorporated into chapter 583 of the laws of 1888), relating to removals of veterans from official positions in the city of Brooklyn.

It seems, that even if the local act of 1887 were deemed to have been amended by the general statute of 1896, so as to exclude from the protection of the former act veterans holding strictly confidential positions, it would not apply to the case of a subordinate officer or employee, whom the superior officer, in the course of his duties, or by virtue of positive provisions of law, is compelled to rely upon and act through, as in such case the superior officer is, it seems, not ordinarily responsible for the misfeasance or nonfeasance of the subordinate.

Appeal by the defendant, Bird S. Coler, as Comptroller of the city of New York, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the Kings county special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Kings on the 29th day of March, 1898, granting a peremptory writ of mandamus directing him to reinstate the relator in the position of collector of city revenue at Wallabout market.

Almet F. Jenks (William J. Carr with him on the brief), for the appellant.

Joseph A. Burr, for the respondent.

Willard Bartlett, J.: The greater New York charter (§ 127, chap. 378, laws of 1897), contains the following provision for the protection of veteran soldiers, sailors and firemen in the public service:

"All veterans either of the army or navy or the volunteer fire departments, now in the service of either of the municipal and

public corporations hereby consolidated, who are now entitled by law to serve during good behavior, or who cannot under existing law be removed except for cause, shall be retained in like positions and under the same conditions by the corporation constituted by this act, to serve under such titles and in such way as the head of the appropriate department or the mayor may direct."

At the time when this provision took effect, the relator, an honorably discharged sailor of the late war of the rebellion, was in the service of the city of Brooklyn as collector of fees at Wallabout market. If he could not under the law as it then existed be removed except for cause, he became entitled upon the consolidation of the several municipalities to be retained in a position similar to that which he then occupied, to serve under such title and in such manner as the comptroller or mayor might prescribe; and after the new charter took effect he was so retained for a while, and appears to have been denominated a collector of city revenue. On February 15, 1898, the comptroller notified him that his services in that capacity would no longer be required; and it is this attempted removal, without cause shown or a hearing had, that the present proceeding is brought to review.

The relator invokes the protection of chapter 708 of the laws of 1887, which forbids the removal, except for good cause shown after a hearing had, of any person holding a position in the city of Brooklyn and county of Kings, receiving a salary from the city or county treasurer, who shall be an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the late war of the rebellion.

The respondent insists that the effect of this act of 1887 (the substance of which was incorporated in the Brooklyn charter of 1888, chap. 583), is qualified and limited by chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, so that its protection no longer extends to any person holding a strictly confidential position; and he also maintains that the position of the relator was of a confidential character.

To this contention the relator replies that no exception was made as to persons holding confidential positions in the act of 1887, and inasmuch as that act was special and local it was not repealed or affected by any subsequent general legislation, for the

protection of veterans, which was qualified by the proviso that the shield of the statute should not cover positions of a confidential character.

The act of 1896 (chap. 821) is undoubtedly general in its application to the public service of the state and its various municipalities. It provides that "no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York, or of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, and receiving a salary or per diem pay from the state or from any of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy, shall be removed from such position or employment, except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice upon the charge made." The statute then imposes the burden of proving incompetency or misconduct upon the party alleging the same, and proceeds as follows: "But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position."

Is the negative limitation contained in this last clause to be read into the local act of 1887, which related exclusively to veteran soldiers and sailors in the public employment in the city of Brooklyn and county of Kings?

We think not. We have already held that the act of 1887, prior to the time when the greater New York charter took effect, remained in force unrepealed by chapter 577 of the laws of 1892, which was a separate statutory regulation relating to veterans and their tenure of office, in its terms closely resembling the act of 1896, now under consideration, and also containing a similar clause excepting confidential positions from its operation. (*People ex rel. Earl v. England*, 16 App. Div. 97.) In each enactment the clause of limitation is expressly applied to the provisions of the particular statute in which it occurs. The language is, "but this provision shall not be construed to apply," etc., and "but the pro-

visions of this act shall not be construed to apply," etc. Each was a general statute, and left the local law of 1887 applicable only to Brooklyn, co-existing and unmodified, under the rule of construction which saves a statute of local application from repeal by a statute general in its terms, unless it is plain that there was a contrary intention on the part of the legislature. (*Buffalo Cemetery Assn. v. City of Buffalo*, 118 N. Y. 61.)

In this view, the decision of the special term must be affirmed; but even if the local act of 1887 were deemed to have been amended by the statute of 1896 so as to exclude from the protection thereof veterans holding strictly confidential positions, we are by no means convinced that the employment of the relator is a place of that character. The fact is not established by the classification of the position as confidential by the Civil Service Commission. The act of 1896 uses the term strictly confidential, and some force must be given to the adverb. It does not appear that the civil service commissioners have placed this or any other position in such a category. Independently of their action, however, the learned counsel for the appellant insists that the place is strictly confidential, because the comptroller, as a public officer, is an insurer of the safety of the public funds, either in his possession or in that of his subordinates, citing on this point the recent case of *Tillinghast v. Merrill* (151 N. Y. 135). We are not sure that he does not state the liability of his client too strongly. No doubt a public officer having the custody of public moneys is responsible in law for their loss after they have actually come into his hands or under his personal control. The decision in *Tillinghast v. Merrill* (*supra*) goes no farther than this. On the other hand, officers who are compelled in the course of their duties and by virtue of positive provisions of law to rely upon and act through subordinate officers or employees, are not ordinarily responsible to the government for the misfeasance or nonfeasance of such subordinates. (See *Story on Agency*, 9th ed., §§ 319, 319a.) Thus a collector of customs at San Francisco was exonerated from liability for the loss of moneys which were received by and stolen from the deputy collector at Monterey. (*United States v Collier*, 3

Blatchf. 325, 349, Nelson and Betts, JJ.) "The legal relation between public officers and their sworn assistants," said the court in the case cited, "even when they are acting directly in connection, is generally not that of master and servant, or principal and agent, and the liability of the official superior for defaults of his assistants arises only in cases of his own misconduct or neglect."

It is not necessary, however, to pursue this interesting branch of the case any further. In discussing it to this extent we have merely wished to suggest our doubts as to the correctness of the proposition or assumption that the position of the relator was strictly confidential, within the intent and meaning of the law.

The order appealed from should be affirmed.

All concurred.

Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* ROBERT H. LEE,
Appellant. v. PATRICK J. GLEASON AND OTHERS, CONSTITUTING
 THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF LONG ISLAND CITY,
Respondents.

(32 App. Div. 357.)

CIVIL SERVICE.—Rule requiring that applicants for positions involving physical qualifications must pass an additional physical examination—acceptance of the certificate of a physician not authorized to make the additional examination.

Where the civil service rules of city require that, in addition to the physical examination shown in the physician's certificate attached to the application for appointment, applicants for positions in which physical qualifications are of prime importance must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, to be had under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, the acceptance by the Civil Service Board of the physician's certificate attached to an application for the position of driver in the fire department, where the physician making it certifies that he was in no way connected with the fire department or with the Civil Service Commission, is a clear disregard of the civil service rules.

Appeal by the relator, Robert H. Lee, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the Queens county special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of Queens on the 26th day of June, 1897, denying his motion for a writ of peremptory mandamus commanding the respondents to reinstate him in the position which he formerly held in the fire department of Long Island City.

Daniel Noble, for the appellant.

Almet F. Jenks, for the respondents.

Goodrich, P. J.: The relator, claiming to be an exempt fireman, was appointed a driver in the fire department of Long Island City on June 12, 1894, and served in that department until July 8, 1896, when he was summarily removed without charges or notice. He applied to the special term for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the board of fire commissioners of the city to reinstate him in his position and permit him to perform its duties, on the ground that his removal was in contravention of the laws of the state in relation to civil service and the rules thereof, adopted by the mayor of Long Island City after approval by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state, and that for this reason his removal was illegal. He alleged that his appointment was duly made, after he had passed a physical and civil service examination, as required by law and the rules of the department.

In opposition to the motion affidavits were submitted by Mr. Coffey, secretary of the civil service board of Long Island City, who said that the relator never passed a civil service examination for such position; that he was not at any time one of the highest three on any eligible list, and that his alleged appointment was illegal and void; that although physical qualifications were of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties of a driver, he was unable to find that any physical examination of the relator was ever had under the direction of the civil service board, or that he was ever certified to the board of fire commissioners, as required by regulation XIII of the civil service rules.

Mr. Gleason also made an affidavit, stating that he was a member of the board of fire commissioners of the city, and that the relator did not pass a physical examination before his alleged appointment; that he did not pass any civil service examination and was not one of the highest three on any eligible list. He further denies, on information and belief, that the relator is an exempt member of the fire department of the city, adding: "No record that he is such can be found by deponent." A further

affidavit of Mr. Coffey was presented, stating that he has examined the relator's application for examination by the civil service board of the city, and that neither in such application nor in any record in the possession of the board is there any claim that the relator was an exempt fireman, or entitled for any other reason to any preference in appointment, and that the physical examination, which the relator claims to have passed, was not one over which the civil service board had any control, nor was it made under its direction, but was one to which every applicant voluntarily submitted in order to obtain a physician's certificate, required as part of his application papers.

Regulation IV of the Long Island City civil service regulations classifies firemen in schedule B.

Regulation VI requires each applicant for appointment to a position in schedule B to state, among other matters, "previous employment in the public service, if any," and that it must be accompanied by a "certificate of a practicing physician of good repute, that he has examined the applicant and found him free from any physical defect," etc.

Regulation XIV requires that "Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance to the proper discharge of the duties in any position, applicants must pass an additional examination as to their physical condition and capacity, and be certified as qualified in such respects before recorded on the proper eligible list for selection for the position, or before certification by the Board of Examiners as qualified for such selection."

In answer to these opposing affidavits the relator submitted an affidavit that when he applied for appointment he was handed a blank containing a blank form of physician's certificate, and that he was examined by Dr. Strong, who filled up the blank form which stated that the relator was physically capable, and that the relator filed the same with the board of civil service examiners; that at that time there was no physician specially appointed to examine applicants, each of whom was examined by any reputable physician; that he was fully examined by the board

of civil service commissioners as to his mental capacity, and passed with a percentage of eighty-four.

There was also an affidavit of Mr. Crowley that applicants were permitted to be examined by any physician, and that the certificate of such physician was accepted by the board of fire commissioners as sufficient and final.

It is well settled that on a motion for a writ of peremptory mandamus, any allegation in the moving affidavits which is denied by the opposing affidavits must be considered as not proven. This disposes of the relator's allegation that, at the time of his appointment, he was an exempt member of the fire department of Long Island City, as the opposing affidavits deny such allegation and show that the public records contain no such statement, and that the relator's application for appointment made no such claim.

This leaves us to the consideration of the question whether the relator's appointment was in accordance with the civil service rules. It is conceded that the relator did not pass the physical examination specially required by regulation XIV. Such examination must be had under the direction of the civil service commissioners. No other method of examination is a compliance with the rules, and it is immaterial that any other physician's certificate was accepted by the board as final. Such acceptance was a clear disregard of the civil service regulations. In addition to this, there was no certification by the civil service commissioners that the relator was on any eligible list as having passed the examination for merit and fitness.

Our attention is called to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in *People ex rel. Rooney v. Lawler* (156 N. Y. 687), where the special term granted a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the reinstatement of Rooney, the relator in that proceeding, to his position as patrolman of the city police department. The appellate division affirmed the order without opinion. (18 App. Div. 630.) The Court of Appeals also affirmed the order without opinion. A reference to the printed record shows that Rooney was appointed a policeman on May 31, 1894, and was

removed without notice, on February 1, 1896, on the ground that his appointment was made in violation of the civil service law, in that, among other things, he was never examined as to his physical condition, under the direction of the civil service board, nor certified by it as qualified.

In that case there was in fact a physical examination by Dr. Harrington, the police surgeon of the department. This was in addition to the physician's certificate attached to the application for appointment. The secretary of the civil service commission testified that the relator's name was not certified on the eligible list until after he had been examined by the surgeon; that when the police commissioners desired to make an appointment and sent to the civil service commissioners for a list of eligibles, three names were certified to them, and those certified for appointment were notified to appear before Dr. Harrington, the police surgeon; and Rooney presented his affidavit that, prior to the time when he was certified to the board of police commissioners by the civil service commissioners as eligible for appointment, he had duly passed a physical examination under the rules and directions of the civil service commissioners, and that that fact appeared by the certificate of the surgeon on file in the city clerk's office. In this respect that case differs from the present one, as it is conceded in the present case that there was no other physical examination than that shown in the physician's certificate attached to the original application for appointment, the physician certifying that he was not connected in any way with either the fire department or the civil service commissioners.

The order of the special term must, for these reasons, be affirmed.

All concurred.

Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* JAMES J. FLOOD,
Appellant, v. ASA BIRD GARDINER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW
 YORK COUNTY, *Respondent.*

(33 App. Div. 204.)

VETERAN ACTS.—The position of a subpoena server in the New York district attorney's office is not "a strictly confidential position."

A subpoena server, in the office of the district attorney of the county of New York, does not hold "a strictly confidential position" within the meaning of section 1 of chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, as amended by chapter 821 of the laws of 1896; the position is a strictly subordinate one, and an honorably discharged soldier of the civil war, who, without charges and without a hearing, has been discharged therefrom, is entitled to be reinstated therein.

O'Brien, J., dissented.

Appeal by the relator, James J. Flood, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 7th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order entered in said clerk's office on the 3d day of May, 1898, denying the motion of the relator for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding Asa Bird Gardiner, district attorney of New York county, to restore him to his position of subpoena server in the office of the district attorney of the county of New York.

James C. Cropsey, for the appellant.

Charles E. Le Barbier, for respondent.

Ingram, J.: The relator was appointed, in 1897, subpoena server in the office of the district attorney of the county of New York, and continued to act as such until January 1, 1898, when he was removed by the respondent without charges and without a hearing. It seems that it is the custom in the district attorney's office to divide the city into certain districts and to assign to each of the districts a particular subpoena server, appointed by the district attorney, whose duty it is to serve subpoenas upon persons residing or found in his particular district. The subpoena servers are also called upon to do errands for the district attorney and the assistant district attorneys, and to deliver packages or letters for them, but it does not appear that they have any personal relations with the district attorney.

By sections 609 and 610 of the code of criminal procedure it is provided that the district attorney may issue subpoenas subscribed by him for witnesses within the state in support of the prosecution of persons charged with the commission of crime, or for such other witnesses as the grand jury may direct to appear before them upon an investigation pending before them, and for witnesses in support of an indictment to appear on the trial. By section 614 it is provided that a peace officer must serve any subpoena delivered to him or the subpoena may be served by any other person. Thus, under the code of criminal procedure, the duty of serving subpoenas is not imposed upon the district attorney, but is to be performed by peace officers or such other persons as shall be designated by the district attorney. In this city it has been found necessary to provide a special class of men to perform this duty, and we are to determine whether the position of a person appointed to perform such duty, which in other counties of the state is performed by peace officers generally, can be said to be strictly confidential in its relation to the appointing officer, the district attorney of the county of New York. This relator, being an honorably discharged soldier, and having served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, insists that it is illegal to discharge him, except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing, upon due notice, upon charges made.

By section 1 of chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, which amends section 1 of chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, it is provided that "no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York, or in the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, and receiving a salary or per diem pay from the state or from any of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by

writ of certiorari; a refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine * * * shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have * * * a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong." This statute applies to this relator, makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor, and gives him a remedy by mandamus to right the wrong, unless the position comes within the following proviso: "But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position." This relator was not a private secretary, or a deputy of an official or department, and he is entitled to the protection of this act unless he is a person "holding a strictly confidential position." Does a person who is a subpoena server, whose duty it is to serve subpoenas upon such persons as may be needed as witnesses in the prosecution of persons charged with the commission of crime, hold a "strictly confidential position?" As this statute was originally passed, it excluded from its provisions persons holding confidential positions, but one of the subsequent amendments inserted before the word "confidential" the word "strictly," this intending to limit the application of the exception to the protection afforded by the statute to Union soldiers, and to subject such a discharged Union soldier, now occupying a position under the civil service of this state, to removal at the will or caprice of the appointing power, it is necessary that the position held by him should be strictly a confidential position.

The word "confidential" is defined by the Standard dictionary as "having or enjoying another's confidence; having private or secret relations with another; trusted; intimate; as a confidential clerk. Given or imparted as a secret or in confidence." The word "strict" is defined in the same dictionary as follows: "Strenuously enjoined and maintained; observed, kept or enforced with rigid exactness; as, strict order; strict silence; strict honesty; in strict confidence; * * * accurate; not wide or loose; as a strict ruling. * * * Intimately close, as friend-

ship." The legislature in adding the word strictly must have intended to apply more rigidly the prohibition, so that the position from which a discharged Union soldier may be discharged at will must be with accuracy or exactness of a confidential character. Thus, we have the intention expressed to bring within this class of officers, who are not included within the protection awarded by this statute, only those officers who strictly bear to the appointing officer private or secret relations, or such relations as personal confidence or trust. A "strictly confidential relation" means much more than the imposition of important duties, requiring the exercise of intelligence or trained ability or integrity. It necessarily implies personal contact between the officer and his superior; where the officer occupying the position holds towards his superior a position of confidence and trust; where the person occupying the position has the power, or in consequence of the relation that exists between himself and his superior, to impose upon the superior liabilities and obligations which the superior is bound by law to discharge. It must be shown that the officer holding the position has the power of so performing his duties, in consequence of his relations to his superior and the business that the superior is bound to prosecute, or by a betrayal of the information acquired in consequence of the personal relations necessary because of the office which he holds, as to impose liability or obligations upon the superior which the superior will be compelled to meet. This, we think, is the meaning that has been given to this term by the courts of this state when the statute has been before them for consideration. Thus, in the case of *People ex rel. Crummey v. Palmer* (152 N. Y. 220), Judge Haight, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "The meaning of 'confidential' has two elements, that of secrecy and that of trust and confidence. Confidential relation, in law, as defined by the Century dictionary, is a relation of parties in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interest of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another. The statute which

we have under consideration has reference to officials, and the confidential relations mentioned undoubtedly have reference to official acts, and include not only those that are secret, but those that involve trust and confidence which are personal to the appointing officer. If, therefore, the statute casts upon an officer a duty involving skill or integrity, and a liability either personal or on the part of the municipality which he represents, and he intrusts the discharge of this duty to another, their relations become confidential." In the case of *Chittenden v. Wurster* (152 N. Y. 360), Judge Haight, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "We have recently had occasion to consider this question to some extent in the *Crummey* case (*supra*). That case arose under another statute, but was so closely akin to that under consideration as to give it an important bearing. We then regarded and still consider that case upon the border line, beyond which we should not go. We then were of the opinion that where the duties of the position were not merely clerical, and were such as especially devolved upon the head of the office, which, by reason of his numerous duties, he was compelled to delegate to others, the performance of which required skill, judgment, trust and confidence, and involved the responsibility of the officer or the municipality which he represents, the position should be treated as confidential." And in the case of *People ex rel. Sears v. Toby* (153 N. Y. 387) it was held that the duties of a clerk of a police court did not come within this class of confidential relations; that the duties to be performed by such clerk were indicated in detail by the legislature, and that while the position should doubtless be filled by a man of intelligence, as the duties are such as require in their performance a fair order of ability, there is nothing secret or confidential as between the police justice and the clerk in the manner in which these duties are to be discharged.

Applying these principles, we do not think that the position held by the relator can be said to be one of a strictly confidential nature. It requires integrity in the performance of the duties, but the same is required of the officer who is intrusted with a

warrant of a judge to execute, or the clerk of the court who has control of the records upon which such a warrant should be issued. But certainly if the position of the clerk of a police court, whose duty it is to take the depositions of those charging persons not yet in custody with a criminal offense, upon which a justice acts in granting a warrant for his arrest, is not confidential, it can hardly be claimed that the officer designated to serve subpoenas for the witnesses to appear before the justice to testify as to the charge, occupies a confidential relation to the justice. The statute does not impose upon the district attorney the duty of serving these subpoenas. It authorizes him to issue such subpoenas, and requires any peace officer, when required, to serve them, and a failure of a subpoena server properly to perform his duties would impose no liability upon the district attorney or any of his assistants. Nor would the district attorney be responsible in any way for a failure of a subpoena server to perform his duties. The very nature of the service to be performed excludes the idea of the existence of any confidential relations between the district attorney and the person charged with the service of these subpoenas. The position is strictly subordinate, requiring merely the exercise of ordinary intelligence and integrity; certainly not more than is required of every peace officer engaged in the execution of the criminal law. The evidence shows, without contradiction, that there are no personal relations between these subpoena servers and the district attorney and his assistants, except such as exists in all officers where messengers and attendants are necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the office, and to class such a position as this as a confidential position would leave hardly any subordinate officer without its provisions.

We think, therefore, that the relator was illegally discharged, and that the order appealed from should be reversed and the mandamus granted, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson and McLaughlin, J. J., concurred; O'Brien, J., dissented.

O'Brien, J. (dissenting): In *People ex rel. Crummey v. Palmer* (152 N. Y. 220) Judge Haight, delivering the opinion of the court, says: "The meaning of 'confidential' has two elements, that of secrecy and that of trust and confidence." That secrecy should be observed by one to whom subpoenas are delivered for witnesses to attend before the grand jury will not be disputed; and it is equally clear that the district attorney must repose a "trust and confidence" in the person to whom subpoenas are so delivered. The position, therefore, of a subpoena server in the district attorney's office seems to me to come within the definition of a confidential one. The present district attorney, on assuming office, selected, in place of the relator, who had been appointed but a few months before, an honorably discharged soldier; and for the reasons given by Mr. Justice Kellogg in his opinion below, I think he had such right.

I dissent.

Order reversed, and mandamus granted, with fifty dollars costs and disbursements.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* SEVERIN WARSCHAUER, *Appellant*, *v.* WILLIAM DALTON, AS COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondent*.

(34 App. Div. 302.)

CITY OF NEW YORK.—An inspector of water supply to shipping is not a "regular clerk"—application, by such inspector, for reinstatement—conclusion in his application that he is only subject to removal for cause.

An inspector of water supply to shipping in the department of public works of the city of New York appointed in September, 1895, is not a "regular clerk," and may be removed without a trial, hearing or an opportunity for an explanation.

Where, in an application by such inspector to be reinstated, his duties are not disclosed, a conclusion, following the statement of the relator's office, that "said office or position was and is that of a regular clerk, and was and is in the classified civil service, * * * and the which said office or position petitioner was and is entitled to continue to hold, subject only to removal for cause, or to abolish unnecessary positions," cannot be sustained.

Appeal by the relator, Severin Warschauer, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 7th day of October, 1898, denying his motion for a peremp-

tory writ of mandamus directing William Dalton, as commissioner of water supply of the city of New York, to reinstate the relator in his position as inspector of water supply to shipping in the department of water supply; or, in the alternative, for a writ of certiorari to review the determination of the said William Dalton, as commissioner of water supply of the city of New York, in regard to the removal of the relator from his position in said department.

W. R. Spooner, for the appellant.

Terence Farley, for the respondent.

Barrett, J.: The relator was appointed an inspector of water supply to shipping in the department of public works in September, 1895. He was assigned to the same position in the department of water supply under the new charter, and was removed by the respondent in June, 1898, without trial, hearing or an opportunity for explanation. He contends that he was subject only to removal for cause.

It was held in *People ex rel. Bowers v. Dalton*, affirmed by this court (31 App. Div. 630), upon the opinion of Mr. Justice Freedman at special term (23 Misc. Rep. 294), that a "foreman of repairs," transferred as was this relator, could be removed by the respondent at pleasure. In his opinion in that case, Mr. Justice Freedman reviews the constitution, the civil service rules and the provisions of the new charter, and holds that no right to trial or hearing is given. We think the present case is governed by this decision. The only difference between the cases is that here the relator claims for the position of "inspector of water supply to shipping in the department of water supply" the attributes of a clerkship. He does not, however, state the facts upon which his conclusion rests—for, plainly, his assertion on that head is of a conclusion and not of a fact. This is apparent from the language of his petition. After there alleging the real facts as to his original appointment under the charter of the former city of New York, and his subsequent assignment to a similar position under the new charter of the present city, he concludes as follows: "Whereby and by reason whereof petitioner, on the 1st

day of January, 1898, became and thereafter continued to be, and notwithstanding the determination hereinafter complained of, still lawfully is, inspector of water supply to shipping in the department of water supply, the which said office or position was and is that of a regular clerk, and was and is in the classified civil service * * * and the which said office or position petitioner was and is entitled to continue to hold, subject only to removal for cause, or to abolish unnecessary positions." The characterization here of the inspectorship is but a part of the petitioner's general conclusion from the preceding facts. It is in no just sense a statement of an independent fact. Whether the relator is or is not a regular clerk depends upon the nature of his duties. These duties are not here disclosed, and in the absence of a distinct statement on that head the relator's conclusion that the duties of an inspector of water supply to shipping are those of a regular clerk cannot well be sustained.

It was held in *People ex rel. Sims v. Fire Commissioners* (73 N. Y. 437) that the term "regular clerk," in the section of the former charter, upon which that under consideration is founded, was used in the popular sense; that is, as applicable to persons employed in one of the departments to keep the records or accounts, and that it does not apply to subordinate ministerial officers, although in the performance of their duties, or as an incident thereto, they may render some service which might have been performed by a clerk. This rule was subsequently followed, and held to be applicable to a superintendent of telegraph appointed by the fire commissioners (*People ex rel. Emerick v. Board of Fire Commissioners*, 86 N. Y. 149); to a roundsman in the department of docks (*People ex rel. McCullough v. Cram*, 72 N. Y. St. Repr. 266), and to a sanitary inspector of the board of health (*People ex rel. Archbold v. Health Department*, 24 Wkly. Dig. 197). There can be no doubt that it equally applies to an inspector of water supply to shipping.

It is also claimed that the respondent did not enter the true grounds for the relator's discharge upon the records of his department, nor file therein a statement showing the reasons there-

for, nor transmit notice thereof to the City Record for publication therein. It was held in *People ex rel. Woltman v. Myers* (10 N. Y. Supp. 815) that the failure of a head of department to accurately comply with the statute in one of the latter particulars did not vitiate a removal which was made for cause after an opportunity for explanation. It certainly does not vitiate a removal "at pleasure."

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., concurred.

Order affirmed, with costs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* WILLIAM H. CUNLIFFE, *Appellant*, *v.* J. SERGEANT CRAM AND OTHERS, COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondents*.

(34 App. Div. 313.)

DISCHARGE OF A VETERAN, AN INSPECTOR OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—when unauthorized.

An honorably discharged Union soldier who, in October, 1874, entered the employment of the dock department of the city of New York as an expert painter, and in October, 1875, was appointed an inspector of painting and general repairs, and continued to be such up to October, 1894, when he was discharged by a resolution of the dock commissioners, who knew that he was an honorably discharged Union soldier, he being at the time actually employed in supervising a particular piece of work, then uncompleted, and there being other work to be performed by the department of the character of that upon which he had previously been engaged, which since his discharge, had actually been performed by employees of the department who were not honorably discharged Union soldiers, is entitled to be reinstated under the provisions of chapter 716 of the laws of 1894.

The effect of the act of 1894 was not merely to bring veterans, when engaged in state work done in cities, within the purview of the general statute; it covers all public works of the cities of the state, whether municipal or governmental, and was intended to extend the protection afforded to veteran appointees by chapter 577 of the laws of 1892, relating to cities, to all employees, whether in receipt of a definite salary, or compensated for their labor by daily wages.

Chapter 716 of the laws of 1894 and chapter 577 of the laws of 1892 are in *pari materia* and should be construed together.

The act of 1892 limited the power of removal of salaried appointees to cause shown after a hearing had, while the act of 1894 limited such "cause" to incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position.

Appeal by the relator, William H. Cunliffe, from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the defendants, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 25th day of

March, 1898, upon the dismissal of an alternative writ of mandamus by direction of the court after a trial at the New York trial term, and also from an order entered in said clerk's office on the 23d day of March, 1898, upon which said judgment was entered.

Robert B. Honeyman, for the appellant.

Theodore Connoly, for the respondents.

Barrett, J.: The writ was dismissed at the trial upon the relator's opening, the learned trial judge holding that the allegations of the writ were insufficient to constitute any cause of grievance against the respondents. The relator alleges that he is an honorably discharged Union soldier; that on or about the 30th day of October, 1874, he entered the employ of the dock department as an expert painter; that on October 18, 1875, he was appointed also as an inspector of painting and general repairs, and that he continued in the employ of the department up to the 31st day of October, 1894, when he was discharged by a resolution in the following words:

“Resolved, That William H. Cunliffe, William C. Rogers and George N. Baker, painters, be and hereby are honorably discharged from the service of this department, to take effect November 1, 1894, pursuant to the provisions of the Saxton bill.”

The relator also alleges that during the entire period of his employment he was continuously occupied as such employee, and at all times performed his work to the entire satisfaction of the department. The details of his continuous service are fully set forth. He also alleges that at the time of his discharge he was actually employed in supervising a particular piece of work, which would have required for its completion about two weeks more time; that there was, down to the date of the writ, work to be performed by the department of the character upon which he had previously been engaged; that since his discharge such work has actually been performed by the department, and that other men who were not honorably discharged Union soldiers had been employed to perform such work. He finally alleges that the respondents, when they removed him, knew that he was an

honorably discharged Union soldier, and that he personally appeared before the board and demanded reinstatement or re-employment, which was refused.

The facts here averred brought the relator's case within the provisions of chapter 716 of the laws of 1894. This act, which was in force at the time when the relator was discharged, in terms embraces all the cities, towns and villages of the state. It provides that in all cases the person having the power of employment or appointment, unless the statute provides for a definite term, shall have the power of removal only for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held by the employee or appointee. The claim is made that, because, at the time of the passage of this act, chapter 577 of the laws of 1892 was in full force and effect, and this latter chapter in some degree protected veterans' holding positions by appointment in cities, it was not intended by the act of 1894 to make further provision for their protection when employed in strictly corporate work, but only to bring them, when engaged in state work done in cities, within the purview of the general statute. We see no reason for thus limiting the operation of the general act of 1894. It is broad enough to cover all public works of the cities of the state, whether municipal or governmental. It is apparent from the reading of the two acts that the intention was to extend the protection afforded to veteran appointees by the act of 1892, relating to cities, to all employees, whether in the receipt of a definite salary, or compensated for their labor by daily wages. We quite agree with the respondents that the two acts are in *pari materia* and should be construed together. But what then? The act of 1892 merely provides that no person holding a position by appointment, or who may hereafter be appointed, in any city or county of the state, receiving a salary from such city, who is an honorably discharged soldier, shall be removed from such position except for cause shown after a hearing had. This did not give the veteran any right to preferential appointment or employment. In securing an appointment or employment he was still upon equal terms with all other citizens. It was only

after he had secured appointment, with a fixed salary, that the act shielded him. The act of 1894, however, grants to the veteran the full measure of the people's favor. Its protection is not limited to a mere shield against removal. It distinctly and broadly provides for preferential appointment and employment. It also defines the cause for which alone the veteran, after securing his preferential appointment or employment, can be removed. The act of 1892 limited the power of removal of salaried appointees to cause shown after a hearing had. The act of 1894 went further and limited such "cause" to incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held. Under the act of 1888 (chap. 119), which was amended by the act of 1892, it was held that an ordinary employee upon daily wages was not a person holding a position by appointment receiving a salary. (*Myers v. The Mayor*, 69 Hun 291.) It was undoubtedly in part to cover such cases, and to extend to all veteran employees the protection there questioned, that the act of 1894 was passed. In our judgment the latter act covers the whole field of state and municipal service, guaranteeing preferential appointment and employment, together with security of tenure, during competency and good behavior. It thus supplements and completes the protection afforded by the anterior city acts, and it embraces every form of employment.

It follows that the relator's allegation of employment was sufficient; that no allegation of appointment with a salary was requisite, and that, as the relator was removed for reasons other than those authorized by the act of 1894, the removal was unlawful. The respondents could only remove him for incompetency and conduct inconsistent with the position held, and the burden of alleging and proving that incompetency and inconsistent conduct was upon them.

The judgment should, therefore, be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Ingraham and McLaughlin, J. J., concurred.

Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF CLARK H. McDONALD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A WRIT OF ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS.

CLARK H. McDONALD, *Appellant*; GEORGE C. CLAUSEN AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *Respondents*.

(34 App. Div. 512.)

VETERAN DISCHARGED BY HIS OFFICE BEING ABOLISHED IN BAD FAITH.—*Laches* in making application for a mandamus.

An application for an alternative writ of mandamus against the park commissioner and the department of parks in the city of New York by a discharged Union soldier; whose office of superintendent was abolished for the sole purpose of thus indirectly removing him therefrom, will not be denied because of *laches*, where it appears that, although the relator was notified on the 14th day of February, 1898, that the position was abolished, his application for the writ was not initiated until the 22d day of August, 1898, such delay being explained by the fact that he had no reason, until the 1st day of May, 1898, to doubt that the position had been in good faith abolished, after which date inquiry had to be made as to whether the position, once actually abolished, had merely been revived, or whether, in fact, it had never ceased to exist, it being necessary in the former case for the relator to establish his right to an original preference, and in the latter to a restoration to his position.

Appeal by the relator, Clark H. McDonald, from an order of the Supreme Court, made at the New York special term and entered in the office of the clerk of the county of New York on the 21st day of September, 1898, denying his motion for an alternative writ of mandamus directed to President George C. Clausen, park commissioner for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond in the city of New York, and the department of parks in the city of New York, commanding them to reinstate the relator in the position of superintendent of the Harlem river driveway.

George F. Langbein, for the appellant.

Theodore Connolly and Terence Farley, for the respondents.

Barrett, J.: The respondents concede, as indeed the papers clearly show, that there was a square question of fact as to whether the abolition of the office was a sham, contrived for the purpose of indirectly removing the relator. It is also conceded, as the result of that issue, that an alternative mandamus should have issued but for the alleged *laches* of the relator in making his application. The sole question now presented, therefore, is

whether there was such *laches* as justified the special term in denying the alternative writ.

The relator, an honorably discharged Union soldier, duly appointed as superintendent of the Harlem river driveway, and serving as such, was notified on the 14th day of February, 1898, that the position was abolished, and that his services as such superintendent were no longer required. His application for the writ was initiated on the 22d day of August, 1898. The respondents contend that delay in moving for more than six months after the discharge was inexcusable *laches*. And they cite in support of their contention the cases of *People ex rel. Miller v. Justices* (78 Hun 334), and *People ex rel. Young v. Collis* (6 App. Div. 467). These cases do not lay down any hard and fast rule upon the subject. They refer to the statutory limitation of four months with respect to writs of certiorari, and suggest, by way of analogy, that judicial discretion in mandamus should not ordinarily be exercised, in cases like the present, in favor of a city employee who fails to present his grievance for a like period. There is no such statutory limitation with respect to the writ of mandamus, and, while an unexplained delay of over four months may in general be deemed *laches* in this class of cases, yet each case must depend upon its own special facts and circumstances. Here the relator gives full and adequate explanation of the cause of his own non-action down to the 1st day of May, 1898. Until the latter date, he had no reason to doubt that the position had been in good faith abolished. He believed, and he was fully justified in believing, that he had no grievance on the subject. Upon the latter date, however, he learned that the respondents had appointed another person to fill the very position which he was previously told had been abolished. The delay in moving thereafter was of but three months and twenty-two days. Even that delay may well have resulted from the need of inquiry as to whether the position—once actually abolished—had merely been revived, or whether in fact it had never ceased to exist. In the former case he would have had to show his right to an original preference, and his mandamus would have been to com-

pel a new preferential employment; in the latter case only would he have had a right to compel restoration to his position. With this question before him for accurate solution, he was still within the four months allowed to bring certiorari. For certainly he should not be charged with the period of natural inaction which preceded the appointment of another person to fill his place. It is well settled that in determining what will constitute an unreasonable delay, justifying the refusal of the writ of mandamus, "regard should be had to circumstances which justify the delay; to the nature of the case and the relief demanded, and to the question whether the rights of the defendant or of other persons have been prejudiced by such delay." (People ex rel. Gas Light Company v. Common Council, 78 N. Y. 56, 63. See, also, People ex rel. Millard v. Chapin, 104 id. 102.) The delay of six months here has been fairly accounted for and explained; and the delay of less than four months was not unreasonable within any rule heretofore laid down by the Court of Appeals or this court.

The order appealed from should, therefore, be reversed, with costs, and the motion for an alternative writ of mandamus granted.

Van Brunt, P. J., Rumsey, Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., concurred.

Order reversed, with costs, and motion for alternative writ of mandamus granted.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *ex rel.* ADAM SHUSTER,
Appellant, v. WILLIAM A. HUMPHREY *et al.*, COMMISSIONERS OF
POLICE OF THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, *Respondents.*

(156 N. Y. 231.)

- 1 REMOVAL OF VETERAN FROM CITY POLICE FORCE.—By force of the provisions of chapter 577 of laws of 1892, and of the charter of the city of Poughkeepsie (L. 1896, ch. 425), the police commissioners of that city have a right to remove from the police force an honorably discharged Union veteran of the civil war, only after they have duly convicted him on a definite preferred charge, upon a hearing on that charge; they have no right to remove him for a cause not appearing in the charge preferred and not embraced in the issue tried.
- 2 GROUND OF REMOVAL MUST BE CONFINED TO CAUSE SHOWN AND HEARD.—When a single definite charge has been preferred against such a member of the police force, and the commissioners have heard and convicted him on that charge only, they cannot remove him on that ground and also on one or more other grounds.

§ REMOVAL UPON ADDITIONAL GROUNDS TO THAT CHARGED AND HEARD.—A charge was preferred against a veteran member of the police force of the city of Poughkeepsie of "having made an illegal arrest," with specifications. He was notified thereof, and a hearing was had by the police commissioners, resulting in dismissal from the force. On certiorari, the commissioners' minutes, included in the return, showed that at the close of the evidence a motion was made, seconded and carried, that the relator "be dismissed from the force for incompetency and trying to deceive the board." The return stated that "after the testimony had been taken the board unapnimosly found the relator guilty of the charges and dismissed him from the force because of such finding and for incompetency and endeavoring to deceive the board." *Held*, that the return was, in effect, that the commissioners removed the relator for incompetency and an attempt to deceive them, which were not charged, as well as for an illegal arrest, which was charged; that the return therefore compelled the conclusion that in fixing the punishment the commissioners were influenced by the incompetency and the effort at deceit, in relation to which there was neither charge preferred nor trial had; and hence, that the commissioners exceeded their power.

People ex rel. Shuster v. Humphrey, 22 App. Div. 632, reversed.
(Submitted April 19, 1898; decided June 7, 1898.)

Appeal from an order of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the second judicial department, entered January 31, 1898, affirming on certiorari the determination of the respondents dismissing the relator from the police force of the city of Poughkeepsie.

It appears by the record that the determination of the commissioners was confirmed, without costs, and that three of the justices concurred, while two dissented.

The facts, so far as material, are stated in the opinions.

W. L. De Lacey for appellant.

J. L. Williams for respondents.

Vann, J.: On the 15th of April, 1895, the relator was appointed a patrolman of the city of Poughkeepsie, after passing the civil service examination as provided by law. He was a veteran of the civil war and had never served in the confederate army or navy. After serving two years in the Union army and receiving an honorable discharge, he enlisted in the navy and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from that branch of the service also. On the 5th of May, 1897, he was charged by the mayor of the city, "with having made an illegal arrest, in that, without a warrant and without probable cause, he, on or about April 23, 1897, illegally arrested and detained

and brought to the station house one Lewis Richardson, and declined to make a charge against him, whereupon said Richardson was discharged by the sergeant in charge." On the 7th of May following, he was tried upon this charge, and evidence was given tending to show that he made an arrest, without a warrant, for a misdemeanor not committed in his presence, upon the complaint of a man who claimed that the person arrested had assaulted him, and that he was drunk and disorderly. At the instant that this complaint was made, the alleged wrongdoer was running away, and the relator placed him under arrest and took him to police headquarters with the understanding that the complainant was to follow immediately and make a formal complaint. Upon arriving at the police station the relator declined to make any charge himself against the prisoner, who, as the complainant did not appear, was discharged after a detention not exceeding five minutes in duration.

As the relator was an honorably discharged soldier and had never served in the confederate army or navy, the commissioners had no power to remove him "except for cause shown after a hearing had." (L. 1892, ch. 577.) The charter of the city of Poughkeepsie, which is a public act, provides that the board of police commissioners of that city have power "to punish any member of the police force on conviction of any legal offense, or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct, or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, by reprimand, forfeiting or withholding pay for a special time, or dismissal from the force, but no more than thirty days' pay shall be forfeited for any offense." (L. 1896, ch. 425, §§ 141, 193.)

The relator was entitled to a trial upon charges preferred, and the commissioners had no right to remove him until after they had duly convicted him on one or more of such charges. This is necessarily implied from the words "hearing," "cause shown," "conviction," etc., as used in said statutes. After a lawful conviction upon a definite charge made under the statute, they had

the right to remove him for that "cause shown," but they had no right to remove him for a cause not appearing in the charge preferred and not embraced in the issue that was tried. They could not convict him of one thing and remove him for another. If they convicted him of making an illegal arrest they could not remove him on that ground, and on one or more other grounds not embraced in the charge nor covered by the evidence, yet this is what the commissioners, according to their return, actually did. Their minutes, which are part of the return, show that at the close of the evidence a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried "that Officer Shuster be dismissed from the force for incompetency and trying to deceive the board." According to this statement of their official action, which is all that appears on the subject in their original minutes, the commissioners do not appear to have convicted the relator upon the charge preferred or to have dismissed him on that ground, but upon two independent grounds, as to neither of which was there a trial or hearing. In another part of their return, however, the commissioners state that "after the testimony had been taken the board unanimously found the relator guilty of the charges and dismissed him from the force because of such finding and for incompetency and endeavoring to deceive the board." This was not an entry upon their minutes nor a record made at the time of their official action, but a statement framed in response to the command of the writ of certiorari.

Assuming that the charge of making an illegal arrest was sufficient to justify a conviction, and assuming also that the board actually convicted the relator of that offense, still no charge of incompetency or endeavoring to deceive the board was made against him, and he was neither tried nor convicted upon either of those grounds. Yet the learned commissioners themselves say that they removed him for incompetency and an attempt to deceive them, which were not charged, as well as for an illegal arrest which was charged. The punishment which they inflicted was the most severe that the law authorizes, and we are compelled to assume that in fixing the penalty to be inflicted, the

incompetency and deceit had an influence upon their minds. If it did not, why did they say so in their return, and why did they formally enter upon their minutes the charges not preferred and never tried, as the only grounds upon which they acted in dismissing the relator from the force? We can hardly conceive that the commissioners, as reasonable men, would dismiss a patrolman who was in good standing, so far as the record discloses, simply because he made an honest mistake in arresting a man without a warrant when he had no right to do so. The arrest was not accompanied by actual violence nor by any aggravating or annoying conduct, and the prisoner was deprived of his liberty for only a short time. Even if a dismissal, based solely upon a conviction for making the arrest, would be a reasonable punishment, under the circumstances, the record does not permit the inference that the removal was founded upon that charge alone, for the commissioners say that they dismissed him for other reasons also. The return compels us to conclude that, in fixing the punishment to be inflicted, they were influenced to some extent, at least, by the "incompetency" and the effort at deceit, in relation to which there was neither charge preferred nor trial had. As we have recently said: "The relator was not subject to removal except for some legal cause, to be ascertained and adjudged as matter of fact upon a hearing." (People ex rel. Kaschau v. Police Comrs., 155 N. Y. 40, 44.) Yet he has been adjudged guilty of one offense and removed for three offenses, as to two of which it does not appear that he had ever heard.

We think that the commissioners exceeded their power and that the order appealed from should be reversed, with costs.

Haight, J. (dissenting): I must dissent from the conclusions reached by Judge Vann. As I read the record, there is absolutely no question of law raised for our review. The charge made against the officer by the mayor of the city was that he had made an illegal arrest of a citizen without a warrant and without probable cause; that he had illegally arrested and detained, and brought to the station house, one Lewis Richardson, and then declined to make a charge against him. He was given

notice of the charge on the 3d of May, and required to be present and answer thereto on the 5th. He then appeared and asked for an adjournment until the 7th, which was granted, and on the 7th he reported himself as ready for trial and it proceeded. His own testimony showed that he made the arrest without a warrant; that he had not seen any disorderly conduct, and would not swear that the person whom he arrested was drunk. He also conceded that he had been furnished with the book of rules containing the duties of policemen, and yet he did not know that he had no power to make an arrest without a warrant for misdemeanors that were not committed in his presence, but supposed if a person made a complaint against another, it was his duty to arrest the person. At the conclusion of the trial the minutes of the commissioners of police showed that the relator was unanimously dismissed from the force "for incompetency, and for trying to deceive the board." The return, however, shows that he was found guilty of the charge of making an illegal arrest, and was dismissed from the force because of such finding, and for incompetency and endeavoring to deceive the board. I think that we are bound by the return made by the commissioners, rather than by the brief minutes kept upon the trial; but, even assuming that he was discharged for incompetency and for endeavoring to deceive the board, as stated in the minutes, no legal error is presented for which we can reverse. The making of an illegal arrest is a serious matter. A person may be liable criminally therefor, as for an assault, and also to a civil action for damages. By way of excusing himself, he said that he had often made like arrests without warrants, and supposed that he had a right to. The fact, therefore, that he made the arrest without a warrant of itself indicated incompetency, and his own testimony showed that he was wholly ignorant of the rules of the force which should govern and control his action. Incompetency is not a crime. It is, however, a ground upon which a policeman may properly be removed. It is not so aggravated as the charge made, it is true, but is lesser and included therein.

It is well settled that, in the execution of the criminal law, a person may be convicted of a lesser crime than that charged in the indictment, if it be embraced in and covered by the facts charged. He was not charged with endeavoring to deceive the board, and it is possible that his conviction and removal should not have been based upon this finding, but he was convicted of incompetency, and for this he was removed.

It is intimated that the sentence was harsh. It does not so appear to me. If he is incompetent he ought not to be retained. The police commissioners, in the discharge of their public duties, have no right to retain an incompetent man, and the very fact that he had interfered on a number of occasions with the rights and liberty of citizens illegally, fully justified the action of the board.

The order should be affirmed.

Parker, Ch. J., O'Brien, Bartlett and Martin, J. J., concur with Vann, J., for reversal; Gray, J., concurs with Haight, J., for affirmancè.

Order reversed.

APPENDIX H

CIVIL SERVICE STATUTES, RULES, CLASSIFICATION, REGULATIONS, ETC.

RULES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Revised by the New York Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor July 1, 1897. Amended to March 1, 1899; with the Regulations adopted thereunder, Instructions to Examiners, Special Regulations for Guidance of Applicants, and the Statutes and Constitutional Provisions Relating to the Civil Service.

STATE OF NEW YORK

In the exercise of the authority conferred by chapter 354, laws of 1883, and the acts amendatory thereof, and by chapter 428, laws of 1897, and in accordance with the provisions of the ninth section of the fifth article of the constitution, the following rules are hereby promulgated for the regulation of the civil service of the state, and all other rules are hereby revoked.

Done at the capitol in the city of Albany, this 1st day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

FRANK S. BLACK

Governor

WILLARD A. COBB

GEORGE P. LORD

SILAS W. BURT

Civil Service Commissioners

RULE I

Definition of the Civil Service, and its divisions

1 The civil service of the state of New York shall be construed as including all offices and positions of trust or employment in the service of the state, the incumbents of which receive compensation for services or expenses from the treasury of the state or any civil division thereof or by the receipt of official fees,

except such military or naval offices and positions as are or may be created under the provisions of article XI of the constitution relative to the militia.

2 The civil service of the state shall be divided into the unclassified service and the classified service.

3 The unclassified service shall comprise all elective positions, all positions filled by election or appointment by the legislature on joint ballot, or by the senate or assembly, or by legislative committees, all persons employed temporarily as attendants upon either house during its sessions, all persons appointed by name in a statute, and all positions filled by appointment by the Governor either upon or without confirmation by the senate, except officers and employees in his own office.

4 The classified service shall comprise all positions not included in the unclassified service.

RULE II

Definition of terms

The several terms hereinafter mentioned whenever used in these rules or any regulations thereunder shall be construed as follows:

1 The term "Commission" indicates the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York.

2 The term "class" refers to the divisions of the civil service based upon the distinctive methods of appointments to the positions comprehended therein.

3 The term "group" refers to the divisions in a class based upon the character of the duties of the positions without regard to the salaries received.

4 The term "subdivision" refers to the divisions of positions in a group more specially arranged according to details for the purpose of examinations identical in whole or in part.

5 The term "grade" refers to the division of any group or subdivision upon the basis of salary or compensation received.

6 The term "office" shall be construed to apply comprehensively and restrictively to all such offices, courts, departments,

commissions, boards and institutions as have primary and sole responsibility and are not subordinate administrative divisions.

7 The term "compensation" shall be construed as the annual salary of the position or its equivalent when stated by the day, week or month, and shall include proper commutation for lodgings and board, or either, when the same are furnished free as a part of such compensation, and such rate of commutation shall be fixed by regulation of the Commission.

8 The term "veterans" refers to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war who are citizens and residents of this state.

9 The masculine pronoun "he" and its derivatives shall include the feminine pronoun "she" and its derivatives.

10 Whenever in these rules there is a direction that the Commission shall report any matter to the legislature it shall be construed as referring to the next ensuing annual report of the Commission to the legislature as required by law.

RULE III

General provisions

1 The violation of any of the provisions of the civil service acts or of these rules by any person in the civil service of the state shall be considered a good cause for the dismissal of such person from the service.

2 No person in the civil service of the state shall use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body; or shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any person in such service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

3 No question in any examination, or form of application or other proceeding by or under the Commission, or its examiners, shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning, nor any other attempt to be made to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, competitor or eligible,

and all disclosures thereof shall be discountenanced by the Commission and its examiners. And no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised against or in favor of any applicant, competitor or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

4 No recommendation of an applicant, competitor or eligible involving any disclosure of his political opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed or considered by the Commission, by an examining board or by any nominating or appointing officer.

5 No person in the civil service of the state shall be obliged to contribute to any political fund or to render any political service; nor shall any such person, directly or indirectly, use his authority or official influence to compel or induce any other person in such service to pay or promise to pay any political assessment.

6 In making removals or reductions or in imposing penalties for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses and action thereon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

7 A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the rules, whose appointment was made in conformity with the law and who had been rendering the proper duties of such position, shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class appointed upon examination under the provisions of said rules.

8 The Commission shall have authority to prescribe such regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of these rules and of the civil service act, as may not be inconsistent therewith, and may prescribe blank forms for all applications, certificates, reports, records and returns required under these rules and the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

RULE IV**Appointments to and employment in the classified service**

1 In pursuance of the provisions of article V, section 9 of the constitution and of the civil service acts there shall be provided to ascertain merit for admission to the classified service, examinations to be made under the general direction of the Commission.

2 No person shall be appointed to or employed in any position in the classified service until he shall have passed the examinations for merit and fitness as provided therefor or unless the position to which he is appointed is especially exempt from examination under the provisions of these rules.

3 The classified service shall be divided into four classes, and all positions and employments in said service shall be included in such classes, as hereinafter provided.

RULE V**Definition of class I**

Class I shall include (a) the deputies specially authorized by law to act for and in the place of the head of an office; (b) one principal cashier for each office, a part of the functions of which are the receipt or disbursement of money other than that applied to the payment of its own expenses, including salaries; (c) the secretaries of state boards and commissions specifically named herein; (d) such confidential clerks or other positions as shall be specifically named in this rule; and such class shall comprise the following positions and such other positions as may hereafter be added under the four groups above defined:

Positions in class I

In the office of the Governor:

The private secretary.

The military secretary.

The appointment clerk.

The pardon and requisition clerk.

The executive stenographers.

The Governor's special messenger.

Counsel.

In the office of the Secretary of State:

The deputies.
The chief clerk.
The confidential clerk.
The stenographer.

In the office of the Comptroller:

The deputies.
The confidential clerk.
The stenographer.

In the office of the Treasurer:

The deputies.
The chief clerk.
The cashier.
The confidential clerk.
The stenographer.

In the office of the Attorney General:

The deputies.
The assistant in New York city.
The confidential clerk.
The stenographer.
The special messenger.

In the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor:

The deputy.
The division engineers.
The confidential clerk.
The stenographer.

In the Insurance Department:

The deputy superintendents.
The cashier.
The private secretary.
The chief actuary.
The confidential examiners.
Two stenographers.
The chief clerk of the tax department.

In the Banking Department:

- The deputy superintendent.
- The private secretary.
- The confidential examiners.
- The stenographer.

In the Department of Public Instruction:

- The deputy superintendents.
- The institute lecturer.
- The conductors of institutes, one of whom shall be supervisor.
- The confidential clerk.

In the office of the Warden of Auburn Prison:

- The industrial clerk.

In the State Prisons:

- The agents and wardens.
- The chaplains.

In the Court of Appeals:

- The clerk.
- The deputy clerk.
- The reporter.
- The law examiners.

In the office of the Railroad Commission:

- The secretary.
- The inspector.
- The examiner.

In the office of the Capitol Commissioner:

- The private secretary.

In the office of the Prison Commission:

- The secretary.

In the Department of Excise:

- The deputy and special deputy commissioners.
- The secretary to the commissioner.
- The financial clerk.
- The cashier in the office of each special deputy commissioner.
- Counsel.

In the Department of Public Works:

The deputy superintendent.

The assistant superintendents.

The superintendents of repairs.

The private secretary.

The financial clerk.

The consulting and inspecting architect, new capitol.

The special agents and disbursing clerks to the section superintendents.

The stenographer.

In the office of the State Board of Charities:

The secretary.

The private secretary to the superintendent of state and alien poor.

In the office of the Regents of the University:

The secretary.

The director of examinations.

The honorary university examiners.

The medical examiners.

In the Department of Public Buildings:

The superintendent.

The deputy superintendent.

The paymaster.

In the office of the Commission in Lunacy:

The secretary.

In the State Hospitals, Asylums and Houses of Refuge:

The treasurers.

The chaplains.

The attorney for each state hospital.

In the office of the Board of Claims:

The clerk.

In the office of the Board of Health:

The secretary.

In the Bureau of Statistics of Labor:

The deputy.

The chief clerk.

In the office of the Forest Preserve Board:

The secretary.

The stenographer.

Five inspectors.

In the office of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission:

The assistant secretary.

The confidential clerk to the shellfish commissioner.

The cashier and stenographer to the shellfish commissioner.

In the Thomas Orphan Asylum at Iroquois:

The kindergartner.

In the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

One assistant commissioner.

One detective.

Bob-veal agent.

In the office of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration:

The secretary.

In the office of the Board of Tax Commissioners:

The secretary.

In the office of the Factory Inspector:

The secretary.

The confidential stenographer.

**In the office of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at
Niagara:**

The secretary and treasurer.

The clerk.

In the Weather Bureau at Cornell University:

The meteorologist.

The secretary and expert.

In the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva:

The director.

The assistant director.

In the State Reformatory at Elmira:

The chaplain.

In the Industrial School at Rochester:

The parole agent.

The chaplains.

In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath:

The commandant.

The adjutant.

The inspector.

The quartermaster.

The assistant quartermaster.

The surgeon.

The assistant surgeon.

In the Onondaga Salt Springs at Syracuse:

The deputy superintendent.

In the office of the Quarantine Commission:

The secretary.

In the office of the Board of Port Wardens:

The secretary.

The collector.

In the office of the Health Officer of the Port of New York:

The deputies.

In the office of the Commissioners of Subways, Brooklyn:

The secretary.

In the Normal Schools:

The principals.

The superintendent of weights and measures.

In Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford:

All positions, provided that persons appointed are certified to the Commission to be veterans, their wives or widows, army nurses residents of New York, or members of good standing in the woman's relief corps.

In the office of the State Superintendent of Elections:

The chief deputy.

The clerk.

The stenographer.

The deputies.

In the Courts:

The chief clerk of each court.

One confidential clerk, stenographer, attendant, or other assistant to each judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court.

RULE VI

Appointments in class I

Appointments may be made to positions in class I, without examination. Upon formal notice to the Commission of such appointments by the head of an office, certification of the same will be made to the comptroller or other fiscal officer otherwise authorized to pay a salary to the incumbent of the position to which such appointment is made.

RULE VII

Definition of class II

1 Class II shall include all positions now existing or hereafter created of whatever functions, designations or compensation in each and every branch of the classified service, except such positions are as specifically designated in class I or class III, or included in class IV, arranged in the following groups:

(The subdivisions under the following groups will be found in the regulations.)

Groups based upon the character of the service rendered

Group A—Clerks, etc.

Group B—Cashiers, etc.

Group C—Custodians, messengers, etc.

Group D—Engineers, etc.

Group E—Inspectors, etc.

Group F—Special agents, etc.

- Group G—Law positions, etc.
- Group H—Medical positions, etc.
- Group I—Mathematicians, etc.
- Group J—Scientists, etc.
- Group K—Agriculturists, etc.
- Group L—Instructors, etc.
- Group M—Mechanics, craftsmen, etc.
- Group N—Miscellaneous positions.

The omission in the above classification of any official designation or appellation of a position in the service shall not exclude such position from the classification, as it will be comprised in the group and subdivision to which it belongs by the general definition and specifications of such group and subdivision.

2 The Commission may further subdivide for the purposes of examination the positions in any group or subdivision thereof, so as to test practically the special qualifications requisite for such positions.

3 The classification of all positions shall be governed solely by the respective duties and functions of such positions, and in requesting from the Commission the certifications from eligible lists for selection for appointment the heads of offices shall give in detail the duties attached to such provisions, and shall name so near as may be the groups and subdivisions that comprise respectively such duties and functions.

4 For the purposes of orderly arrangement and of regulated promotion, the positions in each subdivision of each group shall be divided into grades based upon the rates of annual compensation, as follows:

Grade 1—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of less than \$600 per annum.

Grade 2—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$600 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Grade 3—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Grade 4—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Grade 5—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Grade 6—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Grade 7—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,100 per annum.

Grade 8—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$2,100 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Grade 9—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$2,500 or more, but less than \$3,000 per annum.

Grade 10—All positions, the compensation of which is at the rate of \$3,000 per annum or over that amount.

RULE VIII

Appointments to positions in class II

1 Appointments shall be made to or employment shall be given in all positions in class II that are not filled by promotion, reinstatement, transfer or reduction under these rules, by selection from those graded highest, according to their standing, as the result of open competitive examinations, except as herein otherwise provided.

2 Whenever a position in the classified civil service is to be filled by appointment after a competitive examination, an examination for fitness by or under the direction of the appointing officer may be held at any time for the subdivision in which the position is classified under the rules or regulations of the Commission. Upon notice by such officer that an examination for fitness is desired, the Commission shall immediately transmit to him the names of all persons then on the list of those eligible for merit in such subdivision. Immediately upon the receipt of such a list, the appointing officer shall cause a competitive examination of such persons to be held, and, unless the examination is by the Commission, shall give notice to such persons to appear at a specified time and place for the purpose of being examined in relation to their fitness for the position named in such subdivision. The Commission, upon request of the appointing officer,

will conduct and certify such examination for fitness and prepare the eligible list.

The maximum rating for fitness shall be fifty, and the minimum thirty-five. The rating for merit shall be added to the rating for fitness of each candidate. The result so obtained constitutes the eligible list for the particular subdivision, and appointments must be made therefrom in the order of the combined rating of each candidate. The person, officer or board conducting the examination shall upon completing the eligible list certify it to the Commission. If the examination for fitness is conducted by the Commission the eligible list prepared as the result of such examination shall be filed in its office and within five days thereafter a certified copy thereof shall be delivered to the appointing officer who requested such examination. Names placed on the eligible list after a fitness examination shall be continued thereon for one year from the date of filing of such list, or so long as they remain on the merit list if longer than one year, unless a new eligible list is prepared as herein provided; but the appointing officer may at any time hold or require other competitive examinations for fitness of the persons then remaining upon such eligible list, in the same manner and with like effect.

Unless the examination for fitness is conducted by the Commission, the appointing officer shall certify to the Commission that the ratings for fitness were determined by competitive examination as provided by law.

Whenever the sex of the persons whose names are to be certified is fixed by any law, rule or regulation, or is specified in the request for certification, the names only of those of the sex so fixed or specified shall be certified from the merit list, but in other cases, such certification shall be made of all persons without regard to sex.

3 In the selection, nomination, appointment or promotion of persons to fill positions in the classified service no regard shall be paid to the partisan political opinions, affiliations or action of any person so selected, nominated, appointed or promoted.

4 Upon the written requisition of an appointing or promoting officer, the Commission will furnish him with the application and examination papers of all the persons certified to him as eligible for merit. All papers furnished upon requisition as above must be returned to the Commission with the notice of selection.

5 Whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vacancy in any office and there is no merit list from which an eligible list may be made, or in case all persons whose names are on such eligible list shall decline the appointment, the head of the office may nominate a person to the Commission for noncompetitive examination, and if such nominee shall be certified by the Commission as qualified by merit, he may be appointed temporarily to fill such vacancy until a selection and appointment can be made from the proper eligible list; and if the head of the office upon the notification that such a merit list is on file with the Commission shall omit within thirty days after such notice to make an eligible list and an appointment therefrom, the position shall be considered vacant.

6 In case of vacancy in any position in class II, where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are required, and upon satisfactory evidence that for specified reasons competition in such special case is impracticable and that the position can be best filled by the selection of some particular person of high and recognized attainment in such qualities the Commission may suspend the provisions of the rule requiring competition in such case, but no such suspension shall be general in its application to such place, and all such cases of suspension shall be reported to the legislature with the reasons for the same.

7 The following mentioned positions or employees shall not be subject to examination under these rules:

(a) Any position filled by a person appointed because his residence is conveniently located for the performance of the duties of such position, *provided* that the performance of such duties does not occupy all the time of the incumbent and that his compensation therefor shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three

hundred dollars; and *further provided*, that local health officers filling such positions shall be practicing physicians of not less than five years' reputable standing and whose nomination or selection is approved by the State Board of Health and so certified to the Commission.

(b) Any military or naval officer of the United States duly detailed or assigned as a special instructor in any educational institution in this state or as instructor of any part of the military or naval forces of the state.

(c) Any person engaged in private business who shall render any professional, scientific, technical or other expert services of an occasional and exceptional character to any state officer and whose compensation in any one year shall not exceed three hundred dollars, *provided*, that such limitation of compensation shall not apply to any such person employed by the Governor, comptroller, attorney general, or by the senate or assembly or any committee thereof, or by appointment by the courts.

8 If a person who is not entitled to certification is certified and appointed, his appointment shall be immediately revoked by the appointing officer upon notification by the Commission.

9 Whenever a vacancy exists in class II and there is no merit list from which an eligible list can be made therefor, and in an open competitive examination duly advertised there either are no applicants or none of the applicants appearing is found qualified for merit, the head of the office may nominate a person to the Commission for noncompetitive examination, and if such nominee shall be certified by the Commission as qualified for merit, he may be appointed to fill such vacancy. In case there is a person serving in such a position under provisional examination, and no one applies to compete with him in an open competitive examination duly advertised, the provisional appointment of such person may be made permanent.

RULE IX

Applications

1 No person shall be admitted to any examination for merit for a position in class II until he shall have filed an application

under oath upon a form prescribed by the Commission and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

2 Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the state of New York at the time of his application, *provided*, that such requirements as to citizenship and residence may be specially suspended by the Commission as to any position requiring high professional, scientific or technical qualifications, or in cases where through low compensation for services such requirements are disadvantageous to the public interests, but all such cases, whether of individuals or groups, with the reasons therefor, shall be reported to the legislature.

3 No application for examination shall be accepted unless the applicant is within the age limitations fixed by the Commission for entrance to the position to which he seeks to be appointed.

4 Whenever the application shows that the applicant is not within the prescribed limits of age or is otherwise not qualified under the rules and regulations, the application shall be rejected. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify an eligible, who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for his performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment; or who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess; or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact, or practiced, or attempted to practice, any deception or fraud in his examination or in securing his eligibility or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.

5 In applications for examination for positions requiring scientific, professional or technical qualifications, the Commission may require evidences of special education for, or of practical experience for a satisfactory term in, such science, profession, art

or trade; and shall require the production of such certificates of competency and licenses as are provided by the statutes of this state as necessary to enable the practice of any profession, art or trade.

6 Any application for a position in the civil service made in contravention of the provisions of the ninth and thirteenth sections of the civil service act will be rejected.

RULE X

Examinations of merit

1 All examinations by the Commission shall be of a suitable and practical character, involving such subjects as will fairly test the general qualifications of the applicant for the position for which he is examined, and may also include oral examinations or special tests for any particular position requiring any scientific, professional or technical knowledge or manual skill.

2 Under the direction of the Commission the chief examiner will prepare a list of subjects of examination for the several positions in class II, upon which each applicant must be examined.

3 For the purpose of making examinations of applicants from time to time, as may be required, the Commission shall designate and select a suitable number of persons to be members of boards of examiners at such places as it deems necessary and shall duly commission such persons as examiners; and the Commission may at any time substitute any other person in place of any one so selected. When persons selected as examiners are in the official service of the state, the head of the office in which such persons serve shall be consulted; and in the discharge of their duties as examiners the persons so selected from the official service shall be responsible solely to the Commission, and shall act under its regulations and directions. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve upon such board.

4 Examinations shall be held at such places and upon such dates as the Commission shall deem most advantageous to the ser-

vice and convenient for applicants. Previous notice of examinations shall be mailed to all persons who have made application in due form, with copies of all such general or special regulations as the Commission shall prescribe.

5 Whenever physical qualifications are of prime importance in the proper discharge of duties in any position, applicants must pass a physical examination and be certified as qualified in such respect, either before admission to examination, or before record in the proper merit list, or before certification for appointment, as the Commission may determine.

6 No person who has failed in any examination for a position in the classified service shall be admitted within one year from the date thereof to a new examination for the same position.

7 Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 50, and the subjects therein shall be given such relative weights as the Commission may prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated he shall be duly notified of the results thereof.

RULE XI

Merit lists

1 Every competitor who attains an average rating of 35 or over on all the obligatory subjects in any examination for merit shall be eligible for examination for fitness for appointment to the position for which he was examined; and the names of eligibles shall be entered in the order of their average ratings on the proper merit list; provided that the names of the competitors who have passed as above, and whose claims for preference under section 9 of article V of the constitution have been allowed by the Commission shall be placed in the order of their respective average ratings at the head of the proper merit list.

2 When two or more persons on a merit list have the same average rating, precedence on such list shall be determined by the order in which their applications were filed, but neither priority in the date of application nor of examination will give any other advantage in position on such list.

3 The Commission may include in one merit list the names of persons examined for all the positions in any subdivision of a group, and may so arrange examinations for positions in a group as to combine them in regard to the main qualifications to be tested and with specific variations in other tests as to the distinct subdivisions of the group, so that as many merit lists may be prepared from such examinations as the interests of the service demand. A transfer of names from one merit list to another, prepared as above, may be made under the regulations of the Commission.

4 Within five days after the filing of a merit list the Commission will notify each candidate whose name appears thereon of the date of such filing and the order of his standing on such list, and with such notice shall be served a copy of this rule. The deposit of such a notice in the postoffice or branch postoffice at Albany, properly addressed, with the postage paid, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof.

If a candidate whose name has been entered upon an eligible list declines or fails to accept an offer of appointment from any officer authorized to appoint from such list, or shall waive any preference he may have for appointment, he shall be deemed to have waived his right to appointment and his name shall be stricken from the list.

5 For state positions outside of Albany, the duties of which are confined to a district or locality or are of such a nature as to require intimate knowledge of the district or locality, or in cases where the temporary character or low compensation of the services renders it improbable, in the opinion of the Commission, that persons will be willing to come from a distance to accept such service, the Commission may by regulation provide for separate merit lists for such districts or localities to be restricted to residents therein; but whenever such restriction is made on account of the temporary character or low compensation of the service, it shall be provided that applicants residing outside a district may upon special application be entered upon the list for that district. In all cases where practicable the districts herein pro-

vided for shall be so limited that every portion of the state shall be included.

RULE XII

Term of probation

1 Every original appointment to or employment in any position in class II shall be for a probationary term of three months, and an appointing or nominating officer in notifying a person selected by him for appointment or employment shall specify the same as for a probationary term only; and at the end of such term, if the conduct, capacity and fitness of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment, but if his conduct, capacity or fitness be not satisfactory, he may be discharged at any time.

2 Every officer under whom any probationer shall serve during any part of his probation shall carefully observe the quality and value of the services rendered by such probationer and his conduct, and if so required shall report in writing to the proper appointing officer the facts observed by him, showing the character and qualifications of such probationer, and of the service rendered by him, and such reports shall be preserved on file.

RULE XIII

Temporary appointments

1 No temporary appointment or employment in class II shall be made or given, except under the provisions of the fifth section of rule VIII or as herein provided.

Every officer having the power of such employment shall, previous to making the same, certify to the Commission that the services to be rendered are of a temporary character and shall give the duration and character of the service to be rendered and the rate of compensation to be paid therefor. When the duration of service is certified not to exceed one month, and the need of such service to be immediate and urgent, the appointing officer may select for such temporary service any person on the proper register of those eligible for permanent appointment; subject, however,

to the provisions of law giving preference in appointment to certain persons; except that temporary appointments of officers may be made for not more than five days in any case to transfer prisoners from one prison to another, or as substitutes for regular officers who are necessarily absent, engaged in this duty. When the character of the temporary service is exceptional, and in the judgment of the Commission a competitive examination is not practicable, the application of this rule may be suspended, or modified in such manner as the Commission may deem proper.

2 No person appointed under this rule, except those appointed as herein provided for the transfer of prisoners, shall be appointed temporarily a second time unless sixty days shall have elapsed since the termination of his previous term of temporary service, and every temporary appointment without examination must be reported to the Commission forthwith with the reason for the same.

3 The acceptance by an eligible of a temporary appointment shall not affect his standing on the eligible list for a permanent employment nor shall the period of temporary service be counted as part of the probationary service in case of subsequent appointment to a permanent position.

RULE XIV

Short-term positions

1 All positions in class II, where the nature of service is such that it is not continuous through the year, but recurs in each successive calendar year, shall be designated as short-term positions and shall be subject to the provisions of these rules applicable generally to positions in class II, except as herein otherwise provided.

2 Any person originally appointed to or employed in a short-term position under the provisions of these rules and who has been temporarily separated from the service by the expiration thereof in any year shall be entitled to reappointment to or re-employment in the same position in the next ensuing year upon filing in the office of the Commission, in such form as it may

prescribe, a request for such reappointment or re-employment within six weeks previous to and at least thirty days before the date of resumption of such short-term service. The Commission shall certify to the proper appointing or employing officer the names and post-office addresses of the persons who have made such formal requests and they shall be reinstated in the positions vacated by them in the previous year in the order of the date of their original appointment or latest promotion in the several grades, *provided*, that in the meantime they are not disqualified from any of the causes recited in the fourth section of rule IX.

RULE XV

Promotions

1 No vacancy in any position in class II above the lowest grade in any subdivision and group shall be filled by original appointment by certification from the registers of eligibles whenever there is in the office where the vacancy exists any person holding a position in a lower grade in the same subdivision or group who is fit, meritorious and willing to be promoted and so certified as hereinafter provided; *provided*, that for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by promotion there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the Commission, an examination involving essential tests or qualifications different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position held by the person proposed to be promoted; but this restriction shall not apply in case the name of such person shall be upon the eligible list for such higher position.

2 Promotion shall in all cases be based upon the positive merits and fitness of the person promoted and upon his superior qualifications as shown by his previous service, due weight being given to seniority.

3 In order that such merits and fitness may be properly certified and such superior qualifications may be relatively estimated, there shall be kept in every office, continuous and comparative

records of the efficiency, punctuality, attention and general good conduct of all persons employed therein, which records shall be the main factor in competition for promotion.

4 Whenever the head of an office shall deem a written competitive examination to be practicable as a factor in ascertaining the relative merit of those persons otherwise qualified for promotion to a vacancy in his office, the Commission on his formal application may hold such examination and certify the results to the head of the office for his information.

5 Promotions shall be made by regular and successive grades, but if there is no person fit for promotion in the next inferior grade, the selection shall be made from the second inferior grade, and if none there be found fit, then from the third inferior grade, and so on until a suitable person has been found in such grade or grades, or if there be none found in such inferior grades the vacancy shall be filled by appointment under these rules from the proper eligible list of those qualified for appointment to positions in the subdivision of the group wherein the position to be filled is classified.

6 No promotion can be made from a position in one class or group to a position in another class or group, unless the same be specially authorized by the Commission, but a person employed in any grade shall not because of such employment be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade.

7 In case of any vacancy to be filled under this rule by promotion, the head of the office, in his discretion and in accordance with the preceding clauses of this rule, shall make a promotion or appointment to fill such vacancy, and shall certify the same to the Commission in such form as it may prescribe, and shall give in such certificate the specific reasons for such promotion or appointment; or in case the head of the office shall determine that there is no person in his office entitled by merit and fitness and willing to be promoted to such vacancy he shall so certify to the Commission in such form as it may prescribe. A duplicate

of any certificate to the Commission by the head of an office, as above provided, whether the vacant position be filled by promotion or original appointment, with the reasons therefor, shall be filed in the office of the officer making it and shall be considered a public record, open to the scrutiny of any one concerned.

8 No recommendation of any person for promotion, whether verbal or written, shall be entertained or received unless made in the ordinary course of duty by his immediate official superiors, and the presentation of any recommendation other than that of such superiors shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service, and the person so recommended may be required to show, before being certified for promotion, that such recommendation was not made by his request or connivance.

RULE XVI

Transfers

1 A person who has received an absolute appointment to any position in class II may be transferred to a position in the same group, subdivision and grade in any other office, *provided*, that for original entrance to the position purposed to be filled by transfer there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the Commission an examination involving essential tests or qualifications different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position held by the person proposed to be transferred, but this restriction shall not apply in case the name of such person shall be upon the eligible list for the position to which he is proposed to be transferred.

2 No transfer can be made from any position in the unclassified service to any position in the classified service, nor from any position in one class to any position in another class, nor from any position in any grade, subdivision or group in class II to any different grade, subdivision or group in that class, unless the same shall be specially authorized by the Commission, and such authorization shall be reported with the reasons therefor to the

legislature; *provided*, that a person who, by promotion or transfer from a position in the classified service, has entered a position, appointment to which is made by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate, and has served continuously therein from the date of said promotion or transfer, may be retransferred from such unclassified position to the position from which he was so transferred, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom.

RULE XVII

Reinstatement in service

Any person who has held a position by appointment under the civil service rules, and who has been separated from the service through no delinquency or misconduct on his part, may be reinstated without re-examination in a vacant position in the same office and in the same group, subdivision and grade, within one year from the date of such separation, *provided*, that for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the Commission, an examination involving essential tests or qualifications different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position formerly held by the person proposed to be reinstated; and further provided that when the separation from the service is caused by an enlistment in or acceptance of any position in the active military or naval service of the United States, the period during which reinstatement may be made shall be extended without limit as to time.

RULE XVIII

Certificates for promotion, transfer and reinstatement

1 Upon the written request of an appointing officer, stating the essential facts in regard to any proposed promotion, transfer or reinstatement, the Commission will, if such promotion, transfer or reinstatement be in accordance with law and the provisions of these rules, issue its certificate of that fact to such officer.

2 All promotions, transfers and reinstatements herein authorized shall be made only after the issuance of such certificate, except those which may be specifically exempted from such condition by regulation of the Commission.

RULE XIX

Definition of class III

Class III shall include such skilled laborers, attendants and other positions of a minor grade as are named in this rule, *provided*, that no position the duties of which require the incumbent to come in contact with the inmates of any hospital, asylum, prison reformatory or like institution of charity or correction, shall be considered that of an unskilled laborer.

Class III shall comprise the following positions and such other positions as may hereafter be added:

Positions in class III

In the office of the Comptroller: the watchman.

In the office of the Treasurer: the watchman.

In the Insurance Department: the watchman.

In the Department of Public Buildings: porters, upholsters.

In the Department of Public Works: the harbor masters.

In the state hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions: watchmen, policemen, barbers, supervisors, nurses, attendants, ward-helpers, housekeepers, chefs, cooks, bakers, meat-cutters, laundry overseers, head laundresses, linemen, plumbers, steam-fitters, master mechanics, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, foremen, tailors, shoemakers, printers, bookbinders, farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, florists, conductors.

In the office of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission: the protectors and foresters, the assistant oyster protector.

In the office of the Adjutant General: the keeper of the military bureau; the janitor of the military bureau.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance: the watchman.

In the State Prisons: the machinists, the matrons.

In the Prison for Women at Auburn: the attendants.

In the State Reformatory at Elmira: hospital stewards, machinists, office boys.

In the State Industrial School at Rochester: nurses, housekeepers, patrolmen, yard officers, dining-room officers, dormitory officers, guardhouse officers, farm guards, gatekeepers, caretakers, attendants, cooks, superintendent of hospital, superintendent of kitchen, milk sterilizer, dentist.

In the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson: supervisors, assistant supervisors, watchmen, marshals.

In the Thomas Asylum at Iroquois: attendants, cooks, head farmer.

In the House of Refuge for Women at Albion: nurses, cooks, seamstresses.

In the School for the Blind at Batavia: housekeepers, ushers, bakers, cooks, laundresses, florists, carpenters, yardmen, janitors.

In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath; cooks, blacksmiths linemen, steamfitters, carpenters, nurses, superintendent of mess-hall and kitchens.

In the Department of the Quarantine Commission: cooks, boatmen, carpenters.

In the Department of the Health Officer of the Port of New York: shipkeepers, fumigators, nurses, watchmen.

RULE XX

Employment in positions in class III

1 The positions in class III must be filled by such persons as upon proper noncompetitive examinations for merit and fitness shall be certified as qualified to discharge the duties of such positions by an examiner or examiners selected or appointed for that purpose, *provided*, that from time to time the Commission shall transfer positions from this class to class II, whenever it shall be determined that a competitive examination therefor is prac-

licable. The head of any office, department or institution in which there may be a vacancy or vacancies in any position or positions in this schedule, may name for examination for merit by this Commission a person for each vacancy, and his request for such examination shall be accompanied by his certificate showing that the person named has been examined for fitness, with the result of such examination. The Commission may provide by special regulation that in any institution where a number of persons are employed in the same grade, the employing officer may name for examination more than one person, in order that there may be a list of qualified persons from which to make an immediate selection in case of vacancy.

2 The Commission shall select, appoint and commission examiners or boards of examiners to determine the merit of persons named for employment in positions in class III, and they shall be subject to the provisions of the third section of rule X.

3 Examinations for merit or fitness for positions in class III shall be such as shall determine the following qualifications:

First—That the person examined is within the limits of age prescribed for the position or employment to which he has been named;

Second—That he is properly certified as free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

Third—That his character is such as to qualify him for such position or employment; and

Fourth—That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his duties in the service.

To preserve a uniform standard in such qualifications for like positions and employments in the several institutions and offices of the state service, the Commission, after consultation with the principal officers concerned, may by regulations prescribe uniform limitations and tests for the government of the examiners.

RULE XXI

Definition of class IV

Class IV shall include unskilled laborers, which term shall embrace such laborers as are not included in class III. Unskilled laborers may be employed without examination.

Positions classed as laborers

In the Department of Public Works: patrolmen, lock-tenders, watchmen, foremen, cooks, teamsters, boat-captains, boat-commanders, water-boys, pavers, feeder-tenders, carpenters, reservoir-tenders, pilots, firemen, cranesmen, bridge-tenders, deck-hands, painters, blacksmiths, weigh-masters, divers and janitors.

RULE XXII

Reports of appointing officers

For the purpose of certification to the comptroller, or other fiscal officer, for the payment of salaries as required by law, and in order that the Commission may keep proper record of the service and of changes in it, each appointing and employing officer from time to time after the date of the promulgation of these rules and upon the date of the official action in or knowledge of each case, shall report to the Commission as required by law, and in such form and manner as it may prescribe, as follows:

(a) Every original appointment or employment, whether probational, temporary, or otherwise, with the date of commencement of service and the compensation of the position;

(b) Every failure to accept an appointment under him by a person who has been duly certified, with the reasons, if any, given therefor;

(c) Every discharge at the end of probationary term, with the date thereof;

(d) Every vacancy in a position, whether caused by dismissal, resignation or death, with the date thereof;

- (e) Every new position with the duties of the same, as defined in rule VII, and the compensation thereof;
- (f) Every position abolished, with date of such abolition;
- (g) Every change of compensation in a position, with the date thereof;
- (h) Every change in the duties of a position that may require its reclassification, with the date thereof;
- (i) Every promotion, giving the positions from which and to which made, with the date thereof;
- (j) Every transfer, giving the positions from which and to which made, with the date thereof;
- (k) Every reinstatement in a position, with the date thereof.

RULE XXIII

Certifications to fiscal officers

1 The Commission shall keep in its office an official roster of the classified civil service of the state and shall enter thereon the name of each and every person who has been appointed to, employed, promoted or reinstated in any position in such service upon such evidence as it may require or deem satisfactory that such person was appointed to, or employed, promoted or reinstated in the service in conformity with the provisions of law and of these rules. The official roster shall show opposite or in connection with each name the date of appointment, employment, promotion or reinstatement, the class, group, subdivision and grade of and the office in which and the compensation of the position, date of commencement of service, and the date of transfer in or separation from the service by dismissal, resignation, cancellation of appointment, or death.

2 Whenever the name of a person, appointed to or employed, promoted, transferred or reinstated in any position in the classified service, is entered upon the official roster as provided above, the Commission shall certify to the comptroller or other fiscal officer duly authorized to pay or draw a warrant for the payment

of the salary of such position, the name, position, office, compensation and date of commencement of service of the person so appointed, employed, promoted, transferred or reinstated; and in like manner shall certify to the officials aforesaid any separation of a person from the service, or other change therein, and the name of any person appointed or employed in the civil service of the state in violation of law or of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law.

3 Upon satisfactory evidence that, with intent to evade the provisions of law and of these rules, any person appointed to or employed in any position in the classified service has been assigned to perform duties other than those for which he was examined and certified, the Commission shall cancel its certification of such person by formal notice to the fiscal and appointing officers, and the appointment or employment of such person shall be void on and after five days from the date of such notice.

RULE XXIV

Power of appointment and removal

Subject only to the qualifications required to be ascertained in accordance with these rules, the power of appointment and the responsibility of selection are in all cases in the appointing officer. The power to remove (existing by law) on the part of any officer is not impaired by anything contained in these rules.

RULE XXV

Counties, towns and villages

These rules shall not apply to the officers of counties, towns or villages.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

ADOPTING ORDER

The New York Civil Service Commission, under the authority conferred by section 8 of rule III for the civil service of the state of New York, approved by the Governor and promulgated on the 1st day of July, 1897, hereby makes the following regulations, reserving the right to modify the same from time to time, and to prescribe such special regulations as may be expedient for the proper enforcement of the rules aforesaid.

REGULATION I

Chief examiner

1 The chief examiner shall, subject to the Commission, issue authority to hold all examinations, and shall supervise the preparation of questions and other preliminary arrangements for such examinations, and shall, so far as practicable, attend them. Whenever the special qualifications for a position are of a professional, scientific, technical or expert character, the chief examiner, subject to the Commission, may obtain such advice and assistance from competent and trustworthy sources as may be expedient and available. Such examinations may include oral examinations or special manual or other tests as to any of the requirements for the position. In case a vacancy occurs in any board of examiners during a recess of the Commission, the chief examiner may, when necessary, select a person to fill such vacancy temporarily, pending a permanent selection by the Commission.

2 He shall prepare and submit to the Commission proper schemes for examinations, and forms for blanks and records in connection therewith.

3 He shall take care to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of all examiners and boards of examiners, and

such proceedings and all papers pertaining thereto shall at all times be open to him, and he shall have general charge of all marking of examination papers, and shall prepare standard instructions for such marking, subject to the approval of the Commission.

4 He shall take care that the rules and regulations are complied with, and shall bring any case of their infraction to the attention of the Commission. It shall be his duty from time to time to confer with the heads of offices concerning the regularity, efficiency and convenience of the examinations for the service under them.

5 He shall, also, from time to time inspect the proceedings and papers connected with examinations for the service of cities, and make investigations into complaints regarding such examinations, and make report of such inspections and investigations to the Commission.

6 He shall perform such other appropriate duties as may be specified in these regulations or otherwise assigned to him by the Commission.

REGULATION II

Secretary

1 The secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Commission and have charge of the books, records, papers, official seal, and other property in its office.

2 He shall make the proper certification to appointing officers, upon their requisition, of those eligible to appointment or employment, and he shall certify to the comptroller or other proper fiscal officer the names and other information required by the rules regarding all persons lawfully appointed or employed in, or separated from, the classified service.

3 He shall sign and put the official seal of the Commission upon all warrants of appointment issued to examiners.

4 He shall have general charge of the official roster and registers of eligibles and may keep such roster and registers and other like records by the card system, a separate card being kept for each person.

5 He shall receive all applications for examination in class II and determine the sufficiency thereof.

6 He shall have charge of the accounts of the salaries and expenses of the Commission and its subordinates; shall generally conduct its correspondence, and perform such other appropriate duties as it may assign to him.

7 The stenographer shall act under the general direction of the secretary as his assistant, and shall aid the chief examiner when practicable.

REGULATION III

Boards of examiners

1 Regular boards of examiners shall consist of three or more members, one of whom shall act as secretary, and two or more of whom may conduct an examination in the necessary absence of the others. The secretary shall keep a complete record of the proceedings of the board and of the examinations held by it in such form as the Commission may prescribe. All examinations shall be held under the general direction of the chief examiner.

2 Special boards of examiners will be selected and special regulations for examinations will be issued in such cases as the Commission may deem expedient.

3 Care must be taken by examiners to preserve order and decorum at examinations and to prevent such visitors as they admit from examining the answers of competitors or from obstructing or distracting them by conversation or otherwise. Examiners must not disclose for public information more than the general conditions of the examinations without the details of answers given in examination papers.

4 Boards of examiners for positions in class III shall examine such persons as are named to them in writing by any officer authorized to employ persons in the positions in that class, and shall only certify such as satisfy the qualifications for such positions as prescribed by the rules and regulations. They shall report to the Commission the names of persons examined by them with other pertinent information on forms furnished for that

purpose, keep on file the minutes of their proceedings, and transmit all the papers with their report to the Commission. The minutes shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Commission and its agents.

5 Examiners and boards of examiners, in the discharge of their duties, will be governed by such special regulations and instructions as may be prepared by the chief examiner and approved by the Commission.

6 No examiner or person serving under the Commission shall attempt to influence the marking or grading of any competitor in an examination, or the selection, nomination, appointment or employment of any person for, to or in the civil service.

REGULATION IV

Applications

1 All applications for admission to examination shall be made upon the blank forms prescribed and furnished by the Commission, and no one will be admitted who has not made such application in satisfactory form.

2 In every application for examination in class II, the applicant must state, on oath and in his own handwriting: (1) his full name, residence and postoffice address; (2) his term of residence in this state; (3) his citizenship, and, if naturalized, the date and place of his naturalization; (4) his date of birth; (5) his place of birth; (6) his previous employment in the public service, if any; (7) his business or employment for the last preceding five years; (8) his education; (9) if in the army or navy of the United States in the late civil war and honorably discharged therefrom the name of organization or vessel to which attached, date of enlistment or commission, position or rank, date and cause of discharge from the service, and any physical disability incurred in such service; (10) such other information as the Commission may require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service.

3 The application must be accompanied (1) by a certificate of a practicing physician in good repute, that he has examined the applicant, and found him free from any physical defect or disease

that would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in the position in the civil service sought by such applicant; (2) by the certificates of not less than three nor more than five reputable citizens of this state that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that they are willing that such certificate shall be published for public information; and (3) if the applicant is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the late war, by the adjutant general's certificate of his honorable discharge, or other satisfactory evidence of the same. The applicant must also state in his application the position in the schedule he seeks to enter, and whether he limits such application to any particular department, office or institution.

4 In addition to the information above mentioned, applicants for positions requiring special qualifications shall furnish the evidences, certificates and licenses required under the provisions of section 5 of rule IX.

5 Defective applications will be suspended and applicants notified to amend the same, but no such notice will be given or opportunity granted a second time.

6 Applications must be filed at least five days before the date of examination to entitle the applicant to enter the same.

7 The date of the reception of all applications shall be indorsed thereon, and entered of record by the Commission, and if the applicants for any position are in excess of a number that can be examined at a single examination, they will be notified to appear in their order on the respective records, provided that veterans shall have precedence in such notification.

8 Applications and accompanying certificates, not returned for correction, will remain on file in the office of the Commission, and under no circumstances will be returned to the applicant.

9 All applications for admission to examinations must be directed to the "New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.," stating the position the applicant desires to obtain.

10 Candidates for examination for positions in class III shall file applications on blank forms prescribed by the Commission, containing such information as the Commission shall deem necessary in regard to their eligibility and fitness for the positions applied for. Such applications may be presented at the time of examination and shall be forwarded to the Commission by the examiners together with the examination papers.

REGULATION V

Merit examinations

1 Examinations for merit will be held from time to time for such subdivisions as shall be specially requested by appointing officers and for those for which, in the opinion of the Commission, the number of applicants or lack of eligibles renders an examination desirable. The place and date of an examination for any position, when determined, and any other material information in regard thereto, will be posted in the office of the Commission in the capitol at Albany at least ten days before the date of such examination. When deemed expedient by the Commission, advertisement of examinations will be made in such newspapers as it may direct, but the notice posted in its own office as above provided shall be the only public notice of any examination required:

2 Notice of examination will be mailed ten days previous to the date thereof to each applicant then entitled to enter the same. If an applicant fails to receive due notice of an examination, or gives satisfactory reasons for failure to attend an examination he shall be notified to attend the next examination for the same grade, subdivision and group, provided such examination occurs within one year from the date of filing the original application.

3 Applicants must present themselves promptly at the hour and place specified in their official notification signed by the secretary of the Commission, and no one will be admitted to an examination except upon the production of such notification.

4 General instructions for the conduct of examinations will be prepared by the chief examiner, and when approved by the Commission, shall be deemed a part of these regulations.

5 Noncompetitive examinations for temporary appointments under the provisions of rule VIII shall be in their scope and character the same as competitive examinations to fill vacancies in the same positions.

6 Whenever an oral examination shall be prescribed as part of any scheme of examinations, a stenographic record of such oral questions and answers shall be made and the transcript thereof shall be preserved with the examination papers or report.

REGULATION VI

Marking and grading of examination papers

1 So soon as practicable after an examination the papers of the competitors shall be marked and the general average of each ascertained. Such marking and ascertainment shall be under the direction of the chief examiner, and so far as practicable shall be made at the office of the Commission.

2 The marking of each competitor's papers shall be made on the scale of 50, which maximum shall represent the highest attainable accuracy and 0 shall represent entire ignorance. When several papers are included in one examination, each paper may be marked on a scale of 100 or other convenient scale, but in making up the average standing such marks shall be reduced to the scale of 50 by the application of the proper factor. The average of the marking of the several answers upon any one subject shall be the standing on that subject.

3 The relative weights given to the several subjects or qualifications in an examination shall be fixed before the date thereof by the chief examiner under the direction of the Commission.

4 The absolute or general average standing of each competitor will then be made up in form substantially as follows, in accordance with the respective weights accorded to the subjects by the regulations, thus:

Examination of

SUBJECTS	Weight given to subject	Standing on subjects	Product of weight and standing
1 Writing from dictation.....	3	48	144
2 Copying from manuscript.....	2	48.5	97
3 Handwriting.....	4	42.5	170
4 Spelling.....	3	44	132
5 Arithmetic.....	4	46.5	186
6 Geography and history.....	1	40	40
7 Constitutional questions.....	1	31.5	31.5
8 Making a summary.....	2	36	72
Total products.....	20	.....	872.5
Divide by sum of weights; General average standing.....			43.625

It will be observed that the standing on each subject is multiplied by the weight given that subject and the product placed in the third column, and the sum of these products, divided by the sum of the weights, gives the general average standing.

5 Within five days after the filing of the report of any merit examination, each competitor will be advised by mail by the secretary of the Commission as to the result of his examination and his relative position on the merit list. Prior to that time no inquiries to the Commission, or its officers, will be answered, nor will any letters, explanatory of errors presumed to have been made in an examination, receive any attention.

6 A competitor receiving such notice may, in person or by duly authorized agent, in the presence of any officer of the Commission, inspect his examination papers, and, if in his opinion injustice has been done him, he may, within fifteen days after the receipt of notice, appeal to the Commission, specifying particularly and in detail the cause of complaint. Such appeal will be considered by the Commission, and, if necessary, it will direct the revision of the marking or grading of the appellant's papers, or otherwise do justice in the premises.

REGULATION VII

Merit lists and registers

1 After a merit examination for positions in any group or subdivision in class II the names of such competitors as are eligible under the provisions of rule XI shall be entered upon a merit list for such positions in order as follows:

First, the names of veterans in the order of their rating; and second, the names of other eligibles in the order of their rating, provided that where an examination has been held under the provisions of section 3 or 5 of rule XI the names of all those examined for all the positions in any subdivision of a group may be entered upon a single merit list, or the names in a single examination may be distributed to two or more merit lists under the direction of the Commission. Opposite the name of each eligible shall be entered his postoffice address and his rating for merit. The accuracy of all such lists shall be checked by two officials in the office of the Commission.

2 The merit list so prepared shall be entered by the secretary in the proper place in the register of merit lists, which may be kept by the card system, or otherwise, as deemed most convenient. Whenever there remain on the register any eligibles for any position at the time when the eligibles ascertained by a new examination are to be entered thereon, the names of all the eligibles shall be subject to the above regulation as to the order in which they shall be entered.

3 The term of eligibility for merit shall be one year from the date of filing of the report of the merit examination or until a new list of persons eligible for merit for the same positions shall be filed, except as hereinafter provided. The term of eligibility for merit for the position of state hospital superintendent shall be three years and for the positions of court stenographer, state hospital matron, assistant civil engineer, first assistant physician, woman physician, regents examiner, court interpreter, engineering draughtsman and architectural draughtsman, two years. Whenever a person whose name is on a merit list for any position shall enter a new merit examination for the same posi-

tion within his term of eligibility, his eligibility on account of the former examination shall cease from the date of filing of the report of the new examination, and from such date he shall be credited with the mark and relative position obtained in the new examination. If he fail in the new examination, his name shall be stricken from the merit list.

4 Copies of merit or eligible lists shall not be furnished by the Commission except to the appointing officers having the right of selection from such lists. The lists will be open to public inspection.

5 The certification of merit lists upon the requisition of an appointing or employing officer shall be made in accordance with the provisions of rule VIII. Such certificate shall contain the names and postoffice addresses of the persons eligible for merit together with their ratings for merit.

REGULATION VIII

Fitness examinations

1 Notice of a fitness examination shall be mailed with the postage paid to all persons on the merit list entitled thereto, at least six days before the date of such examination. Such notice shall give the date, hour and place of examination and shall also state the number, designation and salary of the positions to be filled from the eligible list resulting from such examination and shall also describe the duties of and qualifications required for such positions, in so far as these are not conveyed by the titles or designations thereof.

2 The person, officer or board conducting any fitness examination shall immediately upon completing the eligible list mail to each candidate appearing at such examination notice of the mark attained by him for fitness and of his general standing and order upon the resulting eligible list.

3 If after a fitness examination the appointing officer shall require a further examination for fitness of persons on the same merit list notice of such examination shall be sent to the persons remaining on the eligible list from the former examination; to all persons whose names have been added to the merit list since that

examination, and to all persons absent from the former fitness examination who present to the Commission satisfactory excuse for such absence. When a new merit list is prepared for any group or subdivision in class II, no further appointments shall be made from any eligible lists for such group or subdivision until the persons whose names have been added to the merit list shall have been given an opportunity to be examined for fitness. Any person who has previously qualified in the fitness examination for said position, need not be again examined for fitness unless he so desires, but the examiners shall place his name upon the eligible list with the mark for fitness received in the former examination. If a person appears to be re-examined for fitness, he shall be given the rating obtained in such re-examination, in place of his former rating.

4 When the head of an office shall designate the Commission to hold any fitness examination, he shall with his notice of such designation state fully to the Commission the duties of, and any special qualifications required, for the position or positions to be filled, and the chief examiner, subject to the approval of the Commission, shall thereupon determine whether the required qualifications have been sufficiently tested and determined by the merit examination held for the subdivision in which such position is classified. In case he shall determine that such qualifications have been so tested and determined, he shall give to each candidate on the merit list a mark for fitness equal to that obtained for merit, and the eligible list formed by adding such marks to the marks for merit shall be and have the force of the eligible list required to be formed by section 2 of rule VIII. But if he shall find that for the proper performance of the duties of the positions to be filled, there are required qualifications not tested by such merit examination, he shall proceed to hold an examination for fitness covering such qualifications in the manner prescribed by the preceding sections of this regulation and by section 2 of rule VIII. The provisions of this section shall also apply to examinations for positions to be filled by appointment by the Commission.

REGULATION IX

Eligible lists and registers

1 The person, officer, or board conducting any fitness examination in certifying the resulting eligible list to the Commission shall state that notices were duly mailed to all persons named on the merit list as required by section 1 of regulation VIII, with the date of such mailing and the place and time at which the examination was held. A copy of such notice shall be transmitted to the Commission with the eligible list resulting from the examination. He shall report the ratings for fitness of all candidates appearing at such fitness examination, together with the total standings of all such persons, obtained by adding the ratings for fitness to those for merit, and shall certify that the said ratings for fitness were determined by competitive examination and that ratings are so reported for all persons appearing at such examination. No person appointed from such eligible list shall receive a salary higher than that indicated in the notice of the fitness examination, nor shall his salary be increased within a period of six months from his original appointment beyond the amount so indicated.

2 Upon receipt of such a report and certificates, the names of those eligible for appointment contained therein shall be entered under appropriate heading in the register of eligibles in order as follows:

First, the names of veterans in the order of their combined standing; and

Second, the names of other eligibles in the order of their combined standing.

Opposite the name of each eligible in such register shall be entered his postoffice address and his ratings for merit and for fitness and his combined standing.

REGULATION X

Certifications to the comptroller or other fiscal officer

1 Immediately upon the receipt of a notification from an appointing officer that the person standing highest on an eligible list has been appointed, the secretary shall certify to the comptroller

or other proper fiscal officer, that such person has been appointed or employed in pursuance of law and the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law, and shall enter the name of the person appointed on the official roster, and in like manner shall certify to the comptroller or other proper officer the separation of any person from the service or the appointment or employment of any person in violation of law or of the rules and regulations, and at the same time shall make the necessary changes in the official roster in accordance with the facts so certified.

2 Such certificates and entries shall be in the forms prescribed by the Commission and shall comprehend the names of the persons, the position and office in which to be employed or from which separated, the dates of commencement or termination of service, in the latter case giving cause of separation. Where such certificate relates to any appointment or employment contrary to law or the rules and regulations such other information may be given as seems expedient.

REGULATION XI

Accounts

1 All accounts for compensation as examiners or for preparation of questions or marking of answers and papers, or other like expenses of examinations, shall be certified by the chief examiner.

2 All accounts for advertising and other expenses of the Commission, except those for salaries and official expenses fixed by statute, and those certified as above by the chief examiner, shall be certified by the secretary.

3 All accounts certified by the chief examiner and secretary shall be approved by the Commission before payment.

REGULATION XII

Information

1 General abstracts from the provisions of the law, rules and regulations and other pertinent matter, will be published by the Commission from time to time for the information of appointing officers, applicants, candidates and others concerned.

2 The Commission cannot undertake to answer inquiries relating to cases which are not officially before it for decision, nor can it decide, except in cases of actual candidates, questions respecting the application of the rules and regulations.

3 Particular answers cannot be given to inquiries which are answered expressly or by implication in published regulations or other similar documents.

4 The Commission cannot give any information upon the following points: (a) regarding positions in the unclassified service or in class I of the classified service; (b) regarding vacancies in any positions, existing or prospective; (c) regarding the duties of positions except as indicated by their classification; (d) regarding the personal interests of any intending or actual applicant, candidate or eligible.

5 The examination papers of a competitor will be exhibited only to the competitor or his duly authorized representative or to the appointing officer to whom his name is certified.

6 Copies of questions used in examinations cannot be furnished except in cases where they are published by the Commission for general information.

7 The qualifications of applicants and subjects of examination, as prepared from time to time, will be published, but in regard to certain positions in which vacancies are rare the nature and extent of the examinations may not be determined until vacancies occur.

8 Eligible lists may be published with the standing of the persons named in them, but under no circumstances will the names of persons passing below the minimum standing be published, nor will their examination papers be exhibited or any information given about them, except as provided in the fifth section of this regulation.

REGULATION XIII

Residence and citizenship

The restrictions of section 2 of rule IX as to residence and citizenship shall not apply to the following positions:

(a) On account of low compensation: Guards and overseers, New

York State Reformatory; attendants, nurses and orderlies in asylums and hospitals and similar institutions.

(b) On account of high professional or scientific requirements: Associates, archivist and librarian in the Pathological Institute of the New York state hospitals; technological instructor, assistant technological instructor, manual training instructor, sloyd instructor, New York State Reformatory; editor and librarian, botanist and mycologist, dairy bacteriologist, student assistant, New York Agricultural Experiment Station; junior physician; medical interne.

REGULATION XIV

Promotions

1 Promotions from positions in one group or subdivision to those in another group or subdivision under the provisions of section 6 of rule XV shall be allowed in the following cases, upon the issuance of the certificate therefor, as provided in section 2 of rule XVIII:

From junior clerk to clerk when the candidate shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, on the certificate of the head of the department in which he is engaged that his work has been in all respects satisfactory.

From leveler to assistant engineer, and from rodman to leveler, when the candidate shall have attained a place on the eligible list for such higher position.

From a position in subdivision 7 of group D to a position in subdivision 6 of group D when the candidate shall have attained a place on the eligible list for such higher position.

From a position in subdivision 9 of group D to a position in subdivision 8 of group D when the candidate shall have attained a place on the eligible list for such higher position.

2 Promotions shall also be allowed in the following cases without the previous issuance of the certificate therefor under section 2 of rule XVIII:

Office stenographers, from one grade to any higher grade, when the candidate shall have attained a place on the eligible list for such higher grade.

From prison or reformatory guard to prison or reformatory keeper.

From assistant (civil) engineer to resident engineer.

From assistant matron to matron in institutions other than state hospitals.

From assistant steward to steward when the candidate shall have attained a place on the eligible list for stewards.

From junior physician to assistant physician in any grade except first assistant physician.

From deputy inspector to assistant expert examiner in the Department of the Factory Inspector.

REGULATION XV

Commutation for board and lodgings

The commutation for board and lodgings under section 7 of rule II shall be as follows:

In the state hospitals \$10 per month or \$2.50 per month for each meal or for lodging.

In other institutions \$12 per month or \$3 per month for each meal or for lodging.

REGULATION XVI

Groups and subdivisions of class II

The definitions of and subdivisions under the groups of class II named in section 1 of rule VII, are as follows:

Group A—Clerks, which term shall include all positions the duties of which are of a clerical character and which are not otherwise specifically provided for herein.

Subdivision 1 Secretaries, chief clerks.

2 Clerks, recorders, registers, whose annual compensation is \$1,200 or more.

3 Clerks, recorders, registers, copyists, whose annual compensation is less than \$1,200.

4 Junior clerks.

5 Bookkeepers.

6 Stenographers and typewriters.

Group B—Cashiers, which term shall include all positions the duties of which are the actual receipt, custody or disbursement of money or the enforcement of the accountability for the same.

Subdivision 1 Cashiers, tellers, paymasters, disbursing agents or clerks, financial clerks.

2 Auditors, controllers.

Group C—Custodians and messengers, which term shall include all positions the duties of which are the charge of property or persons, or as attendants.

Subdivision 1 Stewards who are not disbursing agents, superintendents of buildings.

2 Matrons, storekeepers.

3 Prison and reformatory keepers and guards.

4 Protectors of forest, fisheries and game.

5 Messengers, ushers, attendants, janitors, orderlies, marshals, criers, elevator-men, porters, watchmen.

Group D—Engineers, which term shall include all positions where qualifications of an engineering or cognate character are required.

Subdivision 1 Civil engineers.

2 Levelers, surveyors, rodmen.

3 Chainmen.

4 Architects.

5 Draftsmen.

6 Electrical engineers, dynamo tenders, whose annual compensation is \$850 or more.

7 Electrical engineers, dynamo tenders, whose annual compensation is less than \$850.

8 Steam and mechanical engineers, firemen, whose annual compensation is \$850 or more.

9 Steam and mechanical engineers, firemen, whose annual compensation is less than \$850.

Group E—Inspectors, which term shall include all positions the duties of which are the inspection of materials or workmanship or the supervision of laborers.

Subdivision 1 Superintendents of construction or repairs when not civil engineers or architects.

2 Inspectors of masonry, ironwork and other materials and workmanship.

3 Electrical inspectors.

4 Overseers, foremen.

Group F—Special agents, which term shall include all positions requiring detective ability.

Subdivision 1 Examiners for the Banking Department.

2 Examiners for the Insurance Department.

3 Examiners for the Comptroller and other state officers.

4 Examiners for state boards and commissions.

5 Deputy factory inspectors, special agents for state boards and commissions.

6 Inspectors of milk, butter, cheese, vinegar, etc.

Group G—Law positions, which term shall include all positions requiring some legal knowledge.

Subdivision 1 Law clerks, brief clerks, statutory revision clerks, clerks of courts or in other offices, whose duties require some legal knowledge.

2 Corporation examiners and clerks.

Group H—Medical positions, which term shall include all positions requiring medical or pharmaceutical knowledge.

Subdivision 1 Superintendents of asylums and hospitals, who are necessarily physicians.

2 Physicians, surgeons, medical examiners.

3 Medical internes.

4 Pathologists.

5 Health officers, sanitary experts and inspectors.

6 Pharmacists, apothecaries.

Group I—Mathematicians, which term shall include all positions requiring special mathematical qualifications.

Subdivision 1 Actuaries, statisticians, computers.

2 Expert accountants.

Group J—Scientists, which term shall include all positions requiring special scientific knowledge.

Subdivision 1 Geologists, paleontologists, botanists, entomologists, bacteriologists, chemists.

2 Assistants to the foregoing.

Group K—Agriculturists, which term shall include all positions requiring agricultural or horticultural knowledge, including arboriculture and the breeding and care of domestic animals.

Subdivision 1 Agriculturists, farmers.

2 Horticulturists, gardeners, arboriculturists.

3 Veterinarians.

Group L—Instructors, which term shall include all positions the duties of which are scholastic instruction or to educate or test the ability to instruct.

Subdivision 1 Principals of schools.

2 Teachers in all branches, other than such as are otherwise specially provided for in this classification.

3 Examiners of educational and scholastic qualifications.

Group M.—Mechanics and craftsmen, which term shall include all positions requiring special mechanical skill or as tradesmen and not classed as laborers, and whose annual compensation is \$720 or more.

Subdivision 1 Mechanics, craftsmen and tradesmen, whose duties shall be actual service as such.

2 Instructors in any handicraft or mechanical or other trade.

Group N—Miscellaneous positions, which term shall include all positions requiring expert or other qualifications not embraced in classes I or III, or in other groups in this class.

Subdivision 1 Superintendents of institutions who are not necessarily physicians or instructors.

2. Chief and assistant librarians.

3 Interpreters, proof readers, superintendents of hatcheries, and other positions except those specifically named in this classification as in other groups or hereafter included in them.

REGULATION XVII

Qualifications and subjects of examination

The preliminary qualifications and subjects of examination for merit and their relative weights for the following positions in class II shall be as indicated below:

All applicants must be residents and citizens of New York state except as specified in regulation XIII above.

Clerk (including recorder, register, copyist)

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Spelling.	3
2 Writing from dictation.	3
3 Addition test.	1
4 Letterwriting.	4
5 Handwriting.	4
6 Constitutions and government of New York and the United States.	2
7 Arithmetic; examples in fundamental rules, fractions, weights and measures, decimals, percentage, interest, etc.	3
Total.	20

Time allowed, five hours.

[Successful candidates in the bookkeeper, deputy factory inspector, special agent, charities inspector, law clerk and statistician examinations, which include the clerk examination as a basis, may, upon request, have their names entered on the clerk list. Such request should be made at the time of application. The salaries of clerks at original appointment vary from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum. In some cases lower salaries and, very rarely, higher ones are given.]

Junior Clerk

Age limits 16 and 21 years. Candidates must be graduates of a high school or have an equivalent education according to the standard of the regents.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Spelling.	3
2 Writing from dictation.	3
3 Arithmetic and algebra.	5
4 Letterwriting.	4
5 Handwriting.	4
6 Constitutions and government of New York and the United States.	3
7 English language and literature.	3
Total.	25

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Junior clerks are employed principally in the Regents Office, being first employed occasionally at \$20 per month, with increase of \$5 per month at the end of every six months' service. As vacancies occur the occasional employees are appointed permanently. See regulation XIV.]

Bookkeeper

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of questions in bookkeeping.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.	2
2 Bookkeeping.	2
3 Experience.	1
Total.	5

Time allowed, eight hours.

[Salaries of bookkeepers at original appointment vary from \$480 and maintenance (in institutions) to \$1,200 per annum.]

Stenographer and typewriter

First grade. Compensation not to exceed \$600 per annum.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Spelling.	2
2 Letterwriting	3
3 Handwriting	2
4 Arithmetic (fundamental rules, fractions and United States money)	3

Subjects .	Relative weights
5 Typewriting from copy.	2
6 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 90 words per minute, for at least five minutes. . . .	8
Total.	20

Time allowed, six hours.

Second grade. Compensation more than \$600 but not more than \$900 per annum.

Subjects	Relative weights
1-5 Same as for first grade.	12
6 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 90 words per minute, for at least five minutes.	3
7 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 120 words per minute, for at least four minutes.	5
Total.	20

Time allowed, six hours.

Third grade. Compensation more than \$900 per year.

Subjects	Relative weights
1-5 Same as for first grade.	12
6 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 90 words per minute, for at least five minutes.	1
7 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 120 words per minute, for at least four minutes.	3
8 Accuracy and speed in taking in shorthand and transcribing (with typewriter) matter dictated at the rate of 150 words per minute, for at least three minutes.	4
Total.	20

Time allowed, six hours.

Stenographer, courts of record

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Accuracy in taking and rendering words spoken at the rate of 150 per minute, for at least five minutes.	4
2 Accuracy in taking and rendering words spoken continuously at the rate of 175 per minute, for at least four minutes	6
3 Accuracy and speed in the taking and immediate rendering of question and answer dictated by different voices	5
4 Familiarity with terms commonly used in medicine, navigation, law, mechanics and the trades to be tested by dictation.	2
5 Questions as to the duties of a stenographer, form and contents of stenographic court minutes, etc.	3
Total	20

Typewriting will also be included when essential. Term of eligibility, two years.

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum.]

Matron, state hospitals and institutions

Applicants for the position of matron in a state hospital must be graduates of a state or general hospital training school for nurses. Term of eligibility of hospital matron, two years.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Spelling	1
2 Writing from dictation	1
3 Letterwriting	2
4 Handwriting	1
5 Arithmetic (fundamental rules, fractions and United States money)	2
6 Experience, education and practical questions	3
Total	10

Time allowed, five hours.

[Salaries, \$300 to \$600 per annum, usually with maintenance.]

Prison or reformatory guard

Candidates must pass a thorough physical examination by a physician. They must be not less than 5 feet 7½ inches in height for prison guards, or 5 feet 9 inches for reformatory guards, nor below the minimum weight indicated in the subjoined table:

HEIGHT		MIN. WEIGHT	HEIGHT		MIN. WEIGHT
Feet	Inches		Feet	Inches	
5	7½	137	6	—	160
5	8	140	6	1	165
5	9	145	6	2	170
5	10	150	6	3	175
5	11	155			

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Writing from dictation.....	1
2 Handwriting.....	1
3 Spelling	1
4 Arithmetic (examples in numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions and United States money.....	2
5 Writing from memory the substance of verbal orders..	2
6 Experience, general intelligence and ability to execute orders	3
Total	10

Time allowed, five hours.

[The salary of guards in the reformatory is \$42 per month; in state prisons \$65 per month.]

Messenger, usher, attendant, janitor, orderly, marshal, crier, porter, watchman

Subject, weights, and time allowed, same as for guards.

[Salaries for these positions vary from \$500 to \$1,200 per annum.]

Page, state departments

Age limit, 14 and 18 years. Applicants must file a certificate of good character from teacher or employer.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Spelling.	2
2 Letterwriting	1
3 Handwriting.	1
4 Arithmetic.	2
5 Oral examination, marked as to intelligence and ability to execute orders.	4
Total.	10

Time allowed for written examination, two hours.

[Salaries, \$12 to \$18 per month.]

Civil engineering positions

(a) *Assistant engineer*—Candidates must have had at least four years' practical experience, one year of which must have been in responsible charge of work. Candidates who have pursued successfully for three years or more a course of study in civil engineering in a school maintaining a standard satisfactory to the examining board, will, upon presenting proper evidence of that fact, be credited with one year of the required experience. Subjects of examination: Education and experience, strength of materials, engineering construction, hydraulics, mechanics of engineering, specifications and estimates.

Term of eligibility, two years.

Time allowed, seven hours.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Experience	7
2 Education.	3
3 Theoretical and practical questions.	10
Total.	20

The experience of candidates will be marked comparatively from 35 for the minimum required experience to 50 for the best experience reported by any candidate. Education will be marked on the following scale:

Graduates of satisfactory civil engineering schools....	50
Graduates of non-technical colleges.....	40
Graduates of academies and high schools.....	32.5
Common school education.....	25

(Proportionate marks for intermediate grades.)

[Salary, \$5 per day, when employed.]

(b) *Leveler*—Candidates must have at least three years' practical field experience. Candidates who have pursued successfully for three years or more a course of study in civil engineering in a school maintaining a standard satisfactory to the examining board, will, upon presenting proper evidence of that fact, be credited with one year of the required experience. Subjects of examination: Experience and education, mensuration and use of logarithms, plane trigonometry, descriptive geometry, topographical surveying and leveling, mechanics of engineering, theory and use of rod, level and transit.

Time allowed, seven hours.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Experience	3
2 Education.	2
3 Theoretical and practical questions.	5
	<hr/>
Total.	10
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Education and experience will be marked on the same basis as for assistant engineer.

[Salary, \$4.50 per day, when employed.]

(c) *Rodman*—No practical experience is required. Subjects of examination for levelers and rodmen: Experience and education, mensuration and use of logarithms, plane trigonometry, descriptive geometry, topographical surveying and leveling, mechanics of engineering, theory and use of rod, level and transit.

Time allowed, seven hours.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Education.	3
2 Experience.	1
3 Theoretical and practical questions.	6
	<hr/>
Total	10
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Education and experience will be marked on the same basis as for assistant engineer.

[Salary, \$3.50 per day, when employed.]

(d) *Chainman*—No practical experience is required. Subjects of examination: Arithmetic, use of chain, experience and education. Time allowed, five hours.

[Salary, \$2.50 per day, when employed.]

Steam or electrical engineer, fireman, dynamo tender

Lower grades, subdivisions 7 and 9 of group D.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 General and technical or trade education.....	1
2 Experience and personal questions.....	3
3 Practical technical questions.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.	10
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Time allowed, seven hours.

Higher grades, subdivisions 6 and 8 of group D.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 General and technical or trade education.....	2
2 Experience and personal questions.....	3
3 Practical technical questions.....	5
	<hr/>
Total.	10
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Time allowed, seven hours.

[The scale of wages in the state hospitals is: chief engineer, \$100 per month; electrical engineer, \$75 per month; assistant steam or electrical engineer, first grade, \$60 per month; second grade, \$50 per month; third grade, \$40 per month, with maintenance. Similar salaries are paid in other institutions.]

Inspector of public works

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Technical or trade education, experience and personal questions.	4
2 Practical questions on inspection of masonry, timber-work and wood structures, ironwork and earthwork.	6
Total	10

Time allowed, seven hours.

[The pay of inspectors is from \$4 to \$5 per day, when employed.]

Deputy factory inspector

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of geography of New York state, factory and bakeshop laws, and practical questions on factory and bakeshop inspection, including preparation of reports and affidavits and prosecution of violations.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.	10
2 Geography of New York state.	2
3 Factory law.	3
4 Factory inspection	5
Total	20

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, \$1,200 per annum.]

Special agent, Department of Excise

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of geography of New York state and questions on the liquor tax law, the machinery for beginning criminal proceedings and the preparation of affidavits and reports. Applicants must be free from any physical defect that would interfere with the discharge of the duties of the position. They must not have been engaged in the saloon business or the sale of liquor directly or indirectly within one year preceding the date of application, and must never have been convicted of felony.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.....	5
2 Geography of New York state.....	1
3 Liquor tax law, etc.	4
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Total	10
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Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, \$1,200 per annum.]

Inspector, Board of Charities

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of geography of New York state, the laws relating to charitable institutions, and practical questions on institution management and inspection.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.....	5
2 Geography of New York state.....	1
3 Charity law and questions on management and inspection ..	4
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Total	10
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Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, for men, \$1,200 per annum; for women, \$900 per annum.]

Law clerk, courts of record

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of questions as to jurisdiction, procedure and practice of law (including the preparation of common forms).

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.....	1
2 Law questions	1
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Total	2
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Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$1,500 to \$3,500 per annum.]

Superintendent state hospitals

Applicants must be licensed medical practitioners of the state of New York, and must have had five years' actual experience on the medical staff of a hospital for the insane. Term of eligibility, three years.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 General medicine	1
2 Special medical questions	1
3 Questions on state hospital administration	2
Total	<u>4</u>

Time allowed, fourteen hours.

[Salary, \$3,500 per annum, and maintenance for self and family, increasing \$100 each year to \$4,500. Medical superintendents in hospitals having a general superintendent receive \$2,500 per annum and maintenance for self and family, increasing to \$3,000.]

First assistant physician

Applicants must be licensed medical practitioners of the state of New York, and must have had three years' actual experience on the medical staff of a hospital for the insane. Term of eligibility, two years.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 General medicine	1
2 Special medical questions	1
3 Questions on state hospital administration	2
Total	<u>4</u>

Time allowed, fourteen hours.

[Salary, \$2,000 per annum, and maintenance for self and family, increasing \$100 each year to \$2,500.]

Junior physician

Applicants must be licensed medical practitioners of the state of New York, and have had at least one year's actual experience on the medical staff of a public general hospital, or have served at least one continuous year as medical interne in a state hospital

for the insane. Subjects of examination, same as for medical interne.

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, \$900 per annum and maintenance, increasing \$100 each year to \$1,200. See regulation XIV, under which junior physicians may be promoted to second assistants at a maximum salary of \$2,000 without further examination.]

Woman physician

Applicants must be licensed medical practitioners of the state of New York, and must have had one year's experience in a hospital, or three years' experience in the general practice of medicine. Subjects of examination, same as for medical interne and junior physician. Term of eligibility, two years.

[Salary, \$1,000 per annum and maintenance, increasing \$100 each year to \$1,500.]

[NOTE—Physicians in other institutions will, when practicable, be selected from the appropriate one of the lists for state hospitals, according to the salary of the position.]

Medical interne

Applicants must be graduates of not more than three years standing of a legally chartered medical college, and licensed medical practitioners of the state of New York. Subjects of examination: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, chemistry, obstetrics, theory and practice, surgery.

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, \$600 per annum and maintenance.]

Apothecary

Applicants must have a license from the state board of pharmacy. The examination consists wholly of practical questions.

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Apothecaries in state hospitals receive \$40 to \$50 per month and maintenance; in state prisons, \$60 per month and similar salaries in other institutions.]

Statistician, labor bureau

Subjects of examination, same as for clerk, with the addition of practical questions on labor statistics.

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Average for clerkship.....	5
2 Questions on experience, education and laws relating to the department.....	2
3 Practical questions on tabulating statistics and making deductions therefrom.....	3
Total	10

Time allowed, seven hours.

[Salary, \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.]

Teacher in state institutions

The examinations will be based as far as possible on the uniform examinations of the state Department of Public Instruction. Candidates must be licensed to teach in the public schools of the state or of a city.

Subjects for elementary teachers	Relative weights
1 Spelling	1
2 Civil government	1
3 American history	1
4 Methods and school economy	2
5 Arithmetic	1
6 Geography	1
7 Grammar	2
8 Physiology and hygiene	1
Total	10

Time allowed, eight hours.

[Salaries, \$300 and maintenance to \$800 per annum.]

For advanced teachers and teachers of specialties and trades special examinations will be held from time to time as required.

Examination clerk, Department of Public Instruction

Subject of examination: For all candidates, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, geography and school law. Candidates must also choose and qualify in one or more of the following groups:

Group 1—English and history: rhetoric and composition, English literature, American history, civics.

Group 2—Mathematics and science: algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, physiology and hygiene.

Group 3—Languages: French, German, Latin.

Group 4—Professional subjects: methods and school economy, history of education, art of questioning.

Group 5—Drawing: (To be taken only in connection with one of the preceding groups.)

Time allowed for the preliminary subjects and one group of optional subjects, eight hours. For each additional optional group, four hours.

[Compensation, \$3 to \$5 per day.]

Examiner, Regents of the University

The work of appointees consists in marking the papers of pupils who have taken the regents examinations.

Candidates must be graduates of a high school, or have an equivalent education according to the standard of the regents.

Candidates must choose and qualify in one or more of the following groups of subjects.

- 1 English language.
- 2 English literature (including American and translations).
- 3 German language and literature.
- 4 French language and literature.
- 5 Latin language and literature.
- 6 Greek language and literature.
- 7 Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry).
- 8 Astronomy, physics and chemistry.
- 9 Physical geography and geology.
- 10 Botany, zoology, physiology and hygiene.
- 11 Economics.
- 12 History of New York and the United States; civics.
- 13 History of Greece and Rome.
- 14 History of England and France.
- 15 Drawing.

The examination in each group or subject consists of questions on the subject-matter covered by the analogous regents examinations. Term of eligibility, two years.

Time allowed for mathematics, six hours; for other groups, three hours each.

[Salaries of junior examiners, \$600 to \$720 per annum; examiners, \$720 to \$900 per annum. For vacancies in positions of senior examiners, salaries, \$900 to \$1,200; special examinations may be held when required.]

Court interpreter

Candidates may qualify as interpreter in any one or more of the following languages: German, Spanish, Italian, French, Swedish and Hebrew jargon. Term of eligibility, two years.

The subjects of examination and the relative weights are as follows:

Subjects	Relative weights
1 Written translations from English into the foreign language, and vice versa.....	2
2 Translating dictation from English into the foreign language, and vice versa.....	3
3 Oral interpreting.....	3
4 Character, experience and general intelligence, to be marked from a written examination, an oral examination, and testimonials, regard being had to proficiency in other foreign languages.....	2
Total.....	10

Time allowed for each language, three hours.

[Salaries vary from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum.]

Other positions

For the following named positions the examinations will relate to the duties of the position and the knowledge and experience required for their performance, at least 60 per cent. of the total weight being given to the technical and practical questions:

Architectural draughtsman. Term of eligibility, two years. Time, two days of seven hours each.

[Salaries, \$2.50 to \$4 per day.]

Engineering draughtsmen. Term of eligibility, two years.
Time, two days of seven hours each.

[Salaries, \$4 to \$5 per day.]

Chemists, Agricultural Department. Analysis of dairy products. Time, seven hours.

[Compensation according to work performed.]

Chemists, agricultural experiment station. Time, seven hours.

[Salary, \$600 per annum.]

Butter experts. Time, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$720 to \$1,200 per annum.]

Cheese experts. Time, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$720 to \$1,200 per annum.]

Milk experts. Time, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$720 to \$1,200 per annum.]

Vinegar experts. Time, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$720 to \$1,200 per annum.]

Library assistants. Time, seven hours.

[Salaries, \$480 to \$600 per annum.]

[NOTE.—The positions named above include substantially all those for which the Commission undertakes to keep standing merit lists. Special examinations are held from time to time, as vacancies occur, for many other positions. Among those for which such examinations have been held in the past are the following:

	Salary per annum
Assistant, agricultural experiment station.....	\$600.
Assistant steward	900.
Assistant state entomologist.....	600.
Assistant to state paleontologist.....	600.
Associate in anthropology, pathological institute.....	900.
Associate in bacteriology, pathological institute.....	500.
Associate in biology, pathological institute.....	500.
Associate in comparative neurology, pathological institute.....	750.
Associate in pathology, pathological institute.....	1,200.
Associate in physiological chemistry, pathological institute.....	900.
Associate in psychology, pathological institute.....	500.
Director of schools, Elmira reformatory.....	1,200.
Director of trade schools, Elmira reformatory.....	1,200.
Editor and librarian, agricultural experiment station.....	1,800, and house rent
Electrical expert, Railroad Commission.....	3,000.
Expert penman	480.
Horticulturist, agricultural experiment station.....	600.
Inspector of English, Regents Office.....	2,400.
Inspector of literature, Regents Office.....	3,000.
Inspector of teachers' training classes, Department of Public Instruction	2,500.

	Salary per annum
Instructor in bookbinding, state industrial school.....	540, and maintenance
Instructor in care and firing of boilers, state industrial school.....	540, and maintenance
Instructor in carpentry, state industrial school.....	540, and maintenance
Instructor in domestic science, house of refuge, Hudson.....	500, and maintenance
Instructor in manual training, state industrial school.....	540, and maintenance
Instructor in manual training, Elmira reformatory.....	1,200.
Instructor in molding, Elmira reformatory.....	964.
Instructor in pattern-making, state industrial school.....	540, and maintenance
Instructor in piano tuning, state school for the blind.....	800.
Instructor in sloyd, Elmira reformatory.....	860.
Instructor, military, state industrial school.....	1,000.
Instructor, military, Elmira reformatory.....	1,200.
Instructor, assistant technological, Elmira reformatory.....	600.
Librarian, supreme court law library, New York city.....	2,000.
Librarian, supreme court law library, Newburgh.....	600.
Medical stenographer, pathological institute.....	900.
Pathological clerk, pathological institute.....	900.
Statistical clerk, Department of Public Instruction.....	2,100.
Superintendent of cabinet industry, Auburn prison.....	3.00 per day
Superintendent of cloth-making industry, Auburn prison.....	3.25 per day
Superintendent of Goodyear shoe industry, Sing Sing prison...	1,200.
Superintendent of knitting industry, Clinton prison.....	1,200.
Superintendent of printing industry, Sing Sing prison.....	1,200.
Telegrapher, Elmira reformatory.....	600.
Translator, Department of Public Instruction.....	1,200.

REGULATION XVIII

Examinations in class III

The principal positions in class III are those of skilled laborers, attendants, nurses, cooks and similar employees in the state hospitals and like institutions.

The character of the examinations in class III will be governed by the nature of the employment which those nominated are respectively called upon to enter. Applicants will, in most cases, be required to write from dictation, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide simple numbers. In addition to such written examination, candidates will be required to show such practical knowledge of the duties of the position for which they have been nominated as will satisfy the examiners that they possess the requisite qualifications.

REGULATION XIX

Examinations for promotion

Promotion examinations will be held from time to time as request for the same shall be made by those having the power of

appointment. Promotion will be based in all cases upon the positive merit of the person promoted, and upon his previous service, as shown by the comparative records of the office or institution in which he has been employed, and upon the certificate of his immediate official superior that his efficiency and conduct during his past service have been in all respects satisfactory and entitles him to favorable consideration. The form of the examination will be varied as the necessities of the case may require. Promotion examinations will, as far as practicable, be competitive.

ALBANY, *Sept. 15, 1897*

BY THE COMMISSION

Attest: CLARENCE B. ANGLE

Secretary

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

In order that the proceedings at all places may be uniform, the following instructions are given for the guidance of those selected by the Commission as examiners to conduct the competitive examinations for the state service:

1 General instructions. All necessary arrangements for the examination-room and its proper furniture should be completed prior to the date of examination. Examiners are referred to the last clause of section 3 of the civil service act, wherein permission is granted to use certain public buildings. The desks should be arranged so that competitors cannot communicate with each other or copy each other's papers. There should be at least twenty-five square feet of table for use of the examiners, and this should be so placed that supervision may be had of every desk. Prior to the examination, each desk should be supplied with a copy of the "instructions to competitors." The attention of all concerned is respectfully invited to the fifth section of the civil service act, which makes penal certain offenses.

2 Examination questions, stationery, etc. The questions will be sent by mail or express in sealed envelopes from the office of the Commission so as to reach each place of examination at least twenty-four hours before the time of examination, and should be

deposited with seals intact, in some secure place. An accompanying package will contain the stationery, envelopes and declaration sheets.

3 Instructions regarding the admission of candidates to examinations. Each notified applicant must present as a warrant for his appearance, the official notification signed by the secretary of the Commission, and no one should be admitted to the examination who does not present such notification. This notification will be taken up by the examiner, and the candidate will then be supplied with one of the numbered "declaration sheets" and accompanying envelope. He should be cautioned to make a note of the examination number, and should then be required to fill out the declaration sheet, seal it in the envelope, and return it to the examiners. No applicant presenting himself after the hour set for the examination should be admitted. The time consumed in these preliminaries should not exceed half an hour and will not be counted as part of the total time allowed candidates.

4 Commencement of examination. All being properly seated, the examiners should break the seals and open the package of examination questions and give to each candidate the first sheet. To avoid interruption and disturbance, the exercises in spelling, dictation, time test in addition, etc., which must be given to the whole class in unison will be given at the beginning of the series. As each of these exercises is finished all the papers will be collected and the next numbered exercise given. After all these subjects have been completed each candidate should receive the next sheet of questions when he completes and hands in the preceding one, without regard to the progress of other candidates.

5 No information or aid to be given candidates. Only general explanations should be given to candidates, and those should be limited to methods of procedure. No information or aid in solving questions should be permitted from any source, and vigilance should be exercised to prevent the use of any book or manuscript for such purpose, or copying from the papers of another candidate. No candidate should be allowed to leave the room while engaged upon a paper; if he does so, the question sheet must be

taken up and must not be returned to him. One examiner should always be present in the examination-room.

Whenever practicable all candidates proposing to leave the room for luncheon will be required to do so at the same stage in the examination.

6 Examiners to preserve order, etc. The examiners will preserve order and decorum, and no conversation or unusual noise by the candidates should be permitted. The use of tobacco in the examination-room cannot be allowed. They should not allow any visitors admitted by them to distract the attention of the candidates. The natural nervousness of candidates under examination is apt to be increased by the consciousness that they are observed, or their work scrutinized by those not officially in charge. Visitors should not be permitted to inspect the answers of candidates. Special care should be taken that nothing regarding the work of the candidates is procured for publication. The examiners hold all the papers in trust for the Commission.

7 Time allowed for examination. The time occupied in the examination on obligatory subjects will be announced in the official notice of the examination. Should there occur an accidental delay in opening proceedings, or their suspension through any unforeseen cause, the examiners will see that the full period is allowed, but in no case should such allowance be exceeded. No allowance is made for lunch-time. At the time of closing the examination all papers finished and unfinished will be taken up.

8 Reporters. All reasonable information should be given to the press as to positions examined for and number of candidates, etc.; but reporters should not be allowed to inspect questions or answers or to take the names of candidates for publication.

9 Copies of questions. Candidates should not be allowed to retain question sheets; if they desire copies of the questions they should be referred to the office of the Commission at Albany.

10 Disposition of the papers. At the conclusion of the examination, the examiners (other than the board at Albany) will carefully pack all the papers and extra supplies and forward them by express to

THE NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Albany, N. Y.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF COMPETITORS

There are no fixed dates for examinations. Applicants of record will be notified of the time and place of examination.

As provided by the civil service rules, the following special regulations are issued for the guidance of applicants who may appear as candidates in the competitive examinations for the state service.

1 Applicants must appear promptly. Applicants must present themselves punctually at the times and places specified in their official notifications. No one will be admitted except upon the production of such notification signed by the secretary of the Commission.

2 General instructions. Each applicant will be given a numbered declaration sheet; he will make a note of this number, fill out the declaration sheet, seal it in the accompanying envelope, filling all the blanks on the envelope, and return it to the person in attendance, and will then be admitted as an accepted candidate. The number on the declaration sheet is known as the "examination number," and such number must be put at the top of every paper used by the candidate in the examination. This number is necessary as a means of identifying the papers with the name of the candidate when the envelope is opened. The name of the candidate must not appear on any examination paper. The examination number is so important that the attention of each applicant is particularly directed to the necessity of noting it correctly and entering it on *every sheet* of his examination papers.

3 Examiners, authority of. The examination will be in charge of examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commission, who will decide all matters and preserve order. They must be obeyed in all respects and are authorized to expel any one guilty of unseemly or disrespectful conduct.

4 Regarding the writing of answers, etc. Paper is given each candidate for experimental calculations, but in solving the arithmetical problems the entire process must be given on the paper

handed in. A simple answer, without such process, will not receive a maximum mark, even if correct. It is for the interest of the candidates that the full operation be thus shown, since the examiners may thus detect any errors occurring through inadvertence, which might otherwise be attributed to ignorance of methods. With each finished paper, the experimental calculations must be handed in, for destruction.

5 Candidates not to leave, when. No candidate can be allowed to leave the examination-room until he has completed the paper on which he is engaged. No changes or corrections in papers can be made after they are given to the examiners.

6 Conversation, etc. not allowed. No conversation or disturbing noise or actions will be allowed. Whenever a candidate desires an explanation or has completed a paper and wishes the next one he will hold up his hand and one of the examiners or attendants will visit his desk.

7 Books or manuscripts not allowed. Candidates are warned not to bring with them for consultation any books or manuscripts; any use of such assistance, either in the examination-room or elsewhere during the examination, will lead to the rejection of the offender's papers.

8 Penalty for copying from another paper. The same penalty will be incurred by any candidate who copies from the paper of another or permits his own paper to be copied, or who receives or gives assistance of any kind, or who writes upon his papers any irrelevant or disrespectful remarks.

9 Candidates advised to bring luncheons. No allowance is made for lunch-time. Candidates are recommended to bring their luncheons with them. It is desirable to complete the examination in a single day, and the time consumed in going out for a meal would seriously abridge a candidate's available time for work.

10 Time allowed, etc. The time allowed for the obligatory examination will be announced in the official notice of the examination. This time cannot be extended, but the examiners will not include any general delay, interruption or suspension of proceedings through accidental cause. In this connection candidates are advised, as a precautionary measure, to care-

fully study the scheme of examination, in order to make an approximate allowance of time for each subject. Ample time will be allowed, but candidates are often apt to waste so much time in reviewing and recasting their work, and generally without advantage, that they are hurried in the later subjects, and so, often do themselves an injustice which cannot be repaired.

CIVIL SERVICE STATUTES

Laws of 1883, chap. 354.—An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the State of New York.

Commission created; commissioners, appointment of, etc. Section 1. The Governor is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as civil service commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the New York Civil Service Commission. They shall hold no other official place under the state of New York. The Governor may remove any commissioner, and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be so filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of commissioners. The three commissioners shall each receive a salary of \$2,000 a year. And each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner.

Duties of commission; rules, what to provide for. § 2. It shall be the duty of said Commission

First—To aid the Governor, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when said rules shall have been promulgated, it shall be the duty of all officers of the state of New York, in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modification thereof, into effect.

Second—And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

1 For open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

2 All the offices, places and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

3 There shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

4 Promotion from the lower grades to the higher shall be on the basis of merit and competition.

5 No person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

6 No person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

7 There shall be non-competitive examinations when competition may not be found practical.

8 Notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said Commission of the person selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said Commission. And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons thereof shall be stated in the annual reports of the Commission.

Third—Said Commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the Governor, make regulations for, and have control of such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners,

it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said Commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Fourth—Said Commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act; and in the course of such investigations, each commissioner and their secretary shall have power to administer oaths.

Fifth—Said Commission shall make an annual report to the Governor for transmission to the legislature, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

Chief examiner, secretary, messenger, etc.; duties and salaries of; boards of examiners, etc.; public buildings, use of. § 3. Said Commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards so far as practicable, whether at Albany or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of \$3,600 a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The Commission is authorized to employ a secretary, who may be one of its own number, who shall receive a compensation of \$1,000 per annum, and who shall also be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty, and also a person to act as stenographer and copyist, who shall be entitled to receive a compensation of \$1,000 a year, or in its discretion, may from time to time employ stenographers and copyists at an expense not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,000 a year. The Commission may appoint a messenger, to act also as clerk, at a salary not exceeding \$900 a year, and may dismiss him at pleasure.

The Commission may, at Albany, and in any other part of the state where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons in the official service of the state of New York, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such person serves, or in its discretion, persons not in the official service, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in or out of such service in place of any one so selected. Any person not at the time in the official service of the state, or of any political division thereof, serving as a member of the board of examiners, shall be entitled to compensation for every day actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of his duty as examiner at the rate of \$5 a day; but the aggregate compensation of any such examiner shall not exceed \$100 in any year. It shall be the duty of the officers of the state of New York, or of any political division thereof, at any place outside of the city of Albany where examinations are directed by said rules or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings, and to light and heat the same for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 357.*)

Rooms for Commission; Commission to procure stationery, etc.
§ 4. It shall be the duty of the trustees of public buildings, designated by chapter 349 of the laws of 1883, to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated and lighted, at the city of Albany, for carrying on the work of said Commission and said examinations, and said Commission may order the necessary stationery, postage stamps, an official seal and other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for its official use. And the cost and expense thereof, and the several salaries, compensations and necessary expenses of the Commission, upon the same being stated in detail and verified by affidavit as the comptroller may direct, shall be paid monthly from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 357.*)

Misdemeanor to obstruct right of examination, etc.; false representation. § 5. Any commissioner, examiner, copyist or messenger herein mentioned, or any other person who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any rules or regulations prescribed pursuant to the provisions of this act, or who shall willfully, corruptly and falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined pursuant to the provisions of this act, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 410.*)

Clerks, etc., to be classified. § 6. Within four months after the expiration of the present session of the legislature, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, and he shall include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, all subordinate places, clerks and officers in the public service of the state.

Officers must report, etc. § 7. No officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination, in conformity herewith. No elective officer, and no person merely employed as a laborer or workman, shall be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by the direction of the senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination. It shall be the duty of each state officer or board of state officers

appointing or employing any officer, clerk or other person, in the public service of the state, in either of said classes, forthwith on such appointment or employment, to report to the Civil Service Commission the name of such appointee or employee, the title or character of his office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and forthwith, on the termination of such service, to report to said Commission the fact and date of such termination. It shall be the duty of said Commission to keep in its office a complete record, open to public inspection at all reasonable hours, of all officers, clerks and other persons in the public service of the state, in either of said classes, appointed or employed therein in pursuance of law, and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law, showing in each case the title or character of the office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and also a complete record, so far as practicable, in like manner, of all officers, clerks or other persons in the public service of the state, in either of said classes, appointed or employed therein in violation of law, or of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law. It shall be the duty of the said Commission to certify to the comptroller the name of every officer, clerk or other person in the public service of the state, in either of said classes, appointed or employed therein in pursuance of law and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law, stating in each case the title or character of the office or employment, and the date of the commencement of service by virtue thereof; and, in like manner to certify to the comptroller, the name of each officer, clerk or other person in the public service of the state, in either of the said classes, appointed or employed therein in violation of law or of the rules or regulations made in pursuance of law; and to certify to the comptroller, in like manner, every change occurring in any such office or employment forthwith, on the occurrence of the change. It shall be unlawful for the comptroller to draw his warrant for the payment of any salary or compensation to any officer, clerk or other person in the public service of the state, in either of said classes, who is not so certified as having been ap-

pointed or employed in pursuance of law and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law. Any officer, clerk or other person entitled to be certified by the said Commission to the comptroller as having been appointed or employed in pursuance of law and of the rules and regulations made in pursuance of law, and refused such certificate may maintain a proceeding by mandamus to compel the Commission to issue such certificate. In each city of the state in which rules and regulations have been adopted under the provisions of this act, any officer of such city whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants, shall not draw, sign or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing or issuing, of any warrant on the treasurer or other disbursing officer of such city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance of this act, and the rules in force thereunder. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this section may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payment of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond, in an action in the supreme court of the state, maintained by a citizen resident therein, who is assessed for and is liable to pay, or within one year before the commencement of the action, has paid a tax therein. All moneys recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section must, when collected, be paid into the treasury of the city. (*Thus amended by laws of 1894, chap. 681.*)

Mayors of cities to prescribe regulations, etc.; after three months persons not to be appointed, etc., until examined; officers, etc., excepted from provisions of act; examinations to be public; regulations, etc., to be published. § 8. The mayor of each city in this state shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein; and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, not inconsistent with the constitution and the provisions of this act. The regulations so to be prescribed shall, among other things, provide and declare as in the second subdivision of the second section of this act is provided and declared in reference to regulations for admission to the civil service of the state.

Within two months after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of said mayors in and by such regulations to cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service of the city of which he is mayor, and there shall be included in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service of the said city to whom his power under this act extends. After the termination of three months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination, in conformity with such regulations. Such regulations herein prescribed and established, and all regulations now existing for appointment and promotion in the civil service of said city and any subsequent modification thereof, shall take effect only upon the approval of the mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission. Officers elected by the people, and the head or heads of any department of the city government, and persons employed in or who seek to enter the public service as principals or teachers under the educational departments of any city, and any subordinate officer who, by virtue of his office, has personal custody of public moneys or public securities, for the safe-keeping of which the head of an office is under official bonds, shall not be subject to the regulations prescribed pursuant to this section, nor shall any regulations contravene an existing statute relating to entrance to said service. It shall be the duty of all those in the official service of any such city to conform to and comply with any regulations made pursuant to this act, and to aid and facilitate in all reasonable and proper ways the enforcement of all regulations and the holding of all examinations which may be required under the authority conferred by this section. But the authority by this section conferred shall not be so exercised as to take from any policeman or fireman any right or benefit conferred by law, or existing under any lawful regulation of the department in

which he serves. And all examinations herein authorized shall be public, and all regulations shall be published, and, with all the proceedings and papers connected with said examinations, shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Commission and its agents; and said commission shall set forth in its reports the character and practical effects of such examinations, together with its views as to the improvement and extension of the same, and also copies of all regulations made under the authority hereby conferred. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 410; laws of 1898, chap. 186.*)

Recommendations from certain officers not to be received. § 9. No recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any senator or member of assembly, or officer confirmed by the senate, or judge of any court, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

(§ 10. Repealed by laws 1884, chap. 357.)

Political assessments prohibited. § 11. No officer, agent, clerk or employee under the government of the state of New York or any political division thereof shall, directly or indirectly, use his authority or official influence to compel or induce any other officer, clerk, agent or employee under said government, or any political division thereof, to pay or promise to pay any political assessment. Every said officer, agent or clerk, who may have charge or control in any building, office or room occupied for any purpose of said government, or any said division thereof, is hereby authorized to prohibit the entry of any person, and he shall not consent that any person enter the same for the purpose of therein making, collecting, receiving or giving notice of any political assessment; and no person shall enter or remain in any said office, building or room, or send or direct any letter or other writing thereto, for the purpose of giving notice of, demanding or collecting, nor shall any person therein give notice of, demand, collect or receive any such assessment; and no person shall prepare or make out, or take any part in preparing or making out, any political assessment, sub-

scription or contribution with the intent that the same shall be sent or presented to or collected of any officer, agent or employee subject to the provisions of this act, under the government of the state of New York, or that of any political division thereof, and no person shall knowingly send or present any political assessment, subscription or contribution to or request its payment of any said officer, agent or employee. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 357.*)

Penalty. § 12. Any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the last section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (*Thus amended by laws of 1884, chap. 357.*)

Recommendations etc., not to relate to political opinions, etc. § 13. No recommendation or question under the authority of this act shall relate to the political opinions or affiliations of any person whatever; and if a person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the state or of a city shall be removed or reduced the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and the person so removed or reduced shall have an opportunity to make an explanation. (*Thus amended by laws of 1898, chap. 186.*)

Officers or candidates not to promise influence, etc.; penalty; "public officer" and "public employee" defined. § 14. Whoever, while holding any public office, or in nomination for, or while seeking a nomination or appointment for any public office, shall corruptly use or promise to use, whether directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence (whether then possessed or merely anticipated) in the way of conferring upon any person; or in order to secure or aid any person in securing any office or public employment, or any nomination, confirmation, promotion or increase of salary, upon the consideration or condition that the vote or political influence or action of the last named person, or any other, shall

be given or used in behalf of any candidate, officer or party, or upon any other corrupt condition or consideration, shall be deemed guilty of bribery or an attempt at bribery. And whoever, being a public officer, or having or claiming to have any authority or influence for or effecting the nomination, public employment, confirmation, promotion, removal or increase or decrease of salary of any public officer, shall corruptly use, or promise, or threaten to use any such authority or influence, directly or indirectly, in order to coerce or persuade the vote or political action of any citizen, or the removal, discharge or promotion of any officer or public employee, or upon any other corrupt consideration, shall also be guilty of bribery or of an attempt at bribery. And every person found guilty of such bribery or an attempt to commit the same as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, or to be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than two years, or to both said fine and said imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The phrase "public officer" shall be held to include all public officials in this state, whether paid directly or indirectly from the public treasury of the state, or from that of any political division thereof, or by fees or otherwise; and the phrase "public employee" shall be held to include every person not being an officer who is paid from any said treasury.

Quorum; Commission shall inquire into methods of appointments, etc. § 15. A majority of the members of said board shall constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from day to day. Said Commission, when organized, shall immediately inquire into the methods of appointment, removal, terms of service, duties, compensation and numbers of all clerks, employees or subordinate officers of any nature whatsoever, either to this state or of cities or counties therein having a population exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants, who are not by existing laws appointed by the Governor of the state or by the mayor of any city, or elected by the people; and whether the action of political parties or the public acts of official servants are in any wise affected, and if so to what degree, by the present methods of such

appointments, tenure of office, removals and compensations, and whether the public interest would or would not be advanced by prescribing competitive tests of standards of appointment for any or all of such subordinate public servants, in addition to those who are hereinbefore included, and if so, the nature and extent of such tests or standards; and whether any abuses exist in connection with the existing practices touching said appointment, tenures, compensations or removals that require reform, or that may be abated by legislation or otherwise. Said Commission may also further extend its inquiries so far as to enable it to report whether any and if so what legislation is expedient, relative to the methods of compensation of all county officers and their subordinates in this state.

Witnesses, attendance of; fees. § 16. Said Commission shall have like power to secure by its subpoena, the attendance, and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers, pertinent to the investigations and inquiries hereby authorized, to that prescribed in and by chapter three hundred and fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for the Commission thereby constituted in the execution of its duties as in said act last mentioned; and witnesses and officers to subpoena and secure the attendance of witnesses before said Commission shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed witnesses in civil cases in courts of record. Such fees need not be prepaid, but the comptroller shall draw his warrant for the payment of the amount thereof, when the same shall have been certified to by the president of the Commission, and duly proved by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of the said comptroller; and all state, county, town, municipal and other officers and their deputies, clerks, subordinates and employees shall afford the said board all reasonable facilities in conducting the inquiries specified in this act, and give inspection to said board of all books, papers and documents belonging, or in any way appertaining to the respective offices, and shall also produce said books and papers, and shall attend and testify when required to do so by said Commission. (*This amended by laws of 1884, chap. 357.*)

Official oath; compensation and expenses; appropriation. § 17. Said commissioners hereinbefore named, or in case of vacancy from among their number by declination, resignation or otherwise a successor commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, shall qualify by filing with the secretary of state an oath to perform faithfully the duties of such commissioner. Each commissioner shall receive the compensation hereinbefore provided, together with his actual traveling expenses in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner, the said salaries and expenses, together with the other necessary expenses of said board, to be approved by the comptroller and thereafter paid out of the treasury of the state, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes stated in this act.

Laws of 1884, chap. 357.—An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled “An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the state of New York.”

Sections 1 to 5 amend laws of 1883, chapter 354, sections 3, 4, 11, 12 and 16, as hereinbefore shown; section 6 makes an appropriation, and section 7 repeals section 10 of the laws of 1883, chapter 354.

Inspectors of elections exempt from examination. § 8. The election officers now in office, and the inspectors of election and poll clerks shall be exempt from examination in accordance with the act hereby amended, or the amendments thereof, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners and mayors of cities so to provide in regulations made under said act.

Laws of 1884, chap. 410.—An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled “An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the state of New York.”

Sections 1 and 2 amend laws of 1883, chapter 354, section 8, as hereinbefore shown.

Existing regulations in cities continued in force. § 3. Where before the passage of this act, the mayor of any city herein mentioned has prescribed regulations pursuant to the power given

him by the act hereby amended, such regulations shall be deemed to be established and prescribed and to be operated as if established, prescribed and approved under the provisions of the said act as hereby amended; and the examiners who before the passage of this act have, by the mayor of any such city, been appointed or designated under the provisions of said act, shall be deemed to be appointed and to have all the powers and duties which they would have if appointed under the provisions of the said act as hereby amended.

Preferences allowed honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, etc.

§ 4. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons who served in the army or navy of the United States, in the late war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, they shall be certified as such by the commissioners, board or officers authorized to report names for appointment or promotion to the appointing officer, or other appointing power, and shall be preferred for appointment to positions in the civil service of the state and of the cities affected by this act and the several acts hereby amended, over all other persons, though graded lower than others so examined and reported, provided their qualifications and fitness shall have been ascertained as provided under this act, and the several acts hereby amended, and the person thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in said civil service on account of his age, nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such age or disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for. (*Thus amended by laws of 1886, chap. 29. See Matter of SWEeley, 12 Misc. 175; 146 N. Y. 401.*)

Laws of 1887, chap. 464.—An act to amend chapter three hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled “An act respecting the employment of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the public service of the state of New York.”

SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled “An act respecting

the employment of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the public service of the state of New York," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment, etc. § 1. In every public department and upon all public works of the state of New York, and of the cities, counties, towns and villages thereof and also in noncompetitive examinations under the civil service rules, laws or regulations of the same, wherever they apply, honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines shall be preferred for appointment, employment and promotion; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not, in fact, incapacitate, shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the state of New York or of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof and receiving a salary or per diem pay from the state or from any of the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing upon due notice, upon the charge made, and with the right to such employee or appointee, to a review by a writ of *certiorari*; a refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or a reduction of his compensation intended to bring about a resignation, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have a right of action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages, and also a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the party alleging the same. But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of an official or depart-

ment or to any other person holding a strictly confidential position. (*Thus amended by laws of 1896, chap. 821.*)

Failure to comply a misdemeanor. § 2. All officials or other persons having power of appointment to or employment in the public service as set forth in the first section of this act, are charged with a faithful compliance with its terms, both in letter and spirit, and a failure therein shall be a misdemeanor.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Laws of 1888, chap. 119.—An act relating to employees of the various cities and counties of the state.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors filling certain positions not to be removed except after a hearing, etc. SECTION 1. No person holding a position by appointment in any city or county of this state, or who may be hereafter appointed, receiving a salary from such city or county, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the rebellion, or in the Mexican war, and who shall not have served in the confederate army or navy, or, who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the state, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of the disbandment of said volunteer fire department, shall be removed from such position except for cause shown after a hearing had; and in cities of the first class, if the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reasons of economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or chief clerk or deputy of any official or department, or to any other person holding a strictly confidential relation to the appointing officer. (*Thus*

amended by laws of 1890, chap. 67; laws of 1892, chap. 577; laws of 1898, chap. 184.)

Laws of 1897, chap. 428.—An act to provide for examinations to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, the ratings upon such examination and the persons by whom the same shall be conducted.

Examinations for merit; maximum and minimum ratings. SECTION 1. In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the state of New York and the cities thereof, merit and fitness shall be determined as herein provided. The merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by or under the civil service commissioners or examining board having jurisdiction over the appointment or promotion for which application is made. Upon all examinations to determine the merit of the applicants no rating higher than fifty per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and ratings of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit so determined shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion in the manner provided by the rules and regulations established pursuant to section five of this act. The minimum percentage of rating necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such list as eligible for merit shall be determined by the rules and regulations so established.

Examinations for fitness; maximum rating; combined standing. § 2. The fitness of the applicants certified to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit, shall be determined by examination to be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment, or promotion, and the rating on such examination for fitness shall not exceed in any case fifty per centum. The rating obtained upon the examination for fitness shall be added by the person or

persons holding the power of appointment or promotion to the rating given to each applicant certified to be eligible for merit respectively by the civil service commissioners or examining board as provided in section one of this act.

Preference in appointment. § 3. Applicants examined as in this act provided shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness determined as in this act provided.

Examinations to be competitive; practicability of competition to be determined. § 4. All examinations shall be competitive so far as practicable and shall be practical in their character and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed. The civil service commissioners of the state with the approval of the Governor shall determine when examinations are not practicable and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the state; the civil service commissioners or boards of cities with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the state shall determine when examinations are not practicable and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of cities.

Commissioners to establish rules and regulations. § 5. The Civil Service Commissioners of the state of New York and of the cities of the state are hereby empowered and required to establish rules and regulations to carry this act into effect in their respective jurisdictions, but such rules and regulations shall not go into operation until approved by the Governor of the state of New York where the civil service of the state is affected thereby, and by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state where the civil service of cities is affected thereby.

Existing eligible lists continued and modified. § 6. Until eligible lists have been prepared pursuant to this act all existing eligible

lists, for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the state or in any of the cities thereof made up or created in any other manner than as in this act provided shall be continued in full force and effect and may be certified to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, provided, however, that the ratings therein given shall relate exclusively to the merit of the applicants therein named, and shall be revised by the Civil Service Commissioners of the state where the same are applicable to the civil service of the state, and by the civil service commissioners or boards of cities, where the same are applicable to cities, on the basis of the rating for merit as determined in section one of this act, and the fitness of such applicants shall then be determined by examination and their standing ascertained and preference in appointment or promotion given according to the provisions of sections two and three of this act.

Repeal. § 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Rights of veterans preserved. § 8. This act shall not be construed to deprive any person of the right to advancement or promotion where such right to advancement or promotion is now or shall hereafter be given by law, nor of the rights heretofore secured both as to appointment and upon discharge from employment, to honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately. (*Became a law, May 15, 1897.*)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I, SECTION 16. * * * Such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 9. * * * Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLES OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS — 1898

SAMPLES OF QUESTIONS USED IN EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR 1898

Examination for assistant actuary, Insurance Department

Held January 11, 1898

Sheet 1—Test in addition

\$69,993	\$557 44	\$625 60	\$46 33
19,595	688 72	456 23	819 51
50,787	546 88	981 28	425 32
94,583	641 69	787 33	783 58
35,237	125 88	688 08	46 39
66,190	926 49	221 91	97 03
54,825	717 78	90 85	164 36
49,304	775 42	172 30	454 62
9,713	533 80	138 36	845 04
7,679	599 10	536 38	363 94
13,679	523 19	286 56	687 46
7,520	215 79	24 50	857 15
3,948	432 97	288 40	72 61
54,817	499 45	800 66	367 69
99,097	816 77	942 56	446 11
79,685	84 06	440 62	623 85
7,725	705 59	921 62	837 56
89,140	28 37	435 90	130 31
20,770	225 07	531 50	503 13
1,885	271 24	684 21	459 14
27,445	870 40	936 12	838 13
26,387	847 24	536 27	655 87
7,873	340 23	381 92	534 68
80,102	303 15	470 69	515 21
40,318	971 22	164 06	60 91
78,600	454 21	241 97	270 75
39,133	195 94	475 04	205 80
69,238	971 47	782 18	327 97
82,567	676 66	820 07	848 60
37,325	78 55	788 95	118 80
91,372	428 22	707 00	518 12
63,785	805 09	650 02	976 37
28,177	103 91	191 58	386 49
99,945	945 88	806 72	702 81
29,757	748 98	28 06	82 18
53,026	106 66	38 17	289 19
41,499	894 30	423 37	316 71
58,949	854 93	817 50	923 23
82,058	788 99	683 60	828 67
82,167	934 71	905 54	116 55

Sheet 2.—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 Describe your education giving kind of schools attended, with length of time, grade attained or degrees received, etc.

3 Give your occupations since the educational period, with length of time and salary received in each.

4 Describe in detail any experience you have had that in your opinion specially qualifies you for the position applied for.

5 Give the names and present addresses of your employers within the past ten years. If working on your own account, give names and addresses of persons with whom you have had extensive business dealings, who are competent to attest your character, business ability, industry and habits.

Sheet 3—Letterwriting

Directions: Write a letter containing not less than 125 words to the New York Civil Service Commission, stating your views as to the purposes of state supervision of the insurance business. Sign your examination number, not your name.

In marking the letter, errors in form and address, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax and style will be considered.

Sheet 4—Exercise in copying table

Directions: Make, in the space below, an exact copy of the following table

Recapitulation of fire risks and premiums

Year written	Term	Amount covered	Gross premiums charged	Fraction unearned	Premiums unearned
1892.....	One year or less	\$7,624,119	\$87,798 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$43,899 44
1891.....		11,925	120 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 03
1892.....	Two years.....	10,415	118 23	$\frac{1}{3}$	88 67
1890.....		172,157	1,999 65	$\frac{1}{3}$	333 27
1891.....	Three years	338,482	3,580 09	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,790 04
1892.....		213,860	2,706 17	$\frac{1}{4}$	2,255 14
1889.....	Four years	2,500	11 28	$\frac{1}{5}$	1 41
1890.....		5,600	31 75	$\frac{1}{5}$	11 91
1891.....	Five years.....	10,500	123 42	$\frac{1}{6}$	107 99
1888.....		296,416	4,811 89	$\frac{1}{6}$	481 19
1889.....	Six years.....	287,012	4,433 79	$\frac{1}{7}$	1,330 13
1890.....		326,741	4,669 06	$\frac{1}{7}$	2,334 53
1891.....	Seven years.....	435,889	6,442 80	$\frac{1}{8}$	4,509 96
1892.....		383,684	6,126 08	$\frac{1}{8}$	5,512 47
Totals		\$10,118,700	\$122,973 21	.....	\$62,687 18

Sheet 5—Arithmetic

1 On a total valuation of \$3,187,470.00 a tax of \$72,815 is to be raised. What must be the tax rate per \$100 of valuation? What will be the tax on a property assessed at \$6,825.00, including collector's fee of 2%?

2 (a) Explain the difference between simple and compound interest. (b) Is the present worth of a sum to become due after several years greater at simple interest or at compound interest and why? (c) If interest is to be compounded annually, what is the common rule to compute the amount for a fractional number of years, e. g., three and one-half years? Is this rule logically correct? If not, which way does it err?

3 Allowing three per cent. interest, compounded annually, what is the present value of \$500, payable as follows: \$100 at the end of two years; \$100 at the end of three years; \$100 at the end of four years; \$100 at the end of five years, and \$100 at the end of six years from date?

4 What rate of interest, compounded semi-annually, is equivalent to six per cent. interest, compounded annually?

5 Find, by means of the table of logarithms, pp. 20-37, the value of $401 \times 6.375 = 84.23$.

Sheet 6—Life insurance

1 What is life insurance?

2 What is a table of mortality? Name one such table in common use.

3 Name and describe the common forms of life insurance policy or contract.

4 What is a premium?

5 What is meant by net and gross premiums?

6 What is a single premium?

7 What is the net single premium?

8 What is the reserve or net present value of a policy?

9-12 What net premiums are expressed by the following formulae?

$$9 \frac{M_x - M_{x+n}}{D_x}$$

$$10 \frac{M_x}{N_x}$$

$$11 \frac{D_{x+n} + M_x - M_{x+n}}{N_x - N_{x+n}}$$

$$12 \frac{N_{x+1} - N_{x+n+1}}{D_x}$$

Sheet 7 —Life insurance—Continued

13-20 By means of the tables furnished compute the reserve on the following policies on December 31, 1897. Enter the results in the blank column and fill in the total.

KIND OF POLICY	Date of issue	Age at issue	Amount	Reserve Dec. 31, 1897
Life	June 1885	35	\$2,000	
Life	Feb. 1872	28	1,500	
Life	March 1892	31	7,000	
10-year term.....	Nov. 1890	24	4,000	
10-year term.....	Jan. 1895	40	2,500	
20 year endowment ...	April 1880	30	10,000	
10-year endowment ...	August 1893	46	4,500	
15-year endowment ...	Sept. 1887	33	2,000	
Total .....	.....	.....	.....

N. B.—“Life” policy means ordinary life with annual premiums continuing until death. “10-year term” policy means that insurance continues for 10 years only with annual premiums for the same period. “20-year endowment” policy means that the amount of policy is payable at the end of 20 years or at death before the expiration of 20 years with annual premiums through the endowment period. So with “10-year endowment” and “15-year endowment.”

Examination for storekeeper

Held January 29, 1898

Sheets 1-5 Spelling, writing from dictation, letter writing, arithmetic and education and experience—same as for clerk.

Sheet 6—Accounts and practical questions

1 What do you understand the duties of a storekeeper to be?

2 Rule a cash book and enter in it the following transactions:

1891.

Jan. 1	Cash in hand.....	\$501
	1 Cash at bankers	1,501
	3 Received from Patrick Gordon.....	207
	4 Paid into bank.....	700
	5 Paid John Smith.....	1
	7 Paid William Brown (by check).....	100
	9 John Brown's draft on me paid by bankers.	500
	10 Received of William Jones.....	24
	10 Paid into my account at bank by Patrick Gordon.....	165

3 What records or books would you keep as storekeeper so as to show the following matters: (a) Amount on hand, receipts and deliveries of each kind of supplies; (b) Supplies of each kind delivered to each department or officer and total for each department or officer.

4 Exhibit what you think would be proper forms for the records in question 3, with sample entries in each account.

5 On receiving a consignment of supplies with accompanying bill, what duties would you have to perform in respect to it?

6 How far would the storekeeper be the judge of quality of supplies? What should he do when uncertain as to their quality?

7 State the distinction between single-entry and double-entry bookkeeping.

8-10 Record the following transactions in the proper books—single-entry bookkeeping:

1880

Jan.	1	Cash on hand		\$1,361 60
	2	Paid James Bailey cash viz.—		
		account	\$1,080 00	
		Less 2½% discount.....	27 00	
			<hr/>	1,053 00
		Bought of Peter Smith & Son		
		20 doz. gloves.....	@ \$10 25	
		10 “ “	@ 10 75	
			<hr/>	312 50
	4	Bought of James Bailey		
		10 doz. silk hose.....	@ \$15 50	155 00
		Sold Benj. Robinson		
		3 doz. gloves.....	@ 12 75	
		2 doz. “	@ 14 00	
		4 doz. silk hose.....	@ 20 25	
			<hr/>	147 25
	7	Bought of Peters & Co.		
		3 seal sacques.....	@ \$137 50	412 50
	9	Sold Robert Short		
		2 seal sacques.....	@ 150 00	300 00
		Sold John Conover		
		10 doz. gloves.....	@ 12 75	
		1 doz. silk hose.....	@ 18 25	
		1 seal sacque.....	@ 146 75	
			<hr/>	292 50
	10	Received of Benj. Robinson		
		cash on account, viz.....	\$130 00	
		less 1¼% discount	1 62	
			<hr/>	128 38
	20	Accepted draft of Peter Smith		
		& Son at 2 months for.....		312 50
		Received of John Conover cash.		292 50
		Paid Jas. Bailey—viz. account. \$155 00		
		less 1¼% discount.....	1 94	
			<hr/>	153 06
		Paid Richard Day, clerk, cash		
		on account of salary.....		35 00

Examination for assistant steward

Held March 19, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

- 1 State your age.
- 2 State where and to what extent you were educated; what, if any, course you completed.
- 3 What occupations have you followed since the educational period? How long, and when employed in each?
- 4 State in detail any experience you may have had tending specially to qualify you for the duties of assistant steward, what positions you have occupied and what duties were assigned you. State the length of time you performed such duties.
- 5 State any other facts bearing on your qualifications for the position.

Sheet 2—Arithmetic

- 1 The average number of patients in a hospital the first year was 232.89 and in the second year, 262.47; what was the percentage of increase the second year?
- 2 An overstock of supplies amounting to \$1,368.35 is purchased seven months before its use; what is the loss in interest at five per cent?
- 3 I sent my agent goods to sell for which he remits me \$4,460, after deducting his commission of 2 per cent and charges amounting to \$48. For how much were the goods sold?
- 4 Make and receipt an itemized bill for the following supplies (with a discount of five per cent,) purchased of Smith & Jones, New York city. One hundred barrels of XXX flour at \$4.87½ per barrel; one ton of ground feed at \$1.03½ per hundred; 1870 pounds of chopped straw at \$14 per ton and 15 barrels of coarse salt at 49½ cents per barrel.
- 5 In a hospital having 1048 inmates there were consumed the following supplies:

Meat, fresh.....	287,138 lbs.	average price.....	\$0.082
smoked.....	7,614 lbs.	“ “ .....	.12
canned.....	7,239 lbs.	“ “ .....	.066
Poultry.....	4,128 lbs.	“ “ .....	.167

Find the total cost and the per capita cost of these supplies.

Sheet 3—Practical questions

1 What departments and branches of service in a hospital or asylum are properly under the charge of the steward or his assistant?

2 State what you know concerning the statutes governing the duties of stewards.

3 How would you familiarize yourself with current prices of any class of goods or supplies?

4 In the purchase of supplies, what plan would you adopt to secure the most favorable prices?

5 What is the difference between "Chicago dressed beef" and "city dressed beef" in our eastern markets?

6 What do you consider a fair average weight for dressed mutton carcasses in good condition?

7 In testing butter, what means would you adopt to detect oleomargarine or other adulterations?

8 State the difference between "new process" and ordinary flour. How would you test flour by samples?

9 Name the market price of twenty-five articles in ordinary use in a hospital.

10 What is a ration?

11 What should be required in the care of grounds in the spring of the year?

12 Describe the estimate system, and state what you know regarding the statute relating to the same.

13 After supplies have been placed in stock, what method should be employed in issuing and accounting for them?

14 How would you know whether the culinary department was being conducted economically and whether food was properly prepared or not?

15 What variations should be made in the planning purchases of table supplies at different seasons of the year, and why?

Examination for assistant commissioner of agriculture**Held February 19, 1898***Sheet 1—Education and experience**Sheet 2—Discussion*

Write at some length a discussion of the chief agricultural interests of the sixth division and of the relation thereto of the State Department of Agriculture.

Sheet 3—Practical questions

1 What are the principal laws enforced through the Agricultural Department?

2 What is adulterated milk as defined by law?

3 What is meant by criminal intent? In prosecutions for sale of adulterated milk, is it necessary to prove criminal intent?

4 What is the relation of the assistant commissioner to the expert and agent with regard to prosecutions for violations of agricultural law?

5 How should a sample of milk be taken from a can?

6 (a) What evidence would you consider absolutely essential in a prosecution for sale of adulterated milk?

(b) What additional facts would you desire to show if possible in such a prosecution?

7 State just what steps are necessary to be taken to prosecute a violator of the statute against adulterated vinegar.

8 (a) On what considerations would you determine in a given case whether or not to prosecute an alleged violator?

(b) What steps would you take in case where you determined a prosecution to be inadvisable?

9 Name and describe two infectious or contagious diseases of animals over which the Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction. What are causes of these diseases and what steps should be taken to prevent their spread?

10 Give your idea of the duties of the assistant commissioner of agriculture, and the relations he should sustain to the Department of Agriculture and to the general public.

Examination for physician, Auburn Prison

Held March 19, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

- 1 What is your age?
- 2 When and from what college of medicine were you graduated?
- 3 How long and where have you practiced medicine?
- 4 What has been the nature of your medical practice?
- 5 What experience have you had in hospital work and practice?
- 6 Have you ever had facilities for the observation of physical or mental phenomena of the criminal?
- 7 Have you given any study to the problems presented in the care of criminals?

Sheet 2—General medicine

- 1 Give the origin, course and distribution of the great sciatic nerve.
- 2 Give the topographical anatomy of the popliteal space.
- 3 How would you treat a case of hypochondriasis in a confined man?
- 4 Describe the physiological action of alcohol.
- 5 How would you treat a penetrating wound of the abdomen?
- 6 Briefly give outlines of the treatment of a case of syphilis from the initial sore until treatment was no longer indicated.
- 7 Where and what are the pathological changes in bulbar paralysis?
- 8 Give the differential diagnosis between typhoid and typhus fevers.
- 9 What is the clinical significance of the tendon reflexes?
- 10 Give the differential diagnosis of acute spinal meningitis and acute myelitis.

Sheet 3—Practical questions

- 1 What are the statutory duties of a prison physician?
- 2 (a) What forms of insanity would you expect to find most frequently in a prison population?

(b) How would you determine between feigned and real insanity?

3 In recommending the assignment of confined men to work in two industries, e. g. cloth industry and stonecutting, state what would be your reasons, from a mental and physical standpoint, for assigning a man to either industry.

4 How long would you expect a man to subsist in solitary confinement without permanent physical injury, on one gill of water and two ounces of bread per day?

5 What is the chief basis of the Bertillon system of identification?

6 State three prerequisites for a good ward nurse.

7 Upon what would you chiefly base your diagnosis and treatment of a sick prisoner?

8 In your opinion, when does a prisoner require the most careful medical attention, during the earlier or latter part of his incarceration?

9 What special measures, if any, would you take with reference to tubercular disease in a prison?

10 (a) What measures would you take looking to a pure milk, and a pure water supply?

(b) In a general way what kind of food would you recommend for a prison population?

11 Describe in full what physical examination you would give each prisoner on his entering the prison.

12 Describe in full what physical examination you would give a candidate for prison guard and what kinds of defects should in your opinion disqualify a candidate.

Examination for health officer, city of Syracuse

Held April 2, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 When and from what college of medicine were you graduated?

3 Are you licensed to practice medicine in New York state?

4 What experience have you had in hospital work and practice?

5 Describe your medical practice, giving dates and places and nature of practice.

6 What is the largest amount per annum you have earned at medical practice?

7 What was the amount earned last year?

8 What special experience have you had that fits you for the position of health officer?

Sheet 2—Practical questions

1 What are the duties and powers of a health officer?

2 Name the principal zymotic diseases regarded as preventable.

3 Discuss the nuisances found about tenements and their abatement.

4 Name some manufactures and trades which are nuisances in a crowded community and state why.

5 In what cases would you consider it necessary to disinfect the discharges of the bowels and how would you direct it to be done?

6 Give differential diagnosis between, variola, varcella, rubella and scarlatina in their early stages.

7 What is the incubation period of small-pox and how long after exposure may vaccination be successful in preventing or modifying the disease?

8 How do you judge whether vaccination has "taken"? Describe the course of the vaccine vesicle. How would you select a virus?

9 What would you prescribe as the minimum time before returning to school of a child attacked by (a) measles; (b) scarlatina; (c) diphtheria; (d) whooping-cough?

10 Give in full the regulations you would prescribe in regard to quarantine in a case of scarlatina occurring in a house occupied by one family, from discovery of disease to final disinfection of premises.

11 What regulations would you prescribe for removal of night-soil in a city?

12 Describe a case of cholera.

13 Describe the best disinfectant, availability considered, and mode of application, for each of the following: (a) air of sick room; (b) clothing; (c) bedding; (d) dead body; (e) the room after sickness.

14 What fatal diseases forbid public funerals?

15 If called upon suddenly to meet a threatened epidemic of small-pox, state in detail, what you would do from the selection of a building to its subsequent disinfection.

Examination for assistant physician, Elmira Reformatory

Held April 8, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 What is your age, height and weight?

2 Where did you study medicine and when were you graduated?

3 How long and where have you practiced medicine?

4 Are you entitled to practice under the laws of this state?

5 What experience have you had in hospital work and practice?

6 Describe your special qualifications in the line of analytical chemistry.

7 If you have paid particular attention to biology or physiological chemistry, give particulars.

Sheet 2—Medicine

1 Describe the heart, naming and locating its cavities, valves and vessels entering and leaving it.

2 Explain the action of the kidneys.

3 Give the therapeutic indications for the use of nux vomica and its alkaloids.

4 Give a quantitative test for grape sugar in the urine.

5 Give the pathology of puerperal convulsions.

- 6 Describe in detail the operation for appendicitis.
- 7 Differentiate between measles, chicken-pox and small-pox.
- 8 Describe your examination to detect a case of feigned insanity.
- 9 Give some description of insanity and mention its most prolific moral and physical causes.
- 10 Mention some of the best means of fumigation and disinfection.
- 11 What experience have you had with cases of morbid mental states?
- 12 Define a systematized delusion.
- 13 In what way does chronic constipation contribute to hypochondriasis, melancholia and insanity?
- 14 What psychic disturbances, other than in tuberculous meningitis, may occur in pulmonary tuberculosis?
- 15 State why the percentage of mortality in prisons from tuberculosis is greater than in free life.
- 16 State your views of the theory that "there are certain morbid conditions in which conduct (the activity, intelligence, and will) may be modified or improved by a carefully selected dietary."
- 17 What distinction do you make between the insane criminal and the criminal insane?
- 18 What is a "degenerate?" Name some of the stigmata of degeneracy.

Sheet 3—Chemistry

- 1 Name the four chief and essential components occurring in every article used as food, and give the qualitative chemical composition of each one.
- 2 Give a description of the method of determining, quantitatively, any three of these components.
- 3 Compare the composition of bread and beef, with reference to the proportions of their several components; also as to the part taken by each in the performance of the several functions of the food.

4 Name some of the substances used in the preservation of foods; also methods used in which nothing is added; and discuss the question of the harmfulness and the desirability of preserving food by the addition of preservatives.

5 Compare the physical, chemical and dietetic effect of the cooking of a piece of beef put into cold water and gradually heated to boiling, with the effect when the meat is put at once into boiling water.

Examination for inspector under the compulsory education law

Held April 16, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 What education have you had? Describe same, giving kind of schools attended, grade attained or diplomas, degrees or certificates earned.

3 What occupations have you followed since the educational period and how long in each?

4 Describe at length your experience in school work of all kinds. Give positions held, length of time in each, nature of duties, and compensation.

5 State any other facts, which in your judgment tend to qualify you for the position you seek.

Sheet 2—Questions on the compulsory education law

1 State the substance of the law as to required attendance upon instruction, who are required to attend, to what extent, the nature of instruction required, etc.

2 What duties are laid upon "persons in parental relation" to children of school age, and what penalties for failure to perform such duties?

3 What is the provision in regard to employment of children?

4 What are attendance officers, how appointed, duties, powers, etc.?

5 Give the provisions of the law in regard to truant schools, substitutes therefor, and procedure relative to commitment thereto.

6-8 Prepare in proper form, answers to the following inquiries, supposed to have come to you in the course of your work as inspector: Each answer should be in the form of a letter giving your opinion on the question involved, and the reason for it.

6 A.B. president of the board of education of the city of C. writes, "The S. printing company of our city employs a number of school children on Saturdays and between the hours of four and six P. M. on school days, to fold paper in its bindery. This employment does not in fact trespass on school hours but our teachers report that it interferes materially with the school work of the children. Will you please inform me if such employment is illegal and, if so, what measures we should take to stop it?"

7 An attendance officer writes, "Mrs. J. insists on keeping her little girl from school, claiming she is not able to attend, and that going to school makes her peevish and sleepless. The child appears well enough, but is very backward in her studies. Please advise what course to pursue."

8 The school authorities of G. write, "The parents of John S. are very poor and are unable to provide proper clothing and books to enable him to attend school. Please advise how clothing and books are to be provided. This is one of several similar cases and we are threatened with the withholding of school moneys on account of non-enforcement of the law."

9 State in detail how you would proceed to investigate whether the law was satisfactorily enforced in a city of, say, 2,500 inhabitants.

10 In your opinion, what is the proper testament of cases where children are kept from school part of the time to sell papers or otherwise assist in the maintenance of themselves or their families?

Sheet 3—New York state geography

- 1 Name ten state normal schools and give the county in which each is located.
- 2 Name the states bordering upon New York.
- 3 Name eight cities in this state outside of greater New York having by the census of 1890 over 25,000 inhabitants each.
- 4 What is the distance from Buffalo to Albany?
- 5 What is the area of this state in square miles?
- 6 What counties are wholly or partly in what is known as "the Adirondack region"?
- 7 By what railroad would you travel from New York city to Jamestown? What section of the state would you traverse?
- 8 What is the westernmost county of the state?
- 9 Name three of the largest lakes of central New York.
- 10 Locate the capital of this state.

Sheet 4—Discussion

Write a discussion of at least 250 words on the present status of compulsory education in this state; the extent to which the present law is, and should be, enforced; changes which in your opinion should be made in the present law; the benefits to be derived from a proper enforcement of the law and making suggestions regarding the administrative machinery to be devised to secure its proper enforcement.

N. B.—In marking this exercise its errors in form, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax and style will be considered, as well as its arrangement, the use of English and the knowledge of the subject matter displayed.

Examination for master mechanic, State Prisons

Held May 2, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

- 1 What was your age on your last birthday?
- 2 Name the class of schools in which you received your education, with the length of time and grade attained.

3 If you have received any technical or trade school education, describe it, stating for what trade or calling you studied, where and how long.

4 State the principal occupations you have been engaged in since your educational period with the time in each.

5 Have you ever served an apprenticeship or learned a trade? If so state what trade and how long you served.

6 What other special experience have you had or what qualifications do you possess which fit you specially for the position you seek?

7 Describe the largest plant you have been connected with and the position you occupied.

8 Have you been a master or foreman or employer of labor? If so, state the nature of the work and the number of men under your charge.

Sheet 2—Practical questions

1 How do you compute the power of an engine, and how would you set its valves to secure the best performance?

2 How is the power of a boiler measured? How is its strength and safety determined by the inspector? How would you make it certain at any time should the question arise, that your boiler can be safely operated at any required pressure?

3 How would you compute the safe pressure for a boiler, the dimensions of which are known? Give an example. What is the difference between a single and double riveting, and on what seams is the stronger system of riveting most desirable?

4 What is the difference between prime steam and exhaust steam heating systems, and what differences are necessary in dimensions and total area of heating pipes, and in their arrangement?

5 What are the accidents and the kinds of deterioration and of failure commonly liable to occur in steam-heating systems, and how would you prevent such accidents, and how make repairs?

6 What amount of radiating surface would be required to heat by direct radiation, a building containing 500,000 cu. ft. of space? What boiler capacity is required? What required for indirect radiation?

7 Can you use a steam engine indicator? How is it applied? What does it reveal? When would you make use of it, and how profit by its use?

8 How do you know when a boiler should be taken off for repairs or cleaning, and when thrown out of use entirely as too dilapidated for further safe use or repairs?

9 If a pulley 24" in diameter on line shaft runs at 100 revolutions per minute, how large must connected pulley be to give a speed of 225 revolutions?

10 What size flat leather belt should be used on above pulleys to transmit 5 horse power?

Examination for superintendent of grade crossings bureau, Railroad Commission

Held at Albany, May 4, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 Describe your education, giving nature of schools attended, length of time, graduation, degrees received, etc.

3 (a) Did you have any legal education? If so, describe it.

(b) Did you have any civil or mechanical engineering education? If so, describe it.

4 Have you learned any trade? If so, state what trade, how long an apprenticeship you served and where.

5 Give your principal occupations by years since the educational period.

6 Describe in detail your experience in railroad work.

7 State any other facts bearing on your qualification for the position you seek.

Sheet 2—The grade crossing law and construction

1 What are the general provisions of chapter 754, laws of 1897, to amend the railroad law, relative to grade crossings?

2 (a) From what sources may a request for abolishing a grade crossing originate?

(b) When a new steam surface railroad crosses an existing highway, what proportion of the expense of crossing above or below grade is paid by the railroad company?

(c) When a new highway crosses an existing steam surface railroad, what proportion of the expense of crossing is paid by the railroad company, and who pays the remainder?

(d) How is the expense of changing a grade crossing apportioned?

3 When two or more lines of steam surface railroads owned and operated by different corporations, cross a highway where a change in the manner of crossing is to be made; (a) What proportion of the whole expense shall be paid jointly by the railroad corporations? (b) Who determines what proportion of the joint amount each separate railroad corporation shall pay?

4 (a) In case of refusal on the part of the railroad company to pay its share of the expense of changing a crossing, what course may be taken to collect?

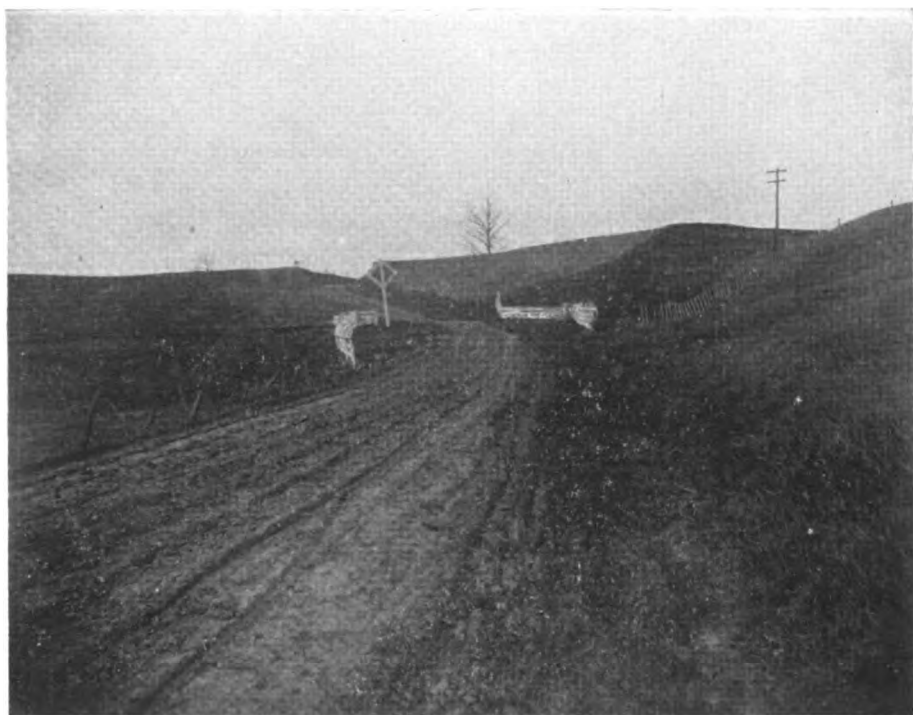
(b) In case of refusal on the part of the municipality to pay its share of the expense, what course may be taken to collect?

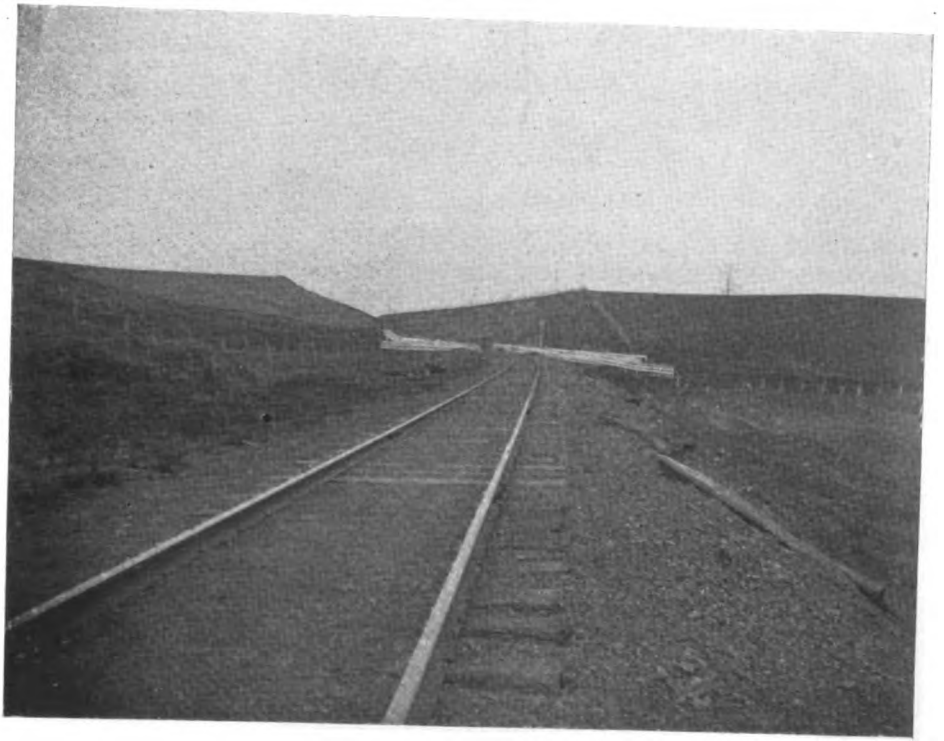
5 What is the method of procedure in determining, (a) the manner in which new steam surface railroad construction shall cross existing streets, avenues, or highways? (b) the manner in which new streets, avenues, or highways shall cross an existing steam surface railroad? (c) the manner in which an existing grade crossing shall be abolished?

6 (a) In changing a crossing, who primarily pays the cost of construction?

(b) In changing a crossing, who primarily acquires the necessary lands, rights or easements?

(c) When a highway crosses a railroad by an overhead





bridge, how is the work of maintaining and repairing to be divided?

(d) When a highway passes under a railroad, how is the work of maintaining and repairing to be divided?

7 (a) What provision is made to meet the state's proportion of expense of changing crossings?

(b) What sum is to be appropriated annually?

(c) If, in any year, the whole appropriation is not expended, what disposition is to be made of the balance?

8 What body has authority to determine the manner in which new street surface railroads shall cross existing steam railroads, and to determine the proportion of expense that shall be paid by the street surface railroad?

9 Where a grade crossing is to be abolished, what are the principal conditions, both topographical and economic, that should determine the character of the new crossing, whether it should be over or under, or whether it requires a change of location of the street, avenue, or highway?

10 (a) A railroad running level along a side hill is crossed at grade at right angles by a street with a grade of eighty per cent. What courses might be taken in abolishing the grade crossing?

(b) A highway crosses a railroad at grade at a point where the railroad is six feet above the general level of the highway. What local conditions would determine the practicability of running the highway under the railroad?

(c) A level line of railroad passing through a town of 3,000 inhabitants crosses at grade a series of level streets at short intervals—the result of the growth of the town around the railroad. What would be the best methods of eliminating the danger of the crossings?

11 State in full with reasons how you would deal with the grade crossing shown in the two cuts on the accompanying sheet. One view is taken looking up the grade of railway and the other looking up the roadway.

Sheet 3—Questions on construction

1 A plate girder fifty (50) feet long and five (5) feet in depth carries a uniform load of twenty-five hundred (2500) pounds per lineal foot. Find the cross section of the metal required in the flanges at the middle on account of this load. Five (5) feet will be taken as the depth for calculation and the allowed unit stress in the metal will be ten thousand (10,000) pounds.

2 Should the stiffeners in a plate girder be nearer together at the middle or at the ends? Give your reasons.

3 In bridge work for what two methods of possible failure are rivets calculated?

4 A through Pratt truss twenty (20) feet in height and with five (5) panels of twenty (20) feet each carries a uniform load of fourteen hundred (1400) pounds per lineal foot. Find the stresses in the pieces of the two end panels.

5 What is a good clearance above the rail for an overhead crossing? What clearance is absolutely necessary?

6 If an abutment of an overhead crossing had to be placed where the earth was soft and always wet, what kind of foundation would be a good one?

7 If a roadway twenty-five (25) feet in width had to be carried under tracks, and the distance from base of rail to surface of roadway was eighteen (18) feet, would a stone arch make a good design? If not, how would you construct a permanent covered crossing for the roadway?

8 Write a specification for the beds and joints of masonry suitable for the abutments of an overhead crossing.

9 What is the difference between Rosendale and Portland cement?

10 Give proportions of sand and cement used in good mortar. What is concrete and what proportions of the materials in it make a good concrete? What is grout?

11 Give the approximate price of the following materials: (a) the price per pound of steel plate girders for overhead crossings erected and painted, (b) the price per cubic yard of reasonably good masonry for abutments at crossings, (c) the price per lineal

foot, driven and cut off, of ordinary oak piles about twenty (20) feet long.

Sheet 4—Letterwriting

N. B. In marking these letters errors in form and address, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax and style will be considered as well as completeness and excellence of matter and adherence to the subject.

1 Write a letter to the city attorney of Schenectady, N. Y., explaining to him the method of making application for changing the existing grade crossings, stating what the application may properly contain, in whose name it is to be made, and generally advising him as to the procedure of the city authorities and the work to be done by them preliminary to application.

2 Write a report to the railroad commission on a supposed investigation of some important crossing or crossings with which you are familiar, in a city or important town, describing the present condition, commenting on the necessity of modification of crossing, and recommending what change should be made with reasons. (This report will be marked especially for completeness of discussion of the interests involved and constructive problems to be solved.)

Sheet 5—Railroads of New York state

1-2 Describe *two* of the following railroad systems, giving location, terminals, branches, principal junction points, etc., in New York state: Delaware and Hudson; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

3 Locate the following railroads, as far as contained in New York state: Fall Brook; Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut; Ulster and Delaware; Northern Central.

4 What railroads serve each of the following cities: Troy, Rome, Elmira, Middletown, Rochester?

5 What important change in control of railroad systems has taken place recently?

Sheet 6—Arithmetic

1 In the construction of an overhead crossing to replace an existing grade crossing, the expenses were as follows:

For damages to abutting owners and cost of settlement, paid by the city.....	\$1,831
For cost of structure, paid by R. R. company.....	9,270
For payment of consulting engineer and inspector, paid by the state on requisition of R. R. Commission	150

Apportion the expenses between the parties as provided in the grade crossing law, and determine how much is to be paid over or claimed by each party according to such apportionment.

2 If a train running at 52 miles per hour leaves New York for Albany at 8.30 A. M., and a train running 40 miles per hour leaves Albany for New York at 9.30 A. M., the distance from Albany to New York being 144 miles, find at what time and how many miles from Albany the trains will meet. (The speed may be assumed as uniform from start to finish.)

3 A railroad's gross revenue for the year 1897 was \$17,286,345.27; its gross expenses were \$14,036,345.27. If the capital of the road is \$50,000,000, what per cent dividend could be declared at the end of the year?

4 How much would you receive if you held 25 shares of stock, par value \$1,000 per share?

5 If your stock cost you 115½, what per cent would the above dividend give you on your investment?

Examination for assistant law librarian

Held May 7, 1898

Sheet 1—Spelling

Direction: Do not use capitals except for proper names.

1 injunction	5 summary
2 librarian	6 capitol
3 emendation	7 quo warranto
4 common pleas	8 secretary

9 casual	30 ancillary
10 appeal	31 frivolous
11 scire facias	32 appellate
12 defendant	33 supplementary
13 circumstantial	34 privilege
14 subpoena	35 warrant
15 mandamus	36 supersedeas
16 ascertain	37 ejectment
17 mortgage	38 certiorari
18 custodian	39 interlocutory
19 plaintiff	40 assessment
20 disqualify	41 demurrer
21 habeas corpus	42 escheat
22 judgment	43 testamentary
23 decedent	44 lis pendens
24 administrator	45 mittimus
25 intestate	46 panel
26 surrogate	47 verification
27 guardian	48 remittitur
28 chattel	49 jurisdiction
29 adjourn	50 mitigation

Sheet 2—Dictation

N. B.—Use of capitals, punctuation and all mistakes and omissions will be taken into consideration in marking this paper.

Directions: One of the examiners will dictate an exercise which the candidate is required to take down on this sheet verbatim. The passage will first be read for information and then dictated in phrases of five or six words at the rate of about twenty words per minute. Do not sign your name.

Upon the presentation, to the clerk of a court of record, of an assignment of a judgment, entered in his office, executed by a person entitled to satisfy the judgment, as prescribed in section 1260 of this act, and otherwise executed as prescribed in that section, with respect to a satisfaction-piece, and upon payment of the fees, allowed by law, for filing a transcript, and docketing a judgment thereupon, the clerk must forthwith file the assign-

ment in his office, and make, upon the docket of the judgment, an entry of the fact, and of the day of filing; or, if he keeps a separate book for the entry of assignments of judgments, an entry, referring to the page of the book, where the filing of the assignment is noted.

Sheet 3—Letterwriting

Write a letter, addressed to the New York Civil Service Commission, defending (or criticising) the attitude of the United States in her interference in Cuban affairs and her controversy and conflict with Spain.

Sheet 4—Education and experience

1 Describe the education you have received, giving length of time in school or college and diplomas or degrees earned.

2 Describe the occupations you have been engaged in since leaving school.

3 Have you studied law? If so, give particulars.

4 Have you been admitted to practice in this state? If so, describe the nature and extent of your law practice.

5 Describe your experience, if any, in a law library or in the arrangement and care of law books.

6 The acceptance of this position will require your attendance at the court house each day except Sundays and legal holidays from half-past nine in the morning until such time as the court shall finally adjourn in the afternoon, or until the justices shall be through with their work in the library and no longer require your services except such times as is allowed for a vacation. Are you prepared to devote your time to the performance of the duties of the office?

Sheet 5—Practical questions

1 Give the name of one of the series of English chancery reports, one of the series of the English common law reports, and one of the series of the English house of lords reports.

2 Classify the reports of the state of New York, stating which are reports of cases decided in the supreme court; which are re-

ports of cases decided in the court of chancery; which are reports of local courts prior to the consolidation of the courts by the constitution of 1849, and state the name of the reports of the court of appeals and of the supreme court since that time. Also state the names of the reports of the local courts since that time. State the name of the important series of practice reports.

3 Name the court and the state the decisions of which are reported in Grattan's reports, and name the court and the state the decisions of which are reported in DeGex and Gordon's reports.

4 Name the court and the state the decisions of which are reported in Cushing's reports. ●

5 Name the court and the state the decisions of which are reported in Wallace's reports.

6 Name the court and the state the decisions of which are reported in Meeson and Welsby's reports.

7 Name some of the principal reports in which the decisions of the courts of the United States are reported.

8 State the court the decisions of which are reported in Blatchford's reports.

9 State the principal digests of the New York reports.

10 State the principal digests of the English reports.

11 If you were asked to find a statement of the principal of "corpus delicti" to what digest or text book would you refer, and under what head would you look?

12 If you are asked to find the definition of "usury" to what digest or text book would you refer, and under what head would you look?

13 If you were asked to find an act of the legislature relating to the right of a married woman to convey lands independently of her husband, how would you proceed to find that act? What books, if any, would you refer to, to ascertain the year of its passage and the volumes of the law in which it is printed?

14 State the present system of reporting judgments of the English courts with the names of the reports of the various courts and state the present system or reporting the decisions

of the courts of the state of New York with the names of the reports of the various courts.

15 Name some of the principal books on (a) evidence, (b) torts, (c) real property, (d) common law pleading, (e) domestic relations, (f) equity, (g) personal property, (h) wills, (i) contracts, (j) medical jurisprudence.

16 You are asked to find an authoritative case that holds that one partner cannot be held liable for debts incurred by the other partner in providing the property which he contributed to the partnership at its inception. Describe how you would find such a case.

● 17 How would you find the law as to whether the statutory liability of a stockholder in a foreign corporation, residing in this state, can be enforced in the courts of this state?

18 Outline a plan for the arrangement of a law library of 20,000 volumes including reports, statutes and text-books.

Examination for foreman of construction, Clinton Prison

Held June 4, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

Sheet 2—Practical questions

1 How do Portland cement and Rosendale cement differ in action?

2 What are the common defects of stone, and how discovered?

3 What are the common defects of brick, and how discovered?

4 What should be the consistency of cement mortar for masonry? For concrete?

5 Are any precautions necessary in laying masonry in very cold or very hot weather? If so, what and why in each case?

6 In what way or ways is concrete work likely to be slighted? Masonry work?

7 How is lime mortar made? What precautions are necessary in storing, handling, and slaking the lime?

8 What are shakes? Checks? What is sapwood, and how told? What is meant by brash timber, and how told?

- 9 What kinds of timber make the strongest beams?
 - 10 What kinds of timber are used for piles?
 - 11 How will you determine whether the contractor is using a hammer of required weight on his pile driver?
 - 12 For what defects will you look in inspecting piling?
 - 13 If a piece of timber to be used as a beam is found to be somewhat knotty on one side, not enough to cause its rejection, how should it be placed in the work?
 - 14 Name as many as you can of the defects that you would look for in timber.
 - 15 How should a stone wall be bonded?
 - 16 How should ashlar be bonded in with backing stone or brick?
 - 17 Describe or sketch a lewis and tell its use.
 - 18 What is a rise of an arch?
 - 19 Of what use are footing courses under a wall?
 - 20 How should ends of timbers in brick walls be framed?
 - 21 Describe or sketch a timber trimmer header and tail beam.
 - 22 What is a wall plate and how should it be secured to the wall?
 - 23 Of what use is bridging in floor framing?
 - 24 Describe the various kinds of anchoring used in brick walls.
 - 25 State the essential requirements for flues and their linings.
 - 26 Describe the various kinds of roofing and the manner of putting same in place.
-

Examination for foreman, Fish Hatching Station

Held June 4, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

- 1 What is your age?
- 2 What education have you received?
- 3 What trade have you learned?
- 4 What has been your principal business or occupation since you left school?
- 5 Describe at some length the experience you have had tending to qualify you for the position you are being examined for.

Sheet 2—Practical questions

- 1 Name the kinds of salmon and white-fish found in New York waters, native and introduced.
 - 2 How are the brook trout, lake trout and brown trout distinguished?
 - 3 What fishes of the herring family are found in fresh waters of New York?
 - 4 What fresh water fishes of New York guard their nests and young?
 - 5 Name the kinds of fish and other aquatic animals whose eggs are artificially hatched in New York, and state their spawning seasons.
 - 6 How many eggs has the shad? The common white-fish? The brook trout?
 - 7 What forms of hatching apparatus are now used in New York?
 - 8 What is the effect of direct sunlight on fish eggs?
 - 9 Describe the best methods of transporting young and adult living trout.
 - 10 What kinds of food are used for young trout, and how are they given?
-

**Examination for superintendent of the free employment bureau,
New York city, Department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Held June 4, 1898

Sheets 1-6—Spelling, dictation, addition test, letter writing, constitution and arithmetic—same as for clerk.

Sheet 7—Practical questions

- 1 When and for what purpose was the Bureau of Labor Statistics created?
- 2 By whom and for what period is the commissioner of labor statistics appointed? When and to whom does the commissioner of labor statistics report?
- 3 What powers does the commissioner of labor statistics possess under the labor law?

4 What information is generally sought from organized labor bodies? What methods would you take to obtain statistics from such bodies?

5 What is a labor organization and for what purpose is it formed? Mention some of the principal labor organizations of the state of New York.

6 Are you affiliated with any organized labor body? (If so state name and number of organization to which you belong.)

7 For what was the "free employment bureau" established?

8 What are the general duties of the superintendent of the free employment bureau?

9 For how long is an application good?

10 What is the tenure of office of the superintendent and clerks?

Examination for instructor in pattern-making, Rochester Industrial School

Held June 4, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 State where and to what extent you were educated.

3 What has been your occupation since leaving school?

4 Where did you learn pattern-making, under whom and how long an apprenticeship did you serve?

5 State the kinds of shops you have been employed in, the work you have done, etc.

6 Have you ever served as foreman? If so, state the particulars.

7 If you have ever had any experience as an instructor, give the details.

Sheet 2—Practical questions

1 What is a drag print? A cone print? A tail print? Illustrate by sketches.

2 Does pattern-making differ from ordinary woodworking? If so, how?

3 Which is better, a pattern made up of segments or one made from a solid piece and why?

4 What kinds of wood are generally used in pattern-making and why?

5 What is a chaplet?

6 Draw an ellipse 2" x 4" and state how it is done.

7 How would you test a straight edge 16 ft. long?

8 If a casting of a plate 1 inch thick weighs $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per sq. ft. what would a plate 27"x14" weigh? (Give work in full.)

9 Make a working drawing, using pencil freehand for circles, of a 2" quarter turn pipe joint. Show good proportions and give principal dimensions.

10 With an ordinary rule, how long should a pattern be made to make an iron casting 33" long?

Examination for inspector of nurseries

Held June 18, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 State your age.

2 Describe your education, giving schools attended, length of time, courses completed, degrees attained, etc.

3 Describe in detail your education in horticulture, entomology, botany, and related subjects.

4 Give your occupations since the educational period with length of time and salary or earnings in each.

5 Describe in detail any special experience you have had that fits you for the position applied for.

6 What is your present occupation? If unemployed, give reason for leaving last employment.

7 Why do you seek employment as inspector of nurseries?

8 How would you proceed in the inspection of a large nursery?

9 How would you proceed in the inspection of an orchard?

Sheet 2—Entomology

1 Describe the mouth-parts of an insect that chews its food, and name some pests of fruit trees that have such mouth-parts.

2 Describe the mouth-parts of an insect that obtains its food by sucking, and name some pests of fruit trees that have such mouth-parts.

3 Describe the respiratory system of an insect.

4 What are the distinguishing characteristics of the family Coccidae?

5 Contrast the structure of an *Aspidiotus* with that of a *Lecanium*.

6 Give an account of the life-history of an *Aspidiotus*.

7 Give directions for the manufacture and use of kerosine emulsion.

8 Give directions for the hydrocyanic acid gas treatment of nursery stock.

9 Give directions for the use of arsenical poisons against insects injurious to fruit trees.

10. Discuss the conditions determining which of the above named insecticides should be used in a particular case.

Sheet 3—Practical questions

1 By whom and from what localities in New York state has the San Jose scale been reported?

2 What kinds of trees does it infest and upon what parts of the tree is it found?

3 By what characters can the San Jose scale be distinguished from related species? Drawings should be made to illustrate the diagnosis.

4 Describe the symptoms of the disease known as "peach yellows."

5 Name four causes to which this disease has been ascribed.

6 What is the most common mode of dissemination of peach yellows?

7 Describe the main phases in the life history of the organism causing black-knot of plum.

8 What species does this disease attack?

9 Describe the appearance produced on the host plant in the earlier and later stages of the disease.

10 Name the months in which each of the three diseases mentioned are most virulent.

11 What fungus diseases prevail in nurseries, and what remedies would you recommend?

12 Is the "fire-blight" in pear, quince and apple orchards caused by insect or by fungi, and what is the remedy?

13 When the season to apply remedies for destruction of black-knot and what cautions are essential to prevent its spread?

Examination for the position of matron

Held June 25, 1898

Sheet 1—Spelling.

Sheet 2—Dictation.

Sheet 3—Arithmetic.

Sheet 4—Letterwriting.

Sheet 5—Education and experience.

1 State your age.

2 Are you single, married, or widowed? Are any other persons dependent on you for support? If so, give the relationship of such persons to you and the extent to which you contribute to their support.

3 Describe your education.

4 Are you a graduate of a state or general hospital training school for nurses? If so, give name of hospital and date of graduation.

5 Give your occupations since educational period with length of time and salary of earnings in each.

6 What is your present occupation? If unemployed, give reason for leaving last employment.

7 State any other facts bearing on your qualification for the position of matron.

Sheet 6—Practical questions

1 For a dormitory for 100 boys from 12 to 18 years of age, each having a single bed, what would be the necessary equipment of bedding and bed linen including necessary changes?

2 In such a dormitory what should be the frequency of change of the various articles of bedding? Give reasons.

3 What supervision must the matron, responsible for the housekeeping, exercise over the laundry? How would you know whether the bed linen was properly laundered?

4 Name some of the best known and most used disinfectants. Describe the methods of use and particular adaptability of each.

5 What should be the temperature of a living room? A sleeping room? Should the standard temperature be different for different classes of inmates or patients?

6 How would you treat a case of severe hemorrhage of the nose? What conditions other than violence are likely to produce such hemorrhage?

7 What different results are produced by broiling, frying and boiling of meats? Are any meats properly cooked by frying?

8 What articles of diet would you suggest for a person who is sick with the typhoid fever? What articles of diet are best suited for aged persons?

9 How would you know that a room needed ventilating and how should it be done?

Sheet 7—Practical questions

This sheet is for candidates for position of matron of state hospitals only.

1 What are the duties of a matron of a hospital for the insane in relation to a patient at the time of her admission?

2 What should a matron observe in the inspection of a ward?

3 For what purposes of supervision and inspection should a matron make night visits to the wards?

4 What are the duties of a matron in an administration building, or building occupied by officers?

5 Describe the operation of feeding with a nasal tube.

6 What should be the temperature of a ward?

7 How would you administer a nutrient enema, and of what should it consist?

8 What precautions should be taken in the feeding of a case of general paralysis of the insane, and why?

Examination for legislative librarian

Held June 18, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 State your age.

2 Describe your education: (a) general education, giving schools attended, length of time, courses completed, degrees, etc.; (b) special education in political science and kindred subjects, in detail; (c) legal education, if any, in detail.

3 What library training or education have you had?

4 Have you any proficiency in shorthand? If so, state how much.

5 Give your occupations since the educational period, with length of time and salary or compensation in each.

6 State any other facts which, in your opinion, bear on your qualifications for the position.

Sheet 2—Comparative legislation

1 Compare the powers and duties of the speaker of the English house of commons with those of the speaker of the United States house of representatives.

2 Compare the committee system of the American congress with that of the German reichstag.

3 In what ways can the speaker of the New York assembly use his influence in favor of bills which he approves?

4 Describe the process of law making in the New York legislature; that is, give the history of a bill from its introduction in the assembly until it has received the Governor's signature.

5 Outline the new system of making nominations in the state of New York.

6 Outline the system of courts in New York state.

7 Outline the form of city government (a) in Prussia; (b) in England; (c) outline that of some one city in the United States.

8 State briefly the advantages and disadvantages to the public of capitalistic monopolies, and give your opinion regarding the proper action of the state toward them.

9 Discuss briefly the inheritance tax.

10 Describe briefly the methods of reform employed in the Elmira reformatory.

Sheet 3—French translation

Sheet 4—German translation

Examination for education librarian

Held June 18, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

1 State your age.

2 Describe your education: (a) general education, giving schools attended, length of time, courses completed, degrees, etc.; (b) special education in pedagogy, in detail.

3 What library training or education have you had?

4 Give your occupations since the educational period, with length of time and salary or compensation in each.

5 State any other facts which, in your opinion, bear on your qualifications for the position.

Sheet 2—French translation

Sheet 3—German translation

Sheet 4—Practical questions

1 Discuss briefly the characteristics of education among *two* of the following peoples; (a) the Chinese, (b) the Egyptians, (c) the Greeks, (d) the Romans.

2 Give a sketch of the educational work of *two* of the following men; (a) Froebel, (b) Spencer, (c) Page.

3 Discuss briefly the progress of education in this state in (a) elementary schools, (b) secondary schools.

4 Discuss briefly the growth of the higher education of women in the United States.

5 Discuss (as far as time will allow) one of the following topics: (a) "A comparison of the American and German university system." (b) "The schooling necessary for the masses."

Examination for fireman

Held September 24, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

Sheet 2—Practical questions

1 What is meant by "banking" a fire? For what purpose is it done?

2 What is meant by "blowing off" a boiler? For what purpose is it done and how should it be done?

3 What depth of water should cover the tubes of a boiler to secure the best results in making steam?

4 Suppose your boiler is in use day-times only, say from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., how would you leave it on quitting work at night?

5 What is the most important boiler plant on which you have worked? Give size and description of boilers, pressure of steam carried, purpose for which used, etc.

6 What is the usual measure of the economy of a steam boiler plant?

7 What is *scale*? What is its cause? What damage does it do? What may be done to prevent it?

8 What differences are there in firing with anthracite and bituminous coals?

9 Describe a "pop" safety-valve. What determines the proper area of safety-valve?

10 Describe two conditions which may cause boiler explosions.

Examination for instructor in bookbinding, Elmira Reformatory

Held August 27, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

- 1 What is your age?
- 2 What education have you received?
- 3 How long did you serve as an apprentice?
- 4 How long have you served as a journeyman?
- 5 Give the names and locations of the offices in which or the names of the firms with which you learned your trade.
- 6 Give the names and locations of the offices or firms where you have worked as a journeyman.
- 7 Give the length of time you were employed by each office or firm as a journeyman, including only places where you worked six months or more.
- 8 Give the exact character of the work you were engaged upon while employed by each office or firm.
- 9 Have you ever acted as foreman? If so, state where, how long and how many employees you had under your charge.
- 10 Have you ever acted as teacher or instructor in any capacity? If so, state the particulars.

Sheet 2—Practical questions

- 1 Into what principal classes or branches of work is book-binding divided?
- 2 With what branch are you most familiar?
- 3 How are ruling pens classified?
- 4 Give as near as you can a list of the sizes and weights of paper with the names used to designate the different sizes.
- 5 What is *registering*?
- 6 What do you understand by the term *forwarding*?
- 7 Give as complete a list as you can of the various materials used in forwarding.
- 8 What is the *joint* (a) on a printed book, (b) on a blank book?
- 9 What are the *squares* on a book?
- 10 What is a *rod* used for in forwarding?

- 11 What is a *round* and how is it made?
- 12 What is *strapping* a book?
- 13 Name the different styles of forwarding.
- 14 Name the principal branches of finishing.
- 15 What is a *glair* and what is its use?
- 16 Which glair do you prefer for (a) blank work, (b) job work, and why?
- 17 When should a book be whipstitched?
- 18 When should a book be sewed one, two or three on?
- 19 Describe the different methods of treating the edges of a book.
- 20 Name machinery and tools required for a job bindery employing six people and state number of employees you would assign to different branches of the work.

**Examination for the position of foreman, school furniture department,
Auburn Prison**

Held December 3, 1898

Sheet 1—Education and experience

Sheet 2—Practical questions

- 1 How much, and what experience have you had in wood-working and with wood-working machinery? State fully.
- 2 What machinery and how many men would be needed in a factory to produce daily seventy-five school desks consisting of desk top, seat, and seat back; shaped to forms and made of slats joined and glued?
- 3 Name machines in the order in which they would be used.
- 4 What wood-working machinery is required in making a full line of regular cabinet work, including chairs?
- 5 What length of time ordinarily should dry oak lumber be kept in dry kiln to expel all moisture and prepare it for first class work?
- 6 How long should a table top with three glue joints remain in the clamps before it is hard enough to run through a planer?

7 What preparation of the wood is necessary to make a good glue joint?

8 What difference, if any, is made in sawing plain and quartered oak? (Illustrate by sketch how each is sawed.)

9 What are the technical names for different qualities of oak lumber?

10 What is the rule in measuring plain oak lumber in relation to knots, shakes, rotten and discolored spots, etc.?

11 If a board is apparently equally good on both sides which side should be used on a desk for the top surface on which to put the finish, the heart or the outside? Why?

12 Which is the sap side of a board, towards the heart or towards the bark?

13 Which way does lumber shrink?

14 Does lumber shrink most in pores or in the solid fibre?

15 How many revolutions should a five inch plainer cylinder make on oak lumber per minute?

16 Name the processes and the time required for each process to finish oak or cherry furniture. How long a time should elapse between each process?

17 How many revolutions should a twelve inch rip saw make per minute?

18 How would you make a mitre box, and at what figures would you set a square to lay out the cut for a square joint, an octagon joint, and for a hexagon joint?

Examination for printing clerk

Held December 10, 1898

Sheet 1—Spelling

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 immense | 6 civilian |
| 2 reference | 7 flannel |
| 3 definite | 8 servile |
| 4 accelerate | 9 modify |
| 5 coercion | 10 mercantile |

11 belligerent	31 rarity
12 scandalous	32 Iroquois
13 exhilarate	33 social
14 apparent	34 hypothesis
15 besiege	35 grammatic
16 abscess	36 assistance
17 vacuum	37 Caledonia
18 vacillate	38 vehemence
19 tenement	39 guinea
20 diagnose	40 benevolence
21 duplicity	41 maniac
22 salutary	42 seditious
23 fanaticism	43 protocol
24 glisten	44 spirituous
25 viscera	45 cession
26 palate	46 narcotic
27 therapeutics	47 rarefy
28 apology	48 alkaloid
29 sobriety	49 California
30 balance	50 surgeon

Sheet 2—Letterwriting

N. B.—In marking the letter, errors in form and address, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax and style will be considered.

Directions: Write a letter containing not less than 125 words to the New York Civil Service Commission making application for the position for which you are being examined, stating your experience and qualifications therefor. Sign your examination number, not your name.

Sheet 3—Arithmetic

In the solution of problems, every process must be indicated. **More answers will not be accepted.**

1 Divide 4 7-11 by 2 13-19.

2 Divide 122.032 by 23.2.

3 If the tax on a farm valued at \$2,300 is \$41.40, what is the rate?

4 How much will the paper cost for 850 copies of a 20 page pamphlet with page 5 inches by 6 3/4 inches, the paper being 60 lb. paper 28 inches by 42 inches, at 9 cents per lb.?

5 What would be the cost of printing the pamphlet, composition 25 cents per 1,000 ems, 1,350 ems to the page; press-work \$1 for the first 100 copies and 80 cents for each additional 100 or fraction thereof?

Sheet 4—Preparation of copy

1 The following matter is to form the heading and first question of an examination sheet 8 1/2x14 inches. Make the proper arrangement; naming kinds of type, spacing, etc., sufficient to serve as a complete guide to the printer.

(Last sheet for Clerks.) Sheet No. 6. State of New York—Civil Service Commission. Examination for the position of At....., Date Examination No. This sheet for Clerks, Law Clerks, Bookkeepers, Special Agents, Statisticians and Deputy Factory Inspectors. Directions: Answer questions on blank paper provided, not on this sheet. Arithmetic. N. B.—In solving the problem the entire process must be given.

1 I bought a barrel of sugar containing 220 lbs. at 8 1/2 cents a pound. While selling, it dried away 1-10. How much did I gain or lose by selling it at 9 1/4 cents per pound?

2 The following matter is to form the title page (outside cover) of a pamphlet 6x9 inches. Arrange the matter as a complete guide to the printer. The papers will be marked on (1) *spacings*, (2) *arrangement of matter*, (3) *kinds of type*, (4) *capitals*, (5) *punctuation*, (6) *definiteness of instruction to the printer*. If it is impracticable to show the whole matter properly arranged, *indicate* the arrangement by leading words and dots, by lines, and scale, as you would a working-drawing, (the scale to be in inches—"").

New York Civil Service Commission, Willard A. Cobb, Lockport, George P. Lord, Dundee, Silas W. Burt, New York, Commissioners, Willard A. Cobb, President, Charles S. Fowler, Chief Examiner, Clarence B. Angle, Secretary. Rules for the Civil Service of the State of New York as revised by the New York Civil

Service Commission and approved by the Governor, July 1, 1897, together with the regulations adopted thereunder, instructions to examiners, special regulations for the guidance of applicants and the statutes and constitutional provisions relating to the civil service.

3 The following matter is to appear in the pamphlet considered under question 2. Arrange the matter with a proper heading, and into paragraphs numbered 1, 2, etc., for a complete guide to the printer. The papers will be marked as on question 2.

The civil service of the state of new york shall be construed as including all offices and positions of trust or employment in the service of the state the incumbents of which receive compensation for services or expenses from the treasury of the state or any civil division thereof or by the receipt of official fees except such military or naval offices and positions as are or may be created under the provisions of article XI of the constitution relative to the militia the civil service of the state shall be divided into the unclassified service and the classified service the unclassified service shall comprise all elective positions all positions filled by election or appointment by the legislature on joint ballot or by the senate or assembly or by legislative committees all persons employed temporarily as attendants upon either house during its session all persons appointed by name in a statute and all positions filled by appointment by the governor either upon or without confirmation by the senate except officers and employes in his own office the classified service shall comprise all positions not included in the unclassified service.

4 What facts should title, imprint and headlines include?

5 Explain what is meant by *each* of the following: *letter press printing, stereotyping, copperplate, linotype, side-heads, lead, composing, token.*

Sheet 5—Editing

1 Make such changes in the following selection as you may deem necessary for a better expression of the thought. Make

these changes in the body of the matter wherever practicable; in other cases use the margins, employing proper reference marks.

Superintendent R———offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of the committee:

Resolved, That the committee be requested to prepare a bill which shall contain a requirement that the question of the adoption of free text-books and supplies be submitted to a vote of the people in all cities and union free school districts that do not now make use of this system.

Superintendent B———I rather object to the restriction in regard to villages. The wording is not clear.

Inspector C———Leave the motion by simply reading that the vote be required in all school districts of this state.

Superintendent D———The amendment of superintendent M——— is an excellent one, giving undetermined sentences. As the law now stands pupils committed to institutions have to be discharged on or before the first of July. It seems to me that it is not a good thing to discharge a boy during school vacation for the reason that having been in a truant institution where they have been under discipline and control and where they have partially acquired habits of regularity to throw them out of such school, back to their homes again where no school is in session, gives them an opportunity to recover their old habits and makes it doubly difficult for them when the schools open to return to them. We sent a number of children to White Plains. We sent them rather late in the year. There were eight or nine brought home on the 31st of July. Our schools did not reopen until the 14th of September and they would have had six weeks in which to get back into their old ways and the regularity and discipline which they had partially acquired in that time are almost totally lost. I think if a provision can be incorporated in the law it would be wise legislation.

State attendance officer E——I am heartily in accord with the suggestion of the committee on the undetermined sentences. I want to emphasize what superintendent M—— has said in regard to the vast influence, which boys between 14 and 16 exercise upon other boys in the truant schools. I have been to the various schools and institutions where truants have been confined. I have visited them and watched with a great deal of interest the effect upon the young boys of 14 and 16 years of age. They are not only dangerous to the younger boys but they have habits which are extremely bad. Some of them they learn at home and carry them with them to the institution.

I find a great deal of difficulty arising from the interpretation of this section, which reads "Teachers' Record of Attendance, etc." I notice that schools, not the public schools, the private schools, have to keep these records and that these records must be open to the inspection of attendance officers or any other person duly authorized by the school authorities of the district and may inspect and copy the same. It seems to me that it would be well if we could introduce an amendment to the law, that such teachers shall, at stated periods, report to the superintendent of schools and the public school authorities of the district of their registers, not less than once a month.

State Superintendent S——I am satisfied that if we properly enforce the compulsory education law that the state must furnish some institution to which its boys and girls may be taken. I have thought that so long as the law provides that truants must be liberated at the end of the school year that to establish a truant school with the liability that a portion of the year there would be no pupils it would be idle to ask it. Furthermore, let me suggest that a good deal of good missionary work can be done by the superintendents in cities and villages, and

through the school commissioners, for all are interested in it, to begin work with those who make the laws, before they come to Albany.

Superintendent F———We had a number of boys who had committed various misdeeds, which fitted them for the industrial school at Rochester, and it has happened in our case, where the boy was not fit for a room in our ungraded room that we have been able to send him to Rochester to the industrial school, which is a good place for him, especially at an age when it is impossible in the ordinary truant school to have him sit with the little children who may come there. We have less in the room now than we ever had, and perhaps we shall not have to get so many at any time.

2 Write a summary of the arguments presented in the selection.

3 Make a concise abridgment of the following; retaining the essential points:

This was Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, Dominic Sampson. He was of low birth, but having evinced, even from his cradle, an uncommon seriousness of disposition, the poor parents were encouraged to hope that their *bairn*, as they expressed it "might wag his pow in a pulpit yet". With an ambitious view to such a consummation, they pinched and pared, rose early and lay down late, ate dry bread and drank cold water, to secure to Abel the means of learning. Meantime his tall, ungainly figure, his taciturn and grave manners, and some grotesque habits of swinging his limbs and screwing his visage while reciting his tasks made poor Sampson the ridicule of all his school-companions.

In progress of time, Abel Sampson, probationer of divinity, was admitted to the privileges of a preacher. But, alas! partly from his own bashfulness, partly owing to a strong and obvious disposition to risibility, which

pervaded the congregation upon his first attempt, he became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—gasped, grinned hideously, rolled his eyes till the congregation thought them flying out of his head—shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there and was ever after designated as a “stickit minister.” . . .

Now it must be confessed that our friend Sampson, although a profound scholar and mathematician, had not traveled so far in philosophy as to doubt the reality of witchcraft or apparitions. Born, indeed, at a time when a doubt in the existence of witches was interpreted as equivalent to a justification of their infernal practices a belief of such legends had been impressed upon the Dominie as an article indivisible from his religious faith; and perhaps it would have been equally difficult to have induced him to doubt the one as the other. With these feelings, and in a thick misty day, which was already drawing to its close, Dominie Sampson did not pass the Kairn of Dorncleugh without some feelings of licit horror.

What, then, was his astonishment, when, on passing the door—that door which was supposed to have been placed there by one of the later lairds of Ellangowan to prevent presumptuous strangers from incurring the dangers of the haunted vault—that door supposed to be always locked, and the key of which was popularly said to be deposited with the presbytery—that door, that very door opened suddenly, and the figure of Meg Merilles, well known, though not seen for many a revolving year, was placed at once before the eyes of the startled Dominie! She stood immediately before him in the foot-path, confronting him so absolutely that he could not avoid her except by fairly turning back, which his manhood prevented him from thinking of.

“Here”, she said, “stand still here. Look how the setting sun breaks through yon cloud that’s been darkening the lift a’day. See where the first stream o’light fa’s—it’s upon Donagild’s round tower—the auldest tower in the Castle of Ellangowan—that’s no for naething! See as it’s glooming to seaward abune yon sloop in the bay—that’s no for naething, neither. Here I stood on this very spot,” said she, drawing herself up so as not to lose one hair-breadth of her uncommon height, and stretching out her long sinewy arm and clenched hand—“here I stood when I tauld the last Laird o’Ellangowan what was coming on his house; and did that fa’ to the ground? Na—it hit even ower sair!”

Sheet 6—Editing

1 Resolve the following matter into five paragraphs, giving to each paragraph an appropriate sub-heading run in and properly punctuated. To do this, it will not be necessary to copy the whole matter. Write the sub-heading, and the first and last words of the paragraphs with dots for omissions.

Applicants must present themselves punctually at the times and places specified in their official notifications. No one will be admitted except upon the production of such notification signed by the Secretary of the Commission. The examination will be in charge of examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commission, who will decide all matters and preserve order. They must be obeyed in all respects and are authorized to expel any one guilty of unseemly or disrespectful conduct. No conversation or disturbing noise or actions will be allowed. Whenever a candidate desires an explanation or has completed a paper and wishes the next one he will hold up his hand and one of the examiners or attendants will visit his desk. Candidates are warned not to bring with them for consultation any books or manuscripts; any use of such assistance, either in the exami-

nation room or elsewhere during the examination, will lead to the rejection of the offender's papers. No candidate can be allowed to leave the examination room until he has completed the paper on which he is engaged. No changes or corrections in papers can be made after they are given to the examiners.

2 Write an abstract of the following:

From Franklin's Autobiography

And now I set on foot my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library. I drew up the proposals, got them put into form by our great scrivener, Brockden, and by the help of my friends in the Junta, procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with, and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue.

The objections and reluctances I met with, in soliciting the subscriptions, made me soon feel the impropriety of presenting one's self as the proposer of any useful project that might be supposed to raise one's reputation in the smallest degree above that of one's neighbors, when one has need of their assistance to accomplish that project. I therefore put myself as much as I could out of sight, and stated it as a scheme of a *number of my friends*, who had requested me to go about and propose it to such as they thought lovers of reading. In this way my affair went on more smoothly, and I ever after practised it on such occasions; and from my frequent successes, can heartily recommend it. The present little sacrifice of your vanity will afterwards be amply repaid.

We have an English proverb that says, "He that would thrive must ask his wife." It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself; she assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, etc. We kept no

idle servants; our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest.

3 Condense the following into one short periodic sentence:

While a few men of personal strength of character, wealth and birth held commanding positions, there was no class of men who occupied so powerful vantage ground of influence as the ministers, who were in every way leaders among the people, and men who set their mark upon the early institutions of New England. They were bold, vigorous and intolerant. The ministers were men of birth, education and breeding. In the early days of New England the educated class formed the real aristocracy of society. At the head of this aristocracy stood the clergy.

4 Distinguish between *enough* and *sufficient*; *at last* and *at length*; *deleterious* and *detrimental*; *erudition* and *profundity*; *actual* and *authentic*.

5 Give *distinctive* significance of the following: *outline*, *summary*, *abstract*, *abridgment*, *paraphrase*.

Sheet 7—Proof reading

Directions—Properly indicate the necessary corrections in the following proof.

RULES

FOR THE

Civil Service of the State of New York

AS REVISED BY THE

NEWYORK, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER 10, 1894,

WITH AMENDMENTS TO JANUARY 1 1896.

Definition of terms.—*Rule 1.* in these rules, and the regulations thereunder, the term "Commission" indicates the Civil Service Commission of the State of the New York: and the positions now

comprized in, or hereafter entered in, the clasification shall, in the the aggregate, be taken as the civil service of the State, refered to herein' and the term "public service" shall be taken to comprehend all persons in the sɛrvice of the State: without regard to such clasification.

Official authority to coerse political action prohibited.—Rule 3. No person in the public service has the right to use his official authority or influence to coerse the pollitical action of any person or body.

Schedule A to include deputies; confidential officers; fiduciary officers, etc.—Rule 5. Schedule A shall include the deputies of principle officers, duly authorised by law to act for their principals; ail officers, clerks and others whoes official relations are necessarily strictly confidential to the head of the office in which they serve; officers or othe's under official bonds as security for the collection, custody or disbursment of public monies, or who, by vertue of their position, have the custody of public monies, for the safe-keeping of which any officer must give bonds, and such other positoins as may now or hereafter be inculed in thisse hedule, according to law.

Examination for assistant to miscellaneous reporter

Held Dec. 23, 1898

Sheet 1—General questions

- 1 When was the office of miscellaneous reporter established and how?
- 2 Who is the present incumbent and by whom appointed?
- 3 What is his term of office and salary?
- 4 Of what courts does he report the decisions?
- 5 Outline the provisions of the statute regarding the publication of reports.
- 6 Discuss the effect of (a) decisions of the federal courts on the rulings of state courts, (b) decisions of the courts of one state on the rulings of the courts of another state.
- 7 What are the disabilities affecting the marriage relation and to what extent and in what manner does each affect the contract?

8 What is the presumption as to the responsibility of a person who commits a crime? What classes of persons are deemed incapable of committing crime?

9 Define "next of kin." Distinguish between "per stirpes" and "per capita." Illustrate.

10 State the present position of the New York courts as to "burden of proof" when insanity is offered as a defense to crime.

11 Name and describe the different estates in land that may arise through the death of a husband or wife.

12 What are the essential elements of a tort?

13 Describe the organization of the supreme court and the division of the state into judicial districts and departments, mentioning the number of judges composing the supreme court.

14 Discuss the provisions of the common law bearing on the transfer to a third person of title to real property (a) by a husband, (b) by a wife, (c) on transfers of title between husband and wife. What is the law on this subject in New York?

15 Who may and who may not make a valid will? What are the different ways in which a will may be revoked?

16 In an action on a promissory note, the defendant B, the maker of the note offers the testimony of C, that he (C) heard D, the payee of the note, state to the plaintiff, A, when transferring the note to A, that the note had been delivered to him (D) on a certain condition, which condition had not been fulfilled, and that he (A) would have to take his chances as to collecting the same. Is the testimony admissible? Give your reasons.

17 Distinguish between admissions and confessions; state the rules of law as to admissions by agents, by persons in joint interest and by persons in privity of estate.

Sheet 2—Practical questions

After reading carefully the accompanying cases:

(a) Write suitable head-notes, in proper form, indicating how they should be printed.

(b) Digest the cases, indicating under what heads and sub-heads the principal entries and cross-references should be made.

The following are the cases submitted: opinions of the court of appeals, reported in the 157 N. Y. Reports:

People v. Corey.

De Witt v. Agricultural Insurance Co.

Boyd v. Gorman.

People ex rel. Sweet v. Lyman.

Myers v. Bolton.

Sheet 3—Education and experience

1 What is your age?

2 Give the particulars regarding your English education including schools attended, length of course, degrees or diplomas obtained, etc.

3 Detail your law studies.

4 Are you a member of the New York bar? If so, when were you admitted?

5 Are you now a practicing attorney? If so, how long have you been such?

6 State the nature and extent of your law practice.

7 State any other facts bearing on your qualifications for this position.

APPENDIX J

Roster of State Employees

ROSTER OF STATE EMPLOYEES

Executive Chamber

Unclassified service

Position	NAME	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Governor	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Jan. 1, 1899	\$10,000

Class I

Private secretary	William J. Youngs.....	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000
Military	George C. Treadwell.....	.....	2,000
Appointment clerk	Thomas Newcomb.....	.....	2,500
Pardon and requisition clerk.....	John T. Joyce.....	.....	3,000
Executive stenographer.....	Myron E. Hill.....	.....	1,200
.....	William Loeb, Jr.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,200

Class II

Notarial clerk	George Graves.....	Mar. 16, 1897	720
Notarial clerk and stenographer.....	Benjamin W. Smith.....	.....	1,000
.....	Margaret Gould.....	.....	660
Messenger	William P. O'Connor.....	.....	1,000
.....	William J. Lamborn.....	.....	600

Lieutenant-Governor

Unclassified service

Lieutenant-governor	Timothy L. Woodruff.....	Jan. 1, 1897	5,000
Private secretary	Harry E. Bates.....	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000

Secretary of State

Unclassified service

Secretary of state	John T. McDonough.....	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
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Class I

Deputy	J. B. H. Mongin.....	Jan. 2, 1899	4,000
Second deputy.....	Horace G. Tennant.....	Aug. 17, 1897	2,600
Chief clerk and confidential clerk.....	Frederick G. Jewett.....	Feb. 1, 1886	2,200
Stenographer.....	Waldo L. Minton.....	Feb. 10, 1897	1,500

Class II

Land clerk	Charles V. Hooper.....	Jan. 1, 1886	2,200
Examiner of corporations.....	Frank White.....	Jan. 1, 1886	2,200
Assistant examiner of corporations.....	James W. Eentley.....	Jan. 1, 1894	1,800

Secretary of State—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	NAME	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Corporation clerk	Charles McCallor	Jan. 1, 1894	\$1,500
Clerk of statistics of crime	William H. Ewell	June 10, 1894	\$4 per day
Corporation bookkeeper	William S. Hale	Sept. 2, 1894	4 per day
Stenographer	Joseph S. Martin	May 1, 1894	\$1,900
Typewriter	Jeannie L. Dexter	Jan. 1, 1895	900
"	Elizabeth Barry	Jan. 23, 1895	900
"	Mabel Dorn	D. c. 13, 1894	900
Messenger	Jacob R. Terwilliger	Jan. 1, 1894	1,000
"	Isaac LaGrange	Jan. 1, 1894	1,200

Comptroller

Unclassified service

Comptroller	William J. Morgan	Jan. 1, 1899	6,000
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Class I

Deputy comptroller	Theodore P. Gilman	Jan. 2, 1899	4,000
Warrant clerk and second deputy	Willis E. Merriman	Jan. 1, 1896	3,500
Confidential clerk	George C. Lewis	Jan. 1, 1894	2,400
tenographer	Francis J. Wade	July 3, 1897	900

Class II

Accountant	William J. Shaible	Aug. 4, 1890	2,800
Special accountant	Peter J. Masterson	Oct. 1, 1888	1,500
Entry clerk	James A. Wendell	June 11, 1894	2,060
Corporation tax clerk	John J. Merrill	March 3, 1894	2,800
Assistant corporation tax clerk	Frank C. Vinton	May 1, 1894	1,800
"	Clark A. Blodgett	Jan. 8, 1894	1,500
Law clerk, corporation dept.	James S. McPherson	Feb. 13, 1894	1,500
Commissioner of corporation (New York)	Charles I. Wilbur	Feb. 1, 1884	3,000
Commissioner of corporations (Buffalo)	John R. Hazel	Feb. 1, 1894	2,400
Chief tax clerk	George R. Kehoe	Feb. 14, 1887	2,400
Assistant chief tax clerk	William A. Bird	April 27, 1894	2,400
Bookkeeper, tax department	George W. Bliss	July 20, 1877	1,800
Tax clerk	Marcus B. Williams	July 1, 1877	1,800
"	James G. Grindlay	Mar. 23, 1890	1,800
"	Frank H. Brandow	Feb. 23, 1894	1,800
"	Miles G. Graham	Feb. 1, 1882	1,000
"	S. L. Kahn	Feb. 15, 1894	1,800
"	Henry True	June 13, 1894	\$4 per day
"	Charles E. Minard	July 10, 1894	4 per day
"	B. Frank Raze	June 15, 1894	\$2,000
"	Norman R. Martin	June 13, 1895	1,250
Chief clerk, Bureau canal affairs	George H. Birchall	Jan. 1, 1866	2,800
Clerk, canal affairs	Thomas W. Cantwell	June 10, 1890	1,700
"	George M. Spawm	Oct. 27, 1896	1,800
Confidential clerk, Charitable department	Byron M. Child	April 20, 1896	2,500
Estimate clerk	Edward H. Underhill	Feb. 15, 1895	1,800
Assistant estimate clerk	Charles I. Van Liew	Aug. 1, 1894	1,800
Voucher clerk	James S. Forsyth	Aug. 1, 1894	1,800
Clerk	Edwin A. Doty	Feb. 17, 1898	1,800
"	George L. Robinson	July 30, 1898	750
"	John F. Kelly	Dec. 12, 1894	1,650
"	Mrs. Julia F. Ranan	Dec. 6, 1897	800
Bookkeeper	Herbert L. Austin	Jan. 7, 1897	1,600
"	Harry W. Brown	Jan. 11, 1897	1,500
"	James G. Hurty	Dec. 2, 1895	1,000
"	Frederick G. Schneider	Dec. 13, 1897	1,800
"	Andrew J. Nigent	May 15, 1894	1,500
Inheritance tax clerk	Edward H. Pludar	Sept. 1, 1893	2,000

Comptroller—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	NAME	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Assistant inheritance tax clerk ..	George E. Dutcher.....	Jan 9, 1894	\$1,400
Stationery and document clerk ..	Edwin D. Thompson.....	Jan 1, 1886	1,400
Stenographer.....	Andrew D. Devine.....	April 25, 1890	1,400
".....	Charles R. Webber.....	Feb. 1, 1886	1,400
Index clerk.....	Mary K. Cox.....	Aug. 3, 1896	1,050
Messenger.....	Worthington S. Farley.....	Feb. 19, 1891	1,000
".....	W. W. Bennett.....	July 9, 1896	900
Orderly.....	Joseph H. Allen.....	May 1, 1888	1,000
Leveler.....	Albert F. Krause.....	Jan. 1, 1897	1,800
".....	Frank A. Snyder.....	Nov. 23, 1888	\$4 50 per day

Treasurer

Unclassified service

State treasurer.....	John P. Jaeckel.....	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
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Class I

Deputy treasurer.....	Andrew Davidson.....	Jan 1, 1899	4,000
Cashier.....	William H. Monty.....	Feb. 15, 1894	1,950
Chief clerk.....	Peter Jaeckel.....	Jan 1, 1889	1,500
Stenographer.....	Henry G. King.....	July 23, 1898	780
Confidential clerk.....	John S. Hosmer.....	June 7, 1897	1,500

Class II

Capitol paymaster.....	De'cou S. Potter.....	Jan. 1, 1894	3,000
Check clerk.....	Isaac Blauvelt.....	July 16, 1894	1,900
Accountant and transfer officer.....	Richard G. Mills.....	Dec. 28, 1894	2,000
Corporation clerk.....	James L. McArthur.....	Jan. 1, 1894	1,700
Warrant clerk.....	Mitchell McFarland.....	Mar. 1, 1894	1,800
Messenger.....	Joe F. White.....	Jan. 1, 1894	1,000

Attorney-General

Unclassified service

Attorney-general.....	John C. Davies.....	Jan. 1, 1899	5,000
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Class I

First deputy.....	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck.....	Jan. 1, 1905	4,000
Second deputy.....	John H. Coyne.....	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000
Deputy.....	George C. Baker.....	Jan. 1, 1899	4,000
".....	Frank M. Parsons.....	June 1, 1894	3,000
Deputy, New York city.....	Clarence W. Francis.....	Jan 1, 1890	3,000
Deputy.....	Benjamin J. Shove.....	Dec. 16, 1898	3,000
Confidential clerk.....	Moses Alman.....	Oct 15, 1898	900
Stenographer.....	William M. Thomas.....	Jan. 1, 1882	1,800

Class II

Land clerk.....	Michael H. Quirk.....	Jan. 1, 1884	2,500
Financial clerk.....	Edward H. Leggett.....	Jan. 1, 1898	2,000
Tax clerk.....	James A. McCormick.....	April 24, 1894	3,000
Assistant to second deputy.....	C. W. Russell.....	March 1, 1898	\$2.50 per day

* Rule 8. Sec. 7, (c.)

Engineer and Surveyor

Unclassified service

Position	NAME	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Engineer and surveyor.....	E. A. Bond.....	Jan. 1, 1899	\$5,000
<i>Class I</i>			
Deputy.....	Herschel Roberts.....	July 1, 1894	4,000
Division engineer.....	Dewitt C. Smith.....	July 17, 1894	3,000
".....	W. H. H. Gere.....	Jan. 15, 1894	3,000
".....	John L. Little.....	April 23, 1895	3,000
Stenographer.....	T. C. Sweet.....	April 1, 1888	1,000
<i>Class II</i>			
Chief clerk.....	John C. Batchelor.....	Jan. 3, 1894	3,500
Canal clerk.....	Charles H. Whitbeck.....	Jan. 2, 1884	1,380
Clerk.....	Thomas Rattoona.....	Dec. 13, 1886	1,100
Resident engineer.....	George A. Morris.....	Mar. 1, 1894	2,400
".....	C. R. Neher.....	July 15, 1895	2,400
First assistant engineer.....	T. C. Leutze.....	April 10, 1887	\$6 00 per day
".....	J. R. Kaley.....	Dec. 1, 1896	6 00 per day
".....	M. W. Wilbur.....	Jan. 2, 1884	6 00 per day
".....	Reeves Smith.....	Nov. 20, 1897	6 00 per day
".....	Guy Moulton.....	Nov. 20, 1897	6 00 per day
Assistant engineer.....	H. C. Parsons.....	Feb. 14, 1896	\$2,000
".....	C. C. Heustis.....	Mar. 1, 1894	5 00 per day
".....	W. L. Lawton.....	Jan. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	C. W. Trumbull.....	Jan. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	M. B. Palmer.....	Sept. 13, 1895	5 00 per day
".....	David R. Lee.....	Sept. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	C. E. Raynor.....	Sept. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	George W. Rafter.....	July 29, 1895	10 00 per day
".....	W. L. Curtis.....	Aug. 13, 1894	5 00 per day
".....	George E. Greene.....	Jan. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	C. T. Middlebrook.....	Jan. 13, 1896	5 00 per day
".....	A. T. Byrne.....	Jan. 11, 1897	4 50 per day
".....	Douglass Cornell.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	Elin H. Hooker.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	Newton F. Hopkins.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	William B. Landreth.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	Foster B. Morse.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	Arthur O'Brien.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	C. E. Phelps.....	July 12, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	Paul L. Schultze.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
".....	H. A. VanAlstyne.....	Aug. 11, 1894	5 00 per day
".....	W. J. Towne.....	Nov. 11, 1897	5 00 per day
Leveler.....	Dorlon Clark.....	June 6, 1892	4 50 per day
".....	F. N. Sanders.....	June 1, 1894	4 50 per day
".....	F. S. Strong.....	Nov. 7, 1894	4 50 per day
".....	H. P. Willis.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	L. B. Jones.....	Mar. 1, 1894	4 50 per day
".....	T. A. Hendrickson.....	Jan. 6, 1897	4 50 per day
".....	Charles H. Flanigan.....	Apr. 7, 1893	4 50 per day
".....	S. J. Steward.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	Fred W. Barr.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	William A. Gere.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	E. C. Clark.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	E. A. Sommer.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	Thomas J. Morrison.....	Jan. 26, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	George J. Lord.....	Jan. 13, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	D. D. Waldo.....	July 6, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	S. G. Heater.....	Jan. 18, 1897	4 50 per day
".....	Seth M. VanLoan.....	Dec. 17, 1897	4 50 per day
".....	Carl L. Bannister.....	Dec. 17, 1897	4 50 per day
".....	Joseph B. Barrett.....	Dec. 17, 1897	4 50 per day
Rodman.....	George Penfield.....	Jan. 3, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	Charles E. Gordon.....	Jan. 3, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	Frank Roberts.....	Jan. 13, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	C. M. Pepscon.....	Sept. 1, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	O. J. Dempster.....	Jan. 13, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	Fred J. Wagner.....	July 6, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	L. K. Devendorf.....	Oct. 8, 1896	3 50 per day

Engineer and Surveyor—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	NAME	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Rodman	M. S. Smith	Jan. 13, 1896	\$3 50 per day
"	G. D. Williams	Jan. 25, 1896	3 50 per day
"	Charles A. Bradley	Dec. 17, 1897	3 50 per day
Chainman	George McDonald	Feb. 1, 1894	2 50 per day
"	William VanEpps	Dec. 1, 1895	3 00 per day
"	Frank Lutz	Sept. 5, 1894	3 00 per day
"	Henry F. Smith	June 20, 1894	3 50 per day
"	Ralph Russell	Feb. 20, 1894	4 50 per day
"	C. K. Munroe	Aug. 1, 1894	4 50 per day
"	E. J. Berry	Aug. 2, 1892	4 50 per day
"	D. E. Whitford	Nov. 7, 1894	5 00 per day
"	Howard J. Crounse	Jan. 13, 1896	2 50 per day
"	John Schimmell	Apr. 3, 1894	2 50 per day
"	George H. Thomas	Jan. 13, 1896	2 50 per day
"	R. T. Webster	Dec. 27, 1895	3 50 per day
"	Walter Dubey	Jan. 29, 1894	3 50 per day
"	Fred. D. Haak	June 1, 1894	5 00 per day
"	James S. Cook	Jan. 13, 1896	2 50 per day
"	John O'Connor	Jan. 13, 1896	2 50 per day
"	J. J. Allen	Dec. 1, 1896	5 00 per day
"	Byron E. Turnbull	July 6, 1897	3 50 per day
"	R. M. Booth	Jan. 13, 1896	3 50 per day
"	W. J. Gilmore	Jan. 13, 1896	3 50 per day
"	P. D. Wendell	Jan. 13, 1896	3 50 per day
"	I. Deidrick	Jan. 13, 1896	2 50 per day
"	Frank H. Lomax	Nov. 11, 1897	2 50 per day
"	Raymond B. McDonald	Nov. 11, 1897	2 50 per day
"	John C. Mulvihill, jr.	Jan. 13, 1897	2 50 per day
"	William H. Porter	Nov. 11, 1897	2 50 per day
"	H. S. Van Valkenburgh	Nov. 11, 1897	2 50 per day
"	G. W. Robinson	Jan. 3, 1896	2 50 per day
"	Horace H. Albright	Nov. 11, 1897	2 50 per day
Draughtsman	G. L. Schillner	Jan. 20, 1896	4 50 per day
"	F. B. Marrs	Jan. 18, 1896	5 00 per day
"	C. A. Poole	Jan. 20, 1896	4 00 per day

Department of Public Instruction

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Charles R. Skinner	April 8, 1895	\$5,000
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Class I

Deputy	Danforth E. Ainsworth	June 1, 1895	4 500
Second deputy	Howard J. Rogers	April 8, 1895	4 000
Institute lecturer	Charles E. Fitch	May 1, 1895	2 500
Confidential clerk	Harriet M. Aspiwall	April 8, 1895	2 000
Supervisor of institutes	Isaac H. Stout	Sept. 1, 1894	4 000
Conductor of institutes	Henry R. Sanford	Sept. 1, 1894	3 000
"	Charles A. Shaver	Sept. 1, 1897	3 000
"	Percy I. Bugbee	Aug. 1, 1895	3 000
"	Darwin L. Bardwell	April 1, 1896	2 500

Class II

Statistical clerk	Hiram C. Case	April 27, 1897	2,100
Law clerk	Edwin M. Holbrook	April 21, 1894	3,500
Examination clerk	Thomas E. Finegan	Dec. 1, 1892	2,500
Financial clerk	DeLancey M. Ellis	Dec. 9, 1897	2,100
Record clerk	Amy L. Greene	Mar. 16, 1898	900
"	May Jacobs	Mar. 16, 1898	900
"	Helen Weaver	Mar. 17, 1898	1,600
Clerk and examiner	Alice J. Taft	Oct. 15, 1898	800
Clerk	Daisy M. George	Mar. 16, 1898	720
"	Alice M. Randie	Mar. 16, 1899	900
"	Lewis K. Rockefeller	Mar. 27, 1896	720

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk	Caroline Rosenbloom	Oct. 4, 1893	\$3 00 per day
Stenographer	Allan Macdonald	June 9, 1892	\$1,400
"	Kate Chamberlain	June 10, 1895	1,200
"	Marion Silvernail	April 3, 1896	1,200
"	Genvia C. Fuller	Sept. 1, 1896	1,200
"	Teresa X. Ryan	Dec. 20, 1896	900
Examiner	Clark W. Halliday	June 1, 1894	1,800
"	Albert C. Hill	July 1, 1894	1,800
"	J. H. Mann	June 1, 1894	1,800
Librarian	James A. Skinner	Dec. 10, 1895	1,800
"	Leon O. Wiswell	Nov. 7, 1895	2,100
Institute instructor	Gratia L. Rice	Sept. 1, 1892	2,000
"	Florence B. Himes	May 1, 1894	1,600
"	Anna K. Eggleston	Sept. 1, 1894	3,000
Training class inspector	S. Whitford Maxson	April 8, 1895	2,500
"	Frank H. Wood	Nov. 25, 1895	2,500
"	Willis D. Graves	May 7, 1897	2,300
"	Wayland E. Stearns	May 1, 1897	2,100
Inspector compulsory education	A. M. Wright	Oct. 7, 1895	3,000
"	A. Edson Hall	Oct. 1, 1895	2,500
"	William J. Barr	Nov. 1, 1895	2,500
"	James D. Sullivan	May 3, 1898	1,800
Compiler of statistics	John J. N. Symes	Mar. 11, 1898	2,160
"	Cora E. Stranahan	Sept. 25, 1896	1,500
"	Frances R. Tobey	Nov. 1, 1896	1,300
Junior clerk	Emily L. Gibb	Nov. 10, 1897	600
"	Grace W. Thompson	Nov. 15, 1897	900
Porter	Barton A. Whitford	June 1, 1895	1,300
"	Aaron J. Oliver	July 1, 1887	1,000

State Normal College, Albany

Unclassified service

Local board	Charles R. Skinner	None
	Samuel B. Ward, M. D.	None
	Charles L. Pruyn	None
	Marcus T. Hun	None
	Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer	None

Class I

President	William J. Milne	—, 1899	\$3,600
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Class II

Mathematics	Albert N. Husted	Sept. 17, 1855	2,500
High school dept. of Model school and teacher of German	William V. Jones	July 12, 1869	2,300
Natural sciences	Edward W. Wetmore	June 30, 1891	2,500
Ancient languages	Leonard W. Richardson	Sept. 7, 1895	2,500
Vocal music	Samuel B. Belding	May 26, 1886	700
Drawing	Kate Stoneman	Aug. 28, 1865	450
Grammar and history	Mary A. McClelland	July 12, 1869	900
Elocution, rhetoric and English literature	Margaret S. Mooney	May 31, 1887	900
Psychology and French	E. Helen Hannabs	Feb. —, 1888	900
Elementary methods; also critic in Model school	Clara M. Russell	Feb. —, 1892	1,000
Elementary methods; also critic in Model school	M. Harriet Bishop	Sept. —, 1893	1,000
Secretary and assistant teacher	Edith M. Bodley	Sept. 10, 1887	700
Grammar department	James R. White	May 1, 1893	1,500
"	Anna E. Pierce	July 23, 1886	900
Kindergarten	Mia M. Isdel	Sept. 22, 1885	800
Assistant in kindergarten	Helen L. Sewell	June 14, 1888	600
Assistant in High school dept.	Anna E. Husted	June —, 1895	600
Assistant in High school dept. and criticism	George G. Groat	June —, 1897	1,000

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

State Normal College, Albany—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Assistant in science and criticism	Charles S. Gager.....	June —, 1897	\$1,000
Assistant in Model school	Aurelia Hyde.....	June —, 1895	600
Stenographer	Carolyn Wasserbach.....	June 4, 1896	10 00 per week
Janitor and fireman	James McTeague.....	Sept. 1, 1895	\$800
	Charles Wurthmann.....	Dec. 1, 1891	800

Normal School, Brockport

Unclassified service

	Eliphalet Whitney.....		None
	Daniel Holmes.....		None
	John H. Kingsbury.....		None
	Elijah Chriswell.....		None
	John D. Burns.....		None
Local board.....	Henry S. Madden.....		None
	Henry Harrison.....		None
	Thomas H. Dobson.....		None
	Edward Harrison.....		None
	George B. Harmon.....		None
	Wilson H. Moore.....		None

Class I

Principal.....	David Eugene Smith.....	Sept. 1, 1898	\$3,000
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Class II

Vocal music and critic.....	Elizabeth S. Richmond.....	Mar. 22, 1867	600
Natural sciences.....	William H. Lennon.....	Sept. 1, 1869	1,600
Assistant, mathematics, Latin	Jane E. Lowry.....	Sept. 1, 1871	800
Assistant in Academic department, German.....	Flora E. Willsea.....	Nov. 1, 1877	700
Preceptress, rhetoric, English literature.....	Mary P. Rhoades.....	June 1, 1880	1,200
Principal, Academic department	Arthur Tooley.....	July 1, 1884	1,000
Principal, Primary dept., critic	Louise C. Williams.....	Aug. 1, 1885	700
Latin, Greek.....	Charles D. Seely.....	Aug. 1, 1885	1,600
Drawing, critic.....	Bertha H. Coleman.....	July 1, 1890	700
Mathematics.....	Charles W. Smith.....	July 1, 1890	1,600
Principal, Intermediate dept.....	Mary O. White.....	—, 1883	700
French, instrumental music.....	Elizabeth A. Allen.....	—, 1892	250
Elocution, physical culture.....	L. Mary Nash.....	Aug. 1, 1893	600
Principal, training school methods.....	Sara A. Sanders.....	July 1, 1895	1,000
Critic, Primary department.....	Fannie B. Avery.....	July 1, 1895	500
Assistant, natural science, rhetoric.....	Alice L. Lennon.....	Mar. 1, 1896	700
Critic, Intermediate department	Eliza P. Knowles.....	June 30, 1897	500
English grammar and rhetoric	Lucia E. Wood.....	Dec. 15, 1898	600
Clerk.....	S. Janette Reynolds.....	July 22, 1895	400
Janitor and engineer.....	Silas L. Holbrook.....	June 30, 1897	800
Assistant janitor and engineer.....	William Elwell.....	Sept. 5, 1896	800

Normal School, Buffalo

Unclassified service

	David F. Day.....		None
	Thomas Lothrop.....		None
	Henry Lapp.....		None
	Charles W. Goodyear.....		None
Local board.....	William Hengerer.....		None
	D. H. McMillian.....		None
	Stephen M. Clement.....		None
	Robert L. Fryer.....		None
	Edward H. Butler.....		None

Department of Public Instruction—Continued
Normal School, Buffalo—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Principal	James M. Cassety.....	Aug. 4, 1886	\$3,000

Class II

Teacher	Mark M. Maycock.....	Sept. 1, 1871	1,800
"	Marcus A. G. Meads.....	May 28, 1875	1,800
"	Irving P. Bishop.....	Sept. 1, 1888	1,800
"	Ambrose C. Richardson.....	Sept. 1, 1895	1,500
"	Joseph Mischka.....	Sept. 17, 1873	400
"	Isabella Gibson.....	Sept. 10, 1893	900
"	Mary Wright.....	Sept. 17, 1872	900
"	Helen L. Dunston.....	Sept. 15, 1883	900
"	Gertrude M. Bacon.....	Sept. 3, 1895	1,200
"	Mary E. Nye.....	July 23, 1894	500
"	Theodora M. Carroll.....	Sept. 2, 1896	900
"	Edith L. Huson.....	Sept. 3, 1895	150
"	Carrie Benson.....	Oct. 17, 1893	100
"	Lydia A. Chamot.....	Aug. 18, 1897	250
"	Susan F. Chase.....	Sept. 1, 1898	900
"	Georgina E. Chamot.....	Aug. 18, 1897	250
"	John W. Greenwood.....	Aug. 18, 1897	500
"	Katherine C. Dorr.....	Aug. 18, 1897	700
"	Louise M. Cassety.....	Sept. 23, 1897	500
Principal's clerk.....	Edward P. Cassety.....	Oct. 2, 1892	800
Janitor	James Milne.....	July 1, 1892	800

Normal School, Cortland

Unclassified service

Local board.....	William H. Clark.....	.....	None
	John W. Suggett.....	.....	None
	Lawrence J. Fitzgerald.....	.....	None
	James S. Squires.....	.....	None
	Hugh Duffey.....	.....	None
	Orris U. Kellogg.....	.....	None
	Theodore H. Wickwire.....	.....	None
	Israel T. Deyo.....	None
	Salem Hyde.....	None

Class I

Principal	Francis J. Cheney.....	Aug. 5, 1891	\$2,800
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Class II

Teacher	J. Edward Banta.....	July 13, 1892	2,000
"	W. A. Cornish.....	Sept. 12, 1893	1,800
"	Mary F. Hendrick.....	July 12, 1869	850
"	Clara E. Booth.....	July 19, 1872	850
"	Harriet A. Hamilton.....	Aug. 2, 1895	850
"	Helen M. Goodhue.....	May 29, 1893	900
"	Caroline M. Curry.....	May 29, 1893	800
"	Minnie M. Alger.....	May 29, 1893	800
Science	W. M. Booth.....	Mar. 11, 1898	1,600
Principal, Intermediate dept.....	Thomas J. McEvoy.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
Critic, Intermediate department.....	Grace K. Duffey.....	Aug. 29, 1898	800
Methods	Maria W. Bishop.....	July 24, 1890	900
Principal, Primary department.....	Miriam S. Skidmore.....	June 21, 1898	800
Critic, Primary department.....	Ella Gale.....	Aug. 28, 1895	800
Critic, Intermediate and Primary departments.....	Emily S. Ormsby.....	Aug. 29, 1894	700
Office clerk and instructor.....	Amie Rathbun.....	June 21, 1898	450
Kindergartner	Lillie H. Stone.....	Aug. 11, 1897	800
Physical training.....	Elizabeth M. Wright.....	May 7, 1898	700
Janitor and engineer.....	Fred E. Seeber.....	Feb. 24, 1893	1,400

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, Fredonia

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Local board.....	L. Morris.....	.....	None
	Louis McKinstry.....	.....	None
	Arthur R. Moore.....	.....	None
	Charles L. Mark.....	.....	None
	M. M. Fenner.....	.....	None
	F. C. Chaisey.....	.....	None
Frederick R. Green.....	.....	None	
<i>Class I</i>			
Principal	Francis B. Palmer.....	Nov. —, 1878	\$3,300
<i>Class II</i>			
Vice-principal	Myron T. Dana.....	Sept. —, 1881	2,000
Supt. methods and practice.....	Andrew Y. Freeman.....	Sept. —, 1880	1,500
Ancient languages.....	Homer L. Holcomb.....	Sept. —, 1884	1,200
Natural science.....	Franklin N. Jewett.....	Mar. —, 1886	1,500
Vocal music.....	Belle L. Tiffany.....	Aug. 29, 1898	600
Rhetoric, literature and essays.....	Anna McLaury.....	Sept. —, 1887	1,200
Kindergarten methods and practice.....	Adelaid E. Herrick.....	Sept. —, 1895	700
Drawing and manual training.....	Julia Shepard.....	Sept. —, 1892	700
Principal, Primary department.....	Nellie F. Palmer.....	April —, 1887	700
Elocution and reading.....	Florelle Hovey.....	Sept. —, 1887	600
Academic	Grace McKinstry.....	Sept. —, 1894	600
Piano music.....	Jessie Hillman.....	Jan. —, 1887	Tuition
Critic, Intermediate department.....	Minnie Archibald.....	Oct. —, 1884	\$700
Critic, Primary department.....	Florence Woodward.....	Aug. 29, 1898	600
Painting	Edith N. Curtis.....	Sept. —, 1892	Tuition
Physical training.....	Edna Fuller.....	Sept. —, 1894	\$450
Assistant, Kindergarten.....	Anna L. Lester.....	Sept. —, 1896	450
Assistant, Intermediate dept.....	Julia D. Sherman.....	Sept. —, 1896	600

Normal School, Geneseo

Unclassified service

Local board.....	Solomon Hubbard.....	.....	None
	William A. Brodie.....	.....	None
	Charles W. Fielder.....	.....	None
	Adoniram J. Abbott.....	.....	None
	James W. Wadsworth.....	.....	None
	John Rorbach.....	.....	None
	William A. Wadsworth.....	.....	None
	John R. Strang.....	.....	None
	Walter E. Lauderdale.....	None
Otto Kelsey.....	None	

Class I

Principal	John M. Milne.....	Jan. 1, 1872	\$3,300
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Class II

Natural sciences.....	Hubert J. Schmitz.....	Nov. —, 1881	1,300
Mathematics	Edward D. Graber.....	July —, 1895	1,600
Ancient languages.....	Frank E. Welles.....	Oct. —, 1889	1,600
Physical culture.....	Henry W. Patten.....	Aug. —, 1896	1,400
Methods	Julia R. Bailey.....	June —, 1892	1,000
Literature and rhetoric.....	Myra P. Burdick.....	Jan. —, 1874	850
Intermediate department.....	Phebe B. Hall.....	Nov. —, 1876	800
Primary department.....	Sarah A. Goheen.....	Oct. —, 1894	800
Elocution	Sarah Parry.....	July —, 1889	700
Grammar and history.....	Emeline S. Curtiss.....	Aug. —, 1871	700
Intermediate department.....	Elizabeth McBride.....	Aug. —, 1873	650
.....	Ethel A. Haven.....	July —, 1895	550

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, Geneseo—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Primary department.....	Elizabeth V. Rorbach.....	July —, 1890	\$650
	Orphe O. Milmine.....	Aug. ... 1894	600
Drawing	Mabel M. Hayward.....	Aug. —, 1893	700
Mathematics, Latin, etc.....	Bertha E. Paine.....	Aug. —, 1894	700
	Austana L. Angell.....	July 2, 1897	700
German and French.....	Louise M. Abbott.....	Oct. —, 1888	550
English, geography, etc.....	Mary E. Burns.....	July —, 1877	550
Vocal music.....	Mary E. Parks.....	July —, 1871	550
Clerk	E. Louise Baker.....	Aug. —, 1896	600
Head janitor.....	L. C. Morey.....	July —, 1876	800
Assistant janitor.....	William Bradley.....	Aug. —, 1896	500

Normal School, Jamaica

Unclassified service

Local board.....	Richard C. McCormick.....	None
	John H. Bunckerhoff.....	None
	John Lewis Childs.....	None
	John R. Reid.....	None
	John H. Sutphin.....	None
	Samuel T. Peters.....	None
	John L. Dobson.....	None
	Joseph W. Carroll.....	None
	John O'Donnell.....	None
	William L. Wood.....	None
James S. Cooley, M. D.....	None	

Class I

Principal	Archibald C. McLachlan..	Sept. 1, 1897	\$3,300
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Class II

Mathematics	Clarence H. Woolsey.....	Aug. 29, 1898	1,700
English, classics and librarian.....	Roland S. Keyser.....	Sept. 1, 1897	2,000
	Irma G. Port.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,000
Modern languages.....	Clara M. Douglass.....	Sept. 1, 1897	950
Science	Oswald D. Humphrey.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,700
Drawing and assistant librarian.....	Lena D. Childs.....	Sept. 1, 1897	850
History, civics and physical culture	Jennie Pomerene.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,000
Methods and criticism.....	Laura E. McDowell.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,000
Music and elementary science.....	Minerva A. Strancken.....	Sept. 1, 1897	950
Methods and criticism.....	Bianca Schiller.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
Principal and critic, Intermediate department.....	Anna A. R. Garrity.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
Principal and critic, Primary department	Mrs. Mary L. Eastman.....	Oct. 7, 1898	900
Janitor	John W. Murphy.....	Sept. 1, 1897	400

Normal School, New Paltz

Unclassified service

Local board.....	Albert K. Smiley.....	None
	Solomon Deyo.....	None
	Jacob LeFever.....	None
	George H. Sharpe.....	None
	Alton B. Parker.....	None
	Josiah J. Hasbrouck.....	None
	Jacob D. Wurts.....	None
	Lambert Jenkins.....	None

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, New Paltz—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Principal	Frank S. Capen.....	Sept. 1, 1888	\$3,300

Class II

Natural sciences.....	H. L. Griggs.....	Sept. 1, 1888	1,800
Mathematics	William F. White.....	Aug. 31, 1897	1,700
Methods	V. F. Page.....	Sept. 1, 1888	1,200
Literature	Elmer J. Bailey.....	Sept. 1, 1895	800
Ancient languages.....	K. A. Gage.....	Sept. 1, 1888	1,000
French, German and history...	Mary E. Highet.....	Aug. 29, 1898	300
Drawing	Anna M. Morgan.....	Sept. 1, 1893	100
English and Latin.....	Jeanette E. Graham.....	Sept. 1, 1894	900
Methods	Mary E. Harris.....	Sept. 1, 1895	300
Vocal music.....	F. M. Witter.....	Nov. 26, 1883	800
Intermediate department.....	Anna M. Reed.....	Sept. 1, 1891	750
Principal, Prim. dept. and critic	Charlotte E. Reeve.....	Sept. 1, 1892	700
Critic, Primary department.....	Ella A. Fallon.....	Sept. 1, 1893	500
Principal's clerk.....	Arletta Snyder.....	Aug. 29, 1898	700
Janitor	Grace M. Drake.....	Aug. 29, 1898	400
	Wallace Miller.....	Sept. 1, 1892	800

Normal School, Oneonta

Unclassified service

Local board.....	William H. Morris.....	.....	None
	Hartford D. Nelson.....	.....	None
	David Whipple.....	.....	None
	Walter L. Brown.....	.....	None
	James Stewart.....	.....	None
	George I. Wilber.....	.....	None
	Eugene Raymond.....	.....	None
	Willard E. Yager.....	.....	None
	Reuben Reynolds.....	.....	None
	George Kirkland.....	.....	None
	Frederick A. Mead.....	None
	Hobart Krum.....	None

Class I

Principal	Percy I. Bugbee.....	Sept. 1, 1898	\$3,300
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Class II

Mathematics	Arthur M. Curtis.....	Aug. 19, 1895	1,800
Modern languages.....	Edwin F. Bacon.....	—, 1889	1,200
Classics	Frank D. Blodgett.....	—, 1893	1,500
Science	Howard Lyon.....	—, 1893	1,600
Methods	Kate M. Dennison.....	—, 1895	1,000
Music and criticism.....	Helen B. Bridge.....	Sept. 1, 1898	700
Drawing, methods, critic.....	Catherine C. Van Allen.....	Sept. 1, 1898	700
Science, writing, critic.....	Frances A. Hurd.....	—, 1889	800
Rhetoric, literature and history	Charles A. Schumaker.....	—, 1895	1,300
Physical culture and history...	W. L. Collom.....	July 1, 1896	700
Assistant in mathematics and languages	Gertrude L. Coddington.....	July 17, 1896	800
General assistant and science...	Frances Tappan.....	July 17, 1896	700
Principal, Intermediate dept.....	Elizabeth W. Blackall.....	Sept. 1, 1898	1,300
Principal, Primary	Cora H. Pettit.....	Oct. 27, 1894	800
Physical geography and critic...	Florence M. Matteson.....	—, 1893	750
Grammar and critic.....	Genevieve Ingersoll.....	June 26, 1896	700
Critic and model teaching.....	Helen C. Fritts.....	Sept. 1, 1898	600
Engineer	W. H. Whitney.....	—, 1894	800
Janitor	S. Ferns.....	—, 1894	600

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, Oswego

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Local board.....	Gilbert Mollison.....	.....	None
	John Dowdle.....	.....	None
	Theodore Irwin.....	.....	None
	Frederick O. Clark.....	.....	None
	Alanson S. Page.....	.....	None
	John C. Churchill.....	.....	None
	S. Mortimer Coon.....	.....	None
	Lawrence Clancy.....	.....	None
	Edwin Allen.....	.....	None
	George B. Sloan.....	.....	None
	John A. Place.....	.....	None
	Washington T. Henderson.....	None
George T. Clark.....	None	

Class I

Principal	Isaac B. Poucher.....	—	—, 1862	\$3,300
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Class II

Teacher	C. B. Scott.....	—	—, 1894	1,600
"	C. S. Sheldon.....	—	—, 1893	1,600
"	R. K. Piez.....	—	—, 1893	1,600
"	Mary E. Laing.....	—	—, 1896	1,200
"	L. Ellen Phoenix.....	—	—, 1892	1,200
"	Caroline L. G. Scales.....	—	—, 1894	1,200
"	Annie L. Harwood.....	—	—, 1895	1,000
"	Mary H. McElroy.....	—	—, 1894	300
"	Mary L. O'Geran.....	—	—, 1894	200
"	Carrie V. Sinnamon.....	Feb.	—, 1896	200
Mathematics	W. G. Rappleye.....	Feb.	2, 1898	1,800
Superintendent school practice.....	A. W. Farnham.....	—	—, 1894	1,000
Principal, Kindergarten.....	Amanda P. Funelle.....	—	—, 1899	1,200
Critic, assistant school practice.....	Katharine A. Hayes.....	Sept.	1, 1897	100
Assistant in drawing.....	Serita L. Stewart.....	Sept.	1, 1897	100
Assistant in mathematics.....	A. Webb Plumb.....	Sept.	1, 1897	1,000
Principal, Primary department and critic.....	Harriet E. Stevens.....	Sept.	1, 1897	270
Assistant, Kindergarten.....	Mary C. Rainey.....	Sept.	1, 1898	500
Classics	Rev. Phillip N. Meade.....	Sept.	1, 1898	600
Latin and German.....	Laura V. Alexander.....	Sept.	1, 1898	600
French	Mrs. Jeannette Grossen.....	Sept.	1, 1898	300
Assistant in manual training and physical laboratory.....	D. Earl Burchell.....	Sept.	1, 1898	150

Normal School, Plattsburg

Unclassified service

Local board.....	John B. Riley.....	.....	.....	None
	Everett C. Baker.....	.....	.....	None
	George S. Weed.....	.....	.....	None
	Alexander Bertrand.....	.....	.....	None
	Henry G. Burleigh.....	.....	.....	None
	Alfred Gulbord.....	.....	.....	None
	Charles F. Hudson.....	.....	.....	None
	S. Alonzo Kellogg.....	.....	.....	None
	David S. Kellogg.....	.....	.....	None
	Rowland C. Kellogg.....	.....	.....	None
	Stephen Moffit.....	.....	.....	None
	Lucien Shedden.....	.....	.....	None
John M. Wever.....	.....	.....	None	

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, Plattsburg—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Principal	George K. Hawkins.....	Sept. 1, 1898	\$3,300

Class II

Instructor, mathematics.....	Horace H. Southwick.....	Sept. —, 1897	1,700
Instructor, science.....	George H. Hudson.....	Sept. —, 1890	1,800
Instructor, methods.....	Eliza Kellas.....	Sept. —, 1890	1,000
Principal, Practice department.	Sara F. Bliss.....	Sept. —, 1895	900
Instructor, drawing and penmanship.....	Josephine A. Green.....	Sept. 1, 1895	800
Instructor, history, literature & rhetoric.....	Alonzo N. Henshaw.....	Sept. 1, 1898	1,500
Instructor, elocution and physical culture.....	Alice L. O'Brien.....	Sept. —, 1890	700
Instructor, vocal music.....	Margaret M. Garrity.....	Feb. 1, 1897	700
Critic	Lucy E. Tracy.....	Sept. —, 1892	700
"	Louise A. Perry.....	Sept. —, 1892	700
Latin, Greek and German.....	Albert Wilhelm Boesche.....	Sept. 1, 1898	800
Instructor, Kindergarten.....	Maud C. Stewart.....	Sept. —, 1896	800
Assist. secretary and librarian..	Annie J. O'Brien.....	Sept. —, 1892	600
French	Charles Rivier.....	Sept. 1, 1898	300
Critic	Jessie Davenport.....	Sept. 1, 1898	500
Janitor	John E. Blanchard.....	Sept. —, 1890	800

Normal School, Potsdam

Unclassified service

Local board.....	Edwin A. Merritt.....	.....	None
	John G. McIntyre.....	.....	None
	George H. Sweet.....	.....	None
	Jesse Reynolds.....	.....	None
	John I. Gilbert.....	.....	None
	William R. Weed.....	.....	None
	John A. Vance.....	.....	None
	Thomas Spratt.....	None
	George W. Smith.....	None

Class I

Principal	Thomas B. Stowell.....	— —, 1889	\$3,000
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Class II

Teacher, natural science, methods, criticism.....	Warren Mann.....	— —, 1872	1,500
Teacher, history, rhetoric and English literature.....	Edward W. Flagg.....	— —, 1883	1,500
Preceptress, English grammar, criticism.....	Amelia Morey.....	— —, 1869	1,200
History, civics, arithmetic, methods.....	Freeman H. Allen.....	— —, 1885	1,200
Mathematics, science, methods, criticism.....	Willis E. Bond.....	— —, 1893	1,300
Ancient classics.....	C. A. Rosengrant.....	— —, 1895	1,300
Drawing	Stansbury Norse.....	Mar. —, 1893	900
French and German	Ida B. Steyer.....	— —, 1883	800
Principal, Primary department.	Jane F. Butrick.....	— —, 1883	800
Vocal music, methods.....	Julia E. Crane.....	— —, 1884	800
Composition, botany, physical geography.....	Sarah V. Chollar.....	— —, 1889	800
Algebra, English, methods, criticism	James M. Graves.....	— —, 1887	800

Department of Public Instruction—Continued

Normal School, Potsdam—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Reading and physical culture...	Ola Esterly.....	— —, 1894	\$800
English and criticism.....	Nora B. Whitney.....	Sept. —, 1897	800
Principal, Intermediate department, geography, methods....	Adelaide Norris.....	— —, 1896	800
Director, Kindergarten.....	Alice A. Bristol.....	Sept. —, 1897	800
Director of orchestra.....	Henry E. Watkins.....	— —, 1880	200
Engineer and janitor.....	George A. White.....	— —, 1887	800

Insurance Department

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Louis F. Payn.....	Feb. 11, 1897	7,000
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Class I

First deputy.....	Robert H. Hunter.....	Feb. 11, 1897	5,000
Second deputy.....	Henry D. Appleton.....	June 15, 1897	4,500
Third deputy.....	William H. Buckley.....	June 9, 1896	4,500
Cashier.....	E. L. Payn.....	Nov. 29, 1897	2,500
Chief actuary.....	John S. Paterson.....	May 1, 1896	4,500
Chief clerk, tax department....	Matthew H. Robertson....	July 1, 1897	4,500
Stenographer.....	Adelaide Y. Heath.....	Aug. 1, 1897	1,200
".....	Harriet S. Mesick.....	July 1, 1897	900
Chief confidential examiner....	Isaac Vanderpoel.....	Feb. 11, 1897	5,000
Confidential examiner.....	J. P. Mesick.....	July 15, 1897	2,500
".....	Louis Newgass.....	July 1, 1897	2,500
".....	Helen C. Titcomb.....	Aug. 1, 1897	900
".....	John S. Andrews.....	Jan. 1, 1899	2,500
".....	Frank H. Ballinger.....	Mar. 15, 1898	1,200
".....	G. V. Edwards.....	April 1, 1898	1,200
".....	Edward H. Healy.....	June 27, 1898	3,000
".....	Samuel H. Jones.....	Oct. 1, 1898	1,200
".....	Seth C. McArthur.....	May 1, 1898	2,500
".....	E. S. Mellen.....	Mar. 15, 1898	2,400
".....	Frederick H. Parker.....	Jan. 1, 1899	3,000
".....	Cornelius Shufelt.....	July 1, 1898	1,500
".....	E. H. Snyder.....	April 10, 1898	1,200
".....	Charles S. Susdorf.....	April 27, 1898	2,000

Class II

Assistant actuary.....	James E. Cross.....	Jan. 13, 1893	2,400
".....	David H. Keefer.....	June 1, 1889	2,700
".....	Thomas J. Judge.....	July 1, 1891	1,600
".....	Edwin M. Cadman.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,200
".....	A. F. Saxton.....	Dec. 27, 1898	1,200
".....	Campbell W. Witbeck.....	Dec. 27, 1898	1,200
".....	Mortimer Odell.....	Jan. 23, 1888	1,600
Special examiner.....	Thomas J. McCabe.....	July 9, 1891	2,500
".....	Daniel F. Gordon.....	Feb. 11, 1891	2,300
".....	Silas C. Hay.....	Mar. 21, 1894	3,000
".....	John J. Cunningham.....	Jan. 1, 1895	1,200
".....	Frank M. Smythe.....	Mar. 1, 1897	2,500
".....	Michael A. Nolan.....	June 1, 1883	2,500
".....	Thomas F. Behan.....	May 28, 1883	2,600
".....	William H. McCall.....	Jan. 1, 1883	1,800
".....	Nathaniel Hyatt.....	July 1, 1883	1,600
".....	Charles S. Crippen.....	Jan. 1, 1890	1,600
".....	Charles A. Nicholl.....	Feb. 1, 1891	1,500
".....	Alexander Clarke.....	Feb. 27, 1883	1,400
".....	Frank A. Gremmler.....	May 1, 1891	2,100
".....	John M. Hinckle.....	Jan. 8, 1895	1,600
".....	John E. Diefendorf.....	Feb. 21, 1898	1,200
".....	Francis A. Dack.....	Feb. 1, 1892	1,200
".....	Thomas W. Meaney.....	June 15, 1894	1,200
".....	Eugene C. Kohler.....	Nov. 15, 1895	1,000

Insurance Department—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position		Compensation
Typewriter and copyist.....	Margaret E. McWilliams.	April	1, 1891	\$1,400
Stenographer.....	Mary L. Waite.....	Aug.	9, 1893	1,200
Stenographer, N. Y. office.....	E. W. Munn.....	Oct.	19, 1896	1,200
Messenger.....	Chester A. Donnelly.....	May	20, 1893	900

Class III

Watchman	John B. Haskins.....	April	1, 1897	1,080
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Banking Department

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Frederick D. Kilburn.....	Jan.	16, 1896	7,000
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Class I

Deputy superintendent.....	James L. Thurston.....	Jan.	27, 1896	4,000
Private secretary.....	Frederick J. Seaver.....	Feb.	6, 1896	2,700
Confidential examiner.....	Samuel J. Barry.....	Sept.	15, 1898	\$8 00 per day
"	Alfred T. Campbell.....	Mar.	3, 1898	10 00 per day
"	Orlando T. Golden.....	Aug.	19, 1898	8 00 per day
"	Melburne W. Hutchins.....	Feb.	15, 1898	12 00 per day
"	Perry Warner.....	April	27, 1898	8 00 per day
"	Ezra White.....	July	7, 1897	12 00 per day
Stenographer	Edna M. Sherwin.....	Mar.	1, 1897	\$900

Class II

Chief, foreign bureau.....	George I. Skinner.....	Mar.	1, 1897	4,000
Chief clerk and examiner.....	John D. Moriarity.....	April	14, 1893	2,400
Clerk	James S. Love.....	Dec.	16, 1895	1,500
"	Theodore L. Romeyn.....	July	6, 1892	1,200
Stenographer	Helen C. Norton.....	Oct.	13, 1890	1,200
"	C. J. Wilkinson.....	May	16, 1893	1,000
Examiner	Benjamin S. W. Clark.....	Nov.	30, 1889	\$18 00 per day
"	Albert C. Judson.....	May	22, 1890	16 00 per day
"	Philo H. Backus.....	June	20, 1891	14 00 per day
"	Solon L. Slade.....	Jan.	27, 1893	10 00 per day
"	Horace J. Young.....	Oct.	3, 1895	10 00 per day
"	Walter S. Allen.....	Dec.	16, 1895	10 00 per day
"	James S. McMaster.....	Feb.	21, 1896	10 00 per day
"	H. M. Wendell.....	Dec.	14, 1894	8 00 per day
"	F. E. Wadhams.....	Sept.	3, 1892	8 00 per day
"	David O. Batterson.....	Oct.	21, 1896	12 00 per day
"	Charles W. Hermans.....	April	23, 1896	10 00 per day
"	George S. Leonard.....	May	26, 1896	18 00 per day
"	Edward H. Thompson.....	April	23, 1896	15 00 per day
Emergency examiner.....	Philip Joyce.....	Dec.	10, 1894	8 00 per day

Railroad Commission

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Ashley W. Cole.....	Dec.	31, 1896	\$8,000
"	Frank M. Baker.....	Dec.	31, 1896	8,000
"	George W. Dunn.....	Mar.	20, 1897	8,000

Class I

Secretary	John S. Kenyon.....	Jan.	1, 1898	6,000
Inspector	George S. Gatchell.....	May	1, 1897	3,000
Examiner	Frederick H. Coggeshall.....	Oct.	28, 1897	2,000

Railroad Commission—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Electrical expert.....	Charles R. Barnes.....	July 13, 1896	\$3,000
Supt. of Grade Crossing Bureau	A. H. Sutermeister.....	July 1, 1898	3,000
Stenographer	E. C. McEntee.....	Mar. 10, 1893	2,500
"	William M. Davis.....	Nov. 11, 1898	900
"	John J. Farley.....	Mar. 27, 1896	600
Assistant accountant.....	Albert L. Judson.....	Dec. 15, 1893	1,900
Accident clerk.....	William McNeilly.....	Mar. 15, 1892	1,500
Proof reader and shipping clerk	Patrick J. Doyle.....	April 1, 1892	1,500
Record clerk.....	William H. Terrell.....	May 1, 1893	1,500
Clerk	Charles E. Gantz.....	Aug. 27, 1897	1,500

Department of Public Works

Unclassified service

Superintendent of public works	John N. Partridge.....		6,000
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Class I

Deputy supt. of public works...	Patrick J. McWeeney.....	Oct. 6, 1896	4,000
Assistant supt. of public works	John N. Parker.....	Feb. 19, 1895	3,000
"	Thomas Wheeler.....	Feb. 19, 1895	2,000
"	R. G. Lay.....	Feb. 19, 1895	3,000
Superintendent of canal repairs	John McDermott.....	Mar. 12, 1895	1,500
"	James B. McKain.....	Mar. 12, 1895	1,500
"	Jacob Snell.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,500
"	Charles A. Snyder.....	Feb. 27, 1895	1,500
"	Charles A. Fowler.....	Feb. 27, 1895	1,500
"	L. H. King.....	April 17, 1895	1,500
"	A. S. Farnum.....	Feb. 27, 1895	1,500
"	George A. Goss.....	Mar. 21, 1896	1,500
"	Frank B. Seeley.....	Mar. 12, 1895	1,500
"	John Kraft.....	Mar. 22, 1895	2,000
"	Frank B. Peck.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,500
"	Edward Reed.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,500
"	George Neddo.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,500
"	Frank M. Breed.....	Feb. 27, 1895	1,500
"	Edgar Hughes.....	Mar. 6, 1895	1,500
"	Henry Abbey.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,200
"	C. S. Coddington.....	April 10, 1895	1,500
"	Marvin Bonsted.....	Jan. 1, 1898	1,500
"	Irving Freeman.....	Jan. 1, 1898	1,200
"	Joseph F. Jones.....	April 1, 1898	1,200
Special agent.....	Justine B. Davis.....	Aug. 1, 1897	2,000
"	E. N. Walbridge.....	April 30, 1895	\$4 00 per day
"	J. M. Aikenhead.....	April 30, 1895	4 00 per day
"	William Birdsall.....	May 1, 1895	4 00 per day
"	William R. Hotaling.....	May 2, 1895	4 00 per day
"	William Jones.....	Nov. 10, 1896	4 00 per day
"	Charles W. Barnes.....	May 1, 1895	5 00 per day
"	Harry M. Hulsapple.....	April 26, 1895	4 00 per day
"	Alexander R. Smith.....	Aug. 25, 1897	5 00 per day
Financial clerk.....	Charles Tracey.....	April 1, 1897	\$2,000
Consulting and inspecting architect, New Capitol.....	A. G. C. Fletcher.....	June 22, 1897	\$10 00 per day
Stenographer	Edward Shaughnessy.....	June 3, 1897	\$1,800

Class II

Inspector steam vessels.....	William S. VanKuren.....	June 7, 1898	3,000
Inspector engines and boilers...	William Keogh.....	July 16, 1898	3,000
Corresponding clerk.....	Winslow M. Mead.....	April 1, 1896	3,000

Department of Public Works—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Assistant financial clerk.....	Edward L. Walsh.....	Jan. 30, 1890	\$2,500
Clerk of statistics.....	Daniel A. Cooney.....	May 1, 1883	1,900
Clerk	Terrence I. Hardin.....	April 30, 1892	1,700
"	C. D. Wing.....	April 13, 1895	1,500
Clerk to assistant superintendent of public works.....	George M. Bostwick.....	Mar. 13, 1895	1,600
Clerk to assistant superintendent of public works.....	Omer Leyus.....	Mar. 1, 1895	1,500
Clerk to assistant superintendent of public works.....	Francis O'Connor.....	Jan. 1, 1884	1,500
Clerk to assistant superintendent of public works.....	Eugene Pittas.....	June 1, 1893	725
Clerk, Rochester shop.....	L. J. Talman.....	Mar. 1, 1889	900
Clerk, Cohoes shop.....	M. H. Davidson.....	Mar. 20, 1895	600
Copyist to assistant superintendent of public works.....	Gertrude Hurlburt.....	April 1, 1895	600
Collector of canal statistics.....	William A. Lenway.....	May 21, 1896	1,000
" " "	James W. Veeder.....	May 21, 1896	600
" " "	Ansel E. Wright.....	May 21, 1896	700
" " "	Charles R. Lisk.....	May 21, 1896	700
" " "	T. K. Williams.....	May 21, 1896	800
" " "	T. S. Croley.....	May 21, 1896	700
" " "	George R. Cornish.....	May 21, 1896	\$60 00 per month
" " "	F. A. Hotchkiss.....	May 21, 1896	\$600
" " "	Dennis Murphy.....	May 21, 1896	800
" " "	W. M. Hawkins.....	Mar. 22, 1895	1,800
" " "	Frank E. Neiss.....	Oct. 1, 1896	600
" " "	R. D. Kennedy.....	May 1, 1898	700
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	B. W. Kowner.....	May 21, 1896	\$80 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	C. M. Leet.....	May 21, 1896	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	James S. Lyons.....	May 21, 1896	65 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	John P. Prest.....	May 21, 1896	65 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Ernest N. Smith.....	May 21, 1896	65 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	D. D. Cameron.....	May 21, 1896	65 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Lawrence B. Lamb.....	May 21, 1896	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	William F. Cody.....	May 21, 1896	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Scott W. Skinner.....	June 5, 1896	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	J. W. Hannah.....	June 10, 1896	50 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Andrew Shields.....	April 2, 1895	75 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	John J. Snyder.....	April 2, 1895	75 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	E. W. Allen.....	April 2, 1895	75 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Julius Wurtz.....	April 8, 1895	75 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	W. L. Misner.....	June 1, 1897	70 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Asa M. Williams.....	April 2, 1895	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	James Mineham.....	April 13, 1895	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	E. G. Rogers.....	April 13, 1895	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	H. B. Vanderbosh.....	April 13, 1895	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	E. B. Jones.....	May 21, 1896	60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	E. C. Scott.....	May 21, 1896	60 00 per month

Department of Public Works—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	Henry C. Jillson	June 3, 1896	\$60 00 per month
Clerk to collector of canal statistics	George D. Cull	June 10, 1896	60 00 per month
Stenographer	Margaret Templeton	June 11, 1895	Piece work
General inspector	J. Nelson Tubbs	Feb. 26, 1895	\$13 00 per day
Inspector	J. H. Bedell	April 1, 1893	4 00 per day
"	Peter I. Mynderse	April 1, 1896	3 00 per day
"	E. A. Hammond	Dec. 24, 1894	3 00 per day
"	H. Fay Allen	Jan. 18, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Dewitt F. Austin	Jan. 5, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Houston Barnard	Jan. 6, 1897	5 00 per day
"	Harry F. Bascom	Mar. 12, 1897	4 00 per day
"	W. R. Borst	Mar. 3, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Robert L. Burns	Jan. 6, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Ezra T. Clark	Jan. 7, 1897	4 00 per day
"	H. J. Coupland	Mar. 24, 1897	4 00 per day
"	B. I. Crooker	Jan. 15, 1897	4 00 per day
"	George T. DeForest	Feb. 17, 1897	4 00 per day
"	W. J. Dempsey	Feb. 26, 1897	4 00 per day
"	E. J. Green	Jan. 19, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Paul J. Gregory	Jan. 6, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Thomas L. Hadlow	Jan. 5, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Emerson G. Hidley	Mar. 30, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Harry M. Hooker	Jan. 6, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Horatio Jones	Jan. 6, 1897	4 00 per day
"	William B. Landreth	Jan. 5, 1897	4 00 per day
"	David H. Lewis	Feb. 3, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Egbert P. Lincoln	Jan. 19, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Eugene L. Loveridge	Jan. 6, 1897	4 00 per day
"	E. C. Parsons	Jan. 5, 1897	4 00 per day
"	William D. Phelan	Jan. 14, 1897	4 00 per day
"	James Quinn	Feb. 3, 1897	4 00 per day
"	Edward Ready	Jan. 19, 1897	4 00 per day
"	James Robinson	Mar. 24, 1897	4 00 per day
"	H. E. Stannard	Jan. 14, 1897	4 00 per day
"	John D. VanBussum	Jan. 14, 1897	4 00 per day
"	James W. Veeder	Jan. 7, 1897	4 00 per day
"	W. H. DeWitt	Jan. 14, 1898	4 00 per day
"	James W. Hurley	Feb. 3, 1897	4 00 per day
"	James J. Kavanaugh	Jan. 11, 1898	4 00 per day
"	F. H. LaBarre	Jan. 11, 1898	4 00 per day
"	John W. Mayne	Jan. 22, 1898	4 00 per day
"	Oscar H. Peacock	Jan. 11, 1898	5 00 per day

Class III

Harbor master and lighthouse keeper, Ithaca	James Thomas		30 00 per month
Harbor master	Arthur Mahaney	April 5, 1895	75 00 per month
"	John B. Garman	April 4, 1896	60 00 per month
"	Charlie E. Trowbridge		50 00 per month
"	William B. Alston	April 15, 1895	50 00 per month
"	Samuel Sexton		50 00 per month
"	Albert McCoubrey		50 00 per month
"	Alfred Belanger		40 00 per month
"	James Collins		60 00 per month
"	Frederick Braun		60 00 per month

Department of Excise

Albany Office

Unclassified service

Commissioner of excise	Henry H. Lyman	April 1, 1896	\$5,000
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Department of Excise—Continued

Albany Office—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Deputy commissioner.....	Maynard N. Clement.....	April 4, 1896	\$4,000
Financial clerk.....	C. P. Williams.....	April 13, 1896	1,800
Counsel.....	P. W. Cullinan.....	April 2, 1896	4,500
.....	William E. Schenck.....	Dec. 1, 1896	2,000
Secretary to commissioner.....	Silas B. Lyman.....	July 1, 1897	2,000

Class II

Acting deputy commissioner in charge of special agents.....	James P. Kirby.....	Dec. 7, 1896	2,500
Assistant acting deputy commissioner in charge of special agents.....	A. J. Gilbert.....	Dec. 7, 1896	1,800
Confidential clerk.....	E. A. Waugh.....	May 20, 1896	2,000
Auditor and accountant.....	Henry Gallien.....	April 13, 1896	2,000
Assistant financial clerk.....	John F. Waters.....	Aug. 23, 1896	1,500
Chief bookkeeper.....	C. D. Phillips.....	April 7, 1896	2,000
Bookkeeper.....	Charles W. Sexsmith.....	May 1, 1897	1,200
.....	E. J. Hazelton.....	June 11, 1897	900
.....	Sarah M. Heacock.....	June 1, 1898	700
.....	Lillace A. Hinman.....	May 9, 1898	700
.....	Henry A. Watkins.....	Dec. 6, 1897	1,200
.....	T. R. Temple.....	Dec. 6, 1897	1,200
Clerk.....	William L. Markell.....	April 3, 1896	900
.....	M. W. France.....	April 14, 1896	1,200
.....	J. S. McLaughlin.....	April 15, 1896	1,200
.....	E. M. Kempton.....	April 3, 1896	1,200
Indexer and proof reader.....	Sarah B. Budd.....	June 12, 1896	780
Stenographer.....	Elmer Blair.....	April 3, 1896	1,400
.....	Francis M. R. Taylor.....	Nov. 6, 1896	1,000
.....	Grace Dorn.....	April 3, 1896	1,060
.....	France E. Coughlin.....	July 7, 1896	780
.....	Mary M. Flanagan.....	July 26, 1897	720
.....	Jane E. Fursman.....	Aug. 1, 1897	720
Page.....	Claude Bonsted.....	Feb. 22, 1898	640

Sub-office, Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx

Class I

Special deputy commissioner.....	George Hillard.....	April 9, 1896	4,000
Cashier.....	E. W. Pitkin.....	April 11, 1896	3,000
Counsel.....	A. R. Page.....	April 20, 1896	3,500

Class II

Confidential clerk.....	Charles M. Jerolemon.....	April 15, 1896	2,000
Assistant cashier and book-keeper.....	Seth Wilks.....	April 11, 1896	2,250
Assistant cashier and book-keeper.....	L. E. Chittenden.....	Sept. 1, 1896	1,500
Clerk.....	M. W. Evers.....	April 23, 1896	1,200
.....	William Fletcher.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	Carl H. Hackert.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	Joseph Kahn.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	Simon Kaufmann.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	H. B. McAllister.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	William J. McEwan.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	John F. McNeil.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
.....	James Delaney.....	April 30, 1896	1,200
Stenographer.....	John F. Clark, Jr.....	April 6, 1896	1,200
Acting auditor and clerk.....	R. B. McCully.....	April 13, 1896	1,500

Department of Excise—Continued

Sub-office, Borough of Brooklyn

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special deputy commissioner....	H. W. Michell.....	April 10, 1896	\$3,000
Cashier	H. H. Frisbie.....	April 23, 1896	2,200
Counsel	W. A. Cloutier.....	Oct. 1, 1896	2,250

Class II

Confidential clerk.....	Charles M. Davison.....	May 1, 1896	1,600
Assistant cashier.....	James P. Connell.....	April 23, 1896	1,600
Clerk	J. A. Wertheimer.....	April 25, 1896	1,200
"	H. A. Cozzens.....	April 3, 1896	1,200
"	David Hoyle.....	April 13, 1896	1,200
"	Thomas F. Graham.....	April 13, 1896	1,200
"	George E. Gaige.....	April 14, 1896	1,200
Stenographer	Percy R. Marvin.....	April 16, 1896	1,200

Sub-office, Buffalo

Class I

Special deputy commissioner....	Daniel O'Grady.....	April 9, 1896	3,000
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Class II

Confidential clerk.....	M. F. Linquist.....	April 18, 1896	1,500
Assistant cashier and book-keeper	A. J. Kurtz.....	April 23, 1896	1,700
Clerk	James F. Loftus.....	April 23, 1896	1,200
Stenographer	George A. Woodward.....	April 14, 1896	1,200

Sub-office, Borough of Richmond

Class I

Special deputy commissioner....	George L. Nichol.....	April 7, 1896	2,000
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Class II

Special agent.....	Henry C. Adeo.....	April 22, 1896	1,200
"	Andrew Benton.....	Sept. 15, 1896	1,200
"	Leon Bliss.....	July 30, 1896	1,200
"	A. B. Bradley.....	July 29, 1896	1,200
"	F. J. Bryant.....	Sept. 25, 1896	1,200
"	George B. Buttlig.....	April 23, 1896	1,200
"	C. H. Churchill.....	Nov. 10, 1896	1,200
"	H. J. Cushen.....	April 22, 1896	1,200
"	C. B. Dake.....	July 28, 1896	1,200
"	Ira N. Deyo.....	Aug. 4, 1896	1,200
"	Andrew Frank.....	April 23, 1896	1,200
"	B. G. Halsey.....	Nov. 24, 1896	1,200
"	G. C. Hibbard.....	July 28, 1896	1,200
"	M. W. Johnston.....	Sept. 25, 1896	1,200
"	Edward Kendall.....	Aug. 28, 1896	1,200
"	E. S. King.....	Nov. 20, 1896	1,200
"	R. W. Larkin.....	April 23, 1896	1,200
"	E. Y. Lefever.....	Dec. 2, 1896	1,200
"	C. F. Lewis.....	Nov. 23, 1896	1,200
"	F. N. Mabee.....	Sept. 11, 1896	1,200
"	E. A. Martin.....	Nov. 6, 1896	1,200
"	R. B. Maxfield.....	Aug. 28, 1896	1,200
"	G. W. Peck.....	Aug. 4, 1896	1,200

Department of Excise—Continued
 Sub-office, Borough of Richmond—Continued
 Class I—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special agent	J. P. Pfanner	Sept. 12, 1896	\$1,200
"	Frank Place	July 28, 1896	1,200
"	W. C. Porter	Aug. 28, 1896	1,200
"	I. J. Rich	July 29, 1896	1,200
"	W. Robertson	Nov. 9, 1896	1,200
"	S. H. Salisbury	Oct. 1, 1896	1,200
"	George Senn	May 6, 1896	1,200
"	E. W. Steele	July 29, 1896	1,200
"	E. J. Swift	Nov. 6, 1896	1,200
"	Alfred Tanner	July 27, 1896	1,200
"	W. L. Turner	April 22, 1896	1,200
"	H. Waterman	Nov. 2, 1896	1,200
"	C. A. Weaver	Aug. 17, 1896	1,200
"	R. G. Woods	Nov. 23, 1896	1,200
"	D. B. Stillman	Nov. 12, 1896	1,200
"	Jacob M. Blatner	Jan. 22, 1897	1,200
"	George D. Chichester	May 11, 1897	1,200
"	Ferdinand Dreyer	July 28, 1897	1,200
"	Harlan M. Fisher	Jan. 11, 1897	1,200
"	Henry George	Mar. 15, 1897	1,200
"	John C. McDonough	May 1, 1897	1,200
"	Edward McLeer	May 11, 1897	1,200
"	M. J. McPhillips	April 30, 1897	1,200
"	Charles P. Sanford	July 28, 1897	1,200
"	Charles A. Smith	July 28, 1897	1,200
"	George W. Smith	July 16, 1897	1,200
"	William H. Liddle	Dec. 9, 1897	1,200
"	Erie A. Collar	May 2, 1898	1,200
"	Charles A. Donnelly	Feb. 4, 1898	1,200
"	Erwin H. Lanphear	April 11, 1898	1,200
"	George A. Lord	Feb. 1, 1898	1,200
"	William H. Maxham	May 5, 1898	1,200
"	Frank W. Moore	May 26, 1898	1,200
"	Frank S. Parsons	Feb. 1, 1898	1,200
"	Stephen Pollard	Feb. 1, 1898	1,200
"	J. Henry Shallies	May 26, 1898	1,200

Department of Agriculture

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Charles A. Wieting	April 29, 1896	4,006
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Class I

Assistant commissioner	George L. Flanders	May 13, 1894	2,500
Special detective	J. Miller Esmey	April 14, 1897	900
Bob veal agent	Michael T. Cain	July 14, 1898	720
"	Robert T. Courtney	July 14, 1898	720
"	John W. Smith	July 14, 1898	720

Class II

Assistant commissioner	Frederick H. Kracke	June 1, 1896	2,500
"	Henry S. Ambler	June 1, 1896	2,500
"	T. James Owens	Oct. 8, 1896	1,500
"	S. Brown Richardson	Oct. 8, 1896	1,500
"	Verlett C. Beebe	July 6, 1896	1,500
"	William T. Hughes	June 1, 1896	1,500
"	Charles T. Russell	July 5, 1898	1,500
"	Aea L. Twitchell	May 15, 1896	1,500
"	James P. Clark	Feb. 1, 1896	1,500

Department of Agriculture—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Director of Farmers' Institutes.	F. E. Dawley.....	July 7, 1886	\$2,000
Veterinary agent.....	Michael Quigley.....	July 1, 1893	2,000
Clerk.....	John Evans.....	Aug. 19, 1897	420
Expert proof reader.....	E. A. Callahan*.....	Oct. 24, 1898	\$3 00 per day
Stenographer.....	Helen F. Rossman.....	Aug. 19, 1897	\$720
".....	Elizabeth A. Dowd.....	Sept. 27, 1897	720
".....	Alice B. Rossman.....	Oct. 28, 1898	400
Chemist.....	Theodore J. Bradley†.....	July 22, 1897	\$3 00 per day
".....	William E. Walker.....	Dec. 2, 1897	\$480
".....	Hugh C. Troy.....	May 1, 1897	1,200
".....	Edward J. Wheeler.....	Aug. 15, 1894	2,000
".....	John A. Miller.....	Nov. 1, 1892	1,200
".....	J. C. Willson.....	June 10, 1893	600
".....	J. F. Geisler.....	.....	\$6 00 per analysis
".....	S. A. Lattimore.....	Dec. 1, 1886	5 00 per analysis
".....	E. G. Love.....	.....	6 00 per analysis
".....	W. E. McDuffie.....	Jan. 1, 1892	5 00 per analysis
".....	William M. Smith.....	.....	6 00 per analysis
".....	Sillwell & Gladding.....	.....	6 00 per analysis
".....	F. P. Van Denburgh.....	.....	6 00 per analysis
".....	E. R. Whitney.....	.....	5 00 per analysis
Agent.....	C. H. Allen.....	Jan. 1, 1894	\$900
".....	George B. Babcock.....	June 1, 1894	900
".....	Walter J. Bennett.....	June 26, 1895	900
".....	George Bernhard.....	Sept. 10, 1889	900
".....	James H. Bevier.....	Sept. 12, 1898	720
".....	Charles Burke.....	June 1, 1891	1,200
".....	Archibald D. Clark.....	Sept. 10, 1885	1,200
".....	W. J. Corbett.....	July 1, 1889	900
".....	John J. Coughlin.....	June 1, 1889	900
".....	M. Dugan.....	.....	900
".....	John R. Earl.....	Feb. 1, 1893	900
".....	George B. Fellows.....	Aug. 21, 1884	1,200
".....	Romine A. French.....	April 15, 1898	900
".....	Michael Galligan.....	June 1, 1886	900
".....	William J. Gentes.....	Sept. 1, 1898	900
".....	Webster E. Griffith.....	May 1, 1898	720
".....	J. M. Hutchings.....	Jan. 1, 1894	900
".....	Charles S. Kellogg.....	Oct. 4, 1894	900
".....	Almon M. Kibbe.....	July 22, 1897	900
".....	Robert R. Kirkland.....	July 22, 1897	900
".....	John E. Kruse.....	July 22, 1897	900
Agent and vinegar expert.....	James E. Langdon.....	Aug. 19, 1897	720
Agent.....	Robert McAdams, Jr.....	Aug. 12, 1896	900
".....	John McGuire.....	April 1, 1892	1,200
".....	Henry S. Matteson.....	May 1, 1898	900
".....	Charles J. Morgenstein.....	July 1, 1889	900
".....	Charles F. Nash.....	Sept. 1, 1892	720
".....	John F. Norton.....	Mar. 15, 1892	1,200
".....	Simon Nussbaum.....	July 1, 1886	1,200
".....	R. H. Palmer.....	July 1, 1890	900
".....	Wellington C. Patrick.....	July 22, 1897	720
".....	J. M. Quigley.....	Aug. 1, 1891	900
".....	William B. Reading.....	June 26, 1895	900
".....	H. A. Rees.....	Aug. 1, 1891	1,200
".....	Charles Sears.....	Sept. 25, 1896	900
Agent and vinegar expert.....	C. J. Standart.....	Aug. 19, 1897	720
Agent.....	Nicholas Van Horne.....	July 15, 1895	900
".....	Charles B. Wakefield.....	June 26, 1896	900
Agent and vinegar expert.....	E. F. Burke.....	April 1, 1897	900
Agent.....	Fred C. Slaughter.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
".....	Charles A. Warren.....	April 20, 1897	900
Agent and cheese expert.....	W. W. Hall.....	June 28, 1898	1,200
Agent and vinegar expert.....	William B. Mynderse.....	Sept. 4, 1896	900
".....	A. S. Delano.....	Feb. 1, 1891	900
Agent and cheese instructor.....	M. F. Morgan.....	Sept. 17, 1889	1,200
Agent and proof reader.....	V. P. Douw Lee.....	Aug. 29, 1894	1,500
Dairy bacteriologist and expert.....	Abram L. Haines, M. D.....	Nov. 24, 1897	900
Inspector of nurseries.....	George T. Atwood.....	July 14, 1898	900
".....	Harris P. Gould.....	July 14, 1898	900
".....	Henry C. Peck.....	July 14, 1898	900
".....	Chester Young.....	July 14, 1898	900

* Provisional.

† Actual time.

Factory Inspector

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position		Compensation
Factory inspector.....	Daniel O'Leary.....	May	1, 1896	\$3,000
Assistant factory inspector.....	Joseph H. Barker.....	May	1, 1896	2,500
Class I				
Private secretary.....	Joseph R. Manson.....	Oct.	1, 1896	1,800
Confidential stenographer.....	John J. O'Leary.....	Sept.	1, 1898	1,020
Class II				
Deputy factory inspector.....	Cornelius S. Conde.....	Aug.	1, 1896	1,200
" ".....	George B. Serenbetz.....	July	16, 1896	1,200
" ".....	William J. Neely.....	May	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	James Davie.....	May	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	Charles B. Ashe.....	May	16, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Bernard J. McCarthy.....	Mar.	28, 1893	1,200
" ".....	William E. Tibbs.....	June	1, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Dennis C. Sullivan.....	Oct.	1, 1892	1,200
" ".....	Joseph O'Rourke.....	May	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	Frank S. Nash.....	Feb.	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	James McLusky.....	Aug.	26, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Thomas D. Sherlock.....	Oct.	1, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Ella Nagle.....	Mar.	23, 1893	1,200
" ".....	Angie M. Brown.....	July	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	Kate L. Kane.....	July	11, 1895	1,200
" ".....	R. B. Gourlie.....	Sept.	16, 1896	1,200
" ".....	A. L. Greene.....	Sept.	16, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Josie A. Reilly.....	Oct.	1, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Martha R. Almy.....	April	1, 1897	1,200
" ".....	William B. Anderson.....	Aug.	17, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Jay Farrier.....	April	1, 1897	1,200
" ".....	M. J. Flanagan.....	Aug.	17, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Lily F. Foster.....	Sept.	18, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Charles L. Halberstadt, Jr.....	Aug.	17, 1897	1,200
" ".....	James W. Ireland.....	Feb.	1, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Daniel Kelly.....	Aug.	17, 1897	1,200
" ".....	James N. Stewart.....	April	1, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Henry L. Schnur.....	Dec.	1, 1897	1,200
" ".....	Margaret Finn.....	July	1, 1890	1,200
Bakery inspector.....	Dennis J. Hanlon.....	April	9, 1896	1,200
" ".....	Melvin H. Taylor.....	May	16, 1895	1,200
" ".....	Charles H. Roberts.....	July	1, 1895	1,200
" ".....	Gilbert I. Harmon.....	Aug.	1, 1896	1,200
" ".....	James L. Gernon.....	Dec.	3, 1896	1,200
" ".....	William D. Hudson.....	April	9, 1896	1,200
Inspector.....	A. Richard King.....	Nov.	1, 1895	1,200
Expert examiner of machinery.....	Hiram Blanchard.....	July	31, 1896	1,600
Expert examiner of records.....	Electa R. Lockwood.....	Jan.	16, 1894	1,600
Assistant examiner of records.....	Herbert H. Reynolds.....	Dec.	1, 1896	1,600
Clerk.....	Jessie M. Sweeney.....	Jan.	9, 1894	1,320
Messenger.....	Ambrose J. O'Neil.....	April	3, 1894	1,020
Stenographer and typewriter.....	Mary F. Fealey.....	Aug.	1, 1896	900

Department of Public Buildings

Class I

Superintendent.....	Frederick Easton.....	Jan.	22, 1895	5,000
Deputy superintendent.....	Jacob V. Jacobs.....	April	1, 1895	2,500
Paymaster.....	Thomas Hastings.....	Oct.	1, 1898	2,000

Department of Public Buildings—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Chief engineer.....	William J. Norwood.....	June —, 1883	\$2,500
Engineer	George A. Wish, Jr.....	Jan. —, 1894	1,080
Clerk	C. M. Griswold.....	Oct. —, 1887	2,000
Janitor, Geological hall.....	D. P. Stowell.....	April —, 1895	1,200
Janitor, State house.....	John H. Berard.....	June 1, 1898	1,200
Assistant storekeeper.....	A. S. Howell.....	June —, 1891	1,200
Chief orderly	Henry Fairchild.....	June —, 1883	1,500
Orderly	Theodore Brink.....	Feb. —, 1895	720
"	A. Cooper.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	Otis Guffin.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	H. B. Hogan.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	A. B. Hadley.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	M. A. Pruy.....	Feb. —, 1895	720
"	S. M. Simkins.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	Frederick Whiler.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
Watchman	J. W. Mullens.....	Feb. —, 1895	900
Chief fireman.....	Charles Scannell.....	June —, 1883	1,080
Fireman	R. E. Blakeman.....	June —, 1887	900
Tin and copper smith.....	George B. Conley.....	Dec. —, 1891	1,080
Plumber	James Coulter.....	July 1, 1898	\$3 50 per day
Pumps	J. H. Hawkins.....	Feb. —, 1895	\$720
"	George W. McCune.....	April —, 1896	720
"	Fred. Hahn.....	Sept. —, 1896	1,000
Machinist	Charles E. Tinney.....	Feb. —, 1895	1,200
Boiler scaler.....	Lewis F. Fisher.....	Feb. —, 1895	1,080
Painter	John Bohner.....	Feb. —, 1895	780
Chief carpenter.....	John Steiger.....	Feb. —, 1895	1,200

Class III

Chief porter.....	Thomas Campbell.....	Feb. —, 1895	600
Porter	John E. Bruce.....	Mar. —, 1895	720
"	H. B. Franklin.....	June —, 1883	540
"	S. G. Hardy.....	May —, 1892	540
"	Henry Pinckney.....	Jan. —, 1892	540
"	A. P. Simpson.....	Jan. —, 1894	540
"	W. L. Wilson.....	Feb. —, 1895	540
Upholsterer	Henry Rummel.....	Feb. —, 1895	900

University of the State of New York

Unclassified service

Chancellor	Anson Judd Upson.....	Feb. 11, 1874	None
Vice-chancellor	William Crosswell Doane.....	Feb. 10, 1892	None
Regent	Martin I. Townsend.....	April 24, 1873	None
"	Chauncey M. Depew.....	Jan. 31, 1877	None
"	Charles E. Fitch.....	Jan. 31, 1877	None
"	Orris H. Warren.....	April 11, 1877	None
"	Whitelaw Reid.....	Jan. 17, 1878	None
"	William H. Watson.....	Feb. 2, 1881	None
"	Henry E. Turner.....	Feb. 2, 1881	None
"	St. Clair McKelway.....	Jan. 10, 1883	None
"	Hamilton Harris.....	Mar. 18, 1886	None
"	Daniel Beach.....	Mar. 18, 1886	None
"	Carroll E. Smith.....	Jan. 24, 1888	None
"	Pliny T. Sexton.....	April 15, 1890	None
"	T. Gullford Smith.....	April 15, 1890	None
"	Lewis A. Stimson.....	April 19, 1893	None
"	Sylvester Malone.....	Mar. 29, 1894	None
"	Albert VanderVeer.....	Feb. 13, 1895	None
"	Chester S. Lord.....	Jan. 20, 1897	None

University of the State of New York—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Secretary	Melvil Dewey.....	Dec. 12, 1888	\$5,000
Director of examinations.....	James Russell Parsons, Jr.	Dec. 15, 1890	4,500

Class II

Administrative

Secretary's assistant.....	May Seymour.....	April 1, 1889	2,100
Head clerk.....	Henry I. Knickerbocker..	Oct. 1, 1888	2,100
Printing clerk.....	Linda D. Puffer.....	Dec. 20, 1893	1,020
Head stenographer.....	Frank T. Boland.....	June 12, 1891	1,200
Bookkeeper.....	Harriet B. Kennedy.....	Oct. 5, 1891	900
Report clerk.....	Alice C. McCormack.....	Dec. 15, 1891	780
Charter clerk.....	Elizabeth G. Fealey.....	Feb. 6, 1892	720
Examiner.....	Harriet Hawley.....	Dec. 23, 1893	720
Supply clerk.....	Edward R. Evans.....	Mar. 9, 1897	540
Clerk.....	Martha L. Phelps.....	Feb. 2, 1891	720
".....	Grace D. Allen.....	Feb. 8, 1892	660
Junior clerk.....	Eleanor McK. Jennings..	Feb. 24, 1896	720
".....	Agnes E. Flinn.....	Aug. 21, 1893	540
".....	Catherine Benjamin.....	Feb. 24, 1896	480
".....	Laura B. Carey.....	Mar. 31, 1896	420
".....	Anna F. Frost.....	Jan. 4, 1897	360
".....	E. Martile Comstock.....	Jan. 27, 1898	360
".....	Katharine S. Dermott.....	April 2, 1898	300
".....	Eugenia E. Close.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	E. Stanley Frost.....	Oct. 14, 1897	300
".....	Ellis J. Staley.....	April 2, 1898	300
Page.....	James J. Nolan.....	Nov. 28, 1892	600
".....	Lyman H. Hurd.....	Jan. 26, 1898	360
Janitor.....	Harrison Marvin.....	Dec. 15, 1893	900
Watchman.....	Samuel J. Abbott.....	June 13, 1887	720
Elevatorman.....	William Degán.....	Mar. 28, 1895	600
".....	John McDonald.....	Dec. 30, 1890	600
".....	Martin F. Lynch.....	Aug. 2, 1894	480

College and High School Departments

Director's assistant.....	Henry L. Taylor.....	July 13, 1896	1,800
Director's clerk.....	Herbert J. Hamilton.....	Aug. 24, 1891	1,500
Examiner in library science.....	Salome C. Fairchild.....	April 1, 1889	1,500
Assistant.....	Edward S. Frisbee.....	July 20, 1896	1,500
Examiner.....	Frederick P. Kidder.....	Oct. 1, 1896	1,200
".....	Annie T. Keyser.....	July 1, 1888	1,200
".....	Ella L. Richardson.....	Oct. 30, 1891	1,200
".....	Jane K. Weatherlow.....	July 26, 1898	900
".....	Mary R. Fitzpatrick.....	July 16, 1896	720
".....	Eugenia Radford.....	Feb. 4, 1898	720
".....	Sara L. Gardiner.....	June 26, 1895	720
".....	Alice H. Hall.....	Feb. 1, 1897	660
".....	W. L. Weeden.....	Mar. 3, 1897	1,200
".....	Annie M. Tremaine.....	June 25, 1895	900
".....	George H. Quay.....	April 17, 1895	720
".....	Elizabeth L. Young.....	June 7, 1895	720
".....	Laura M. Secor.....	July 8, 1896	720
".....	Margaret Freeman.....	Feb. 1, 1897	660
".....	Anna M. Reiten.....	June 26, 1895	600
".....	Eugene C. Gibbons.....	Feb. 6, 1896	600
".....	Mary S. L. Strout.....	Feb. 1, 1897	600
".....	Kate Hulst.....	Jan. 25, 1898	600
".....	Ella P. Williams.....	June 2, 1898	600
".....	Elizabeth Christian.....	June 2, 1898	600
".....	Charlotte L. Estes.....	June 20, 1898	600
".....	Mary Gertrude Young.....	June 24, 1898	600
".....	Regina Donoghue.....	July 13, 1898	600
".....	Ruby H. Bell.....	Dec. 20, 1898	480
".....	Mary S. Reiten.....	Jan. 26, 1898	480
".....	M. M. Jenkins.....	Jan. 25, 1898	420
".....	Grace A. Jones.....	Feb. 19, 1897	360
".....	Lena M. Herbert.....	June 24, 1898	360

University of the State of New York—Continued

College and High School Departments—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Record clerk.....	Adele B. Alexander.....	Nov. 1, 1878	\$1,140
Credentialed clerk.....	Ida G. McMillan.....	Dec. 18, 1889	1,200
Medical record clerk.....	Katharine L. McDonough.....	July 5, 1888	900
Sub-record clerk.....	Isabel Lamont.....	Nov. 18, 1886	720
Sub-credentialed clerk.....	Minnie L. O'Neill.....	Oct. 5, 1891	720
Clerk.....	Mary A. O'Connor.....	July 31, 1891	720
".....	Ella R. McDowell.....	Aug. 17, 1891	600
".....	Katherine I. Smith.....	Oct. 5, 1891	600
".....	Mary F. Ronan.....	Feb. 5, 1892	600
".....	Anna M. Weis.....	June 11, 1892	600
".....	Katherine L. Cassidy.....	Apr. 12, 1893	600
".....	Veronica Sheehan.....	Feb. 23, 1894	540
".....	May A. G. Mullins.....	April 3, 1894	480
".....	Grace E. Barber.....	Mar. 8, 1895	420
".....	Frank J. Kniskern.....	Mar. 11, 1897	540
".....	Nellie Guardineer.....	May 11, 1897	480
".....	Anna M. Downs.....	Jan. 31, 1895	420
".....	Margaret Finnerty.....	Jan. 31, 1895	360
".....	Kathryn A. Mattimore.....	Mar. 1, 1895	420
".....	Sophie F. Reiten.....	Feb. 21, 1895	420
Junior clerk.....	Marcia M. VanderVeer.....	July 31, 1894	600
".....	Loretta G. Bowen.....	June 20, 1894	480
".....	Laura Stephens.....	July 9, 1894	480
".....	Francis X. Thompson.....	Oct. 5, 1897	240
".....	Katherine T. Poole.....	Mar. 18, 1896	240
".....	Bella C. Taylor.....	July 13, 1896	360
".....	Regina G. Cook.....	Feb. 1, 1897	300
".....	Florence R. Derby.....	Feb. 1, 1897	240
".....	Elizabeth Eisenmann.....	Feb. 1, 1897	360
".....	Agnes T. Ryan.....	Feb. 1, 1897	240
".....	Nora A. Sheehy.....	Oct. 18, 1897	240
".....	Mabel G. Pepper.....	Jan. 27, 1898	240
".....	Ella H. Porter.....	Jan. 27, 1898	240
".....	John T. Fitzpatrick.....	June 20, 1898	360
".....	Elisabeth P. Cornwell.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	E. Irene Haynes.....	June 22, 1898	420
".....	Mabel Hotaling.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	Helen P. Husted.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	Rose I. Hughes.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	Bridget A. Keeshan.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	Katherine Schafer.....	June 22, 1898	240
".....	Mary G. Ahern.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Mary B. Brownlow.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Loretta A. Dwyer.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Henrietta Herkenham.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Josephine Lennon.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Lucy O'Hagan.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Mary L. Murphy.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Florence E. Tallmadge.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Clara VanValkenburgh.....	July 11, 1898	240
".....	Adaline E. Tholl.....	Oct. 11, 1898	240
Stenographer.....	Minnie L. Vanderzee.....	Oct. 18, 1890	720
".....	Julia Z. Mahoney.....	Mar. 18, 1893	600
".....	Frances Walters.....	Jan. 1, 1899	600
Engrosser.....	Adelaide E. Turner.....	Mar. 1, 1896	600
Compositor.....	John V. McCann.....	Dec. 31, 1895	900

Inspection Division

Head inspector.....	Charles F. Wheelock.....	Oct. 6, 1891	\$3,300
English inspector.....	Charles Davidson.....	Aug. 3, 1896	2,520
Inspector of apparatus.....	James H. Gibson.....	May 9, 1892	1,280
Inspector.....	Charles N. Cobb.....	April 20, 1893	2,700
".....	Arthur G. Clement.....	July 8, 1895	2,580
".....	Eugene W. Lyttle.....	Feb. 15, 1898	2,400
".....	S. Dwight Arms.....	April 11, 1898	2,400
Examiner.....	I. O. Crissy.....	June 19, 1895	1,800
Apparatus clerk.....	Frederic M. Baker.....	Mar. 1, 1891	1,020

University of the State of New York—Continued

Home Education Department, Public Libraries Division

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Inspector	W. R. Eastman	Aug. 1, 1892	\$2,400
Director's assistant	Myrtilla Avery	Nov. 1, 1892	1,500
Annotator	Martha T. Wheeler	June 14, 1890	1,080
Assistant	Grace L. Betteridge	Feb. 9, 1894	900
"	Anna L. Morse	Aug. 16, 1897	900
"	Elisabeth P. Andrews	Aug. 16, 1897	720
"	William Burt Cook, Jr.	July 1, 1898	720
Cataloguer	Mary Ellis	Nov. 27, 1893	780
Sub-cataloguer	Helen A. Scopes	Jan. 21, 1896	420
Stenographer	Harriet A. Chapman	Aug. 17, 1891	720
Junior clerk	E. May Greenman	Aug. 1, 1896	540
"	Nellie S. Mesick	Sept. 1, 1896	480
"	Elizabeth B. Wolston	Feb. 20, 1896	420
"	Elisa Van	April 1, 1896	360
"	Marcella Brennan	Mar. 31, 1896	360
"	Elizabeth Gilbert	Jan. 4, 1897	420
"	Madge O'Brien	Jan. 27, 1898	240
"	Grace H. Munsell	June 22, 1898	240
"	John F. O'Brien	July 11, 1898	240
Page	Gerald Griffin	Dec. 22, 1892	480

State Library

Director	Melvil Dewey	Dec. 12, 1888	\$2,000
Director's assistant	Florence Woodworth	April 1, 1889	1,800
Senior librarian	Walter S. Biscoe	April 1, 1889	2,400
Reference librarian	Dunkin V. R. Johnston	June 1, 1883	2,000
Archivist	George R. Howell	Feb. 15, 1872	1,200
Head cataloguer	Ada Alice Jones	April 1, 1889	1,200
Cataloguer	Mary L. Sutliff	June 8, 1891	900
"	Charlotte S. Fenrey	Oct. 1, 1892	720
"	Jenny L. Christman	Oct. 1, 1894	720
Catalogue curator	Minnie E. Budd	Jan. 1, 1894	720
Sub-cataloguer	Martha H. Vane	Mar. 6, 1894	480
Classifier	Ada Bunnell	July 14, 1891	1,140
Reference assistant	Judson T. Jennings	April 15, 1888	1,080
Assistant	Charles A. Flagg	July 3, 1896	900
"	Arthur L. Bailey	July 1, 1898	840
"	Robert K. Shaw	Oct. 4, 1898	720
"	Herbert McKnight	Oct. 5, 1898	360
"	Minne Sennett	July 11, 1892	600
Accession clerk	Doris Schlesinger	Feb. 2, 1892	720
Shelf lister	Anna B. Sennett	Mar. 1, 1894	600
Sub-shelf lister	Mabel L. Thompson	Nov. 26, 1896	420
Shelf clerk	George T. Waterman	Oct. 29, 1894	600
Clerk	Henry Hirschfeld, Jr.	Feb. 28, 1896	480
Junior clerk	Oscar F. R. Treder	Feb. 28, 1895	480
"	Joseph Gavitt	Feb. 24, 1896	480
"	Grace M. Frost	Aug. 1, 1895	420
"	Anna H. Rodgers	Feb. 20, 1896	360
"	Louise M. Boutelle	Mar. 18, 1896	420
"	May C. Nerney	Dec. 28, 1896	420
"	Ruth Kemper	Oct. 18, 1897	300
"	Gertrude R. Gallicensteln	Oct. 14, 1897	300
"	Agnes Kenny	Oct. 11, 1898	240

State Library, Law Division

Law librarian	Stephen B. Griswold	June 8, 1868	2,100
Sub-librarian (legislation)	Robert H. Whitten	Oct. 6, 1898	900
Sub-cataloguer	Ellen F. Sands	Oct. 1, 1892	540
Messenger	Z. Francis Shafer	June 1, 1894	540
Junior clerk	Howard A. LaMoure	July 25, 1894	480

University of the State of New York—Continued

Class II—Continued

Bindery

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Foreman	Walter Roche.....	June 9, 1890	\$1,080
Forwarder	H. DeRouville.....	Nov. 3, 1890	600
Gilder and letterer.....	James DeRouville.....	April 6, 1891	Paid by piece

State Museum

Botanist	Charles H. Peck.....	Jan. 1, 1867	\$2,400
Entomologist	Ephraim Porter Felt.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,500
Director of state museum and state geologist.....	Frederick J. H. Merrill.....	Jan. 1, 1899	3,000
Assistant	J. Nelson Nevius.....	Jan. 5, 1895	780
Junior clerk.....	W. L. T. Mulcahy.....	Oct. 6, 1898	240
Page	Joseph Morje.....	Dec. 23, 1892	480
Paleontologist	John M. Clarke.....	Jan. 1, 1899	3,000
Draughtsman	George B. Simpson.....	—, 1868	1,800
Lithographer	Philip Ast.....	—, 1871	1,500
Assistant	D. D. Luther.....	June 1, 1895	1,200
Clerk and stenographer.....	Jacob VanDeloo.....	Dec. 1, 1887	900
Assistant, machinery.....	Martin Sheehy.....	May 1, 1877	720
Junior clerk.....	Minnie I. Bull.....	June 25, 1894	480

Class III

Porter	Isaac Abrams.....	Dec. 15, 1893	600
"	John D. Nichols.....	Jan. 20, 1894	600
"	Joseph McDonald.....	Jan. 25, 1897	480

Prison Commission

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Lispenard Stewart.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	Charles J. Boyd.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	Nelson Davenport.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	William R. Remington.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	John G. Dorrance.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	William J. Mantanye.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	Mrs. John Davenport.....	June 25, 1895	500
"	George B. Hayes.....	July 2, 1895	500

Class I

Secretary	George McLaughlin.....	Jan. 3, 1899	3,000
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Class II

Stenographer	Helene B. Franklin.....	Oct. 2, 1895	1,000
Clerk	Phillip G. Roosa.....	Sept. 14, 1897	1,000
Page	Edward P. Kearney.....	Oct. 12, 1898	360

Superintendent of State Prisons

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Cornelius V. Collins.....	April 18, 1898	6,000
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Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk	Charles K. Baker.....	April 1, 1882	\$4,000
Clerk and stenographer.....	Frederick H. Duel.....	Feb. 1, 1888	2,100
Stenographer	Jessie M. Thorn.....	Jan. 10, 1898	720
Indexer, Bertillon system.....	Florence DeForest.....	June 28, 1893	\$3 50 per day
Sales and collecting agent.....	F. H. Mills.....	Jan. 8, 1897	\$3,600
Messenger	Charles A. Cook.....	June 9, 1898	720
Master mechanic.....	George S. Coutle.....	June 7, 1898	1,800

Auburn Prison

Class I

Agent and warden.....	J. Walter Mead.....	Feb. 1, 1897	3,500
Chaplain	Rev. C. Herrick.....	Oct. 18, 1897	2,000
Industrial clerk.....	O. C. Hall.....	Mar. 30, 1897	2,000

Class II

Clerk	B. F. Winegar.....	Feb. 1, 1894	2,000
Assistant clerk.....	R. G. Shaw.....	Feb. 1, 1894	1,500
Principal keeper.....	Vacancy		
Physician	John Gerin, M. D.....	May 10, 1898	2,000
Stenographer and recorder, measurements, Bertillon system.....	John N. Ross.....	May 1, 1893	1,200
Yard master.....	George Welts.....	Dec. 17, 1889	1,200
Hospital steward.....	William C. Patterson.....	Aug. 2, 1888	1,200
Storekeeper.....	Lyman S. Gibbs.....	Dec. 24, 1894	1,200
Hallkeeper.....	M. J. Cunningham.....	Jan. 4, 1897	1,200
Kitchenkeeper.....	Allen P. Tupper.....	May 1, 1897	1,200
Apothecary.....	Lawrence B. Lamb.....	Feb. 9, 1897	900
Superintendent cloth making industry.....	Cleophas Corbett.....	Mar. 12, 1897	\$3 25 per day
Superintendent cabinet making industry.....	James H. Bean.....	May 1, 1897	3 50 per day
Keeper.....	G. W. Allen.....	June 1, 1882	900
"	James R. Angel.....	Mar. 1, 1883	900
"	C. S. Bills.....	May 8, 1893	900
"	Almon Boys.....	Feb. 14, 1880	900
"	John Beachman.....	July 15, 1893	900
"	Fred Barber.....	Mar. 31, 1893	900
"	George L. Brown.....	Sept. 1, 1887	900
"	John Crowley.....	June 13, 1892	900
"	J. H. Donnelly.....	July 1, 1883	900
"	C. H. Edwards.....	Sept. 27, 1893	900
"	D. J. Grant.....	July 13, 1892	900
"	Peter Hahn.....	Jan. 9, 1894	900
"	J. J. Holmes.....	Oct. 29, 1888	900
"	George Jenkins.....	July 16, 1872	900
"	Thomas Linner.....	June 18, 1891	900
"	E. V. Lathrop.....	Dec. 17, 1889	900
"	John Martin.....	June 18, 1891	900
"	William E. Murray.....	Feb. 15, 1892	900
"	John Murray.....	May 4, 1893	900
"	S. L. Meddaugh.....	Aug. 20, 1886	900
"	James Nangle.....	May 2, 1894	900
"	Frank Roach.....	July 26, 1893	900
"	E. P. Rich.....	Dec. 21, 1893	900
"	A. L. Smith.....	July 6, 1887	900
"	H. F. Saxton.....	Sept. 27, 1891	900
"	J. T. Sullivan.....	July 19, 1892	900
"	B. W. Topping.....	Jan. 4, 1895	900
"	M. S. Walsh.....	Aug. 10, 1893	900
"	Lawrence Donlan.....	Oct. 1, 1876	900
"	Thomas Gorman.....	Aug. 16, 1890	900
"	N. H. Brill.....	July 1, 1897	900

Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Auburn Prison—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Guard	A. W. Benedict	May 1, 1897	\$780
"	George N. Carr	May 1, 1897	780
"	Christian Haas	May 1, 1897	780
"	John C. Hiser	May 4, 1897	780
"	John D. Murray	May 1, 1897	780
"	Richard Quain	June 1, 1897	780
"	E. W. Allen	Oct. 1, 1887	780
"	Howard Bates	Dec. 4, 1894	780
"	James Bray	July 15, 1880	780
"	John Flanty	July 13, 1892	780
"	William Gard	July 19, 1892	780
"	Dennis Ganey	Dec. 31, 1894	780
"	James Griffin	Aug. 1, 1893	780
"	Ray Hines	Sept. 11, 1893	780
"	Joseph Herman	Sept. 1, 1894	780
"	M. F. Kinney	Aug. 1, 1893	780
"	J. J. McGuggan	Nov. 4, 1893	780
"	William F. McCabe	July 16, 1892	780
"	Frank Martin	Jan. 1, 1891	780
"	John Mullaly	Aug. 10, 1891	780
"	W. E. Phillips	April 1, 1896	780
"	Michael Ryan	May 27, 1893	780
"	H. J. Rhodes	April 1, 1896	780
"	G. B. Stuppelbean	Dec. 13, 1894	780
"	Oscar Saunders	Sept. 1, 1894	780
"	Patrick White	April 17, 1894	780
"	John Winters	Aug. 2, 1888	780
"	B. Freshover	June 21, 1893	780
" (substitute)	Michael Boyle	Oct. 31, 1893	780
"	F. E. Murphy	April 27, 1893	780
"	John S. Drake	May 14, 1898	780
"	James B. Fulton	Feb. 1, 1898	780
"	Asa J. Gray	Feb. 1, 1898	780
"	Elmer E. Marlowe	May 14, 1898	780
"	James H. Parke	May 14, 1898	780
"	John H. Van Vliet	Feb. 1, 1898	780
Death watch	Daniel McNaughton	July 30, 1887	780
"	Patrick Hollihan	Dec. 19, 1893	780
Quarry foreman	Patrick Flynn	Nov. 1, 1891	\$2 25 per day
Foreman	F. H. Stout	Mar. 12, 1896	\$900
"	Thomas M. Boylen	Sept. 20, 1897	\$2 50 per day
"	George S. Coneybear	Sept. 20, 1897	2 50 per day
"	Robert Adamson	May 1, 1897	2 25 per day
"	Andrew E. Corbett	Oct. 1, 1897	2 25 per day
"	Charles Currier	Sept. 8, 1897	2 50 per day
"	Levi T. Davis	Oct. 18, 1897	2 25 per day
"	Hugh Fulton	Sept. 6, 1897	2 25 per day
"	William Fulton	May 1, 1897	2 25 per day
"	Arthur M. Gaylord	May 1, 1897	3 00 per day
"	Edwin Hubbard	Dec. 1, 1897	\$340
"	Andrew Magnusson	Aug. 1, 1897	\$2 50 per day
"	Henry C. Mills	Mar. 1, 1897	\$700
"	Henry W. Rogers	May 12, 1897	\$2 00 per day
"	John W. Hubbard	Feb. 24, 1898	2 25 per day
"	John W. Hutchinson	Mar. 11, 1898	2 50 per day
"	Stephen A. Winters	May 6, 1898	\$900
"	Louis C. Hart	July 5, 1898	\$2 50 per day
"	J. J. Duffey	Jan. 1, 1899	2 50 per day

Prison for Women, Auburn

Class II

Matron	Annie M. Welsh	May 27, 1893	\$1,044.
Guard	Charles J. Westover	May 27, 1893	600
"	John P. Betts	Oct. 2, 1893	600
"	William E. Dean	July 1, 1895	600
"	John M. Devore	May 11, 1896	600

Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Prison for Women, Auburn—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special guard.....	Chauncey Nims.....	May 1, 1895	\$780
Night watchman.....	John McGarr.....	Oct. 1, 1893	600
Engineer.....	M. C. Sullivan.....	May 2, 1893	900

Class III

Janitor and gardener.....	Dennis Kelly.....	Sept. 22, 1896	600
Chief attendant.....	Mary E. Connor.....	Nov. 5, 1894	564
Assistant matron.....	Alice Nolan.....	May 13, 1893	444
".....	Nettie Squire.....	Mar. 8, 1894	444
".....	Alice E. O'Hara.....	May 1, 1897	300
".....	Lou E. Guppy.....	Sept. 1, 1898	300
Forewoman.....	Sophia Backman.....	Sept. 13, 1897	300
Janitor and attendant.....	Louis H. Kirkpatrick.....	Oct. 1, 1897	600
Attendant.....	Mary Dowling.....	Feb. 4, 1897	300
".....	Mattie Moran.....	Feb. 4, 1897	300
".....	Nora McCarthy.....	Mar. 20, 1893	444
Organist.....	Clara B. Gibson.....	Feb. 25, 1897	\$1 per Sunday

Clinton Prison

Class I

Agent and warden.....	W. N. Thayer.....	Jan. 1, 1892	\$3,500
Chaplain.....	Rev. Anson Cheeseman.....	April 15, 1892	2,000

Class II

Physician.....	Julius B. Ransom, M. D.....	May 15, 1889	2,000
Clerk.....	John Farnsworth.....	Sept. 1, 1892	2,000
".....	George D. Sandford, Jr.....	June 18, 1898	\$2 50 per day
Assistant clerk.....	I. E. Irish.....	Feb. 1, 1894	\$1,500
Purchasing agent.....	John P. Powers.....	Oct. 16, 1892	1,500
Apothecary.....	David R. Dorn.....	Nov. 18, 1897	770
Stenographer.....	William Lundell.....	June 30, 1898	900
Clerk and telegrapher.....	John A. Wels.....	May 10, 1897	480
Inspector.....	Johnston Hastings.....	Oct. 28, 1897	\$3 50 per day
Master mechanic.....	Charles W. Priest.....	May 21, 1894	\$1,300
Superintendent of construction.....	Christopher Keenan.....	June 26, 1896	\$6 00 per day
Superintendent cotton industry.....	George O. Cook.....	Feb. 23, 1898	\$1,200
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Robert G. Elliott.....	Mar. 1, 1898	720
Instructor.....	S. Judelsohn.....	June 1, 1894	300
".....	G. Belanger.....	May 1, 1893	500
Watchman.....	Jerome E. Gay.....	Mar. 7, 1892	600
".....	John Ahern.....	Aug. 1, 1891	600
".....	M. Stevenson.....	Dec. 1, 1889	120
Engineer.....	Patrick Moynihan.....	June 1, 1893	900
".....	Dennis E. Spellman.....	Jan. 1, 1894	900
Principal keeper.....	Eljah G. Vogan.....	Aug. 12, 1896	2,000
Kitchen keeper.....	John Dormer.....	Feb. 1, 1893	1,200
Hall keeper.....	Joseph E. Nash.....	Jan. 11, 1898	1,200
Yark keeper.....	Daniel S. Reed.....	May 10, 1892	1,200
Storekeeper.....	Charles Blair.....	Aug. 12, 1890	1,200
Receiving officer.....	Emerson E. Davis, Jr.....	Sept. 1, 1896	1,200
Keeper.....	James Clancy.....	Jan. 1, 1894	900
".....	Charles B. Meader.....	Mar. 1, 1878	900
".....	William L. Mead.....	Jan. 12, 1882	900
".....	Judson Ellenwood.....	Dec. 31, 1883	900
".....	Edward F. Lewis.....	May 1, 1882	900
".....	William C. Clark.....	June 30, 1889	900
".....	David E. Gay.....	April 18, 1889	900
".....	Joseph E. Nash.....	Feb. 15, 1881	900
".....	Charles Moon.....	Dec. 1, 1879	900
".....	Robert Long.....	June 30, 1888	900

Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Clinton Prison—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation	
Keeper	John M. Hanley	Jan. 7, 1892	\$900	
	Henry M. Burnham	Jan. 7, 1892	900	
	J. F. Keenan	Jan. 7, 1892	900	
	Joseph Robarge	Jan. 7, 1892	900	
	J. L. Marsden	Mar. 1, 1892	900	
	Morgan Van Gorder	Feb. 1, 1892	900	
	Cornelius R. Johnson	April 25, 1891	900	
	John O'Leary	Oct. 1, 1891	900	
	Andrew J. Galligan	May 10, 1892	900	
	John F. Mackey	Feb. 5, 1892	900	
	Patrick H. Cooney	Jan. 7, 1892	900	
	John North	July 1, 1896	900	
	Henry D. Kingsley	July 1, 1896	900	
	Edward F. Barrett	June 1, 1898	900	
	E. D. Burby	June 1, 1898	900	
	Supplian Sampica	June 1, 1898	900	
	Sergeant of guard	John Foy	Jan. 14, 1897	900
	Guard	John Woods	Feb. 17, 1892	780
		James N. Jennings	Jan. 7, 1892	780
		Edward W. Cumm	Mar. 9, 1892	780
William Sheehy		May 10, 1892	780	
Charles O. Lyman		June 22, 1892	780	
William H. Delaney		Oct. 10, 1892	780	
J. W. C. Burdick		Feb. 1, 1893	780	
James J. Morrissey		Feb. 1, 1893	780	
William Murphy		Feb. 8, 1893	780	
Dennis O'Brien		May 1, 1893	780	
Carlos F. Morey		June 12, 1893	780	
Frank Goddeau		June 14, 1893	780	
Michael J. O'Neil		June 15, 1893	780	
George W. Olmstead		Mar. 14, 1894	780	
Patrick T. Gordon		April 1, 1894	780	
William H. Skaine		April 2, 1894	780	
William Connors		June 5, 1894	780	
Louis Priest		May 25, 1895	780	
Freemont C. Meade		Aug. 1, 1895	780	
Oren F. Henry		Sept. 21, 1895	780	
George C. Buck		April 23, 1893	780	
Marcus L. Heading		Sept. 1, 1893	780	
Stephen H. Allen		May 1, 1896	780	
Matthew L. Ryan		July 1, 1896	780	
E. A. Basten		April 1, 1897	780	
George H. Brown		May 1, 1897	780	
John H. Healey		May 1, 1897	780	
George W. Crandall		May 7, 1897	780	
Thomas Douglass		April 26, 1897	780	
Lewis L. Filkins		May 9, 1898	780	
David F. McCarty		May 9, 1898	780	
Earl Percy		May 7, 1897	780	
Richard J. Powers		May 9, 1898	780	
Thomas Tierney		May 9, 1898	780	
William T. Glass		Nov. 15, 1898	780	
James Park		Nov. 15, 1898	780	
Picket guard		Henry J. Howard	May 9, 1898	\$2 00 per day
"	John W. Joyce	Sept. 12, 1898	2 00 per day	
"	Edgar Judge	Sept. 22, 1898	2 00 per day	
"	M. W. Chapman	June 22, 1898	2 00 per day	
"	Albert H. Green	June 22, 1898	2 00 per day	
"	David J. Winne	Sept. 16, 1898	2 00 per day	
Foreman manufacturing department	Edmund Norris	Dec. 4, 1888	\$900	
Foreman of construction	S. P. Bowen	June 29, 1896	\$4 00 per day	
"	Scott Barton	Aug. 19, 1896	4 00 per day	
Foreman	Walter L. Cosgrove	Mar. 1, 1898	2 50 per day	
"	Alonzo Goodwin	Mar. 14, 1898	2 50 per day	
Examiner manufacturing department	Albert T. Hitchcock	Nov. 26, 1897	\$900	

Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Clinton Prison—Continued

Class III

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Machinist	Peter Brown.....	Dec. 1, 1894	\$900

Sing Sing Prison

Class I

Agent and warden.....	Omar V. Sage.....	Oct. 12, 1894	3,500
Chaplain	J. C. S. Wells.....	Dec. 26, 1892	2,000

Class II

Clerk	Edgar W. Cook.....	May 17, 1897	2,000
Assistant clerk.....	Levi N. Beebe.....	Dec. 13, 1897	1,500
Physician	R. T. Irvine.....	Jan. 1, 1892	2,000
State detective.....	James Jackson.....	Jan. 1, 1873	1,800
Stenographer.....	Daniel Hickey.....	June 13, 1893	1,500
Receiving officer.....	H. C. Westlake.....	Sept. 15, 1878	1,200
Stock clerk.....	C. D. Maleady.....	June 16, 1893	\$3 00 per day
Instructor.....	John V. Hayes.....	Mar. 18, 1896	3 00 per day
Watchman	Charles S. Many.....	June 5, 1885	\$780
"	W. L. Mead.....	Jan. 5, 1895	780
"	James McGraw.....	Mar. 10, 1896	\$2 00 per day
Superintendent shoe industry.....	Harry Watson.....	Sept. 27, 1897	\$1,200
"	Pennington Watson.....	April 29, 1897	1,200
Instructor clothing industry.....	Lawrence Coogan.....	Sept. 21, 1897	\$3 00 per day
"	E. B. Crane.....	Sept. 2, 1897	3 00 per day
"	Henry Murphy.....	April 12, 1897	3 00 per day
Principal keeper.....	James Connaughton.....	Jan. 10, 1876	\$2,000
Store house keeper.....	G. R. Crissey.....	Aug. 11, 1891	1,200
Mess keeper.....	L. M. Rodgers.....	Mar. 1, 1883	1,200
Hall keeper.....	John J. Lynch.....	Aug. 1, 1891	1,200
Yard keeper.....	Charles Hilbert.....	Jan. 1, 1869	1,200
Keeper	Joseph Bell.....	Jan. 7, 1894	900
"	A. J. Biglin.....	April 8, 1876	900
"	G. N. Bronson.....	Jan. 15, 1883	900
"	W. J. Burton.....	Jan. 6, 1892	900
"	Charles W. Cary.....	Aug. 21, 1894	900
"	J. S. Cochran.....	Nov. 15, 1894	900
"	Alfred Conyes.....	April 30, 1883	900
"	Thos. F. Coultry.....	Dec. 20, 1889	900
"	P. M. Cronin.....	June 19, 1891	900
"	M. J. Darby.....	Nov. 4, 1891	900
"	Martin Deely.....	Dec. 3, 1891	900
"	J. N. DeGroof.....	Mar. 6, 1878	900
"	J. D. Derrenbacher.....	June 3, 1889	900
"	Fred Dorner.....	Oct. 19, 1893	900
"	James Duffey.....	Dec. 29, 1894	900
"	Thomas Dugan.....	Sept. 25, 1894	900
"	John Durkin.....	Nov. 8, 1889	900
"	Michael Gorman.....	Jan. 12, 1892	900
"	C. P. Guernsey.....	Mar. 14, 1879	900
"	L. W. Hammond.....	Aug. 1, 1893	900
"	O. E. Helmes.....	June 7, 1892	900
"	G. P. Holdridge.....	Jan. 14, 1892	900
"	Joseph A. Hubbell.....	April 15, 1887	900
"	Irving Jewell.....	Dec. 4, 1883	900
"	E. J. Kinnane.....	Nov. 5, 1891	900
"	George J. Kirsch.....	Aug. 24, 1891	900
"	D. M. Lynch.....	Feb. 2, 1894	900
"	A. W. McClelland.....	Dec. 7, 1891	900
"	James McCormack.....	Sept. 28, 1875	900
"	Edward McEneny.....	July 1, 1894	900
"	Peter MacMahon.....	Aug. 19, 1893	900
"	S. E. McNell.....	April 9, 1897	900
"	Michael Mack.....	July 6, 1889	900

Superintendent of State Prisons—Continued

Sing Sing Prison—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation	
Keeper	George B. Meserole.....	Sept. 2, 1891	\$900	
	Thomas Mulcahey.....	Nov. 10, 1893	900	
	Thomas Mulligan.....	Jan. 6, 1876	900	
	M. T. Mullins.....	Jan. 6, 1883	900	
	John O'Hara.....	July 27, 1891	900	
	John O'Keefe.....	Oct. 23, 1893	900	
	William Purcell.....	Mar. 5, 1878	900	
	Edward Reilly.....	Aug. 13, 1894	900	
	G. J. Russell.....	Aug. 2, 1888	900	
	Garwood T. Smith.....	July 8, 1891	900	
	J. W. Travis.....	July 19, 1880	900	
	C. H. Vaughn.....	Jan. 28, 1891	900	
	J. F. Wells.....	Dec. 27, 1894	900	
	Thomas S. Wheeler.....	Sept. 7, 1891	900	
	James Bulger.....	May 1, 1897	900	
	J. J. Griffin.....	May 1, 1897	900	
	J. E. Holla.....	Dec. 1, 1898	900	
	A. J. Nearn.....	Jan. 1, 1899	900	
	Guard	Alonzo G. Davis.....	Dec. 1, 1897	780
		Michael Eustace.....	Dec. 1, 1897	780
C. L. Fitch.....		Dec. 1, 1897	780	
Hugh A. Lavery.....		Dec. 1, 1897	780	
John S. Birdsall.....		Oct. 24, 1892	780	
G. W. Bradshaw.....		Mar. 18, 1892	780	
Martin A. Croak.....		June 12, 1894	780	
Herman B. Crosby.....		Aug. 13, 1894	780	
Morris W. Eckler.....		June 11, 1896	780	
George W. Fox.....		Dec. 29, 1894	780	
William J. Gormley.....		Mar. 19, 1894	780	
J. T. Heaney.....		Dec. 29, 1894	780	
W. E. Hopper.....		Dec. 31, 1894	780	
J. T. Hyland.....		Aug. 1, 1883	780	
A. N. Ingersoll.....		July 19, 1888	780	
John Kelly.....		June 9, 1876	780	
Dennis Kerr.....		June 22, 1888	780	
Robt. J. Martin.....		July 5, 1895	780	
Alex. Meginly.....		May 26, 1896	780	
Phillip Morris.....		June 15, 1896	780	
Michael Mullins.....		June 5, 1893	780	
Abner A. New.....		July 25, 1894	780	
C. E. Orne.....		Dec. 18, 1894	780	
Edward O'Toole.....		Sept. 1, 1889	780	
J. T. Reardon.....		July 25, 1895	780	
Alex. Robertson.....		April 10, 1886	780	
J. J. Rowe.....		Oct. 29, 1894	780	
W. W. Scoville.....		Aug. 8, 1895	780	
Phillip Shoemaker.....		Sept. 19, 1891	780	
B. Tompkins.....		June 21, 1887	780	
Howard A. Safford.....		Aug. 24, 1897	780	
John McGough.....		Jan. 1, 1898	780	
Lawrence Murphy.....		Jan. 5, 1898	780	
John B. Haff.....		April 11, 1898	780	
Charles S. Many.....		April 11, 1898	780	
Alexander Van Wart.....		April 18, 1898	780	
General foreman.....		P. McNamara.....	Mar. 9, 1897	\$4 00 per day
"		Isaac A. Perry.....	April 26, 1895	\$1, 300
"		John Hayden.....	June 18, 1891	1, 500
"		Walter B. Lathrop.....	Nov. 1, 1897	1, 200
Foreman.....	James A. Collins.....	May 24, 1898	1, 200	
Assistant foreman.....	Emmet L. Woodworth.....	May 24, 1898	\$3 00 per day	
Examiner clothing department.....	James J. Stewart.....	Oct. 12, 1897	3 00 per day	
"	Morris Fribush.....	Sept. 8, 1898	3 00 per day	
"	Daniel K. Levy.....	Sept. 8, 1898	3 00 per day	

Class III

Assistant matron.....	Kate Coultrey.....	July 12, 1898	\$540
"	Annie M. Reilly.....	July 12, 1898	540

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Commissioner	Barnet H. Davis.....	April 25, 1895	\$3,000
"	William R. Weed.....	April 25, 1895	2,500
"	Charles H. Babcock.....	April 25, 1895	2,500
"	Edward Thompson.....	April 25, 1895	2,500
"	Hendrick S. Holden.....	April 8, 1896	2,500

Class I

Assistant secretary.....	Charles A. Taylor.....	May 7, 1896	2,000
Cashier and stenographer to shell fish commissioner.....	C. B. Keanster.....	Feb. 19, 1898	1,200

Class II

Fish culturist.....	A. N. Cheney.....	May 7, 1895	3,000
Foreman, fish hatchery.....	Richard Cotchefer.....	June 16, 1898	1,080
Superintendent of hatcheries.....	James Annin, Jr.....	May 7, 1895	2,500
Chief fish and game protector.....	J. Warren Pond.....	April 25, 1895	2,000
Auditor and pay clerk.....	A. J. Mulligan.....	June 7, 1895	1,500
Special agent.....	A. B. Strough.....	May 29, 1895	1,400
"	Mark C. Finley.....	April 8, 1896	1,000
Clerk to chief protector.....	William Wolf.....	Dec. 31, 1895	1,200
Assistant chief protector.....	M. C. Worts.....	May 20, 1895	1,200
"	John E. Leavitt.....	May 7, 1895	1,200
Stenographer	J. J. Fourqurean.....	April 25, 1895	1,200
Oyster protector.....	Selah T. Clock.....	Dec. 9, 1896	1,200
"	Edgar Hicks.....	June 13, 1895	1,000

Class III

Assistant oyster protector.....	John Ferguson.....	April 4, 1895	\$2 50 per day
Fish and game protector and forester	John L. Ackley.....	June 13, 1895	\$500
Fish and game protector and forester	F. S. Beede.....	Oct. 8, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	George Carver.....	May 29, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	T. H. Donnelly.....	Sept. 4, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	L. S. Emmons.....	May 29, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Edwin A. Hazen.....	June 5, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	James Holmes.....	May 7, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Carlos Hutchins.....	April 15, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Willett Kidd.....	April 25, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Hiram L. Wait.....	Dec. 9, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	J. H. Lamphere.....	June 13, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	E. J. Lobdell.....	May 7, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	B. H. McCullom.....	Oct. 8, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Joseph Northrup.....	April 25, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	F. M. Potter.....	April 8, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	D. N. Pomeroy.....	May 8, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Wallace L. Reed.....	May 20, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Bernard Saulsbury.....	Aug. 8, 1895	500

Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Fish and game protector and forester	George B. Smith.....	May 29, 1895	\$500
Fish and game protector and forester	Albert Warren.....	Oct. 6, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Alvin Winslow.....	May 7, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Spencer Hawn.....	May 8, 1895	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Abram A. Wyckoff.....	Dec. 9, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	James F. Shedden.....	Nov. 9, 1896	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Robert S. Jones.....	April 7, 1897	500
Fish and game protector and forester	W. J. Alfred.....	Aug. 2, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Thomas Carter.....	Feb. 2, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	George W. Harmony....	Mar. 1, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	D. H. McKinnon.....	May 23, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Samuel Piersall.....	May 16, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	Newton A. Scott.....	June 6, 1898	500
Fish and game protector and forester	E. J. Brooks.....	May 7, 1895	500

Forest Preserve Board

Unclassified service

Member of board.....	Timothy L. Woodruff....	April 22, 1897	None
" "	Charles H. Babcock.....	April 23, 1897	None
" "	E. A. Bond.....	Jan. 1, 1899	None

Class I

Secretary	Merton E. Lewis.....	May 19, 1898	\$2,400
Inspector	J. Y. McClintock.....	June 1, 1897	\$100 00 per month
"	F. X. Salzman.....	June 1, 1897	100 00 per month
"	C. C. Whitney.....	July 1, 1898	100 00 per month
"	Frank N. Pierce.....	Sept. 1, 1898	100 00 per month
Stenographer	John S. Casey.....	June 1, 1897	100 00 per month

Class II

Attorney	Jotham P. Allds.....	June 1, 1897	357 15 per month
"	Thomas H. Wagstaff.....	June 1, 1897	357 15 per month
Superintendent and engineer....	William F. Fox.....	May 7, 1895	\$2,500

Capitol Commissioner

Unclassified service

Capitol commissioner.....	I. G. Perry.....	April 10, 1883	7,500
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Class I

Private secretary.....	William W. Dennin.....	Feb. 19, 1897	\$6 00 per day
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Capitol Commissioner—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Chief draughtsman.....	Clark L. Daggett.....	Nov. 8, 1888	\$8 00 per day
Draughtsman.....	John F. Gunson.....	April 13, 1893	5 00 per day
".....	Edward Ahrens.....	Aug. 7, 1895	5 00 per day
".....	Charles A. Sussdorff.....	Aug. 9, 1895	4 50 per day
".....	George D. Coons.....	Mar. 18, 1896	4 50 per day
".....	John J. Cosgrove.....	Oct. 25, 1888	4 00 per day
".....	Frederick E. Corwith.....	Nov. 11, 1895	4 50 per day
".....	Oliver V. Clark.....	June 24, 1895	4 00 per day
".....	Dennis F. Dunn.....	Oct. 7, 1889	4 00 per day
".....	Gilbert H. Anderson.....	Aug. 20, 1895	5 00 per day
".....	Louis D. Hart.....	April 30, 1892	3 00 per day
".....	George C. Van Buren.....	July 19, 1895	2 50 per day
".....	Walter Van Guysling.....	Jan. 30, 1894	2 50 per day
Tracer.....	Harold Shreve.....	Sept. 11, 1895	1 75 per day
".....	John H. Mee.....	Aug. 31, 1896	1 75 per day
".....	Harold B. Skinner.....	Nov. 11, 1896	1 50 per day
".....	George D. Hawley.....	Oct. 30, 1895	2 50 per day
".....	Irvin J. Bush.....	Sept. 2, 1896	3 50 per day
".....	William A. Keller.....	Aug. 31, 1895	1 50 per day
Clerk.....	John S. Hutman.....	April 17, 1890	3 00 per day
".....	Grace P. Baker.....	Dec. 6, 1897	.....
Stenographer.....	Robert T. Fleming.....	May 24, 1890	4 50 per day
Office boy.....	William A. Bennett.....	July 18, 1891	1 25 per day
".....	Walter C. Longleway.....	July 11, 1896	4 00 per week
".....	Charles H. Millward.....	Nov. 19, 1896	4 00 per week
Electrician.....	F. L. Frost.....	Feb. 27, 1896	8 00 per day
Inspector.....	Thurber A. Brown*.....	Nov. 21, 1898	60c per hour
".....	F. W. Kirkland.....	July 22, 1898	\$5 00 per day

State Land Survey

Unclassified service

Superintendent.....	Verplanck Colvin.....	May 6, 1895	\$5,000
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Class II

Consulting engineer.....	T. W. Wright.....	June 11, 1895	\$10 00 per day and expenses.
".....	E. A. Fuertes.....	Dec. 31, 1896	10 00 per day and expenses.
".....	J. K. Reese.....	Dec. 31, 1896	10 00 per day and expenses.
".....	C. W. Crockett.....	Dec. 31, 1896	10 00 per day and expenses.
Assistant engineer.....	Edwin Smith.....	Aug. 3, 1896	\$1,800
".....	J. E. McGrath.....	Aug. 3, 1896	1,800
".....	S. La Fevre.....	June 11, 1895	1,560
".....	G. W. F. Smith.....	Oct. 12, 1895	1,560
".....	W. H. Luster.....	June 15, 1896	1,200
".....	W. C. Ogden.....	July 18, 1896	1,200
".....	C. G. Locke.....	Aug. 6, 1896	1,200
".....	C. W. Comstock.....	June 11, 1896	1,800
Leveler.....	C. M. Edwards.....	July 1, 1898	\$4 50 per day
Chief clerk.....	Mills Blake.....	June 5, 1895	1,200
Clerk.....	John B. Wood.....	July 15, 1898	720
".....	Allen H. Wright.....	July 15, 1898	720
Local expert surveyor.....	Lorrin Kelly.....	June 11, 1895	1,240
".....	O. S. Morse.....	June 11, 1895	1,240
".....	Daniel Lynch.....	June 11, 1895	1,240
".....	S. J. Palmer.....	June 11, 1895	1,240
".....	H. Richards.....	June 11, 1895	1,240
".....	G. T. Chellis.....	Aug. 6, 1895	1,240
".....	H. S. Meekham.....	Aug. 6, 1895	1,240
".....	W. H. Corey.....	Sept. 15, 1895	1,240
".....	G. E. Thew.....	Jan. 19, 1895	1,240
".....	H. D. Kellogg.....	Dec. 29, 1895	1,240

* Provisional.

State Land Survey—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Local expert surveyor.....	Wesley Barnes.....	June 10, 1897	\$100 00 per mo., actual time.
Inspector, expert surveyor.....	W. H. Meserve.....	July 2, 1895	\$1,200
	A. W. Street.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,200
Junior clerk.....	William R. McGreevy.....	May 11, 1897	300
	Harry R. Wilson.....	Oct. 15, 1897	240

Board of Health

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Frederick W. Smith, M. D.	July 16, 1895	Expenses
"	George B. Fowler, M. D.	July 30, 1895	Expenses
"	Case Jones, M. D.	Jan. 14, 1895	Expenses
"	Daniel Lewis, M. D.	Jan. 14, 1895	Expenses
"	Owen Cassidy.....	Jan. 14, 1895	Expenses
"	Frank E. Shaw.....	April 14, 1896	Expenses
"	A. H. Doty.....	Jan. 2, 1895	Expenses
"	John C. Davies.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Expenses
"	E. A. Bond.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Expenses
Tuberculosis commissioner.....	Frederick W. Smith, M. D.	July 23, 1896	\$3,000
"	Case Jones, M. D.	July 23, 1897	3,000

Class I

Secretary	Baxter T. Smelzer.....	June 1, 1895	4,500
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Class II

Assistant secretary.....	Thomas A. Stewart.....	July 21, 1893	2,500
Medical expert.....	F. C. Curtis.....	July 11, 1883	1,800
Clerk	Lucluf F. Rolfe.....	Jan. 16, 1894	1,500
"	Charles E. Thompson.....	Mar. 20, 1894	1,200
"	Bowen Staley.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,500
Indexer	I. H. Lindsay.....	Dec. 29, 1894	900
"	George G. Champlin.....	April 22, 1896	1,200
Stenographer	Anna L. Mattimore.....	Dec. 1, 1896	1,000
Chief clerk.....	Phillip Hurd.....	July —, 1895	1,500
Chemist	Willis G. Tucker.....	—, —	1,500

Court of Claims

Unclassified service

Judge	Charles T. Saxton.....	Jan. 1, 1898	5,000
"	George M. Beebe.....	June 30, 1883	5,000
"	John F. Parkhurst.....	Jan. 1, 1898	5,000

Class I

Clerk	Phillip Keck.....	Feb. 1, 1898	4,000
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Class II

Deputy clerk.....	James E. Kirk.....	Mar. 30, 1883	2,500
Stenographer	Thomas Watts.....	May 15, 1883	2,500
Marshal and messenger.....	J. Fremont Thompson.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,300

Bureau of Statistics of Labor

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Commissioner	John McMackin.....	— —, —	\$3,000

Class I

Deputy	Adna F. Weber.....	— —, —	2,500
Chief clerk.....	Henry C. Southwick.....	June 4, 1897	2,000

Class II

Clerk	Kate Shaffer.....	Sept. 14, 1886	1,200
"	Thomas J. Hammill.....	Mar. 1, 1898	960
Statistician	William Deterling.....	Oct. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Leonard W. Hatch.....	Sept. 23, 1897	\$4 00 per day
"	David J. Naughtin.....	Sept. 23, 1897	4 00 per day
Expert	Edmund Savage*.....	Oct. 1, 1897	\$300
Special agent.....	George A. Stevens.....	June 4, 1888	1,500
"	Michael J. Reagan.....	April 1, 1889	1,500
"	Charles J. Bloete.....	June 28, 1889	\$4 00 per day
"	William O'Connor.....	Aug. 28, 1889	4 00 per day
"	Richard L. Bertram.....	July 1, 1898	4 00 per day
"	Daniel W. O'Connor.....	Mar. 1, 1898	4 00 per day
"	William E. Pettit.....	June 7, 1898	4 00 per day
Interpreter	Raphael A. Guarniere*.....	Mar. 2, 1898	4 00 per day

Free Public Employment Bureau

Class II

Superintendent	John J. Bealin.....	June 30, 1898	\$1,500
Clerk and stenographer.....	Frederica Knapp.....	July 15, 1896	900

Board of Charities

Unclassified service

Commissioner	William R. Stewart.....	May 31, 1892	†\$10 00 per day
"	Mrs. Annie dePeyster.....	Oct. 4, 1890	†10 00 per day
"	John Vinton Dahlgren.....	Mar. 25, 1898	†10 00 per day
"	Edward H. Litchfield.....	Jan. 16, 1893	†10 00 per day
"	Stephen Smith, M. D.....	Mar. 29, 1898	†10 00 per day
"	John Notman.....	Jan. 17, 1899	†10 00 per day
"	Vacancy .....	.....	.....
"	Newton Aldrich.....	April 3, 1896	†10 00 per day
"	Robert McCarthy.....	Mar. 17, 1892	†10 00 per day
"	Peter Walrath.....	April 7, 1886	†10 00 per day
"	Enoch V. Stoddard.....	Jan. 1, 1896	†10 00 per day
"	Harvey W. Putnam.....	—, 1896	†10 00 per day

Class I

Secretary	Robert W. Hebbard.....	Oct. 15, 1896	\$3,500
Private secretary to superintendent state and alien poor.....	Georgie L. Fanning.....	July 2, 1897	720

Class II

Superintendent state and alien poor	Vacancy .....	.....	.....
Inspector of charities.....	James O. Fanning.....	—, 1872	3,000
Chief clerk.....	Wellington D. Ives.....	May 1, 1897	1,500

*Rule VIII, Sec. 7(c). †For each day's attendance at meeting.

Board of Charities—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk	Julia S. Hoag.....	—, 1875	\$1,200
Junior clerk.....	Lillian Schlesinger.....	Mar. 1, 1897	600
Stenographer	Iona Karker.....	Dec. 9, 1896	720
"	Katherine Shields.....	Nov. 28, 1893	600
Messenger	Charles W. Reynolds.....	Jan. 13, 1896	720
Inspector	James Bowne.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
"	Frank Kunzmann.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,500
"	Henry M. Lechtrecker.....	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
"	Mrs. Susan J. Hannabs.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
"	Mrs. Mary S. Oppenheimer.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
"	Mrs. Mary W. Whited.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
"	Henry D. Kerr.....	June 1, 1898	1,200
"	Cyrus C. Lathrop.....	June 1, 1898	1,200
"	Jesse W. Clarke.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,200

Civil Service Commission

Unclassified service

Commissioner	William A. Cobb.....	Jan. 24, 1895	2,600
"	Silas W. Burt.....	Mar. 6, 1895	2,600
"	George P. Lord.....	Jan. 21, 1896	2,600

Class II

Secretary	Clarence B. Angle.....	Mar. 1, 1884	3,000
Chief examiner.....	Charles S. Fowler.....	Jan. 1, 1896	3,600
Chief clerk.....	John C. Birdseye.....	June 1, 1884	2,100
Examiner	Harold N. Saxton.....	Aug. 10, 1896	1,600
Stenographer	Mary E. Dell.....	April 23, 1895	900
"	Hattie B. Bennett.....	Feb. 5, 1896	900
Clerk	Julia M. Ryan.....	Jan. 25, 1898	720

Board of Mediation and Arbitration

Unclassified service

Commissioner	William Purcell.....	June 2, 1886	3,000
"	Henry C. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1897	3,000
"	W. H. H. Webster.....	May 20, 1896	3,000

Class I

Secretary	Thomas A. Braniff.....	Dec. 1, 1896	2,000
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Class II

Clerk	Frederick N. Lewis.....	Mar. 24, 1894	1,500
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Statutory Revision Commission

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Charles Z. Lincoln.....	Jan. 2, 1895	3,000
"	William H. Johnson.....	Jan. 24, 1895	3,000
"	A. Judd Northrup.....	Feb. 13, 1895	3,000

Statutory Revision Commission—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Law clerk	Robert C. Cumming.....	April 1, 1890	\$2,100
"	Owen L. Potter.....	May 23, 1895	2,100
"	Frank B. Gilbert.....	Mar. 23, 1895	2,100
Stenographer	Carrie M. Clancey.....	Dec. 16, 1894	780
"	Elizabeth A. Carroll.....	Aug. 1, 1892	780

Board of Tax Commissioners

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Martin Heermance.....	Jan. 20, 1896	2,500
"	Edward L. Adams.....	Jan. 20, 1896	2,500
"	Rollin L. Jenkins.....	Jan. 20, 1896	2,500

Class I

Secretary	Peter Deyo.....	July 1, 1896	2,000
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Class II

Stenographer	Lulu Dillenbeck.....	Jan. 1, 1897	1,000
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State Historian

Unclassified service

Historian	Hugh Hastings.....	April 30, 1895	4,500
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Class II

Stenographer	Henry H. Noble.....	Sept. 4, 1895	1,000
Typewriter	Caroline L. Herzog.....	Feb. 1, 1897	840

Inspector of Gas Meters

Unclassified service

Inspector	James L. Stewart.....	Jan. 8, 1896	5,000
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Class I

Deputy inspector.....	George H. Owens.....	Feb. 6, 1896	1,500
"	John Pauley.....	Feb. 6, 1896	1,500
"	Joseph Stockmar.....	Feb. 6, 1896	1,500

Superintendent of Weights and Measures

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Lewis Boss.....	Feb. 29, 1896	800
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Onondaga Salt Works

Unclassified service

Superintendent	Charles Hiscock.....	Feb. —, 1896	1,500
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Onondaga Salt Works—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Deputy superintendent.....	Henry L. Bassett.....	July —, 1896	\$1,200

Class II

FIRST DISTRICT

Chief engineer.....	Robert Drumma.....	July —, 1896	1,200
Chief salt inspector.....	John F. Hunter.....	July —, 1896	1,200
Chief barrel inspector.....	John Gebhardt.....	July —, 1896	1,200
Assistant barrel inspector.....	Samuel F. Small.....	May 18, 1893	600
Supervisor of aqueducts.....	James H. Barry.....	July —, 1896	1,200
Overseer of pumps.....	Samuel Hurst.....	Nov. —, 1884	600
Pumper.....	Michael Hayden.....	July —, 1896	600
Salt inspector.....	Arthur V. Meeker.....	July —, 1896	600
".....	Julius Van Velde.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	William Schug.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	Robert Hewitt.....	July —, 1896	400
Engineer.....	Edward Shaw.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	Abraham Passett.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	Karl Zinsmeister.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	James Cherry.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	James Rachford.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	Charles Klock.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	James Park'nsen.....	July —, 1896	15c. per hour
".....	John Butler.....	June 8, 1897	15c. per hour
".....	Charles F. Brouner.....	April 16, 1898	15c. per hour
".....	John Lehubart.....	April 16, 1898	15c. per hour
".....	James H. Whitney.....	April 16, 1898	15c. per hour

SECOND DISTRICT

Receiver.....	Wilber F. Hall.....	July —, 1896	\$840
Supervisor of aqueducts.....	John Carry.....	July —, 1896	840
Salt inspector.....	James M. Van Epps.....	July —, 1896	400
Pumper.....	Martin Kerwin.....	July —, 1896	600

THIRD DISTRICT

Receiver.....	George Baxter.....	July —, 1896	540
Salt inspector.....	Jacob Vroman.....	July —, 1896	600
".....	Dan Matthews.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	Fred Wyker.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	John Meyer.....	July —, 1896	400

FOURTH DISTRICT

Receiver.....	Thomas F. O'Neil.....	July —, 1896	840
Salt inspector.....	Thomas Stack.....	July —, 1896	600
".....	Alfred B. Tuttle.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	William H. Rosenthal.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	P. H. Lauton.....	July —, 1896	400
".....	Matthew Matevey.....	July —, 1896	600
".....	Thomas Carrol.....	July —, 1896	600
".....	Leonard Clift.....	June 8, 1897	400

Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva

Unclassified service

Trustee.....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Jan. 1, 1899	None
".....	Martin Van Buren Ives.....	Jan. 25, 1898	None
".....	Stephen H. Hammond.....	Dec. 3, 1894	None
".....	Austin C. Chase.....	Mar. 27, 1896	None
".....	William C. Barry.....	Mar. 27, 1896	None
".....	Nicholas Halleck.....	Mar. 27, 1896	None
".....	Frank O. Chamberlain.....	Mar. 27, 1896	None
".....	Frederick C. Schraup.....	Mar. 27, 1896	None
".....	G. Howard Davison.....	Oct. 13, 1896	None
".....	Lyman P. Haviland.....	Oct. 13, 1896	None

Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Director	William H. Jordan.....	July 1, 1896	\$4,000

Class II

Chemist	L. L. Van Slyke.....	June 12, 1890	2,500
Horticulturist	S. A. Beach.....	Nov. —, 1891	1,875
Agriculturist and superintendent of labor	George W. Churchill.....	April 1, 1884	720
Entomologist	Victor H. Lowe.....	July 23, 1894	1,200
“	F. A. Serrine.....	July 23, 1894	1,200
“	F. C. Stewart.....	July 23, 1894	1,200
Mycologist	William P. Wheeler.....	Jan. 1, 1893	1,800
First assistant	C. G. Jenter.....	Sept. 8, 1891	960
Assistant chemist	J. A. LeClerc.....	Nov. 12, 1895	840
“	A. D. Cook.....	Oct. 1, 1892	840
“	W. H. Andrews.....	Sept. 20, 1891	960
“	F. D. Fuller.....	Oct. 1, 1896	840
“	Firman Thompson.....	Sept. 16, 1897	600
“	Edwin B. Hart.....	July 30, 1897	600
General assistant	L. V. Hallock.....	April 16, 1897	600
Assistant horticulturist	Wendell Paddock.....	Nov. —, 1893	960
“	C. P. Close.....	Aug. 31, 1896	840
Stenographer and clerk	F. E. Newton.....	Jan. 1, 1884	1,000
Stenographer	Jennie Terwilliger.....	Sept. 7, 1897	480
Editor and librarian	Frank H. Hall.....	April 1, 1897	1,800
Computer	A. H. Horton.....	May 28, 1890	720
Traveling agent	J. L. Colvin.....	Mar. 16, 1898	\$100 00 per mo., actual time.
“	Stephen H. Loomis.....	Mar. 28, 1898	\$2 50 per day
“	Thomas W. Rupert.....	Mar. 28, 1898	2 50 per day
Cheese instructor	George A. Smith.....	April 15, 1898	\$1,500
Assistant steam engineer	Eugene T. Casler.....	Jan. 1, 1899	660
Gardener	F. F. Barnes.....	Oct. —, 1895	600

Class III

Mechanic	E. L. Albro.....	April 11, 1887	540
Foreman in orchards	J. Lydon.....	Nov. 27, 1893	580
Assistant gardener	O. M. Taylor.....	April 1, 1896	480
Poultryman	P. F. O'Neill.....	April 10, 1887	480
Laboratory assistant	M. Murray.....	Aug. 1, 1894	432
Dairyman	F. W. Phillips.....	Mar. 5, 1889	432
Watchman	C. A. Hoffman.....	April —, 1895	480

Weather Bureau, Cornell University

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Simeon Smith.....	Feb. 22, 1893	None
Director	E. A. Fuertes.....	June 1, 1889	None

Class I

Meteorologist	Ebenezer T. Turner.....	June 1, 1889	\$1,200
Secretary and expert	William O. Kerr.....	June 1, 1889	1,200

Class II

Computer	*W. E. Mott.....	Jan. 1, 1897	\$100 00 per mo., actual time.
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*Rule VIII, Sec. 7.

Niagara Reservation

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Commissioner	Andrew H. Green.....	Mar. 2, 1893	None
"	Alexander J. Porter.....	Mar. 2, 1898	None
"	Thomas P. Kingsford.....	Mar. 2, 1898	None
"	Charles M. Dow.....	Mar. 26, 1898	None
"	George Raines.....	Mar. 2, 1893	None

Class I

Treasurer and secretary.....	Henry E. Gregory.....	Jan. 30, 1888	\$1,100
Clerk	Harry ap'Rees.....	Jan. 1, 1898	900

Class II

Superintendent	Thomas W. Welch.....	July 16, 1885	2,000
Police constable.....	Henry Highland.....	July 16, 1885	900
"	Hugh T. Birch.....	July 26, 1892	900
"	Rankin McMullin.....	July 16, 1885	900
"	George W. Sims.....	July 16, 1885	900
"	Jacob J. Anthony.....	July 16, 1885	900
"	Edward Welch.....	July 20, 1885	900
Inclined railway guard.....	Otto Murphy.....	July 1, 1895	600

Health Officer, Port of New York

Unclassified service

Health officer.....	Alvah H. Doty, M. D.....	Jan. 2, 1895	12,500
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Class I

Deputy health officer.....	E. B. Sanburn, M. D.....	April 1, 1879	2,700
"	J. B. L'Hommedieu, M.D.....	Jan. 20, 1895	2,700

Class II

Secretary	A. G. Hall.....	Feb. 1, 1895	1,800
Clerk	Maurice J. Doyle.....	Mar. 1, 1892	840
Messenger	Edwin Rabey.....	Feb. —, 1895	144
Department engineer.....	E. M. Skinner.....	Sept. 8, 1892	1,500
Captain	Edward Keegan.....	Feb. —, 1895	1,200
"	Thomas Taylor.....	Sept. 16, 1892	1,080
Engineer	Henry Johnson.....	Mar. —, 1895	1,080
"	David Hayes.....	Sept. —, 1888	1,080
Chief disinfecter and pilot.....	Edward Crawford.....	May 1, 1880	1,080
Superintendent of grounds.....	Daniel C. Dean.....	Sept. —, 1892	900
Janitor	Joseph Paret.....	July —, 1895	636
Carpenter	Gustave Paulson.....	Mar. —, 1895	840
Fireman	William Sullivan.....	Aug. 12, 1896	720
"	Matthias Brady.....	May —, 1893	720
"	Aymar Romer.....	July —, 1896	600

Class III

Night watchman.....	William Lockman.....	July —, 1895	720
Day watchman.....	Charles G. Lindars.....	Mar. —, 1892	660

Quarantine Commission

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Commissioner	Jacob M. Patterson.....	April 23, 1895	\$2,500
"	Edmund J. Palmer, M. D.	May 25, 1895	2,500
"	Fred'k H. Schroder.....	May 25, 1895	2,500

Class I

Secretary	Charles F. Bruder.....	Aug. 15, 1895	*Fees
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Class II

Superintendent, Swinburne Island	Henry G. Arnold.....	July 1, 1895	*Fees
Superintendent, Hoffman Island	Fred'k G. Milligan.....	July 1, 1895	*Fees
"	David H. Starm.....	July 10, 1888	\$1,200
Captain, tug "State of New York"	Daniel Morlarity.....	Aug. 10, 1895	1,200
Engineer, tug "State of New York"	Thomas Law.....	June 7, 1898	960
Engineer, Swinburne Island.....	Thomas Barnes.....	May 24, 1897	*Fees
Engineer, Hoffman Island.....	Gilbert M. Soheld.....	Aug. 10, 1895	*Fees
Fireman, tug "State of New York"	Phillip G. Holtizer.....	Dec. 1, 1895	\$480
Steward, tug "State of New York"	Charles J. Martin.....	May 4, 1897	600
Steward	James Simpson.....	July 2, 1898	600

Class III

Carpenter, Swinburne Island...	Henry Vought.....	July 8, 1895	*Fees
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Board of Port Wardens

Unclassified service

Port warden.....	Hiram Calkins.....	May 13, 1897	Fees
"	John H. Gunner.....	Mar. 16, 1895	Fees
"	Wilbur W. Capron.....	Mar. 16, 1895	Fees
"	Robert M. Johnston.....	Mar. 30, 1895	Fees
"	William O'Connor.....	July 15, 1895	Fees
"	John H. Boland.....	Dec. 5, 1895	Fees
"	John S. Kidder.....	April 15, 1896	Fees
"	Isaac W. Edsall.....	April 28, 1896	Fees
"	Robert B. Miller.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Fees

Class I

Secretary	Albert W. Dodge.....	Jan. 4, 1894	\$1,600
Collector	John Regan.....	April 2, 1894	1,400

Commerce Commission

Unclassified service

Commissioner	Charles A. Schieren.....	July 19, 1898	Expenses
"	Hugh Kelly.....	July 19, 1898	Expenses
"	Andrew H. Green.....	July 19, 1898	Expenses
"	Christopher C. Shayne.....	July 19, 1898	Expenses
"	Alexander R. Smith.....	July 19, 1898	Expenses

Class II

Stenographer	Janet Remington.....	Oct. 15, 1898	\$1,200
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* Paid by health officer.

Superintendent of Elections

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Superintendent	John McCullagh.....	July 19, 1898	\$5,000

Class I

Chief deputy	Clarence E. Van Deusen.....	Aug. 4, 1898	3,500
Clerk	Patrick H. Dunn.....	Aug. 17, 1898	1,500
Stenographer	Arthur Hoffman.....	Aug. 22, 1898	1,200

Commission in Lunacy

Unclassified service

President	Peter M. Wise.....	Oct. 1, 1896	7,500
Legal commissioner.....	Goodwin Brown.....	May 14, 1893	5,000
Lay commissioner.....	William L. Parkhurst.....	May 14, 1897	3,500

Class I

Secretary	T. E. McGarr.....	June 5, 1889	4,000
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Class II

Auditor	George D. Sanford.....	April 1, 1893	4,000
Confidential clerk and stenographer	Carroll F. Smith.....	July 18, 1899	2,200
Voucher clerk.....	Lillian A. Walker.....	Oct. 1, 1897	1,300
Record clerk.....	May A. Hamlin.....	June 15, 1898	600
Clerk	Lucy A. O'Brien.....	Feb. 28, 1894	900
"	Hannah C. Hamlin.....	Feb. 1, 1895	900
"	Margaret D. Gibb.....	Oct. 10, 1898	600
"	Emelle Phillips.....	Mar. 1, 1898	600
Stenographer	Frank P. Hoffman.....	Oct. 10, 1898	900
"	Elizabeth M. Cramer.....	Sept. 7, 1898	600
Assistant auditor.....	Helen H. Betzinger.....	Dec. 3, 1896	1,200
Indexer	Mary F. Passenger.....	Dec. 1, 1893	1,200
Page	John H. Flinn.....	May 5, 1895	480
"	Fred J. Coons.....	Nov. 1, 1897	240
Special agent	Patrick Ford, Jr.....	May 1, 1893	\$5 00 per day
"	Lyman Robinson.....	June 1, 1898	5 00 per day
"	Charles P. Bible.....	Nov. 1, 1896	5 00 per day
"	Egbert F. Kroyer.....	Feb. 1, 1896	5 00 per day
"	W. J. Bedenkapp.....	May 1, 1896	5 00 per day
"	W. S. Augsburg.....	June 29, 1896	5 00 per day
"	Murray Benham*.....	Mar. 1, 1898	5 00 per day

Pathological Institute

Class II

Director	Ira Van Gleson.....	Feb. 1, 1896	\$5,000
Chief associate in pathology.....	Henderson B. Deady.....	June 11, 1896	1,200
Associate in anthropology.....	A. Hrdlicka.....	Nov. 10, 1896	900
Associate in psychology.....	Boris Sidis.....	Nov. 7, 1896	1,200
Associate in pathology.....	B. Onuf.....	Dec. 1, 1896	500
Associate in bacteriology.....	Henry H. Brook.....	Jan. 1, 1897	900
Associate in physiological chemistry.....	Samuel Bookman.....	June 7, 1898	900
Associate in comparative neurology.....	C. Judson Herrick.....	Sept. 8, 1897	750
Medical stenographer.....	Cora C. Holcomb.....	May 1, 1897	900
Clerk	William R. Van Koughnet.....	May 1, 1897	900
Librarian	Amalie Busck.....	June 7, 1898	900
Archivist	Marie Onuf.....	June 7, 1898	900
Janitor	Thomas J. Deaken.....	July 21, 1898	600

*Rule VIII, Sec. 6.

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Pathological Institute—Continued

Class III

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special attendant.....	Carrie M. McFarren.....	June 2, 1898	\$300
Attendant	Eugenie Kruszewski.....	July 13, 1897	240
.....	Margaret Gillick.....	Mar. 16, 1897	240

State Hospital, Binghamton

Unclassified service

Trustee	J. Stanborough.....	Mar. 22, 1892	None
"	George H. Barlow.....	April 30, 1895	None
"	Henry L. Armstrong.....	April 30, 1895	None
"	Andrew J. French.....	April —, 1896	None
"	George C. Bayless.....	Mar. 21, 1898	None
"	James Forsyth.....	July 19, 1898	None
"	William Mason.....	Mar. 21, 1898	None

Class I

Treasurer	John Rankin.....	May 1, 1894	\$1,500
Steward	Edwin Evans.....	July 1, 1880	2,000

Class II

Superintendent ..	Charles G. Wagner.....	Feb. 8, 1892	3,900
First assistant physician.....	Charles C. Eastman.....	Nov. 1, 1881	2,500
Second assistant physician.....	William A. White.....	May 1, 1892	1,600
Assistant physician.....	Arthur Summers.....	Nov. 1, 1893	1,400
.....	Robert G. Wallace.....	July 1, 1894	1,200
Woman physician.....	E. Gertrude Crum.....	Oct. 1, 1894	1,500
.....	Mary O'Malley.....	Oct. 1, 1898	1,000
Junior physician.....	H. Wardner Eggleston.....	July 17, 1897	900
"	Cecil L. MacCoy.....	Nov. 16, 1897	900
"	Edward Gillespie.....	April 16, 1898	900
Matron	Lura Sinclair.....	Sept. 6, 1897	600
Apothecary	Burt Nelson.....	April 1, 1892	576
Stenographer	Margaret M. Bloxham.....	May 1, 1896	690
Accountant	Robert J. Powers.....	Oct. 1, 1894	960
Bookkeeper	Charles B. Markham.....	Dec. 1, 1889	960
.....	Edward S. Graney.....	Dec. 10, 1898	840
Voucher and treasurer's clerk..	Oliver A. Kilmer.....	Jan. 1, 1899	760
Chief engineer.....	Samuel F. Collins.....	Nov. 1, 1880	1,320
Assistant engineer.....	Martin Whittaker.....	July 1, 1880	720
"	Charles Pake.....	Nov. 1, 1881	600
Assistant steam engineer.....	Zina G. Shoemaker.....	Dec. 1, 1898	480
Electrical engineer.....	John H. Johnson.....	Aug. 1, 1894	900
"	Joseph Griffith.....	Oct. 1, 1894	720
Assistant electrical engineer..	J. Fred Spengler.....	Nov. 18, 1897	480
Fireman	Eugene Bogart.....	Oct. 1, 1887	450
"	D. D. Brown.....	May 1, 1889	360
"	C. U. Green.....	Jan. 28, 1897	425
"	A. G. Lounsberry.....	May 15, 1897	420
"	Marvin Noonan.....	April 1, 1887	450
"	John O'Connor.....	April 1, 1891	360

Class III

Chef	Charles Besant.....	Jan. 1, 1896	900
Plumber	A. L. Fitzpatrick.....	May 1, 1887	720
Carpenter	Truman Guyon.....	Sept. 1, 1885	810
"	E. H. Ballou.....	Mar. 1, 1894	690
"	Harry B. Armstrong.....	Feb. 1, 1885	690

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Binghamton—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Housekeeper	Mary Holmes	Jan. 1, 1889	\$348
"	Kate Hyatt	Dec. 1, 1896	300
Head cook	Floyd E. Rosenkrans	Oct. 1, 1885	480
Cook	Mary M. Ryan	Jan. 22, 1898	240
Baker	James Carroll	Feb. 1, 1885	720
Assistant baker	James Howard	June 1, 1888	420
Meat cutter	Richard Shay	June 1, 1883	480
Laundry overseer	Theodore M. Downing	Feb. 1, 1886	600
Head laundress	Nellie Downing	April 1, 1886	300
Laundress	Anna F. Beaty	May 9, 1898	180
"	Mrs. E. S. Hall	Feb. 14, 1898	180
Laundryman	Edward E. Wheeler	Sept. 19, 1898	180
Head farmer	Jens Jensen	June 1, 1896	630
Farmer	James Hall	Aug. 1, 1886	390
Gardener	Emmit I. Stone	May 15, 1897	240
"	Edward Hannefn.	Oct. 1, 1885	510
Painter	John Shannahan	Mar. 1, 1886	630
Blacksmith	Simeon Jones	Feb. 4, 1895	630
Mason	Augustus H. Evans	May 1, 1886	\$2 00 per day
Upholsterer	Charles B. Brixius	April 1, 1896	\$620
Tailor	P. J. O'Connor	Dec. 1, 1896	570
Seamstress	Nellie O'Connor	Sept. 1, 1898	168
Shoemaker	James T. Goughary	May 1, 1888	570
Florist	James Connelly	Mar. 1, 1889	630
Watchman	Arthur Van Dyke	May 1, 1884	420
"	James Crawford	July 1, 1884	510
Policeman	Evan R. Evans	Nov. 1, 1893	420
Barber	Frank Wankel	May 1, 1893	432
Cook	De Forest Crozier	May 1, 1892	300
"	J. A. Stafford	June 1, 1893	300
"	Alida Shay	Jan. 1, 1897	300
Office boy	Edward A. Curran	Nov. 15, 1897	168
Supervisor	Edward Mincemayer	Aug. 1, 1897	422
"	E. E. Lowe	July 1, 1890	482
"	Melvin Pettengill	Dec. 1, 1881	540
"	Anna Pettengill	Mar. 1, 1882	480
"	Kathryn Quinn	Oct. 1, 1897	360
"	Parmelia Brown	May 1, 1889	420
Nurse	W. J. Creagh	May 1, 1894	336
"	Samuel McCormick	July 1, 1890	336
"	H. O. Berdine	May 1, 1890	336
"	H. Van Tassel	May 1, 1892	348
"	Cora Moses	Aug. 1, 1890	276
"	Amber Doran	Oct. 1, 1893	276
"	Edna DeGraw	Dec. 1, 1892	276
"	Clara Crozier	Mar. 1, 1892	276
"	Anna B. Rockwell	Mar. 1, 1891	330
"	Janie Emerson	June 1, 1889	276
"	C. M. Rockwell	Mar. 1, 1885	378
"	William Hart	Mar. 1, 1891	336
"	Libbie Van Dyke	Sept. 1, 1894	312
"	Iantha Sloop	Aug. 1, 1891	276
"	Rachael Wiswell	Feb. 1, 1891	276
"	Francis Darling	Oct. 1, 1893	276
"	Charles Crawford	Mar. 1, 1894	336
"	John Coon	Dec. 1, 1889	348
"	Margaret Dooley	Oct. 1, 1893	240
"	Mamie Grace	Sept. 1, 1891	276
"	Nellie Smith	July 1, 1887	276
"	Lena Ryan	June 1, 1892	240
"	Lizzie Lucas	Mar. 1, 1894	276
"	Francis Ditzler	June 1, 1897	300
"	Helen Lowe	Mar. 1, 1897	240
"	Minnie Loughlin	June 1, 1897	288
"	Fannie Freeman	June 1, 1897	240
"	Emma Young	June 1, 1897	240
"	Thomas F. Nolan	June 1, 1897	300
"	Anthony J. Blake	June 1, 1897	300

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 State Hospital, Binghamton—Continued
 Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Nurse	James Young	June 1, 1897	\$336
"	John Gallor	June 1, 1897	336
"	Almon L. Oliver	June 1, 1897	300
"	C. L. White	June 1, 1897	336
"	Minnie Grace	June 1, 1897	276
"	C. N. Archer	June 1, 1897	336
"	Grace Lane	June 1, 1897	276
Special attendant	C. M. Rockwell	Mar. 1, 1885	378
"	Alida Stowe	Aug. 1, 1896	390
"	Adelaide Chambers	Oct. 1, 1884	300
"	J. E. Paddleford	Sept. 1, 1895	360
"	E. J. Dressler	Nov. 1, 1892	372
"	James Dorsey	May 1, 1887	376
"	Charles W. Garrison	Sept. 1, 1893	426
"	Josephine Manning	Aug. 1, 1887	300
"	Minnie Freehill	Mar. 1, 1888	300
"	J. C. Anthony	Nov. 1, 1882	420
"	Madeleine F. Smith	Jan. 4, 1897	390
"	Sherman E. Surdam	Jan. 16, 1897	360
"	N. B. Quick	Nov. 1, 1897	360
Attendant	Robert Stuart	Jan. 1, 1897	240
"	George F. Bissell	Oct. 1, 1896	240
"	Hubert P. Sabin	July 1, 1893	288
"	Mary Markham	May 1, 1890	216
"	Eta Hover	Jan. 1, 1887	216
"	D. Scanlon	Sept. 1, 1896	330
"	James Foley	Feb. 1, 1885	378
"	James Flynn	May 1, 1886	378
"	Charles J. Lenz	June 1, 1895	276
"	Lewis B. Smith	Jan. 1, 1894	264
"	Mary Sabin	May 1, 1896	180
"	S. K. Edison	May 1, 1895	204
"	Esther Mills	Oct. 1, 1895	192
"	Jennie Smith	May 1, 1896	168
"	Dell Hardendorph	Mar. 1, 1888	312
"	H. D. Hancock	June 1, 1896	300
"	Burt Finch	June 1, 1894	300
"	F. E. Wells	Sept. 1, 1895	264
"	Maurice Landers	May 1, 1896	264
"	Peter Dunn	May 1, 1890	390
"	Frank W. Evans	Jan. 1, 1892	300
"	Lyman Sherwood	Mar. 1, 1895	276
"	A. J. Oliver	April 1, 1896	252
"	W. H. Clair	Aug. 1, 1892	324
"	Ernest Deitz	June 1, 1896	252
"	Timothy Healey	Sept. 1, 1894	288
"	Samuel Sherwood	June 1, 1896	252
"	Frank Saddlemire	Aug. 1, 1896	240
"	William S. Heath	Aug. 1, 1895	264
"	Wilbert Mead	Mar. 1, 1894	336
"	June Whittaker	Sept. 1, 1896	240
"	Frank Farrell	May 1, 1896	252
"	Homer Wright	June 1, 1896	312
"	E. Bucknum	April 1, 1894	288
"	J. C. Laughlin	June 1, 1894	288
"	John Griffin	Sept. 1, 1895	264
"	James Sullivan	May 1, 1896	252
"	N. B. Grazier	July 1, 1896	240
"	Walter Elmerston	Nov. 1, 1892	312
"	C. L. Barrows	May 1, 1894	252
"	M. B. Smith	Aug. 1, 1887	288
"	Delbert Spaulding	May 1, 1894	252
"	Harry M. Boyd	Nov. 1, 1890	348
"	W. D. Heath	June 1, 1894	288
"	William B. Smith	April 1, 1893	288
"	Alex. Crawford	June 1, 1886	342
"	Perry V. Phillips	Mar. 1, 1895	276

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Hospital, Binghamton—Continued
Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Fred H. Norris.....	June 1, 1896	\$252
"	William B. Chapman.....	June 1, 1895	276
"	Cornelius Cronin.....	July 1, 1893	288
"	Hiram Rockwell.....	Feb. 1, 1891	378
"	Thomas J. Sullivan.....	July 1, 1890	324
"	William Dillon.....	May 1, 1896	252
"	Gurden Probasco.....	April 1, 1895	354
"	Atwood Martz.....	Aug. 1, 1893	288
"	Joseph B. Goulden.....	May 1, 1895	276
"	Herman White.....	Oct. 1, 1896	240
"	Charles C. Buck.....	Sept. 1, 1895	264
"	Andrew Hanrahan.....	April 1, 1895	276
"	Nellie T. McMahon.....	May 6, 1897	168
"	Nellie L. Briggs.....	Jan. 25, 1897	168
"	Theresa Constable.....	April 12, 1897	168
"	Margaret Fagan.....	Sept. 18, 1897	168
"	Julia I. Lawler.....	Aug. 18, 1897	168
"	Stella Murphy.....	Feb. 25, 1897	168
"	Ina May Post.....	Mar. 7, 1897	168
"	Mary E. Rhode.....	Aug. 16, 1897	168
"	Nellie M. Rockwood.....	Aug. 23, 1897	168
"	Leah W. Heath.....	May 1, 1894	216
"	May Lane Wright.....	Sept. 1, 1895	192
"	Winifred Radeker.....	Dec. 1, 1896	252
"	Ella Hull.....	July 1, 1896	168
"	Belle Lloyd.....	April 1, 1894	216
"	Bertha Ferguson.....	July 1, 1892	216
"	Jennie Donnellan.....	June 1, 1896	180
"	Harriet Ames.....	Nov. 1, 1896	168
"	Nora Griffith.....	Mar. 1, 1895	168
"	Mary Clark.....	June 1, 1894	216
"	Mattie Bennett White.....	June 1, 1894	192
"	Lizzie Holmes.....	Aug. 1, 1896	168
"	Minnie Ring.....	Nov. 1, 1896	168
"	Clara Goulden.....	Sept. 1, 1895	192
"	Lillie Todd Dietz.....	Nov. 1, 1896	168
"	Verna Darling.....	July 1, 1896	168
"	Cora Archer.....	Feb. 1, 1892	216
"	Viola Dennis.....	Mar. 1, 1892	300
"	Mary McNerny.....	Jan. 1, 1891	228
"	Ida Weber.....	Jan. 6, 1898	168
"	Olive Ferris.....	Mar. 1, 1896	152
"	Nora Dowd.....	Nov. 1, 1892	204
"	Maud Phelps.....	Sept. 1, 1895	192
"	Maggie Foley.....	Mar. 1, 1896	180
"	Kate Keegan.....	April 1, 1894	216
"	Blanche Cresson.....	Nov. 1, 1896	168
"	Mary Gillett.....	Oct. 1, 1894	216
"	Callie Kentner.....	Mar. 1, 1895	240
"	Delle Phillips.....	July 1, 1896	168
"	Effa Pitkin.....	May 1, 1895	204
"	Anna Kennedy.....	Jan. 1, 1896	180
"	Ella McLean.....	May 1, 1889	300
"	Alice Smallwood.....	May 13, 1892	216
"	Lizzie Nagle.....	Dec. 1, 1892	216
"	Kate Fitzgerald.....	Feb. 1, 1893	216
"	Bella Dearborn.....	Oct. 1, 1895	192
"	Flora Sherwood.....	Aug. 1, 1896	156
"	Blanche Valentine.....	July 1, 1896	150
"	Mate Rogers.....	April 1, 1893	228
"	Alice Bogart.....	Sept. 1, 1896	168
"	Mary Sweeney.....	Feb. 1, 1895	204
"	Bridget Maloney.....	May 1, 1895	204
"	Maggie White.....	Feb. 1, 1893	216
"	Carolyn Smallwood.....	July 1, 1896	168
"	Irene Sloop.....	Aug. 1, 1892	264
"	Maggie Hart.....	Oct. 1, 1890	180

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 State Hospital, Binghamton—Continued
 Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Nellie Griffin	May 1, 1894	\$216
"	Anna Moran	Oct. 1, 1895	192
"	Parmella Anson	June 1, 1893	276
"	Jennie Benschoff	Nov. 1, 1893	216
"	Cora Gilbert	Oct. 1, 1894	216
"	W. J. Gilbert	Oct. 1, 1894	288
"	Charles Baker	Sept. 1, 1893	288
"	Mary Baker	June 1, 1895	204
"	Lena Crawford	April 1, 1894	216
"	John Shea	May 1, 1889	288
"	Katie Shea	June 1, 1888	216
"	Anna F. Sheak	Aug. 9, 1897	168
"	Archie Bowen	April 9, 1897	240
"	R. E. Brown	June 19, 1897	240
"	Edward C. Flynn	Jan. 27, 1897	240
"	William J. McDonough	Mar. 29, 1897	240
"	Frank G. Russell	Mar. 2, 1897	240
"	Thomas J. Shea	April 9, 1897	240
"	Charles A. Wisdom	Jan. 1, 1897	240
"	Fred W. Witter	May 6, 1897	240
"	Earl B. Wheaton	Sept. 27, 1897	240
"	Henry N. Egbert	Oct. 16, 1897	240
"	J. Morgan Weldy	Nov. 18, 1897	240
"	Angeline Brink	Nov. 29, 1897	168
"	Edith Soper Sabin	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Isabella Johnson	Jan. 1, 1897	192
"	Maude L. Strouse	Oct. 16, 1897	168
"	Lillian A. Bayless	Mar. 23, 1898	168
"	May Corson	May 20, 1898	168
"	Mary P. Donovan	June 16, 1898	168
"	Fannie Fellows	Sept. 6, 1898	168
"	Fannie F. Fessenden	June 2, 1898	168
"	Frances Houghtaling	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	Jessie Leonard	July 11, 1898	168
"	Sarah L. Manning	Sept. 19, 1898	168
"	Marion P. Morgan	May 17, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Murphy	Sept. 12, 1898	168
"	Jennie M. Robinson	June 2, 1898	168
"	Uadia Stoutenburg	Jan. 24, 1898	168
"	Daisy M. Thomas	Aug. 11, 1898	168
"	Bessie Tibbits	June 23, 1898	168
"	Florence Todd	Sept. 4, 1898	168
"	Laura M. White	Aug. 11, 1898	168
"	Frank L. Baker	Oct. 17, 1898	240
"	Eddie Barker	May 23, 1898	240
"	George E. Becker	Aug. 29, 1898	240
"	Frank C. Cook	April 1, 1898	240
"	Taylor Davidson	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	Ernest O. Evans	April 20, 1898	240
"	F. C. Faulkner	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	Dennis A. Gannon	Sept. 13, 1898	240
"	Daniel J. Golan	June 10, 1898	240
"	Judson E. Hall	April 2, 1898	240
"	Franz R. Heath	April 20, 1898	240
"	Berd S. Matson	Oct. 10, 1898	240
"	Rolla B. Pratt	Aug. 16, 1898	240
"	F. I. Scribner	Aug. 24, 1898	240
"	Harry B. Severson	May 2, 1898	240
"	Arthur S. Smith	June 23, 1898	240
"	Royal G. Starr	Mar. 1, 1895	276
"	Harry B. Todd	May 23, 1898	240
"	Edwin D. Varreau	Mar. 26, 1898	240
"	E. D. Verreau	Mar. 27, 1898	168
"	John L. Whalley	May 11, 1898	240
Usher	Lizzie Armstrong	Jan. 1, 1885	306

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Manager	Alexander E. Orr.....	— —, 1895	None
"	Evan F. Smith.....	— —, 1895	None
"	Theron L. Smith.....	— —, 1895	None
"	John G. Deubert.....	— —, 1895	None
"	Mrs. Mary E. Jones.....	— —, 1895	None
"	Truman J. Backus.....	— —, 1895	None
"	Silas B. Dutcher.....	Mar. 16, 1898	None
"	Samuel H. Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1898	None

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT

Class I

Treasurer	Henry E. Abell.....	Nov. 1, 1895	\$2,500
Chaplain	Rev. John T. Woods.....	Oct. 1, 1895	300
"	Rev. S. C. Williams.....	Oct. 1, 1896	300
Attorney	Marcus D. Campbell.....	Dec. 1, 1897	2,000

Class II

Medical superintendent.....	Robert M. Elliot.....	Dec. 1, 1895	2,700
First assistant physician.....	Ira O. Tracy.....	July 28, 1890	2,500
Second assistant physician.....	Edward D. Warren.....	July 26, 1893	1,700
Assistant physician.....	Frederick M. Nehrbas.....	April 6, 1892	1,500
Junior physician.....	Edward A. Hoffman.....	May 12, 1897	900
"	Arthur A. Capron.....	Sept. 1, 1897	900
Woman physician.....	Caroline M. Stengel.....	Jan. 7, 1897	1,000
Medical interne.....	Edward L. Parker.....	Aug. 23, 1897	600
Matron	Mary A. Johnson.....	Oct. 1, 1895	648
Apothecary	William Tompkins.....	Oct. 1, 1895	528
Stenographer	Amy L. Blunt.....	Aug. 25, 1897	480
Assistant steward.....	William Hill.....	May 15, 1896	900
Voucher and treasurer's clerk.....	Mary H. Clay.....	Feb. 17, 1892	504
Storekeeper	J. Henry Downes.....	Mar. 22, 1898	480
Electrical engineer.....	Willis Roth.....	Nov. 23, 1896	900
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Walter Cookson.....	Aug. 30, 1897	810
"	Winterton J. Day.....	April 1, 1898	720
Chief steam engineer.....	William B. Armstrong.....	Aug. 1, 1898	1,200
Assistant steam engineer.....	Albert R. Brown.....	July 14, 1898	720
"	James McGiveran.....	Sept. 6, 1898	720
"	Stephen Morrissey.....	Sept. 15, 1896	720
"	Patrick Garrahan.....	May 1, 1892	720
Fireman	John Clements.....	Nov. 7, 1897	480
"	Andrew Dunn.....	Mar. 1, 1898	480
"	John Kelleher.....	Sept. 22, 1892	480
"	Phillip McHugh.....	Nov. 1, 1895	480
"	Eugene P. Moynihan.....	Oct. 20, 1898	480
"	Joseph Reardon.....	Sept. 24, 1897	600

Class III

Watchman	Michael Carr.....	Jan. 1, 1884	420
"	James Martin.....	Jan. 1, 1898	420
Policeman	August Roofor.....	Feb. 1, 1897	420
"	William M. Kelliher.....	July 1, 1893	420
Barber	Joseph Conroy.....	May 1, 1884	570
Page	William Cochrane.....	April 15, 1897	180
Florist	Jepe Jepson.....	May 1, 1896	612
Gardener	James Brady.....	Jan. 1, 1896	444
Plumber	Joseph C. Snyder.....	June 1, 1896	810
"	John J. Jacoby.....	July 26, 1898	720
Steam fitter.....	James F. McAvoy.....	July 1, 1896	810
Tinsmith	Joseph H. Hughs.....	Mar. 19, 1898	720
Shoemaker	James Quinn.....	Jan. 1, 1898	480

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Head carpenter.....	John J. Mulhorn.....	Feb. 1, 1894	\$810
Carpenter.....	John Harrigan.....	May 1, 1894	600
Painter.....	Henry Fickeissen.....	Aug. 1, 1896	780
Mason.....	Joseph E. Connelly.....	May 1, 1896	790
Shop foreman.....	James Donovan.....	Nov. 1, 1890	540
Tailor.....	Michael Kennedy.....	Oct. 1, 1897	480
Laundry overseer.....	George J. Thompson.....	Aug. 1, 1896	600
Lauderer.....	Chas. F. Reynolds.....	April 1, 1895	420
Head laundress.....	Sarah Hatton.....	Sept. 1, 1887	300
Laundress.....	Kate Wilkins.....	May 1, 1897	180
".....	Hannah Donovan.....	June 1, 1891	180
".....	Henrietta T. Gillespie.....	Jan. 1, 1898	180
".....	Lizzie Darragh.....	Sept. 1, 1894	180
".....	Nora Carroll.....	June 1, 1895	180
".....	Kate E. Dugan.....	Oct. 18, 1898	180
".....	Mary A. Coughlin.....	Sept. 19, 1898	180
".....	Maggie C. Fister.....	June 20, 1898	180
Meatcutter.....	David Edwards.....	Jan. 1, 1888	480
Head cook.....	Wm. Lipton.....	July 1, 1895	480
Cook.....	James J. Brady.....	July 1, 1896	300
".....	Lydia Hoppe.....	Oct. 1, 1897	300
".....	Nellie Mills.....	Feb. 1, 1897	300
".....	Margaret Potter.....	May 1, 1897	240
".....	Mary E. Sharkey.....	Sept. 1, 1897	240
".....	Mary McTiernan.....	Sept. 15, 1898	300
Nurse.....	Alice Van Staveren.....	July 1, 1898	288
Special attendant.....	Elizabeth Gilbert.....	Dec. 1, 1895	324
".....	Mary O'Neill.....	Dec. 1, 1891	216
".....	Nettie L. Williams.....	Jan. 1, 1898	300
".....	Harvey O. Dutcher.....	Aug. 19, 1897	372
".....	Mary L. O'Neill.....	Mar. 25, 1895	312
".....	John Cramer.....	Aug. 21, 1894	396
".....	Phillip H. Cramer.....	Oct. 1, 1898	360
".....	Ora Dutcher.....	Nov. 1, 1898	360
Chief supervisor.....	Thomas Rooney.....	Dec. 1, 1887	600
".....	Johanna Stack.....	June 1, 1882	540
Supervisor.....	Wm. Dempsey.....	Jan. 1, 1896	468
".....	Mary Sullivan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	408
Attendant.....	Wm. Munn.....	June 1, 1888	360
".....	Augustus Dunbar.....	Nov. 1, 1896	414
".....	Nellie Lorean.....	July 1, 1895	264
".....	Nellie Donohue.....	Aug. 1, 1895	264
".....	Kate Reilly.....	Aug. 1, 1895	264
".....	Mary Dornan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	264
".....	James Gallagher.....	May 1, 1893	348
".....	Patrick Flynn.....	Jan. 1, 1894	348
".....	John P. Dunn.....	Oct. 1, 1897	300
".....	George Sechler.....	Jan. 1, 1897	312
".....	Honora Murphy.....	Oct. 1, 1874	300
".....	Nora Sullivan.....	Mar. 1, 1872	300
".....	Kate Keenan.....	Jan. 20, 1885	300
".....	Kate Keogh.....	Mar. 1, 1896	252
".....	Mary Bergen.....	Nov. 1, 1896	252
".....	Kate Harrigan.....	Mar. 1, 1893	288
".....	Mary Hamman.....	April 1, 1893	288
".....	Lizzie Dalton.....	Feb. 1, 1897	240
".....	Ellen Treacy.....	Dec. 1, 1894	276
".....	Tessie O'Rourke.....	Feb. 1, 1895	264
".....	Bridget Feeney.....	May 1, 1895	264
".....	Patrick Kelly.....	July 1, 1897	264
".....	John B. Holder.....	Feb. 1, 1897	264
".....	James Gilhooly.....	Oct. 1, 1895	300
".....	A. J. Coffey.....	April 1, 1890	378
".....	James Coffey.....	May 1, 1897	354
".....	Stephen Hammond.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Bernard Mellon.....	Oct. 1, 1897	240
".....	Jeremiah Singleton.....	Sept. 1, 1895	288
".....	James Caragher.....	Oct. 1, 1896	264

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Robert Meyers	Oct. 1, 1896	\$360
"	Thomas McNeilly	July 1, 1897	342
"	Daniel J. Cassidy	Aug. 1, 1897	240
"	Thomas O'Connell	Sept. 1, 1896	264
"	John J. White	Sept. 1, 1897	300
"	John Benbow	Oct. 2, 1898	240
"	Tbos. J. Mason	Nov. 1, 1896	264
"	John Clancy	April 1, 1897	252
"	Walter Farrend	Aug. 1, 1897	300
"	John F. Spearman	Jan. 1, 1897	264
"	Edward J. Kelley	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	John Barlow	Jan. 1, 1898	240
"	George Creighton	June 1, 1897	252
"	Wm. McGowan	July 1, 1894	348
"	John J. Smith	June 1, 1895	378
"	Grant Kingsley	Jan. 1, 1896	288
"	Marcellus McKinney	Sept. 1, 1897	240
"	Thomas Callery	Nov. 1, 1897	240
"	Jacob Skipper	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Michael Mulhern	April 1, 1897	279
"	Jane Kelly	Nov. 1, 1881	216
"	Julia Farrelly	July 1, 1894	216
"	Gertrude Rathburn	June 1, 1896	252
"	Ellen Rogerson	Aug. 1, 1887	216
"	Nellie Detweiler	Sept. 14, 1891	216
"	Lillie Bolton	Jan. 1, 1898	168
"	Mary J. Gilbride	Nov. 1, 1896	192
"	Florence Cam	April 1, 1896	204
"	Mary O'Hanlon	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Elsie M. Kennedy	Oct. 1, 1897	168
"	Bessie Bennison	Aug. 1, 1897	168
"	Annie Connelly	May 1, 1896	204
"	Theresa Lyons	Aug. 1, 1893	216
"	Ella Rellly	May 1, 1894	216
"	Margaret Keefe	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Nina Ryan	Nov. 1, 1894	216
"	Mary E. Hart	Feb. 1, 1895	216
"	Emily Liddy	Mar. 1, 1895	216
"	Mamie McGuire	July 1, 1897	180
"	Margaret Ryan	Dec. 1, 1896	192
"	Mary J. Dodge	July 1, 1896	204
"	Cecelia Barry	Mar. 1, 1897	180
"	Mary L. Stack	Dec. 1, 1896	192
"	Annie Bell	Oct. 1, 1895	216
"	Julia Minogue	Jan. 1, 1897	192
"	Clara Gee	Nov. 1, 1892	216
"	Nellie Courtney	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Josephine Geoghegan	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Anna Farrell	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Kate Moore	Mar. 1, 1896	204
"	Alicia Martin	Mar. 1, 1896	204
"	Mary A. Quinn	Nov. 1, 1896	216
"	Annie Ryan	Oct. 1, 1896	192
"	Emma Gilliland	Aug. 1, 1896	204
"	Maggie F. Lonergan	April 1, 1897	192
"	Sarah McInearney	Mar. 1, 1897	192
"	Kate Lenahan	April 1, 1892	228
"	Agnes Christal	May 1, 1895	228
"	Laura Fatherly	Sept. 1, 1896	204
"	Helen M. Fee	Nov. 1, 1896	204
"	Marie Dickert	Aug. 1, 1896	228
"	Mamie Himes	June 1, 1895	318
"	Mary O'Meara	Oct. 1, 1896	252
"	Kate Fitzgerald	Aug. 1, 1889	316
"	Nora Bradley	Sept. 1, 1896	192
"	Rose McGee	Feb. 1, 1894	344
"	Mary Patterson	Oct. 1, 1896	216

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Ellen A. White	Sept. 1, 1897	\$240
"	Lillian De Cantillon	April 1, 1897	180
"	Elizabeth Bryant	Mar. 1, 1894	216
"	Laura Sechler	Aug. 1, 1896	264
"	George W. Bonham	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Carl E. Carlsson	Dec. 27, 1898	240
"	Thomas J. Daly	May 5, 1898	240
"	John P. Dunne	Mar. 25, 1898	240
"	H. J. Green	May 2, 1898	240
"	C. Harry Haines	June 14, 1898	240
"	Ernest Hatton	Nov. 3, 1898	240
"	Frank L. Hoose	Oct. 6, 1898	240
"	Wm. J. Howard	May 3, 1898	240
"	John F. Kane	Aug. 12, 1898	240
"	Edward J. Kelly	Aug. 22, 1898	240
"	James Kelly	May 20, 1898	240
"	Joseph E. Kelly	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Francis C. LeRendu	Sept. 19, 1898	240
"	John C. Lovejoy	May 21, 1898	240
"	Joseph McCormack	Nov. 16, 1898	240
"	John F. McDowell	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Owen Mackin	Sept. 29, 1898	240
"	John Miller	Nov. 7, 1898	240
"	John C. Neck	Oct. 6, 1898	240
"	Thomas W. Norris	May 23, 1898	240
"	James W. O'Neill	Sept. 23, 1898	240
"	Charles O. Pankow	Jan. 1, 1898	240
"	Thomas Phasey	Mar. 5, 1898	240
"	Benjamin R. Pratt	Sept. 7, 1898	240
"	John J. Rush	Oct. 24, 1898	240
"	Maurice Ryan	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	Harry Thompson	Oct. 7, 1898	240
"	May Q. Tucker	Feb. 1, 1898	168
"	Milton R. Walker	Sept. 15, 1898	240
"	Ward K. Walton	Oct. 6, 1898	240
"	Ephay D. Washer	Oct. 11, 1898	240
"	Charles L. Winn	Jan. 4, 1898	240
"	Grace Blackwell	May 9, 1898	168
"	Mary Clifford	Sept. 19, 1898	168
"	Katie Connolly	July 7, 1898	168
"	Margaret E. Curtin	July 28, 1898	168
"	Margaret C. Galvin	May 1, 1898	168
"	Annie M. Hefferman	June 6, 1898	168
"	Annie L. Hendricksson	June 6, 1898	168
"	Addie Johnston	Jan. 3, 1898	168
"	Florence I. Kelly	Mar. 2, 1898	168
"	Cora M. Kimball	April 11, 1898	168
"	Bessie King	Jan. 21, 1898	168
"	Mary K. Lane	May 6, 1897	192
"	Mary T. Long	Jan. 20, 1898	168
"	Della J. Lydon	July 7, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Lynch	Nov. 3, 1898	168
"	Katherine Marchner	May 4, 1898	168
"	Lettie Mase	Nov. 25, 1898	168
"	Mary Meehan	May 19, 1898	168
"	Lillian Middleton	Oct. 10, 1898	168
"	Della L. Muhlfg.	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Bridget M. Norris	Feb. 26, 1898	168
"	Kate O'Neill	July 25, 1898	168
"	Elizabeth Paul	July 1, 1898	168
"	Ellen Phasey	Mar. 5, 1898	168
"	Minnie G. Raynor	Feb. 17, 1898	168
"	Mary Sheehan	June 5, 1898	168
"	Tessie R. Smith	May 2, 1898	168
"	Wilhelmina Wellman	May 16, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
Long Island State Hospital—Continued
KINGS PARK DEPARTMENT

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Chaplain	Rev. N. O. Halsted.....	April 1, 1897	\$300
Steward	Rev. J. E. Bennett.....	June 1, 1897	300
	F. A. Wheeler.....	Oct. 1, 1895	2,100

Class II

General superintendent.....	Oliver M. Dewing.....	Nov. 11, 1895	4,000
Medical	Herman C. Evarts.....	Jan. 1, 1898	2,500
First assistant physician.....	Louis W. Dodson.....	April 1, 1896	2,100
	Flavius Packer.....	Feb. 1, 1898	2,000
Second assistant physician.....	John McGuire.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,700
	Dabney M. Trice.....	June 11, 1894	1,500
Junior physician.....	W. H. Hagenbuch.....	June 15, 1896	1,100
	B. G. Williams.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,100
	George O'Hanlon.....	Oct. 15, 1898	900
	Herbert M. Tolfree.....	Aug. 19, 1898	900
Woman physician.....	Anna Craig.....	May 6, 1898	1,000
Apothecary	John E. Corbett.....	Nov. 1, 1898	480
Stenographer (general supt.).....	Augusta M. Palmer.....	June 1, 1894	552
Assistant steward.....	W. A. L. Thomas.....	May 4, 1897	900
Bookkeeper.....	Lewis Webb.....	Nov. 1, 1895	888
Stenographer, steward's dept.....	Mary E. Patterson.....	Dec. 1, 1895	528
	William L. Buck.....	Oct. 1, 1897	600
Stenographer	Josephine C. Packer.....	Nov. 12, 1898	480
Storekeeper.....	Clifford Crosby.....	Sept. 1, 1897	528
Assistant engineer.....	Daniel Watson.....	Dec. 1, 1894	840
Electrical engineer.....	John Groel.....	April 1, 1894	900
Assistant electrical engineer.....	John M. Flak.....	Nov. 16, 1898	720
Fireman	Joseph H. Brady.....	Oct. 14, 1898	480
	John Dolan.....	Jan. 7, 1898	480
	Wm. Guerin.....	Nov. 1, 1896	600
	Robert Holt.....	Dec. 1, 1898	480
	George Kettel.....	April 22, 1898	480
	Peter McConville.....	May 1, 1898	480
	John Neville.....	April 15, 1898	480
	Michael Rafter.....	Dec. 1, 1892	600
	Henry Reidel.....	Sept. 1, 1896	600
	Abram Taylor.....	April 23, 1897	480
	Thomas Walker.....	April 1, 1895	600
	J. B. Blydenburgh.....	Jan. 1, 1896	600

Class III

Policeman	Andrew Inglis.....	Nov. 1, 1897	510
"	David O'Keefe.....	June 1, 1893	420
Barber	Charles J. Knightly.....	Aug. 1, 1896	504
	Charles Warren.....	June 1, 1894	576
Watchman	Anthony Collins.....	Aug. 1, 1896	510
Housekeeper.....	Mary Smith.....	July 1, 1896	312
Clothing clerk.....	Alice Comstock.....	Nov. 1, 1897	300
Clothing marker.....	Thomas Kenny.....	July 1, 1893	300
Plumber	P. R. McKeon.....	Dec. 1, 1893	720
	Thomas Dawson.....	May 1, 1895	840
Steamfitter	Michael Foley.....	May 1, 1897	840
	Henry M. Peterson.....	Jan. 3, 1898	720
Steamfitter's helper.....	William Healey.....	Feb. 1, 1898	360
	John Shannon.....	May 1, 1896	408
Laundry overseer.....	William Shannon.....	Nov. 1, 1882	720
Lauderer	James Dwyer.....	April 1, 1896	300
"	Michael O'Reilly.....	June 1, 1897	390
Head laundress.....	Kate O'Rourke.....	Dec. 1, 1894	300

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Laundress	Catherine Simpson	July 1, 1894	\$180
"	Mary Higgins	Nov. 1, 1896	180
"	Theresa Clare	Oct. 1, 1894	180
"	Lizzie Lacey	Oct. 1, 1894	180
"	Agnes Kelly	July 1, 1896	180
"	Julia O'Leary	Aug. 1, 1897	180
"	Kate McNamara	July 19, 1898	180
"	Maggie Merrick	April 19, 1898	180
"	Julia Sullivan	July 14, 1898	180
"	Kate Trehey	April 4, 1898	180
Baker	George Staudt	Mar. 1, 1896	690
Assistant baker	Lawrence Labell	Oct. 1, 1897	420
"	Andrew Weinkauf	Oct. 1, 1898	300
Meatcutter	John Kenny	Dec. 1, 1893	288
"	Edward H. Miner	Nov. 1, 1898	480
Mattress maker	Patrick Cummins	May 1, 1893	528
Dressmaker	Carrie Savage	Dec. 1, 1888	360
Seamstress	Mary Levy	May 1, 1894	218
"	Mary Dowling	Aug. 1, 1896	192
"	Elizabeth Groel	April 1, 1894	216
Head farmer	Benjamin Bailey	Mar. 1, 1896	642
Farmer	Warren Conklin	April 1, 1888	480
Florist	Joseph P. Landrigan	Aug. 3, 1898	480
Gardener	John Swartz	Jan. 1, 1897	562
Head cook	Joseph McDonald	April 1, 1895	540
"	Robert Walsh	Nov. 1, 1890	480
"	Charles H. Ashenden	July 1, 1896	300
"	Francis Squires	Aug. 1, 1896	360
"	Joseph Latorre	Mar. 1, 1889	348
Cook	James Rowe	Oct. 1, 1897	300
"	Lizzie Fitzpatrick	May 1, 1897	300
"	Hannah Bunch	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	Winifred Shanahan	Feb. 1, 1898	300
"	Jane Meehan	Aug. 11, 1898	240
"	Mary McNamara	June 17, 1898	240
Head carpenter	Edward Walsh	Dec. 1, 1893	720
Carpenter	Brewster Smith	Sept. 1, 1897	480
"	Frank Broderick	June 1, 1888	540
"	John Kinsella	June 1, 1888	288
Master mechanic	Paul Bonvarlet	Aug. 10, 1898	1,200
Mason	Jesse E. Ball	Nov. 1, 1896	720
"	Patrick Burke	Mar. 1, 1890	384
Painter	M. V. Hubbs	Mar. 1, 1897	720
"	William Crory	Sept. 22, 1897	240
Tinsmith	John T. Davis	Sept. 1, 1896	372
Wheelwright	Alonson Blydenburgh	Sept. 1, 1897	360
Locksmith	Patrick Kiernan	Jan. 1, 1896	420
Blacksmith	Nelson B. Nichols	Oct. 1, 1898	600
Lineman	Wm. E. Creed	Nov. 1, 1898	420
Tailor	David Fortune	Nov. 1, 1897	480
Shoemaker	Daniel McKillan	Sept. 1, 1889	666
Glazier	Patrick Lynch	April 1, 1894	378
Chief supervisor	James Platfoot	Sept. 1, 1893	564
Supervisor	Emily Carroll	Jan. 1, 1889	456
"	Bridget Dunn	May 1, 1884	420
"	Kate O'Reagan	April 1, 1897	372
"	Geo. E. Stanford	Nov. 1, 1897	426
Nurse	Martha Connell	June 1, 1898	276
"	Wm. Cornyn	June 1, 1898	336
"	Henry S. Elsebough	June 1, 1898	336
"	Mary Grogan	June 1, 1898	276
"	George Hoelper	June 1, 1898	300
"	Nellie Kickham	June 1, 1898	276
"	George Loney	Dec. 5, 1898	234
"	Eliz. McEanearney	June 1, 1898	252
"	Sarah C. McMillan	Dec. 13, 1896	240
"	Mary Madden	June 1, 1898	288

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Nurse	Nellie Nagle.....	June 1, 1898	\$276
"	Margaret Reilly.....	June 1, 1898	276
"	Arabella Ross.....	June 1, 1898	276
Special attendant	Frank Barnard.....	April 1, 1897	480
"	Francis Pigott.....	Mar. 1, 1897	480
"	James McTiernan.....	May 1, 1889	396
"	Flora A. Aldrich.....	Aug. 26, 1898	300
"	Andrew Hubbs.....	Jan. 1, 1889	360
"	Robert J. Morgan, Jr.....	Jan. 1, 1889	360
Attendant	Thomas McManus.....	May 1, 1891	360
"	Thomas F. Tobin.....	Oct. 1, 1897	360
"	John King.....	Oct. 1, 1897	360
"	Michael Rogan.....	Aug. 1, 1897	360
"	James Donohue.....	Nov. 1, 1896	312
"	Thomas Donnelly.....	April 1, 1884	336
"	Ewell Fenton.....	May 1, 1897	300
"	William Stachlin.....	May 1, 1897	300
"	John Morrissey.....	July 1, 1894	336
"	Arthur Satchell.....	Nov. 1, 1896	420
"	Charles O'Hara.....	June 1, 1893	336
"	John J. Kelly.....	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	Henry Galbraith.....	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Charles Maston.....	Aug. 1, 1897	360
"	William E. Gould.....	April 1, 1897	372
"	William O'Donohue.....	May 1, 1897	262
"	John Rohfs.....	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Thomas Leddy.....	June 1, 1896	255
"	Anton Zaikowski.....	Aug. 1, 1897	360
"	James Marsh.....	July 1, 1897	252
"	John Dolan.....	Jan. 1, 1892	228
"	Thomas Conroy.....	Aug. 1, 1897	240
"	Emil Hoyer.....	July 1, 1896	276
"	Thomas H. Fitzgerald.....	April 1, 1895	240
"	George Kennedy.....	May 1, 1896	276
"	James Ramsey.....	Dec. 1, 1897	240
"	Martin Van Praag.....	Dec. 1, 1897	240
"	John F. Healey.....	Nov. 1, 1892	228
"	A. J. Smith.....	April 1, 1889	408
"	Martin Delaney.....	April 1, 1889	228
"	Patrick McNulty.....	Feb. 1, 1894	228
"	Dennis Donovan.....	Aug. 1, 1896	264
"	Patrick Gallagher.....	Jan. 1, 1893	300
"	William F. Wall.....	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Peter Johnson.....	Nov. 1, 1897	360
"	Olive Stanford.....	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Frank Kenny.....	Oct. 6, 1898	240
"	Thomas Fitzgerald.....	April 1, 1895	228
"	Delos Ellarson.....	July 16, 1897	408
"	William Mason.....	Aug. 1, 1897	240
"	Herbert DeArmitt.....	Sept. 1, 1897	378
"	J. V. O'Connor.....	Aug. 1, 1893	240
"	Patrick Conroy.....	May 1, 1893	228
"	John O'Toole.....	June 15, 1895	228
"	Richard Grogan.....	Jan. 1, 1898	240
"	Frederick M. Winckler.....	July 1, 1896	276
"	Thomas Whitesel.....	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	George Fish.....	April 1, 1895	278
"	Jacob C. Field.....	April 1, 1896	264
"	Michael Hegarty.....	Dec. 1, 1895	468
"	John F. Connell.....	Oct. 1, 1896	262
"	Patrick McCloud.....	June 1, 1897	252
"	Herman J. Bush.....	Sept. 1, 1896	264
"	Ernest A. Platfoot.....	Oct. 5, 1898	240
"	William Hipkiss.....	Nov. 1, 1897	240
"	James Fitzgerald.....	Sept. 1, 1897	240
"	Patrick Dowling.....	April 1, 1891	578

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Thomas P. Lakeman	May 1, 1897	\$252
"	David J. Troy	Nov. 1, 1896	264
"	John F. Murphy	Dec. 1, 1896	252
"	Frank O'Dare	Mar. 1, 1896	276
"	William Kugleman	July 1, 1896	264
"	Kate Owens	July 1, 1889	300
"	Mary Slack	Mar. 1, 1890	300
"	Constantia Ross	Sept. 1, 1897	240
"	Bridget Tumny	Mar. 1, 1894	276
"	Bridget Leddy	Oct. 1, 1894	276
"	Bridget Fleming	Aug. 1, 1897	168
"	Annie O'Donohue	May 1, 1897	180
"	Rebecca Monroe	Jan. 1, 1898	168
"	Lizzie Hubbs	June 1, 1897	180
"	Emma Abell	June 1, 1897	180
"	Margaret Kennedy	July 1, 1897	180
"	Nettie Johnston	May 1, 1897	180
"	Anna Beaumont	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Annie Brady	July 1, 1895	216
"	Mary Sullivan	July 1, 1894	252
"	Ellen McDonnell	May 1, 1894	264
"	Nettie McMillan	Aug. 1, 1896	240
"	Elizabeth McCall	Dec. 1, 1895	216
"	Ellen Baxter	Jan. 1, 1897	192
"	Mary Sullivan	Sept. 15, 1897	168
"	Lena Mully	Mar. 1, 1897	180
"	Emily Peterson	Mar. 1, 1895	216
"	Nellie M. Reilly	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Mary Walker	Sept. 1, 1896	192
"	Louisa B. Stites	July 1, 1896	204
"	Mary Stewart	July 1, 1896	204
"	Bridget Carmody	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Minnie Warren	Jan. 1, 1897	180
"	Minnie Moley	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Susan Maxwell	Nov. 1, 1896	192
"	William Joyce	July 1, 1892	324
"	Robert Gibson	Sept. 1, 1894	324
"	James White	Feb. 1, 1894	324
"	Richard McCabe	Feb. 1, 1891	300
"	Herbert Brown	Oct. 1, 1896	336
"	Alex. M. Boyd	Apr. 1, 1896	264
"	John Groves	Apr. 1, 1894	300
"	John Loughran	Oct. 1, 1897	252
"	Frank Upton	Mar. 1, 1897	264
"	John Duffy	Sept. 1, 1895	300
"	Richard Gildersleeve	Nov. 1, 1897	252
"	John Behan	Dec. 1, 1895	288
"	Kate McCabe	June 1, 1896	276
"	Nora Keane	Jan. 1, 1892	276
"	Mary Smythe	Dec. 19, 1898	168
"	Annie Marten	June 1, 1897	180
"	Kate Feeney	Oct. 1, 1893	216
"	Kate Tierney	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Kate McMorrow	July 1, 1897	180
"	Annie Larkin	June 1, 1897	180
"	Lizzie Quinn	Nov. 11, 1898	168
"	Annie McCloude	June 1, 1897	180
"	Ida E. Chandler	Sept. 1, 1896	192
"	Mary C. Ward	Oct. 1, 1897	168
"	Maggie Rohan	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Mary Gilhooley	Aug. 1, 1894	216
"	Margaret Long	July 19, 1898	168
"	Catherine Lynch	Sept. 1, 1894	216
"	Marion Rowan	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Margaret Dunn	Oct. 1, 1894	216
"	Mary McMorrow	May 1, 1897	180

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Maud White	Dec. 1, 1896	\$122
"	Hannah Flynn	Sept. 1, 1895	216
"	Minnie McNamara	Mar. 1, 1895	216
"	Bessie Doran	Oct. 1, 1895	216
"	Margaret Skelly	June 1, 1897	180
"	Mary E. McMorrow	July 1, 1895	216
"	Elizabeth Kennedy	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Alma E. Peterson	June 1, 1897	180
"	Kate Lambert	Nov. 1, 1895	216
"	Delia Rellly	Dec. 1, 1895	216
"	Agnes Brodie	Jan. 1, 1897	192
"	Alfarata Mott	Feb. 1, 1897	180
"	Margaret Esser	Dec. 1, 1895	216
"	Mary Kickham	Jan. 1, 1894	264
"	Frances Haley	Sept. 1, 1897	180
"	Mary J. O'Reilly	Oct. 1, 1896	204
"	Julia Sullivan	Sept. 1, 1897	180
"	Catherine Lacey	Dec. 1, 1894	228
"	Mary Norris	Jan. 1, 1897	204
"	Fannie Squires	Nov. 1, 1897	180
"	Theresa Roome	Apr. 1, 1895	228
"	Mary Carmody	May 1, 1897	192
"	Mary Zeimer	Nov. 1, 1897	180
"	Mary O'Connor	Sept. 1, 1896	204
"	Annie Anderson	July 27, 1898	168
"	Ora Armstrong	Feb. 1, 1898	168
"	Agnes Bellew	Mar. 19, 1898	240
"	Lizzie Clancy	Dec. 19, 1898	168
"	Mary H. Davie	Aug. 10, 1898	168
"	Elfrida Dudley	Jan. 18, 1898	168
"	Laura M. Eareckson	Apr. 21, 1898	168
"	Carrie W. Eddy	Nov. 10, 1898	168
"	Mabelle P. Gayler	June 7, 1898	168
"	Grace Sands Lane	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	Sarah McKenna	Sept. 14, 1898	168
"	Julia McNiffe	July 9, 1898	168
"	Louisa E. Martin	Dec. 6, 1898	168
"	Marie Murray	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	Minnie O'Brien	Mar. 26, 1898	168
"	Mary E. Perhamus	Aug. 29, 1898	168
"	Bertha Piske	May 18, 1898	168
"	Katie Richards	Sept. 21, 1898	168
"	Beatrice Smith	May 3, 1898	168
"	Mary Sullivan	Dec. 8, 1898	168
"	Rebecca W. Talcott	Mar. 15, 1898	168
"	Clara Van Praag	Feb. 8, 1898	168
"	Ella F. Verner	Aug. 2, 1898	168
"	Cecelia Way	Aug. 8, 1898	168
"	John J. Shaughnessy	Dec. 16, 1898	240
"	Richard Grogan	Dec. 10, 1897	240
"	Emil Hauck	Apr. 25, 1898	240
"	Peter Hughes	Dec. 26, 1898	240
"	Michael Turley	Mar. 19, 1898	240
"	Henry G. Perry	Oct. 19, 1898	240
"	Frank McGrath	Nov. 16, 1898	240
"	William J. Abbe	Oct. 4, 1898	240
"	John Bradley	Aug. 2, 1898	240
"	George Broome	July 10, 1898	240
"	Edgar A. Chamberlain	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Ernest Collister	Apr. 12, 1898	240
"	Benjamin Curtin	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	Frank J. Dehling	Feb. 18, 1898	240
"	Thomas E. Donovan	June 6, 1898	240
"	Alpha Du Bois	Aug. 2, 1898	240
"	Otis F. Eddy	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	George R. Fitzpatrick	Nov. 14, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Patrick Fitzsimmons	June 25, 1898	\$240
"	John N. Fleming	Nov. 21, 1898	240
"	Edmond Foley	Feb. 18, 1898	350
"	Jesse E. Fordham	Aug. 4, 1898	240
"	William H. Gannon	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	Thurston O. Gavett	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Milton Guildersleeve	Aug. 9, 1898	240
"	Matthias H. Gustafson	Dec. 13, 1898	240
"	George Haynes	June 6, 1898	240
"	Percy S. Hegeman	Dec. 5, 1898	240
"	Isaac Henschel	Dec. 16, 1898	240
"	Wm. Hoolahan	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Leroy C. Jackson	Mar. 16, 1898	240
"	John Johnson	Feb. 22, 1898	240
"	Clarence B. Jones	Dec. 26, 1898	240
"	John P. Kopp	Aug. 15, 1898	240
"	William A. Lamont	Aug. 3, 1898	240
"	Mark H. Loftus	Apr. 18, 1898	240
"	Frank McCauley	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	Patrick C. McDowell	Oct. 11, 1898	240
"	Martin McGrath	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Patrick McInerney	May 18, 1898	240
"	Frank McLernan	Sept. 8, 1898	240
"	John Mahon	Nov. 7, 1898	240
"	Patrick Marrinan	Sept. 14, 1898	240
"	Thomas W. Martin	Sept. 16, 1898	252
"	Albert Miller	April 28, 1898	240
"	Patrick P. Noonan	Nov. 9, 1898	240
"	Alfred Nunan	Feb. 4, 1898	240
"	Daniel J. O'Keefe	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	Charles T. Orr	Dec. 7, 1898	240
"	Hiram J. Parker	Sept. 28, 1898	240
"	Charles Pattison	Nov. 14, 1898	240
"	Charles C. Perhamus	Aug. 17, 1898	240
"	Robert S. Perry	May 21, 1898	240
"	John C. Purcell	May 17, 1898	240
"	Charles J. Richards	Sept. 21, 1898	240
"	Scott Rodman	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Thomas J. Ross	Nov. 2, 1898	240
"	Charles B. Simmons	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	Ernest E. Smith	July 11, 1898	240
"	John R. Snyder	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	Wm. A. Stewart	Mar. 31, 1898	240
"	George Weinwright	May 9, 1898	240
"	Michael Williams	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	George J. Wright	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	Clemens S. Zeminsky	July 6, 1898	240
"	Edward L. Harpster	Mar. 1, 1898	240

State Hospital, Buffalo

Unclassified Service

Manager	Thomas Lothrop	Jan. 11, 1893	None
"	Daniel H. McMillan	Mar. 6, 1895	None
"	James Atwater	Mar. 23, 1898	None
"	Joseph P. Dudley	Mar. 6, 1895	None
"	Frederick P. Hall	Mar. 6, 1895	None
"	Esther K. McWilliams	Mar. 6, 1897	None
"	Jessie Holland Jewett	Mar. 6, 1897	None

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Hospital, Buffalo—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Treasurer	Ellas S. Hawley	Dec. 1, 1883	\$1,500
Chaplain	No regular appointment.		600
Steward	John E. Culp	April 1, 1898	1,500
Attorney	Vacant		1,500

Class II

Medical superintendent	Arthur W. Hurd	Aug. 7, 1895	3,200
First assistant physician	Henry P. Frost	Mar. 1, 1897	2,300
Assistant physician	Geo. G. Armstrong	Jan. 18, 1895	1,700
"	Walter H. Conley	Dec. 5, 1894	1,500
"	Joseph B. Betts	Dec. 5, 1895	1,200
Junior physician	Edw. A. Bowerman	Mar. 8, 1896	1,000
"	C. J. Patterson	Dec. 1, 1897	900
Woman physician	Helene Kuhlmann	Dec. 1, 1892	1,500
Medical interne	Edward G. Aldrich	Dec. 6, 1897	600
Apothecary	Leslie H. English	Aug. 1, 1897	600
Matron	Florence A. Seeley	Feb. 1, 1898	720
Storekeeper	George J. Wheeler	Jan. 12, 1892	648
Stenographer	Annie R. Devereux	Dec. 27, 1893	600
"	Anna G. Clarke	July 20, 1891	600
Bookkeeper	Fred W. Kyte	May 9, 1898	1,080
Accountant	Dennis W. Seymour	Dec. 31, 1898	816
Treasurer's clerk	James X. Williams	Aug. 1, 1898	576
Chief engineer	Thomas Sutcliff	Feb. 24, 1897	1,200
Assistant engineer	William Goudy	Nov. 15, 1890	720
Assistant steam engineer	Samuel R. Finley	Dec. 23, 1898	600
Electrical engineer	James D. Leonard	Mar. 8, 1894	900
Assistant electrical engineer	H. L. Leonard	May 1, 1896	600
Fireman	Patrick Britt	Feb. 1, 1898	570
"	Griffith Pritchard	Apr. 2, 1898	480
"	John Vanhoff	Aug. 11, 1895	480
"	Joseph Vanhoff	Feb. 1, 1896	480
"	Thomas Jones	July 25, 1889	480
"	Robert Davis	Feb. 1, 1898	570

Class III

Housekeeper	Jennie M. Barrett	Aug. 1, 1897	300
"	Eliza Brooks	July 17, 1891	312
Chief	James D. McNeal	June 20, 1895	900
Cook	Sophia R. Simons	June 26, 1893	300
"	Mary Bildstein	June 15, 1895	340
"	William Thomas	June 2, 1895	300
"	Margaret Collins	July 1, 1897	300
"	Martha Adams	Dec. 1, 1897	300
"	Ellen Walton	April 1, 1897	300
"	Bridget Fitzpatrick	July 1, 1893	240
"	Anna Nehir	Nov. 1, 1897	240
"	Peter Duermeyer	Sept. 20, 1898	330
"	George Roth	Feb. 1, 1898	330
"	Kate Schneider	Dec. 21, 1898	300
Baker	Fred. Roller	July 1, 1890	600
Assistant baker	Julius Wihlfahrt	Dec. 28, 1896	420
Meatcutter	John Dils	Dec. 21, 1891	480
Laundry overseer	Dennis Britt	Aug. 22, 1892	720
Head laundress	Eliza Bullen	May 1, 1884	420
Watchman	Laurence Dowd	May 1, 1896	420
"	John J. Cottrill	May 1, 1897	420
Steamfitter	William Griffith	Nov. 15, 1880	720
Head carpenter	August Griep	June 1, 1885	720
Carpenter	Robert Brand	July 1, 1891	600
"	Powis Chaplin	May 8, 1896	600
Painter	William Hussey	Oct. 26, 1889	600

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Buffalo —Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Mason	William Graves.....	April 26, 1896	\$660
Tailor	James Fitzsimmonds.....	July 28, 1891	540
Shoemaker	Thomas E. McDermott.....	May 1, 1897	492
Policeman	Edward W. Gabriel.....	July 18, 1883	420
Barber	John Murphy.....	June 29, 1891	480
Head farmer.....	William King.....	May 8, 1882	576
Florist	Frank Faehr.....	Jan. 1, 1891	540
Gardener	James McRobb.....	May 26, 1896	420
"	James B. Geddes.....	July 7, 1891	420
"	John O'Keefe.....	May 13, 1898	540
Chief supervisor.....	Mae Jones.....	Dec. 1, 1897	420
"	Peter Finnegan.....	Nov. 5, 1897	480
"	William Maloney.....	Oct. 21, 1892	528
"	Margaret Wilson.....	Oct. 5, 1888	540
Supervisor	Patrick O'Flanigan.....	Feb. 25, 1881	540
"	Kate Platte.....	Mar. 27, 1893	396
Nurse	Charles B. Frank.....	June 5, 1888	396
"	Patrick O'Leary.....	Feb. 2, 1890	396
"	George D. Mack.....	May 10, 1893	360
"	Thomas H. Campbell.....	June 3, 1891	360
"	Frances St. John.....	May 23, 1892	360
"	George Wyatt.....	May 16, 1892	360
"	Mary Finnegan.....	April 13, 1895	300
"	Nettie Johnston.....	Aug. 29, 1892	300
"	Margaret McDonough.....	Jan. 1, 1891	306
"	Alma Colton.....	April 5, 1893	300
"	Mary A. Sutcliff.....	Aug. 15, 1891	312
"	Emma Scott.....	April 10, 1894	288
"	Nettie Campbell.....	Aug. 28, 1894	288
"	Elizabeth Clark.....	June 16, 1895	288
"	James Forbes.....	June 13, 1896	348
"	Anna DeLong.....	Mar. 10, 1894	252
"	Ettie O'Flanigan.....	Dec. 1, 1892	262
"	Margaret Hazlett.....	Nov. 27, 1893	300
"	Inez Tolma.....	June 15, 1894	276
"	Emma Bowen.....	Feb. 10, 1895	276
"	Barbara Shephard.....	Aug. 3, 1894	288
"	John J. Buscher.....	May 17, 1897	336
"	Catherine Walker.....	Jan. 10, 1896	288
"	Elizabeth E. Owen.....	Jan. 9, 1897	276
"	Margaret Chalmers.....	Dec. 1, 1897	276
"	Elizabeth O'Flanigan.....	Dec. 1, 1897	276
"	Helen M. Collins.....	Jan. 9, 1896	252
"	Grace L. Aldrich.....	Dec. 1, 1898	240
"	Frances C. Bailey.....	Jan. 1, 1899	240
"	Edward H. Clark.....	June 1, 1898	336
"	Rosa Delp.....	Aug. 1, 1898	276
"	Nellie Edstrom.....	April 20, 1898	276
"	William J. Galvin.....	June 1, 1898	366
"	Della Higginbottom.....	June 1, 1898	240
"	John C. Kenyon.....	June 1, 1898	336
"	Luella Kenyon.....	Aug. 1, 1898	276
"	Mary McReedie.....	June 1, 1898	240
"	Flora A. Morrell.....	June 1, 1898	240
"	Belinda Patchell.....	June 1, 1898	240.
"	Otto Schuette.....	June 1, 1898	336
"	Elmer C. Taft.....	June 1, 1898	336
"	Flora I. Tinkham.....	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Helen A. Trant.....	Nov. 1, 1898	240
Special attendant.....	John F. Duggan.....	Mar. 14, 1896	372
"	Fred H. De Long.....	April 29, 1896	372
"	William F. Creenan.....	Feb. 17, 1894	372
"	Alfred E. Shaw.....	June 4, 1891	408
"	Rose J. Hoak.....	Mar. 30, 1890	360
"	Joseph Cantillon.....	Sept. 2, 1892	420
"	Stewart Carroll.....	May 1, 1897	360
"	Joseph N. Kronenberg.....	Sept. 22, 1898	510
Attendant	William G. Avery.....	Dec. 1, 1897	336

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE
Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Hospital, Buffalo — Continued
Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Nora Childs	Dec. 23, 1895	\$216
"	Margaret Agnew	Mar. 1, 1896	204
"	Michael W. McDonald	Nov. 6, 1895	348
"	Orion L. Murrell	Apr. 8, 1895	336
"	Margaret Kelly	Dec. 19, 1896	192
"	Alice G. Valentine	Dec. 28, 1896	192
"	Mary McQuay	July 8, 1891	312
"	Agnes Rourke	June 20, 1896	240
"	Mary Cross	Aug. 10, 1885	216
"	Emma Demell	April 8, 1895	216
"	Laura L. Warren	Mar. 21, 1893	216
"	Sara A. Axford	Aug. 24, 1896	192
"	Walter F. Leland	July 25, 1890	372
"	Daniel W. Keating	April 22, 1895	356
"	William H. Mundy	June 30, 1891	348
"	William Murphy	May 7, 1894	348
"	William T. Scofield	Dec. 10, 1896	330
"	Jennie Galvin	April 18, 1895	216
"	Maggie Nickerson	Mar. 11, 1896	204
"	Mary Clifford	Jan. 1, 1891	216
"	Linda Schineman	Oct. 3, 1896	192
"	Emily Dalton	April 9, 1892	216
"	Mrs. May Mahoney	July 15, 1896	192
"	Mrs. Peter Durermeier	Aug. 15, 1896	192
"	Flora Siggs	Dec. 1, 1891	216
"	Mary Fettick	June 29, 1894	216
"	Caroline Carlson	June 15, 1896	204
"	Margaret Farrell	April 28, 1895	216
"	Nellie Hulpian	April 1, 1894	216
"	Rosa Freeman	June 1, 1892	192
"	Kate McCrary	Sept. 9, 1895	216
"	Lizzie Little	July 23, 1895	216
"	Agnes McDonough	Dec. 6, 1896	192
"	Nellie Brennan	Jan. 1, 1896	216
"	Anna Long	May 8, 1896	204
"	Mrs. L. F. Bridgeman	Mar. 1, 1896	204
"	Katie Madden	Mar. 10, 1896	204
"	Mary Molyneaux	Jan. 1, 1896	204
"	James Jones	Mar. 5, 1896	264
"	Frank W. Chisholm	Aug. 6, 1896	264
"	Peter W. Vogt	Jan. 9, 1895	300
"	William Carr	June 8, 1895	348
"	W. E. Chapman	June 3, 1895	336
"	James A. Vantine	Mar. 23, 1896	300
"	Addison O. Colton	Dec. 4, 1895	300
"	Robert A. Childs	Dec. 23, 1895	372
"	Eustace P. Leaky	Feb. 25, 1896	276
"	William Townsend	May 14, 1896	276
"	Blanche M. Griffiths	July 22, 1896	180
"	Inez Klingensmith	Dec. 31, 1895	240
"	Martha Bachmann	Aug. 31, 1897	168
"	Margaret H. Boyle	July 14, 1897	180
"	Marie J. Cowan	May 3, 1897	180
"	Lizzie A. Finucane	May 6, 1897	240
"	Florence M. Gray	July 20, 1897	168
"	Ethel L. Greaves	July 26, 1897	168
"	Mary A. Harrington	Nov. 2, 1897	168
"	Lily Healy	Sept. 27, 1897	168
"	Clara L. Kelsey	May 1, 1897	180
"	Elizabeth Silvernall	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Jemima Strachan	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Ellen Tubridy	June 21, 1897	180
"	Freeman Duell	April 1, 1897	252
"	John D. Finucane	Nov. 8, 1897	240
"	Joseph M. Gaffney	Jan. 13, 1897	312
"	William J. Graves	Aug. 27, 1897	240
"	Matthew McVea	Aug. 11, 1897	240
"	Milton E. Patridge	Oct. 14, 1897	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Buffalo — Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	John F. Coynton	Aug. 2, 1897	\$240
"	John J. Price	July 11, 1897	240
"	Albert V. Simpson	Feb. 4, 1897	252
"	Raymond P. Webb	Nov. 15, 1897	240
"	Ella B. Whitwell	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Anna E. Bacon	Nov. 19, 1897	168
"	Wilhelmina Ross	Nov. 19, 1897	168
"	William Ormsby	Nov. 27, 1897	240
"	William A. Dersey	Nov. 29, 1897	240
"	Veronica O'Neill	Nov. 29, 1897	168
"	Walter N. Russell	Nov. 30, 1897	240
"	George L. Davis	Nov. 30, 1897	240
"	John O'Leary	Nov. 30, 1897	240
"	Lottie J. Preas	Nov. 30, 1897	168
"	Joseph H. Bilton	Nov. 30, 1897	240
"	Patrick J. Sherlock	Dec. 1, 1897	240
"	Rosetta Eldridge	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Edward Henderson	Dec. 1, 1897	240
"	Charles W. Brown	Dec. 1, 1897	240
"	Ernst Harris	Dec. 3, 1897	240
"	Pearl Barnes	Dec. 3, 1897	168
"	Helen M. English	Dec. 3, 1897	168
"	Reuben Jobes	Dec. 4, 1897	240
"	Mary Holmes	Dec. 4, 1897	168
"	John J. McDonough	Dec. 4, 1897	240
"	John K. Flaherty	Dec. 4, 1897	240
"	Josie Larkin	Dec. 6, 1897	168
"	Jessie M. Watson	Dec. 6, 1897	168
"	Hanna L. Sullivan	Dec. 7, 1897	168
"	Charles H. McCollum	Dec. 7, 1897	240
"	H. Olmstead	Dec. 8, 1897	240
"	George S. Benham	Dec. 8, 1897	240
"	Kittie T. Campbell	Dec. 8, 1897	168
"	Clara M. Upper	Dec. 9, 1897	168
"	Mary E. Eeles	Dec. 9, 1897	168
"	Otilia C. Schreiber	Dec. 10, 1897	168
"	Margaret Hennessy	Dec. 11, 1897	168
"	Eleanor McNea	Dec. 11, 1897	240
"	Ella Sopor	Dec. 13, 1897	168
"	Clara F. Packard	Dec. 13, 1897	168
"	Maud Burnes	Dec. 13, 1897	168
"	Harriett M. Eeles	Dec. 14, 1897	180
"	Minta Steiner	Dec. 18, 1897	180
"	Emma Flynn	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Maria J. Cummings	Nov. 4, 1897	168
"	Almira Maxwell	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Alice Greaves	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Nina Armstrong	May 15, 1898	168
"	Adelaide Arnold	Dec. 9, 1898	168
"	Martha Baker	Mar. 2, 1898	168
"	Florence M. Campbell	Dec. 12, 1898	168
"	Mary Carr	July 21, 1898	168
"	Florence Dick	July 25, 1898	168
"	Lily Eeles	Dec. 20, 1897	168
"	Mary E. Fish	Aug. 10, 1898	180
"	Marguerite Fosdick	Oct. 24, 1898	168
"	Minnie Hart	May 17, 1898	168
"	May Jeffrey	May 7, 1898	168
"	Floyd M. Lackey	July 7, 1898	240
"	Jessie M. McAleese	Oct. 24, 1898	168
"	Cornelia McCollum	July 25, 1898	168
"	Mary E. McDade	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	Martha Moak	Jan. 18, 1898	168
"	Teresa Moore	Dec. 15, 1898	168
"	Cora Ralph	Mar. 7, 1898	168
"	Louesa A. Scofield	Oct. 21, 1898	168
"	Grace G. Steffert	May 24, 1898	168
"	William A. Adams	Oct. 5, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Buffalo — Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	L. Whitney Bray	Feb. 7, 1898	\$240
"	Patrick Burke	Jan. 1, 1899	240
"	Arthur W. Clancey	Nov. 14, 1898	240
"	Ernest J. Cornwall	Nov. 9, 1898	240
"	Ferris Cudney	Aug. 8, 1898	240
"	George A. Dick	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	William Duncan	Aug. 25, 1898	240
"	J. Franklin Dyer	Dec. 14, 1898	240
"	Herman A. Ehman	Dec. 1, 1898	240
"	Joseph W. Flaherty	June 24, 1898	240
"	Walter H. Frost	June 7, 1898	240
"	Bert G. Hitchcock	Aug. 25, 1898	240
"	John Hope	Oct. 25, 1898	240
"	Charles F. Kaegebein	Nov. 9, 1898	240
"	Royal G. Kinner, Jr.	Nov. 9, 1898	300
"	William H. Limburg	Oct. 18, 1898	240
"	John A. Lord	July 6, 1898	240
"	Robert Lorimer	Oct. 11, 1898	240
"	Edward J. Meyer	Nov. 7, 1898	240
"	Ed. Miller	Mar. 3, 1898	240
"	F. Murtagh	April 1, 1898	240
"	Maurice E. Murtagh	June 1, 1898	240
"	Frank W. Pike	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	Robert K. Rancier	Sept. 2, 1898	240
"	William T. Reome	Nov. 4, 1898	240
"	Mathew Robinson	July 15, 1898	240
"	Allen B. Safford	Nov. 28, 1898	240
"	Orimel W. Saxton	Dec. 3, 1898	240
"	Fred C. Smith	Feb. 1, 1898	240
"	Edward N. Utz	Aug. 11, 1898	240
"	Walter R. Vantine	July 5, 1898	168
"	Kate G. Slater	Feb. 21, 1898	168
"	Sarah Watts	Feb. 26, 1898	168
"	Mary C. Wheeler	Mar. 1, 1898	168
"	Rose Wilkinson	Feb. 3, 1898	168
"	Jennie Wilson	Feb. 22, 1898	168
"	Martha J. Wilson	Feb. 22, 1898	168
"	Estella Zurbrick	June 21, 1898	168
"	Frances Johnson	Sept. 8, 1898	168
"	F. Esther English	Nov. 9, 1898	168
"	Mary M. Strachan	Oct. 24, 1898	168
"	A. Wakefield	April 11, 1898	240
"	John D. Webb	Dec. 27, 1897	240
"	Alfred L. Webster	Dec. 6, 1898	240
"	Clarence E. White	Aug. 25, 1898	240
"	Charles J. Flanagan	Dec. 15, 1898	240

State Homeopathic Hospital, Gowanda

Unclassified service

Manager	Fred. J. Blackmon	—	—	1895	None
"	Edwin H. Wolcott, M. D.	—	—	1896	None
"	Geo. W. Seymour, M. D.	—	—	1896	None
"	Francis D. Ormes, M. D.	—	—	1896	None
"	Ogden P. Letchworth	Jan.	1,	1899	None

Class I

Attorney	L. F. Stearns	Sept.	27,	1897	\$1,200
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Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 State Homeopathic Hospital, Gowanda—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Superintendent	Daniel H. Arthur.....	Mar. 9, 1898	\$3,500
First assistant physician.....	George F. Adams.....	Aug. 1, 1898	2,000
Medical interne.....	Clarence Klaer.....	Sept. 1, 1898	600
Bookkeeper	Francis U. Burke.....	Aug. 1, 1898	840
Stenographer	Eugene J. Curtis.....	April 1, 1898	600
Matron	Olive A. Carpenter.....	July 27, 1898	600
Assistant electrical engineer.....	Stewart J. Hunter.....	Nov. 12, 1898	720
Chief steam engineer.....	Maxwell S. Cooley.....	Dec. 9, 1898	1,200
Assistant steam engineer.....	Jacob C. Rundell.....	Nov. 21, 1898	480
Fireman	James J. Gaffney.....	Aug. 1, 1898	600
"	Albert H. Holmes.....	Nov. 23, 1898	480
"	George B. Moore.....	Nov. 1, 1898	480

Class III

Chief supervisor.....	Arthur J. Kilbride.....	Aug. 1, 1898	480
Tailor	Wm. Schneider, Jr.....	Nov. 7, 1898	480
Barber	C. E. Clark.....	Jan. 1, 1899	360
Carpenter	Charles E. Pike.....	Aug. 1, 1898	720
Gardener	Seidelin Irar Brinck.....	Sept. 18, 1898	420
Cook	Nelle M. Herrity.....	Dec. 28, 1898	240
"	Henrietta Holker.....	Aug. 1, 1898	276
Nurse	Herbert L. Babcock.....	Aug. 8, 1898	376
"	Wm. H. Plant.....	Dec. 19, 1898	348
Attendant	Anna W. Allen.....	Aug. 27, 1898	198
"	William H. Andres.....	Aug. 18, 1898	240
"	Lewis F. Clark.....	Nov. 20, 1898	240
"	John Collins.....	Sept. 27, 1898	240
"	Margaret Egan.....	Aug. 10, 1898	168
"	Charles H. Russell.....	Nov. 9, 1898	240
"	Winfield J. Ryther.....	Aug. 8, 1898	240
"	John H. Smart.....	Aug. 9, 1898	240
"	George Stinnard.....	Sept. 9, 1898	288
"	M. D. Van Brunt.....	Sept. 24, 1898	240
"	Emma Zahniser.....	Dec. 28, 1898	168

State Hospital, Matteawan

Class I

Steward	James F. Howell.....	Mar. 1, 1899	1,700
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Class II

Medical superintendent.....	Henry E. Allison.....	July 1, 1899	4,300
First assistant physician.....	R. B. Lamb.....	April 1, 1898	2,100
Junior physician.....	Walter M. Clark.....	April 1, 1898	900
"	J. M. W. Scott.....	July 4, 1898	900
Medical interne.....	Charles H. North.....	July 16, 1898	600
Apothecary	H. E. Everett.....	Feb. 1, 1898	528
Bookkeeper	William B. Farrington.....	Dec. 16, 1897	660
Stenographer	Mrs. B. F. Lynch.....	Oct. 10, 1892	528
Storekeeper	George H. Cooper.....	Sept. 19, 1894	480
"	Patrick J. Bradley.....	Sept. 20, 1898	480
Assistant electrical engineer.....	William H. McDowell.....	July 9, 1896	720
Chief steam engineer.....	John Coddington.....	Nov. 8, 1898	1,200
Assistant steam engineer.....	James E. Fitzgerald.....	Nov. 21, 1898	480
Fireman	Michael J. Halligan.....	Jan. 1, 1897	420
"	Patrick J. Hannon.....	Nov. 29, 1897	480
"	Daniel J. Lucy.....	July 16, 1895	300

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Hospital, Matteawan—Continued

Class III

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Cook	Theodore A. Davis	Sept. 25, 1886	\$600
"	Aksel Jensen	Dec. 19, 1898	540
Officers' cook	Mary A. O'Toole	Mar. 20, 1896	240
Steamfitter	Frederick Shierding	May 29, 1889	540
Baker	Jarvis Haight	Oct. 1, 1895	504
Farmer	James Hancock	Sept. 10, 1888	600
Supervisor	William H. Sambells	Aug. 11, 1889	540
Night watch	John J. Walsh	Nov. 4, 1886	564
Carpenter	Richard F. Ryan	Aug. 21, 1893	540
"	David Morris	Nov. 17, 1884	\$2 70 per day
Laundryman	Patrick Russell	Mar. 1, 1897	\$384
Shoemaker	Samuel G. Livingston	Aug. 9, 1897	420
Mason	Michael Taylor	June 7, 1892	\$3 00 per day
Painter	Peter McAvoy	Aug. 4, 1897	\$480
Painter, temporary	James A. Murray	Aug. 31, 1897	420
"	Absalom W. Niver	Nov. 22, 1897	420
Special attendant	Frederick W. Rothery, Jr.	July 18, 1898	144
Attendant	James E. Brown	Sept. 26, 1896	288
"	John Bullman, 2d.	May 26, 1896	276
"	Stephen Bohanan	Feb. 10, 1896	288
"	Howard H. Barnum	Aug. 17, 1896	276
"	James Coyle	Jan. 14, 1888	420
"	William H. Chardavoigne	Oct. 28, 1895	288
"	Charles Collins	July 12, 1895	\$12
"	John Conoby	June 30, 1893	\$12
"	Daniel D. Conway	July 23, 1894	300
"	Jennie E. Crawford	Dec. 21, 1894	204
"	Thomas Crawford	June 27, 1895	288
"	George W. Cullen	Aug. 19, 1895	300
"	Bernard J. Campion	Jan. 1, 1898	288
"	William Downs	Oct. 30, 1895	264
"	Patrick Flanagan	June 23, 1890	336
"	John T. Flynn	Oct. 5, 1893	300
"	Patrick Feely	May 18, 1896	276
"	Patrick Gilligan	Sept. 30, 1896	276
"	John Hanlon	May 17, 1893	312
"	Michael Hanlon	June 14, 1895	288
"	Thomas Hanlon	June 14, 1895	288
"	Patrick Hassett	Mar. 27, 1896	288
"	Amanda Hess	Aug. 30, 1888	300
"	Michael J. Hyland	Nov. 20, 1893	324
"	William F. Jago	Sept. 1, 1891	324
"	Thomas Kenna	Aug. 14, 1891	336
"	James H. Kelly	May 8, 1893	312
"	Thomas Kelly	Aug. 3, 1892	336
"	William Kelly	May 1, 1886	408
"	Patrick Ward	May 2, 1881	360
"	Cornelius Ward	Dec. 18, 1896	276
"	Uriah Wallace	April 18, 1896	288
"	J. W. Wallace	Oct. 6, 1896	276
"	Anthony Lamoree	April 25, 1895	288
"	William Leith	Jan. 29, 1894	306
"	Charles J. Lucy	Jan. 31, 1896	300
"	James C. McDonald	Dec. 7, 1898	300
"	Thomas McDonald	Mar. 16, 1896	420
"	James R. McEvoy	July 3, 1896	276
"	James McGaughrin	May 8, 1895	288
"	Michael P. Mannix	Nov. 14, 1892	\$12
"	Thomas Mullin	Aug. 12, 1894	288
"	Thomas Mullin, Jr.	July 7, 1894	300
"	Edward F. Murphy	July 11, 1893	276
"	John J. Murphy	June 2, 1896	276
"	John A. Myer	Oct. 10, 1896	288
"	Edward A. Mooney	Mar. 9, 1896	288
"	William E. Nolan	Nov. 23, 1891	\$48
"	Bartel Ringwood	Jan. 8, 1896	288
"	Charles Russell	Dec. 20, 1891	336
"	William F. Russell	Dec. 5, 1893	300
"	Frances P. Scofield	Sept. 11, 1896	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 State Hospital, Matteawan—Continued
 Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Patrick McNally	April 13, 1897	\$276
"	James F. Maher	May 20, 1892	336
"	Michael O'Neill	Oct. 22, 1897	264
"	Ralph Rothery	April 13, 1897	276
"	John M. Walsh	Sept. 25, 1897	276
"	George M. Simpson	June 20, 1895	288
"	Matthew Sloan	Sept. 21, 1895	300
"	John J. Smith	Aug. 17, 1892	312
"	James Scallan	Feb. 15, 1896	288
"	Joseph Tyndell	July 8, 1894	288
"	John J. Taylor	Oct. 1, 1896	276
"	Michael Vaughan	Feb. 10, 1896	348
"	John Carolan	April 2, 1897	276
"	John T. Doyle	Sept. 20, 1897	264
"	Julius Huber	Nov. 4, 1897	264
"	James Kiely	Oct. 15, 1897	216
"	Daniel J. McGinn	Mar. 23, 1897	276
"	Patrick Mackin	Oct. 8, 1897	264
"	John Callahan	Nov. 15, 1898	216
"	Thomas J. Devereux	Sept. 22, 1898	216
"	John J. Doyle	April 28, 1898	264
"	James J. Flynn	Mar. 12, 1898	264
"	George Haight	Mar. 8, 1898	264
"	Wallace Harvey	July 6, 1898	264
"	John H. Hawks	Oct. 10, 1898	216
"	Thomas Killacky	Sept. 1, 1898	216
"	Matthew Knapp	Nov. 7, 1898	216
"	Wm. E. Kniffin	Sept. 21, 1898	216
"	John Litson	April 1, 1898	264
"	Wm. Murphy	Mar. 2, 1898	264
"	Absalom W. Niver	July 18, 1898	264
"	Charles Pettit	June 7, 1898	264
"	Frederick H. Saunters	Sept. 19, 1898	216
"	Joseph J. Smith	Dec. 1, 1898	216
"	Wesley T. Toomey	Mar. 5, 1898	216
"	George E. Travis	July 28, 1898	336
"	Robert Walsh	June 25, 1898	264
"	Patrick Ward	May 2, 1891	360
"	Thomas Ward	Sept. 1, 1898	216
"	Louisa M. Horning	Sept. 1, 1898	180
"	Martha T. Langer	Oct. 26, 1898	180
"	Rosa Masterson	June 7, 1898	180
"	Mabel I. Scofield	Dec. 29, 1898	180
"	Matilda A. Smith	Dec. 15, 1898	180

State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown

Unclassified service

Manager	Cornelius Macardell	Mar. 2, 1893	None
"	J. McE. Wetmore	Mar. 21, 1893	None
"	Henry L. Slote	Mar. 21, 1893	None
"	Grinnell Burt	April 21, 1892	None
"	J. J. S. McCroskery	Mar. 19, 1892	None
"	Uzal T. Hayes	Mar. 19, 1892	None
"	Frederick W. Devoe	Jan. 22, 1896	None
"	John W. Slauson	Dec. 8, 1896	None
"	Edward Tompkins	Oct. 25, 1895	None
"	W. K. Stansbury	Mar. 13, 1895	None
"	James B. Carson	Oct. 25, 1895	None
"	W. W. Snow		None
"	John D. Stivers	Mar. 3, 1897	None

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Supervisor	Lola Cook	Oct. 20, 1877	\$480
"	Drusilla W. Comstock	Jan. 5, 1881	480
"	Irene Benjamin	May 10, 1887	480
Nurse	Annie Nearn	Dec. 28, 1884	336
"	Jennie Abbott	Oct. 1, 1889	288
"	Maggie Sheffers	May 29, 1893	252
"	Louella Davis	Mar. 26, 1894	252
"	Katie Mahoney	Sept. 1, 1892	252
"	May Hammond	July 9, 1894	252
"	Frances Schwab	Oct. 1, 1886	336
"	Mary L. Duniap	Oct. 5, 1887	336
"	Kate McShane	May 1, 1891	288
"	Kate Caddington	Feb. 1, 1894	252
"	Isabella E. Devore	Nov. 25, 1893	288
"	Ella McNamee	Aug. 10, 1892	288
"	Delia A. Mohen	Oct. 12, 1893	252
"	Louise Humiston	Oct. 1, 1894	384
"	Annie Redding	May 9, 1889	236
"	Gussie Allison	Mar. 5, 1892	264
"	Agnes Gray	Aug. 1, 1895	240
"	Ella Carson	Nov. 13, 1894	276
"	Abce Nolan	June 13, 1894	252
"	Mabel I. Deuel	Aug. 1, 1890	252
"	Mary Redding	Jan. 1, 1895	288
"	Anna Allison	Aug. 21, 1892	300
"	Kate Callihan	May 30, 1894	252
"	Nellie F. Parlin	Aug. 14, 1891	324
"	Martha Morrison	July 21, 1890	288
"	Lawrence Rourke	Mar. 17, 1882	396
"	Henry J. Tolhurst	Aug. 1, 1894	300
"	George B. Osborne	Jan. 1, 1895	336
"	William Haley	June 1, 1889	408
"	William Shambler	Jan. 1, 1893	348
"	George W. Redican	May 1, 1894	360
"	Daniel Sullivan	May 1, 1887	396
"	Augustus C. Parlin	Aug. 1, 1889	396
"	George W. Nolan	Nov. 16, 1891	384
"	Augustus Frear	Aug. 28, 1891	372
"	William Hemingway	Jan. 1, 1895	348
"	Edward J. Butts	April 1, 1891	312
"	John Fuess	Sept. 1, 1897	348
"	Daniel Lahey	Feb. 1, 1893	360
Special attendant	Cornelius S. Terwilliger	Dec. 1, 1884	420
"	Michael T. Mallon	Nov. 1, 1889	420
"	Lemuel F. Waddell	June 1, 1889	420
"	Harriet C. Munger	Dec. 1, 1896	312
"	Joseph Forsyth	Dec. 1, 1897	360
"	Sabina Cleary	Feb. 1, 1892	360
"	Lewis Gardener	Jan. 1, 1891	420
"	Edmund B. Abbott	Jan. 11, 1898	360
"	Sinclair Stevenson	Dec. 1, 1891	360
Attendant	Edith Robinson	Nov. 1, 1895	216
"	Jennie M. Dun Van	April 1, 1881	300
"	Bell McLennan	Oct. 4, 1897	168
"	Dora B. Owen	Sept. 13, 1897	180
"	Julia Farmer	April 1, 1894	276
"	Margaret O'Hara	Nov. 1, 1893	216
"	Bertha Van Benschoten	Feb. 1, 1896	216
"	Margaret Donovan	Feb. 2, 1897	180
"	Annie E. Connell	Sept. 1, 1896	192
"	Kate Donovan	Jan. 1, 1891	312
"	Katherine Rudolph	May 1, 1896	204
"	Ella Myers	Oct. 20, 1897	216
"	Margaret Fuess	Dec. 30, 1898	228
"	Angie Callihan	June 1, 1897	180
"	Anna Rudolph	Mar. 1, 1896	204
"	Jennie Spring	Aug. 1, 1895	216
"	Kate Leonard	Mar. 1, 1896	216

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Maggie Lucey	May 1, 1896	\$204
"	Richa L. Tacey	Aug. 1, 1896	192
"	Barbara C. Young	June 1, 1896	204
"	Kittie L. Fagan	Sept. 1, 1895	228
"	Nellie Lamoreaux	July 26, 1897	168
"	Elizabeth J. McGlave	Aug. 1, 1896	204
"	Agnes Head	Dec. 1, 1896	192
"	Minnabell Haslam	June 8, 1897	180
"	Minnie E. Allison	Feb. 1, 1896	204
"	Daurell Sears	Oct. 1, 1895	336
"	Burton Goff	May 1, 1896	276
"	Mary Russell	Mar. 1, 1895	288
"	James Russell	Nov. 1, 1892	288
"	Ezra C. Osterhout	July 1, 1896	276
"	William J. Merritt	Dec. 1, 1896	264
"	Daniel Calahan	Oct. 1, 1895	288
"	Robert Daniels	Dec. 1, 1894	288
"	John McClellan	Sept. 1, 1896	276
"	George Sarine	April 1, 1898	288
"	Edward F. Relyea	Oct. 22, 1898	240
"	Frank L. Hoffman	June 1, 1895	288
"	Fred Dutcher	Sept. 1, 1896	264
"	Sherwood Myers	Aug. 1, 1896	276
"	Tillerau Terwilliger	Dec. 1, 1896	264
"	George W. Castle	April 1, 1897	352
"	Byron Bunting	June 1, 1896	264
"	Frank Dutcher	Jan. 14, 1897	252
"	Clarence E. Morton	June 19, 1897	240
"	William D. Blanchard	July 8, 1897	264
"	Wilfred Webster	Dec. 22, 1896	264
"	Hazel M. Webster	Feb. 1, 1897	252
"	John Campbell	June 1, 1894	288
"	Alfred Stuart	May 1, 1893	236
"	James S. Porter	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	William Flynn	May 15, 1896	288
"	Elting Cuddeback	Sept. 1, 1893	348
"	John Remington	Nov. 1, 1896	264
"	Charles N. Frear	Sept. 1, 1885	372
"	Hugh C. Compton	Feb. 1, 1896	276
"	Mortimer B. Austin	Oct. 4, 1894	300
"	John Leonard	May 1, 1895	268
"	Chris Genegel	Sept. 12, 1898	240
"	John J. Lawler	Sept. 28, 1898	240
"	John J. Greeve	Feb. 1, 1896	288
"	Charles Van Wagner	Sept. 6, 1893	288
"	Louise C. Barrell	Dec. 1, 1894	216
"	John Slidders	Nov. 1, 1892	288
"	LeGrand W. Botsford	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Minnie Maloney	Feb. 1, 1896	204
"	Mary E. Day	June 1, 1892	216
"	Charles Norris	April 1, 1885	348
"	Susie Cashman	Jan. 1, 1896	168
"	Jeremiah A. Bolce	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Gardner H. Clay	Aug. 11, 1898	240
"	Reginald Comfort	May 7, 1898	240
"	Oliver Cooley	Aug. 11, 1898	240
"	Wm. W. Craig	Sep. 5, 1898	240
"	James J. Dwyer	June 20, 1898	240
"	John C. Platt	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Sanford F. Foster	Nov. 15, 1898	240
"	Edwin W. Frear	Oct. 25, 1898	240
"	Charles G. Fuller	April 2, 1898	240
"	James F. Greeve	April 11, 1898	240
"	Harry A. Halcott	Aug. 31, 1898	240
"	John J. Haley	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	Gad McPhillamy	Feb. 5, 1898	240
"	Wm. G. Misner	Sep. 8, 1898	240
"	Jenn Mitchell	Nov. 2, 1898	240
"	Amos W. Mosher	Sept. 30, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown—Continued
Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Rodger H. Mullen.....	Sept. 13, 1898	\$240
"	Robert G. Pratt.....	May 2, 1898	240
"	Luke Radigan.....	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	Charles F. Radinsky.....	Nov. 19, 1898	240
"	Emmett Stinnard.....	April 1, 1898	240
"	Wm. E. Tyrrell.....	Sept. 20, 1898	240
"	Raymond H. Wakeman...	Feb. 22, 1898	240
"	James Walker.....	Aug. 1, 1898	336
"	Clarence E. Webster....	Aug. 31, 1898	240
"	Leah B. Owen.....	Dec. 6, 1898	168
"	Gussie Smith.....	Nov. 22, 1898	168
"	Bridget Morgan.....	June 16, 1898	180
"	Mrs. Wm. D. Blanchard...	Dec. 16, 1898	168
"	Cinderella H. Blauvelt...	Feb. 8, 1898	168
"	Louise M. Craig.....	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Kate Crowley.....	Dec. 1, 1898	168
"	George Delph.....	Dec. 29, 1898	240
"	Nellie M. Edmunds.....	July 14, 1898	168
"	Elizabeth Elmendorf....	April 26, 1898	168
"	Teresa Fagan.....	Mar. 3, 1898	168
"	Eula Gray.....	Dec. 27, 1898	168
"	Sarah Halcott.....	May 21, 1898	168
"	Anna M. Hill.....	Dec. 14, 1898	168
"	Olive M. Hinman.....	Dec. 31, 1898	168
"	Minnie Horner.....	April 5, 1898	168
"	Belle McConbray.....	Oct. 19, 1898	168
"	Mary A. McManus.....	Oct. 22, 1898	168
"	Esther M. Miller.....	Aug. 19, 1898	168
"	Maggie Nolan.....	Mar. 4, 1898	168
"	Lottie E. Rhodes.....	July 7, 1898	168
"	Nellie G. Rock.....	Oct. 13, 1898	168
"	Clara E. Rosch.....	April 4, 1898	168
"	Alice E. Schaefer.....	Sept. 27, 1898	168
"	Lillie J. Secord.....	Nov. 19, 1898	168
"	Nellie Sperbeck.....	Aug. 31, 1898	168
"	Margaret Sutton.....	June 6, 1898	168
"	Florence Swayne.....	June 1, 1898	168
"	Maggie Tracy.....	Aug. 8, 1898	168
"	Mary Tracy.....	Aug. 10, 1898	168
"	Violet S. Vanderburgh...	July 14, 1898	168
"	Cora Washer.....	Sept. 17, 1898	168
"	Barbara Weaver.....	Dec. 28, 1898	168
"	Minnie Welch.....	Nov. 16, 1898	168

Manhattan State Hospital, New York City

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT, WARD'S ISLAND

Unclassified service

Manager	Henry E. Howland.....	Aug. 4, 1896	None
"	George E. Dodge.....	Aug. 4, 1896	None
"	John McAnerney.....	Aug. 4, 1896	None
"	H. H. Hollister.....	Aug. 4, 1896	None
"	Isaac D. Seligman.....	Aug. 4, 1896	None
"	Louisa Pierpont Morgan...	Jan. 16, 1899	None
"	Mrs. Eleanor Kinnicut...	Aug. 4, 1896	None

Class I

Treasurer	W. H. Kimball.....	Mar. 1, 1896	\$2,500
Attorney	George C. Austin.....	Sept. 27, 1897	4,000
Steward	H. E. Cole.....	June 1, 1896	2,500

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, General Administration Department—Cont'd

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
General superintendent.....	A. E. Macdonald.....	April 1, 1870	\$5,000
Bookkeeper.....	Frank D. Ewing.....	June 1, 1898	840
Accountant.....	William L. Gedney.....	Sept. 1, 1896	720
Clerk.....	Robert J. Pye.....	Oct. 1, 1891	920
Stenographer.....	Van R. Smith.....	Nov. 1, 1896	624
".....	J. S. Finnerty.....	May 1, 1896	624
".....	John J. Byrne.....	April 12, 1898	600
".....	D. O. Norton, Jr.....	Mar. 22, 1898	600
Overseer.....	John Shannahan.....	April 1, 1889	850
Superintendent of grounds.....	John Dow.....	July 1, 1883	1,020
Engineer.....	Charles Stewart.....	Feb. 1, 1896	730
Pilot.....	I. T. Golden.....	May 5, 1898	700

Class III

Chef.....	James E. Byrne.....	Feb. 1, 1889	900
Dockman.....	James W. O'Reilly.....	July 1, 1896	720
Special attendant.....	Margaret Broderick.....	May 5, 1898	300
".....	Mary Donohue.....	Oct. 1, 1897	312
".....	George Lawless.....	Feb. 8, 1898	360
".....	Annie McShea.....	Nov. 10, 1897	300
Attendant and porter.....	John McCarthy.....	Dec. 1, 1894	364
Page boy.....	John P. Duffell.....	Nov. 11, 1898	168
".....	Thomas S. Lennon.....	July 10, 1897	180
".....	James J. McMahon.....	Dec. 5, 1898	168
".....	John J. Mulligan.....	April 1, 1896	180
".....	Dennis Shea.....	Dec. 5, 1898	168
Polliceman.....	John K. Eckert.....	June 1, 1897	420
".....	Samuel W. Green.....	Aug. 1, 1897	450
".....	William McCann.....	June 1, 1896	420
".....	Charles McGuire.....	June 22, 1897	420
".....	Thomas Martin.....	June 1, 1893	420
".....	Patrick Ryan, No. 2.....	Nov. 1, 1897	420
".....	Patrick Thompson.....	April 1, 1898	420
".....	Frank E. Weldon.....	April 1, 1896	420

WARD'S ISLAND, FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Class I

Chaplain.....	Raphael Gelinas.....	July 1, 1895	450
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Class II

Medical superintendent.....	Emmet C. Dent.....	Jan. 27, 1887	3,000
Assistant physician.....	Reuben F. Monette.....	Dec. 9, 1893	1,200
".....	William B. Moseley.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,200
".....	Hunter A. Bond.....	Feb. 1, 1897	1,200
".....	Arthur C. Delacroix.....	Jan. 1, 1897	1,200
".....	Horatio C. Gibson.....	Feb. 1, 1897	1,200
".....	E. H. Williams.....	Nov. 18, 1897	1,200
".....	G. B. Campbell.....	May 13, 1892	1,500
".....	Louis Walther.....	Oct. 15, 1898	1,200
Woman physician.....	Anna E. Hutchinson.....	July 1, 1896	1,200
Junior physician.....	Theo. I. Townsend.....	Dec. 15, 1896	900
".....	Stanley H. MacGillvary.....	April 1, 1897	900
".....	Baron R. Natrn.....	Aug. 19, 1897	900
".....	John A. Hill.....	Mar. 10, 1897	900
".....	Anton Heger.....	April 19, 1897	900
".....	W. Henry Coe.....	Oct. 10, 1898	900
".....	Erving Holley.....	Oct. 10, 1898	900
Clerk.....	Frances M. Keleghan.....	Jan. 25, 1898	480
Stenographer.....	Grace Barrows.....	Jan. 18, 1897	480
".....	Ida A. Johnston.....	Sept. 22, 1897	460
".....	Ella F. McLaughlin.....	April 12, 1898	480
".....	Annie B. Nesbitt.....	April 5, 1898	480

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Apothecary	Joseph Kautz	July 15, 1896	\$480
Assistant steward	Thomas O'Keefe	April 19, 1893	900
Matron	Annie F. Jestley	Nov. 3, 1896	600
Storekeeper	Thomas Carroll	Jan. 1, 1895	480
	Mattison L. Parkhurst	Sept. 7, 1898	480
Dentist	Henry G. Russell	July 1, 1896	\$10 00 per visit
Chief steam engineer	Henry J. Lowe	Aug. 17, 1898	\$1,200
Assistant steam engineer	John S. Chapman	Nov. 5, 1898	600
"	John Brady	Jan. 19, 1898	720
"	Thomas P. Kearns	June 4, 1896	600
Electrical engineer	Charles McCarthy	Oct. 13, 1890	720
Fireman	Alfred R. de Blaquiere	Oct. 8, 1898	480
"	Leonard D. Eager	Nov. 6, 1898	480
"	Patrick Gallivan	Aug. 14, 1896	480
"	John Gavin	Oct. 12, 1897	480
"	Peter Golden	Sept. 23, 1896	480
"	Edward J. Kelly	Oct. 11, 1898	480
"	George E. Loring	Oct. 10, 1898	480
"	John McMorrow	Nov. 5, 1898	480
"	Roy Mattoon	Oct. 13, 1898	480
"	Charles H. Sayer	Oct. 10, 1898	480
"	Gerald P. Sheahan	Aug. 23, 1898	480
"	Thomas F. Toell	Oct. 10, 1898	480

Class III

Chief supervisor	Leora W. Pellete	Oct. 11, 1897	420
Supervisor	Eliza Bergin	Oct. 5, 1886	372
"	Anne J. Browne	Aug. 25, 1885	480
"	Eliza Condron	Dec. 21, 1893	372
"	Mary J. Hayes	July 18, 1887	480
"	Minnie Holstein	Oct. 24, 1893	360
"	Kate McGauld	Mar. 1, 1891	480
"	Jeremiah McMahon	Aug. 15, 1898	420
"	Nelle O'Neill	Jan. 12, 1898	360
Housekeeper	Kathleen Manly	July 11, 1898	300
"	Mary C. Marvin	Oct. 1, 1897	300
Policeman	Patrick J. Boyle	Sept. 1, 1898	420
"	Edward F. Dempsey	Jan. 27, 1898	420
"	Bryan Plunkett	Nov. 5, 1898	420
Watchman	Pierce Butler	July 11, 1888	420
"	Michael Callahan	May 13, 1894	420
"	Lawrence P. Gibbons	April 1, 1897	420
"	Luke McAviney	July 13, 1894	420
Page boy	Michael Daly	Sept. 7, 1894	180
"	George J. Hines	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Thomas McMahon	Aug. 25, 1898	168
"	Gerald P. Murphy	July 1, 1898	168
"	George Norton	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	John J. Pick	July 3, 1897	168
Gardener	Edward Jordan	Oct. 5, 1898	420
Carpenter	John Burge	Oct. 25, 1897	600
"	James A. Healy	June 21, 1897	\$3 50 per day
"	Christian Nelson	Dec. 11, 1894	\$372
"	Wm. P. Blenkhorn	Oct. 22, 1898	600
Painter	Julius Zumach	June 21, 1897	\$3 50 per day
"	Patrick Keating	Aug. 10, 1898	\$420
Lineman	Edward F. Hogan	June 22, 1898	\$4 00 per day
Mason	Michael J. Guiney	Nov. 23, 1898	2 75 per day
Mascn's helper	Wm. J. Carroll	Feb. 19, 1898	3 50 per day
Plumber	Wm. McMahon	Nov. 18, 1898	3 50 per day
"	Thomas Hoffmire	Jan. 22, 1897	\$372
Plumber's helper	Edward Farrell	July 29, 1896	312
Plumber's and steamfitter's helper	Richard D. Lyons	Nov. 21, 1898	\$3 50 per day
Steamfitter	Patrick McQuirk	Sept. 23, 1896	3 50 per day

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Steamfitter's helper.....	Clarence E. Connolly.....	Sept. 24, 1898	\$372
Laundry overseer.....	James C. Boyd.....	Mar. 16, 1898	600
Head laundress.....	Julia Devine.....	Dec. 24, 1895	300
".....	Theresa Duffy.....	Aug. 8, 1898	300
".....	Susan Greene.....	April 15, 1890	300
".....	Delia O'Brein.....	April 1, 1896	300
Laundress.....	Delia Brien.....	July 13, 1897	180
".....	Sarah McGrath.....	Feb. 16, 1897	180
".....	Bridget McIlale.....	Aug. 8, 1898	180
".....	Susan Slattery.....	Aug. 23, 1898	180
".....	Louisa Stevens.....	Nov. 21, 1893	336
".....	Alice Whelan.....	Aug. 19, 1898	180
Chef.....	G. W. Southwell.....	Aug. 1, 1897	900
Head cook.....	Hans H. J. Sander.....	Jan. 1, 1897	480
".....	Jacob Schwinn.....	April 14, 1893	450
Cook.....	Mary A. Bowen.....	May 16, 1898	240
".....	Delia Filinn.....	Oct. 5, 1898	240
".....	Frances Gavagan.....	Aug. 25, 1897	240
".....	Katie Heigenberg.....	Aug. 1, 1897	240
".....	Delia Keane.....	Jan. 1, 1898	300
".....	Patrick McCaffery.....	July 12, 1898	300
".....	Hannah McGrath.....	Aug. 9, 1898	240
".....	David S. Shabbaz.....	July 2, 1898	300
".....	Annie M. Shields.....	Jan. 1, 1898	240
".....	August Stroeh.....	Dec. 15, 1896	300
Baker.....	Edmund Thauss.....	Nov. 21, 1898	600
Baker's helper.....	Wm. Nebesky.....	Oct. 15, 1898	240
Meatcutter.....	Samuel Meek.....	Mar. 16, 1898	480
".....	John Moore.....	April 18, 1898	480
".....	Frederick Weber.....	Mar. 11, 1896	570
Nurse.....	Annie Clancey.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Bridget M. Gilleran.....	June 1, 1898	288
".....	May M. Hawkins.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Mary F. McElligott.....	June 1, 1898	288
".....	Jane Maloney.....	June 1, 1898	348
".....	Catherine Murtha.....	Nov. 1, 1898	276
".....	Nora O'Connor.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Margaret O'Donoghue.....	June 1, 1898	348
".....	Annie Quealy.....	June 1, 1898	336
".....	Mary Rankin.....	June 1, 1898	288
".....	Annie Redden.....	June 1, 1898	300
".....	Minnie Scillard.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Mary A. Skelly.....	June 1, 1898	276
".....	Catherine Sullivan.....	June 1, 1898	276
Special attendant.....	Patrick Cloonan.....	July 12, 1898	360
".....	Richard Collis.....	July —, 1891	420
".....	Mary Connolly.....	July 25, 1895	312
".....	Bridget Conway.....	June 25, 1887	300
".....	Matthew K. Dunne.....	April 18, 1898	360
".....	Mary O. Gorman.....	Dec. 14, 1895	300
".....	Jacob Jacobson.....	July 20, 1898	360
".....	Julia A. Kealy.....	Nov. 19, 1897	300
".....	Catherine Leonard.....	Dec. 7, 1837	300
".....	Maggie McCabe.....	Jan. 1, 1895	312
".....	Edward A. McGie.....	Dec. 8, 1898	360
".....	Mary McGowan.....	Dec. 4, 1894	312
".....	Kathlyn McTernan.....	Aug. 17, 1895	300
".....	Annie B. Nesbeitt.....	Feb. 1, 1897	360
".....	John J. O'Brien.....	June 15, 1898	360
".....	Kathleen O'Connell.....	Nov. 21, 1892	300
".....	Alexander W. Pringle.....	Aug. 20, 1898	360
".....	Richard G. Richards.....	April 14, 1893	360
".....	Mary Scanlon.....	Oct. 26, 1893	336
".....	Susan Shuter.....	Nov. 3, 1894	324

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special attendant.....	Hannah Sweeney.....	Dec. 6, 1894	\$312
"	Sarah M. Thorpe.....	June 20, 1895	312
"	Paul Weseman.....	Mar. 15, 1898	360
Attendant.....	Margaret Almango.....	July 11, 1898	223
"	Hannah Bannon.....	July 21, 1898	168
"	Annie L. Barry.....	April 1, 1897	168
"	Katie J. Barry.....	Aug. 2, 1895	216
"	Mary J. Barry.....	Dec. 12, 1898	168
"	Eleanor Blemings.....	Sept. 28, 1897	168
"	Celia Boyde.....	Sept. 21, 1898	168
"	Charles Boyle.....	Aug. 3, 1898	240
"	Anna A. Bree.....	July 6, 1897	168
"	Helena Brennan.....	June 14, 1898	168
"	Kathleen Brennan.....	Dec. 11, 1895	240
"	Mary Brennan.....	Oct. 3, 1895	240
"	Mary J. Brennan.....	Sept. 21, 1898	168
"	Eleanor R. Buckley.....	Nov. 17, 1896	240
"	Eliza Burke.....	Oct. 10, 1895	240
"	Annie Burns.....	Nov. 4, 1898	168
"	Mary W. Byrne.....	Mar. 23, 1898	168
"	Marguerite A. Cannon.....	July 21, 1898	168
"	Catherine Carey.....	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Catherine Carolan.....	Oct. 11, 1897	168
"	Martha R. Carpenter.....	Sept. 17, 1898	168
"	John J. Carroll.....	Jan. 18, 1898	240
"	Sarah A. Carson.....	April 28, 1897	168
"	Hannah Cashman.....	May 20, 1896	180
"	Margaret J. Cassidy.....	Feb. 18, 1898	168
"	Emma Chopourian.....	July 2, 1898	168
"	Ellen Clancy.....	Jan. 12, 1898	168
"	Mary Clancy.....	Dec. 13, 1897	168
"	Nora Clancy.....	Jan. 12, 1898	168
"	Anna T. Clarke.....	Sept. 14, 1897	168
"	Roberta Clark.....	April 2, 1897	168
"	James Colieary.....	Mar. 7, 1898	240
"	Elizabeth Collins.....	Nov. 10, 1897	240
"	Jahana Condon.....	Mar. 18, 1898	168
"	Henrietta F. Connolly.....	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	Margaret Connolly.....	Feb. 23, 1896	252
"	Mary Conroy.....	Feb. 19, 1897	168
"	Mary Cooper.....	July 16, 1898	168
"	Philip Cosgrove.....	Aug. 4, 1898	240
"	Hannah Cotter.....	Oct. 10, 1895	240
"	Hannah Courtney.....	June 25, 1898	168
"	Anna M. Cox.....	Aug. 1, 1898	168
"	Henry A. Cramer.....	Oct. 26, 1898	240
"	Annie Cronin.....	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Nora F. Cronin.....	April 1, 1898	168
"	Nora K. Crotty.....	Feb. 24, 1898	168
"	Maggie Crowley.....	Mar. 10, 1896	180
"	Mary J. Crown.....	Sept. 28, 1896	168
"	Katherine Cullen.....	Aug. 15, 1898	168
"	Celia Cummings.....	Oct. 8, 1897	168
"	Catherine Cummins.....	Oct. 16, 1896	168
"	Bride Curran.....	Jan. 24, 1895	264
"	Mary Curran, No. 2.....	April 5, 1897	168
"	Ellen Dalton.....	Nov. 5, 1897	168
"	Patrick Degney.....	Nov. 4, 1896	240
"	Annie Dempsey.....	Jan. 19, 1898	168
"	Elizabeth De Voy.....	Feb. 16, 1898	168
"	Lizzie Doerflinger.....	Mar. 24, 1896	180
"	Margaret Doheny.....	Sept. 18, 1896	168
"	Mary A. Donnelly.....	Aug. 12, 1893	288
"	Mary A. Donahue.....	May 21, 1898	168
"	Ellen Donahue.....	Mar. 10, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Mary Donohue.....	Oct. 11, 1898	\$168
"	Margaret Doorley.....	July 9, 1895	240
"	James Dougherty.....	Dec. 26, 1898	240
"	Hattie J. Douglas.....	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	Annie Duffell.....	Nov. 15, 1897	168
"	Mary A. Duffy.....	Sept. 6, 1888	312
"	Josephine M. Duggan.....	Oct. 10, 1898	168
"	Kathleen T. Duggan.....	Sept. 7, 1898	168
"	Samuel Dunlop.....	July 23, 1898	240
"	Kate Dunne.....	Mar. 25, 1897	192
"	Mary Dwyer.....	June 6, 1898	168
"	Katherine Dynan.....	April 1, 1898	168
"	Maria Early.....	June 1, 1898	168
"	Annie Egan.....	July 13, 1897	168
"	Margaret Egan.....	June 1, 1897	168
"	Teresa Ekins.....	Aug. 1, 1897	252
"	Annie Fallon.....	July 21, 1898	240
"	Mary A. Farrell.....	June 1, 1896	180
"	Lucy Fay.....	May 23, 1898	168
"	Alice Ferguson.....	Oct. 11, 1898	168
"	Alice Finnegan.....	July 19, 1897	168
"	Annie Finnegan.....	Oct. 13, 1898	168
"	Bridget Finnegan.....	May 1, 1896	180
"	John Finnegan.....	Aug. 19, 1896	240
"	Margaret Fitzgerald.....	June 19, 1895	240
"	Mary Flanagan.....	Feb. 9, 1898	168
"	Katherine Fletcher.....	April 1, 1897	168
"	Susanna Flinn.....	June 3, 1897	168
"	Kathleen Flynn.....	June 18, 1897	168
"	Mary Flynn.....	Oct. 1, 1896	240
"	Mary C. Flynn.....	Nov. 1, 1897	168
"	Katherine J. Friel.....	Dec. 9, 1896	168
"	Kate Gallagher.....	April 29, 1889	312
"	Minnie Galvin.....	April 6, 1893	252
"	Katherine Gambon.....	Jan. 25, 1898	168
"	Elizabeth Gaughan.....	July 21, 1898	168
"	Julia Geaney.....	Feb. 5, 1897	240
"	Catherine Gilroy.....	Dec. 14, 1896	168
"	Mary Ginnity.....	Nov. 18, 1897	168
"	Mary Glynn.....	Nov. 3, 1896	240
"	Ellen F. Griffin.....	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Kate Griffin.....	Mar. 10, 1896	190
"	Margaret Guillole.....	July 1, 1898	168
"	Helen F. Hagarty.....	Dec. 27, 1898	168
"	Ester Hagberg.....	Sept. 27, 1897	168
"	Kathleen Hanly.....	Dec. 16, 1893	264
"	Katie Haren.....	Aug. 26, 1895	192
"	Catherine Hargan.....	June 1, 1897	168
"	Beatrice Harte.....	Nov. 1, 1898	168
"	Mary E. Harte.....	Mar. 10, 1896	240
"	Nellie Harte.....	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Winifred Harte.....	Nov. 1, 1895	252
"	Ellen Hartnett.....	June 1, 1897	168
"	Anna M. Hayes.....	Mar. 1, 1898	252
"	Mary J. Hayes.....	Dec. 6, 1898	168
"	Anna D. Healey.....	Nov. 21, 1888	216
"	Katherine Healy.....	May 28, 1898	168
"	Charles J. Heilgren.....	Oct. 27, 1898	240
"	Sarah Herlby.....	June 1, 1898	168
"	Annie Higgins.....	May 11, 1894	276
"	Mary G. Higgins.....	June 21, 1897	168
"	Addie J. Hilliker.....	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	Cornelia V. Hills.....	May 16, 1898	168
"	Gwendoline Holden.....	May 25, 1898	168
"	James Holohan.....	Oct. 6, 1897	240
"	Ellen Hughes.....	Sept. 5, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Bridget Irwin	June 4, 1897	\$168
"	Nora Jennings	Dec. 21, 1898	168
"	William C. Karger	June 16, 1898	240
"	Bridget Keane	Aug. 10, 1896	252
"	Margaret Keane	Oct. 16, 1896	168
"	Margaret Keaney	May 17, 1894	240
"	Margaret Keany	Aug. 10, 1898	168
"	Anne Keena	Oct. 1, 1895	252
"	Catherine Keena	July 13, 1898	168
"	Mary Keenan	Dec. 23, 1895	252
"	Ellen F. Kelly	July 27, 1898	168
"	Ellen J. Kelly	Oct. 8, 1897	168
"	John J. Kelly	May 13, 1898	240
"	Margaret Kelly	Oct. 4, 1887	216
"	Mary Kelly	Oct. 14, 1896	168
"	Nora Kelly	Dec. 17, 1898	168
"	Rachel Kelly	July 25, 1887	216
"	Sarah F. Kelly	June 4, 1897	168
"	Margaret Keney	Jan. 21, 1898	168
"	Mary Kenny	June 18, 1897	168
"	Catherine Keyes	Mar. 5, 1898	168
"	Ellen Lacey	Sept. 22, 1898	168
"	Nora E. Larkin	Feb. 9, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Laughlin	Sept. 4, 1895	264
"	Bridget Lawlor	June 9, 1898	168
"	Sarah Y. Lazenby	Feb. 16, 1897	240
"	Sarah Leary	April 26, 1897	168
"	Mary M. Lee	Oct. 19, 1897	168
"	Mary E. Leonard	Nov. 10, 1898	168
"	Margaret Linehan	Sept. 4, 1896	168
"	Elizabeth Loughlin	Oct. 13, 1898	168
"	Catherine F. Lyons	June 18, 1897	168
"	Mary Lyons	Sept. 21, 1897	168
"	Bridget McBride	July 2, 1892	300
"	Ellen McCabe	July 27, 1898	168
"	Bridget McCafferty	Aug. 6, 1897	168
"	Nora McCarthy	Dec. 13, 1894	252
"	Ellen McCaul	June 1, 1898	168
"	Ellen McCauley	Oct. 1, 1895	264
"	Katherine McConville	Aug. 24, 1898	168
"	Mary McConville	June 24, 1896	240
"	Annie E. McDonald	Nov. 6, 1896	252
"	Celia McDonnell	June 3, 1898	168
"	Mary McElligott	Oct. 18, 1898	168
"	Nora McEllicott	Oct. 29, 1896	168
"	Grace McFadden	Nov. 18, 1898	168
"	Lizzie McGay	May 28, 1894	264
"	Mary McGinty	Oct. 22, 1898	168
"	Mary McGloin	Dec. 1, 1896	168
"	Patrick McGovern	May 1, 1898	240
"	Hanora McGrath	June 5, 1896	168
"	Rose H. McGrath	Sept. 3, 1897	168
"	Annie McGreal	Oct. 1, 1895	252
"	Kate McGuinness	Mar. 19, 1895	252
"	Emily McGuire	Dec. 15, 1896	168
"	Catherine McHale	June 18, 1898	168
"	James McHugh	Dec. 23, 1898	240
"	Katherine McHugh	Feb. 15, 1897	168
"	Annie McIlhargy	July 13, 1897	168
"	Mary A. McInerney	Nov. 6, 1896	168
"	Alice McLoughlin	July 6, 1898	168
"	Kate McMahan	Sept. 1, 1894	216
"	Mary A. McMahan	Feb. 5, 1897	168
"	Catherine McMorrow	Dec. 6, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Annie McShea	May 3, 1892	\$228
"	Maggie McShea	May 16, 1893	228
"	Mary McShea	July 1, 1898	168
"	Mary Magner	Dec. 4, 1897	168
"	Julia K. Maher	June 17, 1895	216
"	Anna Manly	Oct. 21, 1896	240
"	Mary Manning	July 22, 1895	240
"	Ellen Morgan	Jan. 10, 1898	168
"	Mary Morrin	Feb. 2, 1898	168
"	Isabella A. Muir	April 1, 1897	240
"	Nora Mullaly	June 25, 1897	168
"	John J. Mullen	Dec. 27, 1898	240
"	Sarah E. Mulligan	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	Sarah Mulrooney	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	Bridget Murphy	Nov. 9, 1897	168
"	Margaret Murphy	July 9, 1898	168
"	Catherine Nallen	Nov. 1, 1896	240
"	Ellen Naughton	June 12, 1894	276
"	Mary Naughton	June 13, 1893	240
"	Lizzie Nolan	July 30, 1894	240
"	Margaret Norman	Nov. 17, 1897	168
"	John J. Norton	May 21, 1889	288
"	Ida O'Brien	July 21, 1896	240
"	Julia O'Brien	June 1, 1898	168
"	Margaret O'Brien	Nov. 21, 1898	168
"	Mary O'Brien	Aug. 6, 1894	240
"	Agnes O'Connell	May 20, 1886	240
"	Nora O'Connell	June 22, 1898	168
"	Ellen O'Connor	June 9, 1897	168
"	Kate O'Connor	April 14, 1896	180
"	Mary O'Connor	Mar. 1, 1897	168
"	Mary O'Connor	Nov. 5, 1898	168
"	Marla O'Flaherty	Nov. 15, 1898	228
"	Catherine O'Grady	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	Mary O'Hara	Sept. 1, 1893	288
"	Mary O'Keefe	Mar. 5, 1893	228
"	Ellen O'Mara	April 13, 1897	168
"	Margaret O'Meara	Aug. 12, 1896	168
"	Margaret O'Meara	Dec. 4, 1897	168
"	Nellie O'Meara	Mar. 26, 1896	264
"	Ellen O'Neill	Sept. 15, 1897	168
"	Mary O'Neill, No. 2	June 11, 1895	252
"	Maggie O'Neill	April 20, 1894	240
"	Mary O'Neill	Jan. 14, 1898	168
"	George Ormsby	Nov. 19, 1897	240
"	Kate O'Rourke	Aug. 13, 1888	216
"	Nora O'Shea	April 16, 1897	168
"	James Phelan	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	Bridget Philbin	June 22, 1898	168
"	Patrick Purcell	April 20, 1898	240
"	Catherine Quinn	Aug. 6, 1897	168
"	Mary Quirk	Mar. 17, 1896	180
"	John M. Reardon	May 29, 1895	252
"	Mary E. Reddington	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	John Regan	Aug. 9, 1896	240
"	Hannah Riedy	Sept. 1, 1898	168
"	May Rinn	Nov. 28, 1898	168
"	Mary Rooney	July 10, 1888	276
"	Della Ryan	Sept. 14, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Ryan	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Maud F. Ryan	July 18, 1896	168
"	Ina M. L. Savers	Dec. 7, 1897	168
"	Hannah Scanlon	Aug. 31, 1895	252
"	Maria Scanlon	Mar. 2, 1898	204

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Female Department—Cont'd

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	May K. Scanlon	May 20, 1896	\$180
"	Bridget Scully	Oct. 15, 1897	168
"	Thomas Scully	July 6, 1898	240
"	Jennie F. Sharkey	June 15, 1898	168
"	Mary Sheahan	Oct. 18, 1898	168
"	Mary Sheridan	Mar. 4, 1896	240
"	Nora Skelly	July 22, 1896	168
"	Nora Slattery	Mar. 17, 1896	240
"	Sarah Small	Jan. 9, 1897	240
"	Helen J. Smith	Feb. 20, 1895	240
"	Rose A. C. Smith	Dec. 14, 1898	168
"	Mabel F. Squire	Oct. 15, 1897	168
"	Mary F. Stenson	Sept. 18, 1896	168
"	Catherine Sullivan	Aug. 1, 1896	168
"	Margaret Sullivan	Aug. 14, 1897	168
"	Mary Sullivan	Feb. 18, 1898	168
"	Catherine Sweeney	Oct. 2, 1896	168
"	Mary A. Swords	Nov. 10, 1897	168
"	Mary Thornton	Mar. 24, 1896	240
"	Margaret Toell	Sept. 3, 1898	168
"	Annie Tully	May 28, 1898	168
"	Bella Tunney	Aug. 26, 1895	192
"	Mary Twomey	Oct. 12, 1898	168
"	Joanna Turner	Nov. 21, 1889	300
"	Mary A. Vance	April 26, 1897	168
"	Mary Vaughan	Dec. 13, 1897	168
"	Sarah Wally	Dec. 8, 1876	300
"	Josephine Ward	Sept. 19, 1898	168
"	Annie Warnecke	Mar. 17, 1896	180
"	Harry Weaver	Sept. 26, 1898	240
"	Elizabeth M. Williams	Mar. 5, 1898	168
"	Julia Wrafters	Dec. 14, 1898	168
"	Belinda A. Wright	Jan. 1, 1897	168

WARD'S ISLAND, MALE DEPARTMENT.

Class I

Chaplain	Alfred Blewitt	Jan. —, 1880	450
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Class II

Medical superintendent	Percy Bryant	Jan. —, 1897	2,500
Assistant physician	Louis C. Pettit	April —, 1889	2,000
"	Archibald Campbell	Jan. —, 1895	1,600
"	Dwight S. Spellman	Dec. —, 1889	1,500
"	W. J. Furness	Oct. —, 1893	1,200
"	Benjamin R. Logie	Aug. 26, 1895	1,300
"	Paul A. Phillips	Dec. 1, 1898	1,200
Junior physician	John W. Wickliffe	Feb. —, 1896	900
"	John R. Knapp	June —, 1896	900
"	Arthur B. Wright	Dec. 15, 1896	900
"	Amasa P. Muir	Nov. 21, 1897	900
"	Frank G. Hyde	April 17, 1897	900
"	John H. Crosby	Dec. 2, 1897	900
"	John M. Holt	Jan. 1, 1898	900
"	Clarence F. Haviland	Aug. 1, 1898	900
"	Frank G. Hyde	April 17, 1897	900
Medical interne	Julius A. Boyle	Nov. 4, 1898	600
Apothecary	George E. Ferguson	May —, 1896	480
Assistant steward	John F. Scheffer	Oct. 10, 1896	900

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Stenographer	Charles A. Cummings	Mar. 20, 1898	\$600
" (temporary)	Stephen Kelly	June 21, 1898	570
Storekeeper	David Langdon	Mar. —, 1894	1,200
Steam and mechanical engineer	Thomas Carroll	May —, 1890	900
Electrical engineer	Edward Durant	Feb. 17, 1898	600
Assistant steam engineer	John Fitzsimmons	Oct. 26, 1898	600
"	Frank S. Sandford	Oct. —, 1893	600
Fireman	James Brennan	Nov. —, 1893	480
"	Joseph Bull	April —, 1896	480
"	George W. Burroughs	Oct. 17, 1898	480
"	David W. Condon	Oct. 26, 1898	480
"	Timothy Curtin	April 15, 1897	480
"	Peter Gallagher	April —, 1894	480
"	Michael Harrington	Oct. —, 1896	480
"	Thomas Malone	Mar. —, 1893	480
"	James Malone	April —, 1895	480
"	Peter S. Louis	Nov. 9, 1898	480
"	Absalom Weller	Oct. 18, 1898	480

Class III

Supervisor	Edmund F. Bagshaw	Nov. —, 1892	576
"	William Bergin	Mar. —, 1888	540
"	John Carroll	Aug. 1, 1898	420
"	Joseph H. Cromwell	July —, 1883	540
"	Timothy Doorley	Oct. —, 1890	540
"	Lawrence Fahey	Mar. —, 1891	420
"	Daniel Leddy	Aug. 1, 1897	420
"	Richard McHugh	May —, 1884	540
"	Edward Pye	April —, 1890	540
"	William Thompson	May —, 1889	540
Housekeeper	Mary A. Blaney	Nov. —, 1891	360
Policeman	Joseph Bell	Nov. 1, 1897	420
"	Lawrence Butler	Dec. 18, 1896	420
Watchman	John Costin	Dec. 1, 1897	420
"	John Cusack	May —, 1891	420
"	George Fitzsimmons	Sept. —, 1892	420
"	John Lloyd	Jan. —, 1895	420
"	George W. Magee	Feb. 1, 1897	420
Page boy	Walter F. Buttler	Aug. 1, 1898	168
"	John McCarthy	June —, 1896	180
"	Daniel B. Scanlon	Dec. 22, 1898	168
Printer	B. D. Fleet	July —, 1887	600
Gardener	Michael Hennigan	Aug. —, 1894	420
"	Michael Joyce	Dec. —, 1888	420
"	Edward Slevin	Mar. —, 1896	480
Florist	Joseph Thompson	June —, 1898	480
Head farmer	Charles Sayer	Oct. —, 1893	540
Head carpenter	Thorvald Anderson	July 7, 1898	720
Painter	George Mann	July 18, 1898	600
Lineman	Adolph J. Becker	Oct. 12, 1898	420
"	William J. Price	Jan. 20, 1897	420
Plumber	Thomas Brown	May 1, 1896	624
"	Michael F. Carroll	July 11, 1898	720
"	F. J. Henry	April —, 1896	\$3 50 per day
Plumber's helper	John Devine	Aug. 1, 1896	\$252
Steamfitter	John Friearly	May 13, 1898	720
"	Michael J. Kelly	Oct. —, 1896	3 50 per day
Tailor	Emil Lowenberg	Dec. 13, 1898	\$480
Shoemaker	Edwin A. Rogers	May 24, 1898	480
Barber	Henry O. Klingbell	Mar. 3, 1897	360
Blacksmith	John P. Morgan	Feb. 15, 1897	600
Laundry overseer	Samuel J. McKnight	Sept. —, 1896	690

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Launderer	James Daly	April 1, 1897	\$300
"	Frank H. Kinsella	April 1, 1898	300
Chef	Charles Zenker	Jan. 1, 1898	900
Head cook	F. J. Feychting	Aug. 1, 1897	480
"	Charles G. Moore	July —, 1894	480
Cook	Robert Brown	July 25, 1898	300
"	Harry L. Murphy	Dec. 1, 1897	300
"	Eugene Sheridan	Nov. 1, 1898	300
"	John Sweeney	June —, 1890	300
"	Kate Banville	Sept. 1, 1892	240
"	Alice H. Boylan	Nov. 11, 1897	240
"	Nellie Riley	April 5, 1897	240
Baker	William Ryan	Dec. —, 1896	600
Assistant baker	Thomas O'Gara	Nov. —, 1895	300
Meatcutter	Morris Mendell	Feb. 1, 1897	480
"	Charles F. Bechstedt	April —, 1896	570
Nurse	William Lowe	June 1, 1898	408
"	T. J. McAloon	June 1, 1898	336
"	Michael Walsh	Dec. 5, 1898	336
Special attendant	Martin Brennan	Jan. —, 1892	408
"	John J. Britt	Aug. —, 1896	360
"	Louis Drescher	Jan. 1, 1898	360
"	Michael Duggan	Dec. —, 1892	396
"	Emil Frommert	June —, 1885	372
"	Eugene Geary	Feb. 1, 1897	360
"	Michael Gorman	July —, 1889	420
"	Joseph Grier	Aug. 1, 1898	360
"	William Hilditch	Mar. —, 1891	420
"	Michael Kenny	Dec 1, 1898	360
"	Alex. McBean	Oct. —, 1890	420
"	Bernard McManus	Mar. —, 1896	360
"	P. J. Murphy	April —, 1895	372
"	Edward P. Nolan	Jan. —, 1892	420
"	Michael O'Brien, No. 2	July —, 1892	408
"	Francis W. Parry	Feb. 1, 1897	360
"	Meredith Parsloe	Jan. 1, 1898	360
"	Patrick J. Quinn	July —, 1890	420
"	John G. Roche	April 1, 1897	360
"	Frank T. Sullivan	Sept. 1, 1898	360
"	John W. Thomas	Jan. —, 1889	420
"	Robert G. Wilson	Jan. 1, 1898	360
Attendant	Michael Anderson	April —, 1896	252
"	Joseph Baldus	April —, 1896	252
"	George C. Barker	July —, 1896	240
"	James Guy Barnes	Jan. 20, 1897	300
"	John E. Beale	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	Richard Belford	July 26, 1898	240
"	Francis Bergold	Oct. 22, 1898	240
"	William M. Bestall	May —, 1896	252
"	Andrew Bradley	July 23, 1898	240
"	Matthew B. Branely	Nov. —, 1893	288
"	John Brennan	Sept. 6, 1898	240
"	David Burke	July 20, 1898	240
"	James M. Burnside	Aug. 29, 1898	240
"	John Butler	April 6, 1898	240
"	Lawrence Butler	Aug. —, 1894	324
"	Thomas L. Butler	July —, 1896	240
"	George Caldwell	Oct. 15, 1897	240
"	John Callaghan	July 4, 1898	240
"	W. F. Callaghan	Sept. —, 1894	288
"	Thomas Cannon	May —, 1892	348
"	B. J. Carberry	Oct. —, 1896	240
"	J. L. S. Carlin	Mar. 29, 1898	300
"	Michael Carroll	Jan. —, 1895	312
"	Thomas Carroll	Oct. —, 1895	312

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	William Carroll	Aug. —, 1894	\$238
"	P. J. Casey	July —, 1896	240
"	James Cashion	Mar. 7, 1898	240
"	Terence J. Claffey	Aug. 4, 1898	240
"	Patrick J. Clarke	July 19, 1897	240
"	William Clayborne	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	Thomas Clery	Jan. —, 1888	238
"	Thomas Clune	May 9, 1898	240
"	Fred G. Coddington	Jan. 22, 1898	240
"	Edward Coffey	Nov. 18, 1898	240
"	John L. Cole	June —, 1896	300
"	Arthur Comyn	May 12, 1897	240
"	Peter Conlon	Dec. 22, 1898	240
"	Joseph Connelly	Aug. 18, 1898	240
"	James J. Conran	Mar. 15, 1897	240
"	John Coppin	Sept. 28, 1898	240
"	John B. Coyle	Mar. 1, 1897	300
"	John A. Craven	Dec. —, 1895	300
"	Terence Creamer	May —, 1896	252
"	Edward Crudden	April 15, 1898	240
"	Thomas Cryan	June 16, 1898	240
"	John Cullen	May 17, 1898	240
"	Thomas Cullen	April 15, 1898	240
"	Ralph Cullinan	Mar. 23, 1898	240
"	Thomas F. Cummings	Nov. 8, 1897	240
"	Peter J. Davey	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	David W. Davis	Aug. —, 1894	336
"	Thomas Deely	Nov. —, 1895	300
"	Edward G. Dempsey	April —, 1891	360
"	Thomas F. Dempsey	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	James F. Dillon	May 10, 1898	240
"	John F. Dixon	Jan. 4, 1897	240
"	Henry Dohren	July —, 1888	300
"	Richard Donigan	Oct. —, 1895	312
"	Joseph Donohue	April 1, 1888	240
"	E. J. Dougherty	Nov. 19, 1898	240
"	Michael B. Dowd	May 4, 1898	240
"	Michael Doyle	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	W. J. Doyle	June —, 1895	324
"	Michael Dwyer	June 22, 1898	240
"	Timothy F. Egan	Feb. 19, 1898	240
"	Patrick Enright	July 4, 1898	240
"	John Ester	June —, 1896	252
"	C. J. C. Facsenfeldt	June 10, 1897	240
"	Michael Fahey	Dec. 19, 1898	240
"	Michael Fahy	Oct. —, 1896	240
"	John Fallhee	Mar. 7, 1898	240
"	Patrick J. Finan	Mar. 15, 1897	240
"	Isaac Findlay	Sept. —, 1889	252
"	Peter Finnerty	April —, 1892	300
"	David Fitzgerald	May 30, 1898	240
"	Patrick Fitzgerald	July 21, 1898	240
"	Peter Fitzgerald	May —, 1896	252
"	Patrick Fitzsimmons	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	William A. Flaherty	Sept. —, 1896	240
"	Patrick J. Flanagan	Feb. 15, 1897	240
"	Patrick Ford	June 10, 1897	240
"	Patrick Fox	Aug. 29, 1898	240
"	Cornellus Gallagher	June —, 1896	252
"	William Gault	Nov. 19, 1898	240
"	Daniel Gibbons	May 7, 1898	240
"	Thomas Gilseman	Jan. 22, 1897	240
"	Patrick Gormley	Oct. 15, 1897	240
"	M. J. Griffin	June 18, 1898	240
"	John Grogan	Sept. 16, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	John F. Gulnee	Aug. 7, 1897	\$264
"	Arthur Hanlon	July —, 1890	860
"	Michael Hanlon	July —, 1896	240
"	Patrick E. Hartnett	Oct. 19, 1897	240
"	Peter Heagney	Aug. —, 1893	336
"	Patrick Hennely	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	James Henry	Nov. 24, 1897	240
"	Robert Herlihy	Oct. 6, 1898	240
"	James Higns	Sept. —, 1883	860
"	Richard Hoar	Sept. 20, 1898	240
"	Joseph Hoffman	Nov. 15, 1897	240
"	William Holten	May 17, 1898	240
"	Charles H. Howell	Nov. 9, 1898	312
"	William Hughes	Dec. —, 1895	312
"	Thomas Hurley	Nov. —, 1891	360
"	Patrick James	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Griffith W. Jenes	Jan. 19, 1898	240
"	John Kane	Nov. 18, 1898	240
"	Thomas E. Keegan	Dec. 23, 1898	240
"	Edward Kelly	May —, 1896	300
"	John Keller	April 1, 1898	240
"	Valentine Kelly	Dec. 22, 1898	240
"	Alpha B. Kellcgg	Nov. 18, 1897	240
"	Jeremiah Kelly	April 6, 1898	240
"	Patrick Killourihy	July 25, 1895	264
"	Daniel Kinane	Aug. 12, 1898	240
"	John Lawless	Mar. 29, 1898	240
"	Patrick Lawless	Aug. 3, 1898	240
"	Patrick Leddy	July 18, 1896	288
"	Michael Lee	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	William H. Lee	May 2, 1898	240
"	William Lennon	Aug. 30, 1898	240
"	Daniel Linehan	June 10, 1897	300
"	Martin Lonergan	Feb. —, 1896	300
"	M. P. Lonergan	May 5, 1897	240
"	Patrick Loughran	Sept. —, 1887	288
"	Patrick Lynan	Jan. 7, 1897	240
"	Daniel Lynch	July —, 1894	336
"	Michael F. Lyons	Jan. 11, 1898	240
"	Patrick Lyons	Jan. 5, 1898	240
"	Thomas Lyons	Mar. 14, 1898	240
"	John Lysaght	May 6, 1898	240
"	John McCabe	Sept. 7, 1898	240
"	Patrick J. McCabe	Nov. 24, 1897	240
"	Daniel J. McCann	April 1, 1898	240
"	Francis McCann	May —, 1887	312
"	John M. McCarthy	Aug. 30, 1898	240
"	Thomas McClelland	Mar. —, 1894	324
"	William McDonnell	Dec. —, 1896	240
"	John McDonough	April 15, 1897	240
"	William C. McDonough	Jan. 2, 1897	240
"	Henry McEneaney	Oct. —, 1896	240
"	Thomas McEneaney	Jan. —, 1895	312
"	Joseph McEvoy	Aug. —, 1896	252
"	Thomas McGourty	Dec. 22, 1898	240
"	John McGrath	May —, 1895	276
"	William McGrath	May 1, 1897	240
"	Joseph A. McGuire	Jan. 19, 1898	240
"	William McInerney	Nov. 8, 1897	240
"	Henry C. McIvor	April 15, 1897	240
"	Daniel Mack	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	Burditt McKinney	April —, 1891	258
"	James McMahon	Mar. 7, 1898	240
"	John McMahon	June —, 1896	252
"	Peter McMahon	Aug. 12, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Andrew McManus.....	May 12, 1897	\$240
"	Robert McMullin.....	May —, 1896	300
"	Patrick McNamara.....	Dec. 3, 1898	240
"	Patrick J. Madden.....	June —, 1895	300
"	Thomas Malloy.....	April 17, 1896	240
"	John Manee.....	April —, 1896	300
"	James F. Manion.....	Aug. 6, 1898	240
"	Patrick Marinan.....	Aug. 23, 1898	240
"	Henry Marjenhoff.....	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	Joseph Martin.....	June —, 1896	300
"	Robert H. Mayne.....	Oct. 17, 1898	240
"	Robert Mitchell.....	Dec. 19, 1898	240
"	William R. Mitchell.....	July —, 1896	240
"	Alex. Mooney.....	Feb. —, 1893	288
"	Jeremiah Mooney.....	Sept. —, 1896	240
"	James Moran.....	July 19, 1897	240
"	William J. Mulcahy.....	Jan. 4, 1898	240
"	Cornelius Mullen.....	Feb. 1, 1897	240
"	Joseph Mullen.....	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	Owen Mulligan.....	June —, 1889	360
"	Edmund Murphy.....	Oct. 19, 1897	240
"	James Murphy.....	Mar. 15, 1897	240
"	James Murphy.....	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	Martin J. Murray.....	Dec. 23, 1898	240
"	John Nan.....	June —, 1896	252
"	Bartholemew O'Brien.....	June 21, 1897	240
"	Daniel O'Connell.....	Mar. 15, 1897	300
"	John O'Connor.....	Aug. 8, 1898	240
"	John O'Connor.....	June 14, 1898	240
"	John C. O'Connor.....	Dec. 3, 1898	240
"	Michael Noonan.....	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Arthur J. O'Keefe.....	Feb. 4, 1898	240
"	Danle O'Keefe.....	June 14, 1898	240
"	J. J. O'Keefe.....	Sept. —, 1896	240
"	Joseph O'Neill.....	Aug. 12, 1898	240
"	John O'Neill.....	July 5, 1898	240
"	Francis O'Reilly.....	Nov. —, 1896	300
"	James O'Reilly.....	May 2, 1898	252
"	Patrick F. O'Reilly.....	Aug. 29, 1898	240
"	Patrick F. O'Reilly.....	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	Robert Ormsby.....	June —, 1895	312
"	Michael O'Sullivan.....	April 15, 1898	240
"	John F. Parry.....	Feb. —, 1892	360
"	Albert C. Phelps.....	Mar. 18, 1898	240
"	William E. Phelps.....	Dec. 5, 1898	240
"	Joseph Prudhomme.....	July —, 1895	312
"	Michael J. Quinn.....	Sept. —, 1891	360
"	John E. Rasmusson.....	Sept. 1, 1897	240
"	Martin Reidy.....	Sept. —, 1895	324
"	Michael Reilly.....	April 1, 1898	240
"	Patrick Reilly.....	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	Hugh H. Roberts.....	Sept. 5, 1898	240
"	William C. Roche.....	Dec. 19, 1898	240
"	John J. Roe.....	Sept. 20, 1898	240
"	Joseph E. Roney.....	April 15, 1897	240
"	Oscar B. Rummell.....	Oct. —, 1896	240
"	Andrew Russell.....	July 6, 1897	240
"	J. T. Ryan.....	Mar. 25, 1895	300
"	John T. Ryan.....	Sept. —, 1896	240
"	Michael Ryan.....	April 15, 1897	240
"	Michael Ryan.....	April 7, 1898	240
"	Patrick J. Ryan.....	Oct. 28, 1898	240
"	Thomas Ryan.....	Nov. 17, 1898	240
"	W. J. Savage.....	April 7, 1898	240
"	Paul Schoenberg.....	Oct. —, 1890	288

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, Male Department—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Adolph W. H. Schrage	May 10, 1898	\$240
"	George Scott	Aug. —, 1894	300
"	Valentine Sefton	Jan. 19, 1898	240
"	Thomas Sexton	Oct. 15, 1897	240
"	James F. Shaughnessy	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	F. J. Smith	Sept. 8, 1898	240
"	Joseph A. Smith	Jan. 19, 1898	240
"	Wilbur C. Smith	May 6, 1898	240
"	William D. Smith	Dec. 24, 1898	240
"	William H. Smith	Sept. 6, 1898	240
"	Patrick B. Spollen	Dec. 23, 1898	240
"	Robert Stackpole	June —, 1895	300
"	Patrick J. Sullivan	June 3, 1898	240
"	Matthew J. Taffe	April 16, 1897	248
"	C. H. Tubbs	July —, 1896	240
"	Patrick T. Tully	Dec. —, 1896	240
"	Patrick Wallace	Dec. 23, 1898	240
"	John Walsh	June —, 1896	252
"	John J. Walsh	May —, 1896	252
"	Patrick Walsh	Nov. —, 1895	244
"	Thomas Walsh	July 19, 1898	240
"	T. T. Walsh	Nov. —, 1896	240
"	Patrick Ward	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	Matthew J. White	May 5, 1897	240
"	George H. Williams	Aug. 19, 1898	240
"	John B. Woodburn	Aug. 12, 1898	240
"	Matthew Wren	July 6, 1897	398

HART'S ISLAND

Class I

Chaplain	Pius Massi	Aug. 1, 1895	450
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Class II

First assistant physician	Herman C. Evarts	Feb. 22, 1889	2,500
"	John T. W. Roe	July 9, 1885	2,100
Assistant physician	Guy S. Peterkin	Oct. 1, 1895	1,000
"	Frank H. Magness	Nov. 1, 1897	1,200
Junior physician	Paul G. Taddiken	Dec. 10, 1896	900
"	Charles E. Marshall	Oct. 16, 1898	900
Woman physician	Charlotte E. Ellarson	Sept. 26, 1898	1,000
Assistant steward	John W. Elmes	Mar. 1, 1897	900
Apothecary	Louis P. Hall	Oct. 3, 1898	480
Stenographer	Kate H. O'Flanigan	July 28, 1896	480
Chief engineer	Ernest W. Lowe	Sept. 15, 1892	1,200
Assistant steam engineer	Joseph W. Mills	Oct. 25, 1898	600
Assistant electrical engineer	Leonard F. Boom	Dec. 28, 1896	720
Fireman	James F. Dowling	Oct. 13, 1897	480
"	James Flanagan	Aug. 23, 1888	480
"	Thomas F. Hollen	Jan. 27, 1898	480
"	James Maloney	Oct. 13, 1897	480
"	Joseph P. O'Reilly	Jan. 19, 1899	480

Class III

Supervisor	Mary Fitz Maurice	Oct. 26, 1889	480
"	Michael D. Hugh	April 11, 1894	480
"	Eliza McCloskey	Feb. 7, 1879	480
"	Rose Naughton	Mar. 22, 1883	480

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Hart's Island—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Housekeeper	Lizzie Hart	May 1, 1897	\$300
Watchman	Michael Cummins	Nov. 15, 1895	420
"	Joseph Dermody	Oct. 13, 1897	420
"	Jeremiah McCarthy	Aug. 10, 1894	420
"	Maurice Riordan	Jan. 1, 1897	420
"	Samuel Watts	June 21, 1894	420
Page boy	William Greeley	Aug. 20, 1895	180
"	Edward Guinee	Jan. 6, 1894	180
"	Richard C. McKenzie	Mar. 6, 1897	168
"	Charles O'Connor	June 18, 1898	168
Carpenter	Robert Latta	April 1, 1897	600
Painter	Jacob Horen	May 1, 1897	600
Lineman	Ira W. Brown	Feb. 14, 1896	420
Mason	William F. Brennan	May 1, 1897	600
Head laundress	Annie Halpin	Dec. 15, 1884	300
"	Jane Seiersen	May 26, 1881	300
Chef	Rudolph Sparaguapane	April 25, 1894	300
Head cook	Albert P. Schlatter	April 6, 1898	480
Cook	Mary Gillick	Sept. 18, 1891	240
"	Joseph Gowen	May 6, 1898	300
"	Mary T. Harte	June 1, 1898	240
"	Kate O'Brien	Oct. 1, 1898	240
Baker	Phillip Kerner	Jan. 21, 1897	600
Meatcutter	John Finnerty	Nov. 15, 1898	480
"	Lizzie A. Bohan	June 1, 1898	300
Nurse	Anastasia Brennan	June 1, 1898	240
"	Elizabeth A. Farley	June 1, 1898	233
"	William H. Hughes	June 1, 1898	236
"	Mary A. Leonard	June 1, 1898	240
"	Mary Merrifield	June 1, 1898	240
"	Maggie Modder	June 1, 1898	300
"	Mary Murphy	June 1, 1898	238
"	Marianna J. Murphy	June 1, 1898	312
"	Mary O'Donnell	June 1, 1898	240
"	Thomas Bradley	Sept. 17, 1894	384
Special attendant	George H. Bristol	Aug. 6, 1894	384
"	John J. Byrne	July 4, 1896	380
"	Bridget Fox	Sept. 15, 1896	300
"	Alexander Graham	Jan. 1, 1898	360
"	Sarah Kelly	Nov. 16, 1884	360
"	Hattie E. Kennedy	July 1, 1896	300
"	Patrick Kilourhey	Feb. 18, 1897	360
"	Alice N. Lowe	Sept. 9, 1895	312
"	Edward Norton	Sept. 13, 1896	396
"	Catherine O'Connor	Feb. 14, 1894	324
"	Michael F. O'Neill	Jan. 1, 1897	360
"	Joseph P. O'Reilly	May 6, 1898	360
"	Michael F. O'Shea	June 10, 1895	372
"	Charles E. Palmer	Mar. 19, 1896	360
"	Hart U. Williams	Aug. 15, 1898	360
"	Albert W. Appligate	Feb. 3, 1898	240
Attendant	Maggie Berry	Nov. 5, 1896	168
"	Annie Bracken	Oct. 4, 1880	300
"	James Brown	Mar. 5, 1897	240
"	Ellie Butler	Mar. 16, 1893	216
"	Mary F. Butler	April 21, 1891	360
"	Mary Callahan	Nov. 10, 1893	180
"	Bessie Carroll	April 25, 1896	180
"	Margaret Carroll	Oct. 3, 1898	168
"	Mary Chrystal	Sept. 20, 1890	216
"	Mary J. Collins	July 16, 1898	168
"	William Collins	April 20, 1897	240
"	Annie Conlon	May 10, 1895	264
"	Katie Conlon	Oct. 17, 1896	168
"	Mary Connell	April 18, 1893	216

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Hart's Island—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Kate Conroy	Sept. 22, 1891	\$216
"	Kate Cox	Mar. 14, 1889	216
"	Annie Cronen	Oct. 1, 1894	264
"	Helen Crowe	April 1, 1897	168
"	Daniel Cuhane	Oct. 16, 1896	238
"	Oliver Dowling	Mar. 22, 1896	300
"	Ellie M. Eagar	May 23, 1892	300
"	Bertha Enright	Nov. 7, 1892	216
"	Elizabeth M. Finamore	Aug. 20, 1889	300
"	Nellie Finnegan	Oct. 10, 1896	168
"	Rose Finnegan	July 18, 1896	168
"	Isabella Fitzgerald	Feb. 1, 1894	216
"	Mary Fitzpatrick	Dec. 2, 1898	168
"	Annie Foley	June 25, 1895	192
"	Frances G. Fox	Jan. 11, 1897	168
"	Isabella J. Fox	Sept. 1, 1892	216
"	Bridget Gaffney	Oct. 3, 1896	192
"	Maggie A. Gaffney	Aug. 18, 1893	216
"	Mary A. Gaffney	Oct. 4, 1895	192
"	Frances M. Gildersleeve	April 2, 1883	216
"	Maria Gleason	Aug. 11, 1896	168
"	Mary Hall	July 10, 1895	192
"	Sarah A. Hall	Dec. 5, 1898	168
"	Nellie Halpin	Nov. 13, 1896	168
"	Cornelius Hannifin	July 26, 1898	240
"	Michael Hanrahan	May 23, 1896	312
"	Kate Harte	June 30, 1896	168
"	Annie Hartigan	Aug. 1, 1894	216
"	Nora Haverty	Mar. 5, 1892	216
"	Kate Hessian	Oct. 2, 1896	168
"	James Higgins	April 26, 1892	240
"	Mary Horan	Sept. 9, 1889	216
"	Maggie Hurley	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Eliza Hynes	Feb. 21, 1889	300
"	Nellie Johnston	Oct. 20, 1898	168
"	George J. Joseph	Nov. 12, 1897	340
"	Della Kallourhey	Aug. 5, 1897	168
"	Margaret Keane	Oct. 14, 1898	168
"	Florence Kelly	Oct. 5, 1897	168
"	Jennie F. Kerr	Oct. 23, 1893	216
"	Helen T. Leonard	June 14, 1895	192
"	Elizabeth Lestrade	Jan. 3, 1883	312
"	Mary Lynn	Aug. 27, 1891	216
"	Nora McAnerney	Nov. 23, 1898	168
"	Katie McArdle	July 23, 1895	192
"	Mary McArdle	June 15, 1895	192
"	Ellen J. McCaffery	Feb. 1, 1894	216
"	Nora McCarthy	Sept. 28, 1889	216
"	Jennie McCooey	Oct. 13, 1898	168
"	Mary McCoy	Dec. 28, 1886	216
"	Bessie McDermott	Nov. 16, 1898	168
"	Annie McGuinness	Oct. 1, 1896	180
"	Margaret McHugh	Mar. 18, 1897	168
"	Lizzie McSherry	Mar. 28, 1895	264
"	Maria McSweeney	July 13, 1896	168
"	Lillie Moran	Sept. 22, 1896	168
"	Mary E. Morgan	July 1, 1896	168
"	Nellie Morrissey	May 17, 1893	268
"	George B. Mose	Nov. 23, 1898	240
"	Fanny Mullarkey	Oct. 16, 1897	216
"	John Mulrein	July 26, 1898	240
"	Julia Nelligan	Sept. 4, 1896	168
"	Edward Nolan	Feb. 2, 1897	240
"	Mary Noonan	Mar. 19, 1896	180
"	Julia O'Connor	July 7, 1892	216
"	Katie O'Connor	Aug. 22, 1892	252

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Hart's Island—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Bella O'Donnell	May 11, 1894	\$252
"	William O'Donnell	Nov. 15, 1898	240
"	Nellie O'Hagan	Sept. 5, 1896	168
"	Sarah M. O'Hagan	Sept. 6, 1896	168
"	Emily O'Leary	April 9, 1895	216
"	Mary O'Mahony	Nov. 8, 1895	192
"	Mary Palmer	Sept. —, 1896	228
"	C. Venton Patterson	May 18, 1897	264
"	Ida Price	Sept. 27, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Reiser	Feb. 9, 1891	300
"	Kate Riordan	Oct. 10, 1895	192
"	Margaret Scanlan	May 7, 1891	216
"	Lizzie Sheehan	Sept. 5, 1892	216
"	Katie Sheridan	Sept. 7, 1895	192
"	Bernard Simmons	Feb. 14, 1896	312
"	María Spillane	Aug. 24, 1895	192
"	Gertrude A. Sterling	Sept. 29, 1881	216
"	Daniel J. Sullivan	May 9, 1898	288
"	Jennie Sullivan	Aug. 31, 1895	192
"	William Sullivan	May 23, 1896	300
"	Annie Tierney	Sept. 11, 1890	300
"	Michael J. Tierney	Nov. 17, 1896	288
"	Katie Tormey	Mar. 27, 1896	180
"	Annie Traynor	Aug. 2, 1892	216
"	Rebecca Walsh	Sept. 26, 1896	168
"	Thomas Warren	May 26, 1898	240
"	Annie Whelan	Aug. 1, 1894	216
"	James Whelan	Mar. 27, 1896	300
"	María Wilson	Oct. 16, 1887	300
"	George W. Wolf	Dec. 2, 1898	240
"	Minnie Young	Sept. —, 1889	300

CENTRAL ISLIP

Class I

Chaplain	Henry F. Murray	Oct. 1, 1895	400
"	R. L. Brydges	Jan. 1, 1897	400

Class II

Medical superintendent	G. A. Smith	Feb. 25, 1882	2,500
Assistant physician	Marcus B. Heyman	Jan. 12, 1895	1,200
"	C. G. Brink	Dec. 1, 1897	1,200
Junior physician	Harry R. Humphries	Nov. 22, 1897	900
"	C. E. Norris	Dec. 1, 1897	900
"	Walter G. Ryon	Nov. 22, 1897	900
Medical interne	Robert Mason	Aug. 9, 1897	600
Stenographer	Alice E. Cary	Aug. 3, 1896	480
Assistant steward	E. J. Murray	Nov. 1, 1894	360
Storekeeper	Colin McLennan	Feb. 13, 1892	552
Chief engineer	John H. Marshall	Feb. 1, 1889	1,200
Assistant engineer	John C. Foth	Dec. 23, 1895	720
Assistant electrical engineer	Thomas F. English	Aug. 9, 1898	720
Fireman	David S. Beach	Nov. 9, 1898	360
"	H. S. L'Hommedieu	Aug. 23, 1897	480
"	John J. Pickett	Aug. 24, 1896	360
"	John Regan	Oct. 22, 1892	480
"	John Ryan	May 26, 1898	360
"	August Selfried	Sept. 10, 1895	480

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip—Continued

Class III

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Supervisor	William Bryson	Oct. 15, 1894	\$420
"	Michael Hickey	Feb. 9, 1896	420
"	Patrick Kirby	Aug. 23, 1893	420
"	Maria O'Connor	Jan. 13, 1898	360
"	Theresa Snythe	Jan. 1, 1897	360
"	Michael M. Tyrrell	Oct. 1, 1898	420
Housekeeper	María Turley	Mar. 1, 1897	300
Watchman	John Boyle	July 9, 1894	420
"	Franklin J. Fellows	July 3, 1894	420
"	Patrick Hackett	April 11, 1895	420
"	John Joyce	July 24, 1895	420
"	Michael J. McMahon	May 22, 1895	420
"	Thomas Nevin	July 18, 1894	420
"	Edward Parsons	May 27, 1892	420
"	James Smythe	July 9, 1895	420
Page boy	William H. Eagan	Nov. 2, 1896	150
"	C. Arthur Ford	Dec. 5, 1898	168
Gardener	William Baird	Nov. 18, 1889	420
"	George W. B. Dow	April 11, 1896	420
"	Edward Thompson	July 7, 1898	420
"	William Thompson	May 1, 1898	420
Florist	William Halton	May 8, 1896	480
Head farmer	Platt R. Hubbs	April 3, 1890	600
Farmer	Ellis L'Hommedieu	Jan. 6, 1896	800
"	Joseph Tucker	Sept. 18, 1896	300
Carpenter	James C. Crozier	Nov. 22, 1888	600
Lineman	Oliver N. Whitborg	July 13, 1896	420
Plumber	James Callan	Jan. 24, 1889	720
Plumber's helper	John A. McLaughlin	Mar. 1, 1897	252
"	Martin J. Sweeney	May 4, 1897	252
Mason	Patrick J. Kelly	Dec. 3, 1889	600
Tailor	Frank J. Moore	Jan. 19, 1898	480
Shoemaker	Michael D. Nolan	Nov. 1, 1898	480
Laundry overseer	James Geary	Nov. 1, 1898	600
Head laundress	Maggie O'Rourke	Aug. 6, 1894	300
Laundress	Mary Devine	Aug. 12, 1898	180
"	Teresa Reynolds	Aug. 19, 1897	180
Chef	Eugene Dodge	April 1, 1898	900
Head cook	Soren Luna	Sept. 26, 1898	480
"	Daniel J. Sullivan	May 1, 1898	480
Cook	Lilly Sheridan	April 1, 1897	240
Baker	Thomas Miller	July 15, 1889	600
Meatcutter	Michael McHugh	Mar. 19, 1896	480
Herdsmen	Joseph D. Naylor	April 1, 1897	300
Overseer of stable	John P. Reilly	Feb. 25, 1896	660
Drayman	John McHugh	Feb. 24, 1890	480
Special attendant	Simon J. Armstrong	Sept. 14, 1893	396
"	Sidney S. Conklin	Nov. 1, 1897	360
"	Thomas Connors, Jr.	July 20, 1895	360
"	Patrick Cronin	Dec. 1, 1897	360
"	John Crozier	Sept. 21, 1893	396
"	James Kelly	Nov. 1, 1898	860
"	Herbert Lyon	Nov. 1, 1898	860
"	James McEllicott	June 19, 1892	396
"	Michael McKeaveney	July 20, 1894	384
"	Rody McMahon	May 9, 1893	384
"	William Miller	May 27, 1890	384
"	LeRoy Rowland	Mar. 1, 1897	360
"	Margaret Smyth	Oct. 3, 1895	300
"	George C. Turner	Sept. 16, 1895	372
"	James V. Walsh	Mar. 1, 1897	252
"	John G. Walton	May 19, 1896	360
Nurse	Margaret Day	June 1, 1898	312
"	Maria Donnellan	June 1, 1898	276
"	Mollie Elwood	June 1, 1898	252
"	Henry C. Hossbach	June 1, 1898	312
"	Kate Knowles	June 1, 1898	300
"	John Murphy	June 1, 1898	348

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	E. C. Alexander	Sept. 28, 1898	\$240
"	William Ashby	June 17, 1897	300
"	John Bentley	Aug. 27, 1898	240
"	Hilda M. Bergdahl	June 18, 1897	240
"	Albion S. Blomgren	Oct. 4, 1897	240
"	Walter Brady	Dec. 1, 1898	240
"	Charles L. Braun	Jan. 3, 1898	240
"	Joseph Bruce	Dec. 9, 1896	240
"	Daniel B. Bush	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	Dennis Cantwell	Dec. 24, 1896	240
"	Fitz V. Carlson	Aug. 2, 1897	300
"	Annie Casey	July 9, 1897	168
"	Grace H. Collins	June 18, 1897	168
"	Sarah Costello	April 1, 1898	168
"	Henry G. Davies	Oct. 22, 1897	240
"	Martin Deely	April 7, 1897	300
"	Nellie M. Dolan	Feb. 10, 1898	168
"	Josephine V. Dowdican	Nov. 1, 1898	168
"	Annie Early	Dec. 14, 1896	240
"	Alfred Eastman	July 19, 1898	240
"	John Farley	July 13, 1898	240
"	James Farrelly	April 1, 1898	240
"	F. J. Fellows, Jr.	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	John Ferguson	Dec. 16, 1897	240
"	Maggie Finneran	June 5, 1896	252
"	William Fitzgibbon	Mar. 6, 1897	300
"	Theodore H. Freund	Jan. 15, 1896	312
"	Patrick Gammon	Dec. 9, 1897	240
"	Luke Gibney	Jan. 1, 1899	240
"	Robert Gillies	Oct. 20, 1898	240
"	Kate Gray	Aug. 6, 1896	168
"	Annie M. Griffin	April 22, 1898	252
"	Margaret Griffin	April 1, 1898	168
"	William Grimes	June 7, 1896	240
"	Ellen Habgood	Sept. 20, 1898	168
"	Agnes Harper	Mar. 2, 1896	168
"	William Heines	Sept. 15, 1896	240
"	Mary Hessian	Oct. 5, 1898	168
"	Lizzie S. Holloway	July 1, 1897	168
"	Patrick J. Howard	Aug. 13, 1896	312
"	Robert Hyndman	Dec. 21, 1897	240
"	William Jansen	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Afred M. Johnston	Dec. 19, 1898	240
"	Anna D. Johnson	Oct. 8, 1897	168
"	Owen Johnston	Sept. 16, 1898	240
"	Patrick Kerby	Jan. 1, 1899	240
"	Dennis King	June 7, 1896	240
"	Albert G. A. Koch	Sept. 16, 1897	240
"	Frederick Krause	June 9, 1898	240
"	Cassimier Landewitz	July 3, 1896	300
"	Margaret Leimbach	Dec. 19, 1895	240
"	William Lucas	Dec. 14, 1896	240
"	Isabel R. Lynch	Dec. 1, 1898	168
"	Patrick Lynch	Aug. 25, 1898	240
"	Agnes McDonald	Dec. 1, 1897	252
"	Charles McElroy	Dec. 3, 1897	240
"	Andrew McGrath	Sept. 18, 1896	300
"	Francis J. McGrath	July 1, 1898	240
"	James McNamara	July 1, 1898	240
"	Minnie Maguire	Mar. 12, 1898	168
"	James Maloney	May 8, 1896	300
"	Marion G. Mann	Mar. 9, 1898	168
"	Daniel Marley	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Robert Mather	April 14, 1897	300
"	Eliza J. Maxwell	June 21, 1897	168
"	Walton H. Meagley	Nov. 22, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Alfred T. Meyer	Dec. 9, 1898	\$240
"	Katherine G. Miller	May 11, 1898	168
"	Rose E. Michel	May 5, 1897	168
"	Herbert Mills	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	William Moran	Sept. 8, 1898	240
"	Thomas Morgan	April 17, 1896	300
"	Frederick J. Mueller	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	William T. Norman	May 28, 1896	300
"	Hugh R. Norton	July 7, 1898	240
"	John R. Donohue	Mar. 11, 1897	240
"	Edward A. O'Hara	July 10, 1897	240
"	Jeremiah O'Neill	Sept. 24, 1898	240
"	Joseph O'Reilly	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	Kate O'Shea	May 13, 1897	240
"	Harry E. Owen	Dec. 1, 1898	240
"	Percy F. Pearsall	July 9, 1898	240
"	Cecilia Peterson	Aug. 11, 1897	168
"	Anna Quinlivan	Jan. 6, 1898	168
"	William J. Rafferty	July 21, 1898	240
"	Patrick Regan	Aug. 16, 1898	240
"	Michael Reilly	Nov. 14, 1898	240
"	Nicholas Reilly	June 14, 1895	300
"	Joseph M. Rowan	April 1, 1897	240
"	John L. Ryan	June 20, 1898	252
"	Patrick J. Ryan	Jan. 3, 1898	240
"	Joseph E. Sadler	July 1, 1898	300
"	A. B. Saunders	July 9, 1898	240
"	Joseph A. Shanahan	Sept. 26, 1898	240
"	Robert M. Shaw	June 5, 1896	300
"	Royal G. Starr	Jan. 14, 1898	240
"	Denis J. Sullivan	May 16, 1898	240
"	Edward A. Sylvester	Sept. 19, 1898	240
"	Ulyses C. Terwilliger	May 3, 1898	240
"	Joseph Thomas	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Hiram M. Towne	Mar. 28, 1898	240
"	James H. Wayland	April 22, 1897	240
"	Eugene D. Weidman	Mar. 13, 1897	300
"	Michael White	Jan. 1, 1899	240
"	Samuel Wilson	Dec. 9, 1896	240
"	Sam Wright	July 19, 1898	240

St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg

Unclassified service

Manager	George Hall	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	John Hannan	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	William H. Daniels	May 8, 1895	None
"	F. P. Hazzard	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Harriet L. Russell	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Mary P. Averell	Dec. 14, 1894	None
"	Samuel H. Palmer	Mar. 4, 1898	None

Class I

Treasurer	James M. Wells	Aug. 1, 1892	\$1,500
Attorney	George R. Malby	Sept. 27, 1897	1,200
Steward	William C. Hall	Dec. 1, 1890	2,000

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Medical superintendent.....	William Maben.....	Oct. 1, 1896	\$3,700
First assistant physician.....	Richard H. Hutchings.....	May 20, 1892	2,100
Second ".....	Warren L. Babcock.....	Sept. 1, 1895	1,600
Assistant physician.....	E. M. Somers, Jr.....	Dec. 23, 1894	1,400
	Walter H. Kidder.....	Sept. 20, 1895	1,300
Junior physician.....	Sidney D. Wilgus.....	Oct. 1, 1895	1,000
	W. Grant Cooper.....	Feb. 1, 1896	1,000
Woman physician.....	Caroline S. Pease.....	Dec. 1, 1890	1,500
Junior physician.....	Walter J. Howells.....	July 14, 1898	900
Medical interne.....	Frank M. Hall.....	July 29, 1898	600
".....	Frederick A. Hunt.....	Oct. 29, 1898	600
".....	Roy L. Leak.....	Nov. 4, 1898	600
Apothecary.....	William J. Mea.....	Nov. 3, 1891	630
Voucher and treasurer's clerk.....	Edith Ives.....	Aug. 1, 1892	594
Bookkeeper.....	Thomas Dineen.....	Sept. 7, 1892	930
Stenographer.....	Kate A. Taylor.....	Nov. 1, 1893	528
	J. Frank O'Marah.....	Mar. 1, 1898	600
Matron.....	Kate A. Sherry.....	April 2, 1891	624
Storekeeper.....	J. Frank Mullen.....	Jan. 22, 1891	690
Assistant electrical engineer.....	John Cartin.....	Jan. 1, 1891	600
".....	Duncan King.....	Jan. 1, 1891	570
".....	J. Howard Dalzell.....	Dec. 1, 1898	480
Chief steam engineer.....	Willard J. Barnes.....	Aug. 25, 1897	1,260
Assistant engineer.....	James O'Neil.....	Aug. 1, 1890	690
".....	William Hughes.....	Nov. 1, 1894	690
".....	Timothy McBride.....	June 1, 1891	600
Fireman.....	William Bruce.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360
".....	Theodore Dessart.....	Oct. 16, 1893	360
".....	Fred Duquette.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360
".....	Thomas Hall.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360
".....	Walter Jones.....	Jan. 12, 1892	360
".....	Henry Karr.....	Oct. 25, 1890	360
".....	Patrick H. Mulady.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360
".....	John Murphy.....	Oct. 1, 1893	360
".....	Thomas Murray.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360
".....	William Town.....	Oct. 1, 1895	360

Class III

Chief supervisor.....	Samuel Crable.....	Nov. 10, 1892	600
Supervisor.....	Mary J. Lambert.....	April 23, 1892	492
".....	Charles Lockwood.....	Sept. 1, 1891	540
".....	Amelia Lockwood.....	Sept. 1, 1891	490
".....	Isabella Gahan.....	Feb. 19, 1892	384
".....	Charles J. Locke.....	Sept. 1, 1897	420
Housekeeper.....	Annie Hollenbeck.....	Oct. 3, 1891	312
".....	Susan Sloan.....	Oct. 1, 1898	300
".....	Rosalind Ives.....	Sept. 2, 1895	324
Chef.....	Jacob Haug.....	Aug. 5, 1893	900
Cook.....	Emerson Lawyer.....	Feb. 8, 1895	300
".....	Patrick Kelly.....	June 17, 1892	300
".....	Ralph Briggs.....	Feb. 22, 1895	300
Baker.....	Peter Bonin.....	Dec. 6, 1890	600
Assistant baker.....	George E. Mea.....	Mar. 6, 1893	420
Meat cutter.....	Roy N. Castle.....	Feb. 20, 1891	540
Laundry overseer.....	John McKittrick.....	Dec. 14, 1898	600
Laundrer.....	Guy R. Kellogg.....	Dec. 14, 1898	300
Lineman.....	J. Howard Dalzell.....	Jan. 1, 1896	420
Plumber and steamfitter.....	Edward M. Stanton.....	Sept. 24, 1891	510
Plumber and steamfitter's helper.....	William Rankin.....	Aug. 31, 1891	360
".....	Edward S. Murphy.....	Nov. 10, 1892	360
".....	William T. Murphy.....	Dec. 7, 1894	324
".....	Edward Gaynor.....	April 1, 1895	324
Head carpenter.....	George Hensby.....	Feb. 1, 1892	750
Carpenter.....	Frederick Briggs.....	Sept. 1, 1892	600
Painter.....	T. H. Richards.....	Aug. 24, 1891	600

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg—Continued
 Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Tailor	Edward J. Coonrad	May 24, 1894	\$576
Farmer	Charles Bartholomew	April 1, 1895	666
Dairyman	John Sloan	Jan. 1, 1891	570
Butter maker	Henry D. Clarkson	May 15, 1898	570
Gardener	John F. Barton	Mar. 1, 1891	570
	Martin D. Poulson	May 1, 1894	456
Watchman	Alonzo Smith	Jan. 7, 1895	420
	John D. Ferris	Jan. 1, 1899	420
Policeman	John McDonough	Mar. 6, 1893	420
Barber	Philip Martin	June 16, 1893	420
	George Meade	Aug. 16, 1898	360
Nurse	Margaret Hogan	Sept. 30, 1891	312
	Mabel Waite	Sept. 28, 1893	300
	Katherine Mooney	Oct. 31, 1893	288
	Clara Frank'n	Sept. 27, 1893	288
	Christine McEwen	Aug. 16, 1893	300
	Mary S. McQuaig	Jan. 15, 1891	360
	Margaret Orem	Sept. 21, 1893	848
	Mary J. Phillips	Aug. 23, 1893	324
	Anna D. Rowe	Sept. 11, 1894	288
	Edward K. Brush	Jan. 18, 1894	348
	Anna C. Brush	Sept. 1, 1897	240
	Cella Moran	Mar. 1, 1891	300
	Jennie Bancroft	July 27, 1897	276
	Thomas E. Evans	Oct. 20, 1897	336
	Hattie L. Constine	Sept. 4, 1897	252
	Jessie Smith	June 1, 1897	336
	Margaret Cox	June 1, 1897	276
	Gertrude Palmer	June 1, 1897	276
	Harriet Kilroy	June 1, 1897	240
	Walter H. Miller	Sept. 11, 1898	336
	Ida E. Wright	Oct. 7, 1898	276
Special attendant	Harrison D. Miller	June 1, 1898	540
	Charles C. Trembley	Sept. 8, 1898	360
	Daniel McCarthy	June 8, 1893	372
	Louis Mosier	Dec. 20, 1893	372
	Frank W. Newton	Feb. 23, 1891	498
	Meda Farmer	Jan. 11, 1893	324
	Martin Sullivan	Sept. 11, 1893	372
	William Lymburn	May 15, 1895	372
	Archie Foye	Mar. 15, 1894	474
	Robert Scott	Aug. 15, 1894	462
	Daniel Leahy	Nov. 3, 1891	420
	Bridget Ryan	Nov. 1, 1895	312
	Harriet C. Murphy	Jan. 3, 1894	312
	Eugene Flack	April 1, 1893	486
	J. Frank O'Marah	July 3, 1897	360
	George Farmer	Jan. 11, 1893	360
	Frank C. Curtin	June 4, 1894	360
	Mark Pashayan	May 1, 1897	360
Attendant	Allen H. Wright	Dec. 14, 1896	252
	William Barkley	Oct. 10, 1892	360
	William McCormick	Sept. 17, 1894	288
	Albert E. Hallett	April 4, 1895	300
	James Fraughton	Sept. 1, 1894	300
	Elner Burke	Aug. 21, 1891	180
	Benjamin F. Miller	April 16, 1894	312
	John H. Murphy	April 15, 1892	336
	William E. Murphy	June 2, 1896	276
	Frank E. Proctor	Aug. 24, 1896	300
	George Bell	Oct. 18, 1895	324
	Peter Doyle	Jan. 2, 1896	252
	Timothy McCormack	Jan. 8, 1896	276
	Levi O. Abernathy	Jan. 4, 1893	300
	William Mackey	Feb. 1, 1893	300
	Leonard J. Witherell	April 16, 1896	276
	Edward Clarridge	May 4, 1896	300

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	William H. Lyman	Feb. 11, 1896	\$288
"	Michael Cotter	Nov. 6, 1896	300
"	Albert J. Brest	Sept. 24, 1894	300
"	Alvin McFadden	Nov. 5, 1896	264
"	John F. Elliott	May 8, 1894	288
"	Albert C. Drake	Sept. 8, 1896	300
"	James H. O'Neil	Aug. 1, 1895	276
"	William Scott	July 24, 1896	264
"	John O'Brien	Feb. 22, 1894	300
"	Harry M. Lent	June 15, 1895	288
"	Phillip Hayes	April 6, 1896	276
"	William Beaman	Sept. 3, 1897	240
"	Edward H. Bouskey	May 20, 1897	252
"	Chas. W. Chamberlain	Sept. 3, 1897	240
"	Robert Crosby	June 1, 1897	252
"	Arthur W. Ellsworth	Jan. 20, 1897	300
"	James A. Holleran	Mar. 27, 1897	264
"	Edward Lovegrove	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	William K. McManus	May 14, 1897	252
"	George L. Martin	Jan. 25, 1897	252
"	Edward T. Murphy	Dec. 9, 1897	318
"	Percy Scott	Nov. 19, 1897	240
"	Chas. Willard	Aug. 6, 1897	240
"	Franklin L. Worden	July 2, 1897	240
"	Lena Flack	Dec. 15, 1896	180
"	Julia E. McCormick	Dec. 5, 1895	204
"	Jaleah Halle	Dec. 17, 1896	180
"	William A. Covert	Oct. 13, 1898	240
"	Henry D. Goodnow	Feb. 8, 1897	300
"	Jennie E. Jerome	May 15, 1895	288
"	Kate Shean	Oct. 18, 1892	204
"	Martha Reilly	Jan. 1, 1895	216
"	Frankie Richardson	Sept. 28, 1896	192
"	Margaret Lawyer, nee Foye	April 1, 1895	204
"	Katherine Mahoney	Mar. 16, 1896	204
"	Mary Covert	Aug. 22, 1896	204
"	Theresa Beau	Nov. 11, 1895	216
"	Minnie Dean	Feb. 24, 1896	240
"	Mary E. Duffy	Mar. 11, 1896	204
"	Eltizabeth Beaman	July 18, 1896	240
"	Tina Colburne	Nov. 19, 1895	252
"	Catherine Coons	June 24, 1895	204
"	E. Juliette O'Hara	Oct. 21, 1895	204
"	Emma LaSalle	Sept. 16, 1895	216
"	Margaret Sweet	May 14, 1896	204
"	Margie Warner	May 20, 1895	216
"	Nettie Wilson	Mar. 31, 1896	240
"	Margaret Clarridge, nee Clancy	Mar. 21, 1896	240
"	Florence M. Vault	Oct. 8, 1896	240
"	Kittie W. Eastman	Jan. 8, 1896	264
"	Carrie S. Price	Feb. 6, 1896	204
"	Rachel Fox	Aug. 17, 1896	192
"	Carrie Wood	Nov. 12, 1896	192
"	Mary E. Arden	July 30, 1895	228
"	Minnie Robertson	Mar. 4, 1895	228
"	Margaret McGhie	Mar. 21, 1895	228
"	Sarah Beaman	Oct. 5, 1893	252
"	Ella Smith	April 11, 1896	216
"	Hannah A. Flynn	Mar. 7, 1896	204
"	Ella LaRue	Aug. 27, 1895	216
"	Ella M. Wright	Sept. 2, 1895	276
"	Madge McDonald	Oct. 3, 1891	204
"	Kate Briggs	May 24, 1896	204
"	Florence Murphy	May 18, 1896	264
"	Christina Elliott	April 17, 1891	288
"	Mary L. Traum	April 7, 1894	264

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Grace Ellsworth, nee Castle	Dec. 6, 1892	\$238
"	Libbie Abernathy	Jan. 8, 1895	228
"	Lenora Pohlman	June 8, 1896	264
"	Lena J. Mackey	Aug. 8, 1896	300
"	Anna Ashley	Sept. 23, 1897	168
"	E. Mae Kellog	June 14, 1898	168
"	Lola Bouskey	May 24, 1897	168
"	Clara A. Bradford	Oct. 8, 1897	168
"	Jessie J. Burnham	June 1, 1897	180
"	Josephine Callahan	Oct. 19, 1897	168
"	Etta Caswell	April 28, 1897	240
"	Almira E. Cox	Aug. 27, 1897	168
"	Cora M. Crane	Mar. 1, 1897	180
"	Emma L. Creighton	Mar. 22, 1897	168
"	Elizabeth Derby	Oct. 20, 1897	168
"	Minnie L. Fullerton	Dec. 16, 1897	168
"	Clara G. Gates	June 17, 1897	168
"	May A. Goodrich	Nov. 13, 1897	168
"	Ella L. Hinds	July 8, 1897	168
"	Anna L. Holland	Dec. 16, 1897	168
"	Carrle L. Hollenbeck	Sept. 9, 1897	168
"	Etta Lalone	April 5, 1897	180
"	Mabel R. Lyman	Mar. 19, 1897	180
"	Mary McCullough	Nov. 15, 1897	168
"	Agnes McGhie	Dec. 2, 1897	168
"	Anna C. Magee	Sept. 21, 1897	168
"	Charlotte L. Maguire	Mar. 8, 1897	252
"	Harriet Marshall	Oct. 19, 1898	168
"	Minnie J. Miller	Nov. 23, 1897	168
"	Mary A. O'Neill	Nov. 23, 1897	168
"	Florence M. Rowe	Sept. 12, 1897	168
"	Margaret Townsend	Oct. 1, 1897	240
"	Amelia S. Tullock	Mar. 15, 1897	180
"	Agnes G. Valley	Aug. 9, 1897	168
"	Nina A. Wheeler	April 1, 1897	180
"	Blanche W. Wilson	Sept. 14, 1897	168
"	Ellen Howe	Nov. 12, 1897	168
"	Julia Duffy	Dec. 30, 1896	168
"	May Duffy	Dec. 24, 1896	168
"	Mary A. McCartin	Aug. 3, 1897	168
"	Donald E. MacDonald	Sept. 3, 1895	360
"	Kathryn M. Bicknell	June 16, 1898	168
"	Julia E. Pray	Sept. 6, 1898	168
"	Lillian M. La Pointe	Nov. 10, 1898	168
"	Jennie L. Adams	Aug. 24, 1898	168
"	Lela B. Alger	June 20, 1898	168
"	Christina Anderson	Oct. 24, 1898	168
"	Lucy A. Anderson	Aug. 29, 1898	168
"	Mary D. Balley	July 26, 1898	168
"	Bertha Ballard	Sept. 17, 1898	168
"	Nora Bergin	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Jennie H. Brooks	June 1, 1898	168
"	Grace A. Burton	July 1, 1898	168
"	Gertrude E. Carrier	Mar. 10, 1898	168
"	Mary E. Cassady	Nov. 1, 1898	168
"	Mary Chambers	July 16, 1898	168
"	Lucy A. Christie	Jan. 15, 1898	168
"	Nora H. Clancy	Oct. 7, 1898	168
"	Jennie Cross	June 23, 1898	276
"	Nan Delmore	Oct. 13, 1898	168
"	Maud Dewey	July 17, 1898	168
"	Mattie A. Dodge	Mar. 22, 1898	168
"	Frances E. Duffy	July 15, 1898	168
"	Alice V. Everett	July 30, 1898	168
"	Nellie D. Everett	Jan. 8, 1898	168
"	Bertha Farmer	Oct. 22, 1898	168
"	Rose Fitz Gerald	Dec. 6, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

St Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Sadie E. Haig	May 1, 1898	\$168
"	Alma A. Hood	May 24, 1898	168
"	Eliza B. Horne	Nov. 1, 1898	168
"	Nellie A. Hurley	Dec. 2, 1898	168
"	Katie Kennedy	Aug. 22, 1898	168
"	Emma M. Kohler	Dec. 3, 1898	168
"	Maud La Pattr	April 8, 1898	168
"	Janet W. Lewis	May 9, 1898	168
"	Jessie Lyman	July 16, 1898	168
"	Nora McKenty	Oct. 22, 1898	168
"	Jennie T. McPhillips	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Myrtle Massey	July 12, 1898	168
"	Florence Mastin	Mar. 25, 1898	168
"	Ella D. Mayne	Mar. 21, 1898	168
"	Wilhelmena Mercler	Aug. 2, 1898	168
"	Charlotte A. Morgan	June 18, 1898	168
"	Elizabeth A. Moriarity	Nov. 14, 1898	168
"	Jessie Morrow	Mar. 15, 1898	168
"	Melvina Mosier	June 10, 1898	168
"	Marian Nichols	Mar. 19, 1898	168
"	Rena M. O'Neil	Oct. 25, 1898	168
"	Delta M. Page	Mar. 14, 1898	168
"	Florence Payne	Nov. 28, 1898	168
"	Josephine Pelow	Sept. 29, 1898	168
"	Arvilla E. Robinson	May 9, 1898	168
"	Agnes Sampson	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Hattie L. Sears	June 6, 1898	240
"	Mabel Sloan	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Emma M. Smith	July 30, 1898	168
"	Ella Sorenson	Oct. 10, 1898	168
"	Anna Stephenson	July 23, 1898	168
"	Anna R. Turner	July 1, 1898	168
"	Fred E. Smithers	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	Henry A. Allgover	Mar. 18, 1898	240
"	Francis Bergin	May 22, 1898	240
"	Benjamin L. Bonney	Oct. 7, 1898	240
"	John Caraher	Sept. 12, 1898	240
"	Otis L. Covell	Oct. 1, 1898	240
"	Charles L. Dailey	July 1, 1898	240
"	Erwin E. Downing	Mar. 22, 1898	240
"	Joseph M. Duley	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	Leon E. Flack	Mar. 1, 1898	168
"	Shirley M. Flack	May 18, 1898	240
"	Wm. H. Hamell	Mar. 19, 1898	240
"	John R. Kelly	Dec. 1, 1898	240
"	Alexander Kiah	Dec. 22, 1898	240
"	Wm. E. Lashure	Jan. 1, 1898	240
"	Clinton C. Martin	Aug. 2, 1898	240
"	Herman D. Miller	July 11, 1898	240
"	George J. Mitchell	Oct. 12, 1898	240
"	Harry J. Murphy	Sept. 13, 1898	240
"	William D. Porteus	Dec. 12, 1898	240
"	Merritt Proctor	Aug. 1, 1898	240
"	Frank L. Ruddy	April 1, 1898	240
"	James L. Sheehan	Sept. 10, 1898	240
"	Robert B. Short, Jr.	May 30, 1898	240
"	Charles S. Sprague	April 21, 1898	240
"	Sannuel Stephenson	Dec. 14, 1898	240
"	Willard Stephenson	June 25, 1898	240
"	Clarence E. Wheeler	Nov. 3, 1898	240
"	Robert L. Wilson	July 1, 1898	240
"	Harvey L. Winslow	July 15, 1898	240
"	Harry B. Wood	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	Daniel H. Woodcock	July 12, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
 Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie
 Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Manager	Frank B. Lown.....	Jan. 10, 1893	None
"	Eugene N. Howell.....	Mar. 7, 1894	None
"	Hudson Taylor.....	Jan. 10, 1893	None
"	Catherine A. Newbold.....	Jan. 10, 1896	None
"	Lewis R. Parker.....	Jan. 10, 1896	None
"	Isaac W. Sherrill.....	Jan. 19, 1899	None
"	Grace Carpenter.....	Feb. 16, 1898	None

Class I

Treasurer	Allison Butts.....	July 1, 1890	\$1,500
Attorney	H. M. Taylor.....	Sept. 27, 1897	1,200
Steward	Louis P. Gillespie.....	July 1, 1898	1,500

Class II

Medical superintendent.....	Charles W. Pilgrim.....	May 1, 1893	4,200
First assistant physician.....	J. Elvin Courtney.....	April 1, 1894	2,500
Second assistant physician.....	Charles H. Langdon.....	April 1, 1882	2,000
Assistant physician.....	Isaham G. Harris.....	Nov. 16, 1891	1,500
"	Thomas E. Bamford.....	June 15, 1893	1,500
Junior physician.....	J. O. Stranahan.....	April 1, 1897	900
"	Frederick T. Clark.....	Oct. 1, 1897	900
"	Clarence J. Slocum.....	July 16, 1898	900
"	Frederick J. Mann.....	Jan. 1, 1896	900
Medical interne.....	Oswald C. Stackhouse.....	Dec. 26, 1898	600
Woman physician.....	Emma Putnam.....	April 1, 1894	1,500
Apothecary	Howard E. Hoag.....	Sept. 14, 1891	600
Matron	Allura Barrington.....	Nov. 1, 1897	600
Bookkeeper	E. Lyman Brown.....	Sept. 1, 1889	1,050
Voucher and treasurer's clerk..	William R. Wright.....	Jan. 26, 1886	720
Stenographer and telegrapher..	George R. Finton.....	Oct. 1, 1893	930
Accountant	Charles J. Van De Mark.....	Jan. 25, 1886	960
Storekeeper	Charles S. Pitcher.....	Oct. 18, 1893	564
Chief electrical engineer.....	Winterton J. Day.....	July 1, 1898	900
Assistant electrical engineer....	James Smith.....	Aug. 22, 1890	840
"	Thomas Eagan.....	Aug. 1, 1893	600
Chief engineer.....	Louis J. Cobey.....	Jan. 1, 1897	1,260
Assistant engineer.....	Paul Faivre.....	Oct. 9, 1894	720
"	John Shea.....	Jan. 5, 1880	810
"	Florence McAuliffe.....	Oct. 10, 1867	720
"	Patrick O'Hare.....	Jan. 1, 1887	720
"	Martin Delaney.....	Feb. 16, 1889	720
"	Garrett Buck.....	Nov. 10, 1888	720
"	Robert Cruthers.....	Sept. 19, 1889	600
"	John W. Rowman.....	Jan. 29, 1889	600
Master mechanic.....	Edward Lange.....	July 1, 1871	1,260
Fireman	Michael J. Barry.....	Oct. 1, 1897	480
"	Olin A. Bennett.....	Aug. 28, 1891	600
"	Daniel Cole.....	Mar. 3, 1888	480
"	Thomas J. Cole.....	Oct. 9, 1894	600
"	Parsons V. Dormer.....	Mar. 24, 1898	480
"	John Gibson.....	Dec. 1, 1895	600
"	Joseph McKenzie.....	Nov. 19, 1896	600
"	John Rice.....	Oct. 1, 1893	600
"	Frederick A. Yates.....	Sept. 19, 1894	540

Class III

Watchman	Daniel Sampson.....	April 13, 1897	420
"	William East.....	Oct. 5, 1893	420
"	Richard Horsefall.....	Jan. 28, 1892	570
"	Joseph Kepler.....	May 25, 1892	510
Policeman	Adam Schuster.....	April 14, 1898	420

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Barber	John Sullivan.....	Jan. 23, 1893	\$456
Carpenter	Joseph Hale.....	April 14, 1887	660
"	John Nuhn.....	Aug. 16, 1893	600
"	John T. Morrisey.....	Oct. 1, 1893	600
"	James McLennon.....	July 8, 1890	600
"	William DeForest.....	April 29, 1891	600
"	William Tweedy.....	Oct. 1, 1894	720
Plumber and steamfitter.....	Daniel Daley.....	Jan. 1, 1891	840
Plumber and steamfitter's helper.....	Patrick Convery.....	Jan. 1, 1896	480
Plumber and steamfitter's helper.....	Herman Morschauer.....	Mar. 30, 1892	360
Plumber's helper.....	Bernard McKittrick.....	Oct. 16, 1898	252
Painter	Patrick Limer.....	Oct. 1, 1893	720
Blacksmith	John Harmon.....	July 10, 1893	720
Lineman	John J. McCarthy.....	May 1, 1897	420
Mason	John Quigley.....	May 20, 1897	40c per hour
Shop foreman	John Weiss.....	Aug. 11, 1897	\$540
Tailor	Robert Watts.....	April 25, 1894	516
Shoemaker	Conrad Neuner.....	Nov. 24, 1890	540
Head farmer.....	Henry Dickinson.....	July 11, 1887	696
Farmer	Charles Peck.....	May 27, 1893	432
"	Clarence L. Vanderwater.....	Jan. 26, 1895	414
"	Charles Little.....	April 1, 1895	414
"	Gerard E. Traver.....	Aug. 11, 1897	456
Herdaman	Jas. H. Yates.....	May 22, 1894	336
Gardener	Peter Smith.....	Mar. 26, 1875	480
"	Charles Coleman.....	Mar. 1, 1898	510
"	John R. Meehan.....	Dec. 1, 1898	496
Florist	Patrick H. Mahar.....	April 20, 1896	582
Housekeeper	Frances J. Van Antwerp.....	Dec. 1, 1895	324
"	Della Disch.....	Sept. 9, 1893	312
Chef	Adolph Dollenmaier.....	Mar. 1, 1898	900
Head cook.....	Frank Klumpp.....	Mar. 28, 1895	510
"	Engelbert Schaffer.....	Mar. 12, 1887	510
"	William F. Newman.....	Mar. 1, 1898	480
Cook	Bridget Laffin.....	Nov. 27, 1898	240
"	Ella F. Synnett.....	Feb. 1, 1898	240
"	John Walters.....	Nov. 1, 1898	300
"	Henrietta M. Houghtaling.....	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Emma Joyce.....	May 1, 1898	240
"	Mrs. Elizabeth Neuman.....	Aug. 1, 1897	240
"	James McDowell.....	June 17, 1897	300
"	Adolph Dluhosch.....	Sept. 1, 1891	300
"	Margaret Rafferty.....	Dec. 27, 1895	300
"	Anna Sampson.....	Feb. 19, 1895	240
"	Anna McCarthy.....	July 15, 1885	240
"	Martha E. Stratton.....	April 8, 1895	240
"	Rosa Brady.....	Aug. 2, 1893	240
Baker	C. Fred Worch.....	May 14, 1896	600
Assistant baker.....	Robert Valken.....	Sept. 15, 1896	420
Baker's helper.....	Christ Beck.....	Nov. 15, 1897	240
"	Adolph R. Maler.....	April 15, 1898	240
Meatcutter	William C. Pugsley.....	Mar. 26, 1896	600
"	John Hopkins.....	Feb. 1, 1895	222
Laundry overseer.....	Claude Valentine.....	Aug. 1, 1887	720
Lauderer	William P. Irwin.....	April 1, 1891	300
Head laundress.....	Kittie McGrath.....	Aug. 21, 1873	306
Laundress	Mary Christie.....	Sept. 13, 1887	120
"	Mary E. Murray.....	July 18, 1888	120
"	Maggie Corcoran.....	June 4, 1894	120
"	Nora Murray.....	May 8, 1895	120
"	Catherine Leahy.....	Aug. 1, 1895	120
"	Nellie Havey.....	April 9, 1894	120
"	Mrs. Mary Ryan.....	Sept. 15, 1897	120
"	Julia C. Fitzgerald.....	June 15, 1897	120
"	Ellie Corcoran.....	June 4, 1894	120
"	Mary Galvin.....	June 27, 1898	120

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Laundress	Sarah E. Quinn	April 22, 1898	\$168
Seamstress	Katherine M. Lent	Sept. 6, 1898	168
Chief supervisor	Wm. H. Pells	Jan. 27, 1872	600
"	Kate B. Riddle	Sept. 1, 1897	420
Supervisor	Grant F. Conrad	April 1, 1897	432
"	Mary J. Keenan	Nov. 22, 1898	360
"	Annie L. Morris	April 1, 1898	360
"	Wm. H. Osborne	April 1, 1898	420
Nurse	John S. Kane	June 11, 1896	336
"	John D. Mitchell	Aug. 9, 1893	348
"	Ida L. Bryant	April 12, 1886	336
"	Frederick E. Brome	June 1, 1897	300
"	John J. Kanane	June 1, 1897	312
"	John C. Theiler	June 1, 1897	336
"	Nellie A. Doughty	June 1, 1897	240
"	Jessie I. Robinson	June 1, 1897	240
"	Laura Beltz	June 1, 1897	240
"	Mary J. Melghan	June 1, 1897	240
"	Julia E. Cleary	June 1, 1897	276
"	Jennie A. Hynes	June 1, 1897	240
"	Sarah R. East	June 1, 1897	300
"	Ella E. McCarthy	June 1, 1897	252
"	Thomas Louth	June 1, 1897	336
"	Alice Duffy	June 1, 1897	240
"	Florence H. Campbell	June 1, 1897	240
"	Maud Hyatt	Jan. 21, 1896	264
"	Nellie Cummings	Sept. 7, 1895	288
"	Catherine E. Secor	Nov. 17, 1885	336
"	George Killen	July 19, 1898	324
"	Soren P. Anderson	Sept. 6, 1895	312
"	Sarah Ward	Oct. 12, 1894	276
"	Emma Slater	Sept. 4, 1894	252
"	Lucy T. Doyle	Sept. 7, 1895	300
"	Ella T. Maher	Nov. 23, 1892	276
"	Sarah Morrow	Aug. 8, 1893	252
"	Nellie Fenton	Oct. 27, 1892	252
"	Anna E. Weeks	Oct. 12, 1893	276
"	Julia F. St. John	Aug. 11, 1893	252
"	Mary E. Gilbride	Sept. 17, 1894	276
"	Josephine E. Osborne	Jan. 4, 1894	312
"	Matthew V. Baughan	June 1, 1898	336
"	Mary C. Daley	June 1, 1898	252
"	Esther E. Doughty	June 1, 1898	252
"	Cora Gaffey	June 1, 1898	252
"	Richard S. Geise	Dec. 14, 1898	300
"	Elizabeth J. Hynes	June 1, 1898	252
"	Mary Killen	June 1, 1898	252
"	George G. Lozier	Nov. 5, 1898	300
"	John McCall	June 1, 1898	336
"	Bertha O'Hare	June 1, 1898	252
"	Anna D. Ryan	June 1, 1898	252
"	Lizzie N. Simms	June 1, 1898	252
"	Jennie F. Whiler	June 1, 1898	252
"	Gertrude S. Bromley	Oct. 10, 1893	252
Attendant	Thomas J. Murray	Aug. 26, 1891	360
"	John Maguire	May 26, 1892	312
"	James Kelley	Sept. 26, 1898	300
"	Thomas J. Disch	Sept. 26, 1893	348
"	Arthur W. Hammond	Oct. 22, 1892	336
"	John J. McManus	April 24, 1893	324
"	Charles W. Stone	Oct. 12, 1893	312
"	Sarah Bannon	July 18, 1893	276
"	Lillian J. Croft	July 17, 1891	288
"	L. Lillie Gray	Sept. 1, 1891	276
"	Mary E. Delaney	Dec. 7, 1894	252
"	George J. Whalen	May 17, 1894	288
"	Frederick W. Masten	April 1, 1894	288
"	James W. Scanlan	May 1, 1894	288

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	William Lyons.....	May 20, 1893	\$288
"	Thomas J. Driscoll.....	Mar. 4, 1896	276
"	Bruce Miller.....	Aug. 29, 1895	288
"	Michael Golden.....	May 1, 1895	288
"	Robert D. Hicks.....	Sept. 6, 1894	288
"	Weston D. Ham.....	July 19, 1897	264
"	John Rooney.....	Sept. 24, 1894	288
"	John F. Beust.....	Aug. 26, 1896	264
"	Hugh Brady.....	July 13, 1896	264
"	Charles M. McGill.....	Nov. 2, 1896	360
"	John McCall.....	Oct. 24, 1896	264
"	William T. Latimer.....	July 26, 1896	288
"	Patrick H. Brannigan.....	Aug. 5, 1894	288
"	John H. Dormer.....	Nov. 8, 1894	288
"	Stephen Taffe.....	July 6, 1896	264
"	Franklin A. Burke.....	Mar. 29, 1894	288
"	Preston W. Dolin.....	Sept. 19, 1898	240
"	John H. Pierce.....	June 18, 1895	288
"	James F. Cole.....	Nov. 2, 1896	360
"	Edward L. Davis.....	Nov. 1, 1895	312
"	James E. Davis.....	May 1, 1895	288
"	Edward F. Durnin.....	April 6, 1894	288
"	Cornelius P. Brinck.....	Feb. 14, 1893	288
"	Michael L. Gannon.....	June 1, 1893	276
"	Arthur Smith.....	Feb. 19, 1895	288
"	James P. Murtaugh.....	May 12, 1894	288
"	John J. Skeahan.....	Dec. 3, 1894	276
"	William M. McCann.....	Sept. 23, 1896	264
"	Edgar Stratton.....	April 8, 1895	288
"	James Brady.....	July 19, 1893	276
"	James Baird.....	Oct. 12, 1896	264
"	James D. Galvin.....	April 9, 1896	276
"	John A. Bigelow.....	Nov. 24, 1890	288
"	Joseph Gray.....	Mar. 15, 1894	288
"	Daniel Ryan.....	April 1, 1894	288
"	Barto H. Powell.....	Dec. 21, 1896	262
"	Andrew Cogan.....	July 1, 1896	336
"	Patrick E. Rosney.....	Oct. 1, 1889	360
"	William Griffin.....	May 26, 1895	340
"	Mary L. Reickel.....	April 23, 1896	264
"	Wilmott Tribble.....	Oct. 19, 1896	182
"	Mary Doyle.....	June 23, 1888	182
"	Beatrice Waters.....	Feb. 9, 1896	264
"	Margaret C. Mahar.....	April 8, 1895	268
"	Ida Slater.....	Aug. 22, 1895	216
"	Bridget L. Coggins.....	May 7, 1896	216
"	Ellen Roote.....	June 19, 1896	182
"	Rhoana Morris.....	Oct. 21, 1895	216
"	Mary T. Maroney.....	Dec. 1, 1896	182
"	Margaret O'Connor.....	Dec. 11, 1895	216
"	Mary McGuarn.....	Nov. 5, 1895	216
"	Alice McNulty.....	Nov. 1, 1895	216
"	Loretta C. McShane.....	May 18, 1896	264
"	Grace Hendee.....	Jan. 3, 1894	216
"	Grace Brown.....	Dec. 17, 1894	240
"	Mary Barry.....	July 10, 1896	182
"	Mary E. O'Brien.....	Oct. 3, 1896	216
"	Louise A. Kane.....	May 21, 1895	264
"	Mary M. Durnin.....	April 6, 1894	288
"	Kate O'Shea.....	Aug. 28, 1893	216
"	Bertha Hinchey.....	Oct. 10, 1893	360
"	Annie C. Gilbride.....	Dec. 8, 1895	264
"	Minerva H. Starr.....	Feb. 27, 1894	288
"	Mary B. Kelly.....	Sept. 2, 1892	288
"	Kate Giblin.....	May 20, 1894	340
"	Mary Fagan.....	Aug. 20, 1894	288
"	Jennie Mulharen.....	July 26, 1894	288
"	Michael Connolly.....	Oct. 8, 1891	360
"	Frederick W. Coon.....	Oct. 2, 1894	360

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Philip Dorland	Aug. 11, 1893	\$300
"	Joseph King	Oct. 11, 1893	360
"	John J. Draney	April 29, 1895	348
"	Reuben W. Bennett	Feb. 11, 1893	360
"	James H. Powell	Feb. 20, 1895	300
"	Rose M. Gilmartin	April 4, 1895	216
"	Mary Dillon	Mar. 1, 1895	228
"	Lizzie Baughan	Oct. 22, 1896	204
"	Marion Whalen	Oct. 4, 1895	216
"	Susie Miller	Dec. 18, 1895	204
"	Annie Dolin	Oct. 8, 1898	168
"	Daisy M. Christian	Aug. 10, 1897	168
"	Hattie Coons	July 20, 1897	168
"	Edith L. Deyo	Aug. 23, 1897	168
"	Florence Duffy	July 1, 1897	168
"	Julia Fagan	April 13, 1897	180
"	Barbara A. Gass	Mar. 13, 1897	180
"	Sarah M. Gavin	June 21, 1897	168
"	Lettie S. Griffith	Jan. 20, 1897	180
"	Esther Hansen	Oct. 11, 1898	168
"	Annie Hayden	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Eva Hurth	Sept. 16, 1897	168
"	Lizzie Johnston	Aug. 24, 1897	168
"	Anna Mahar	Nov. 9, 1897	168
"	Cora J. Myers	Sept. 16, 1897	168
"	M. Lavilla Nicholson	Jan. 6, 1897	180
"	Margaret L. O'Mahoney	July 15, 1897	168
"	Susan Skeahan	Jan. 22, 1897	180
"	Helen B. Skinner	May 10, 1897	180
"	Mate Tole	June 25, 1897	168
"	Catherine McManus	Mar. 1, 1897	252
"	William J. Bagnall	Nov. 8, 1897	252
"	Cornelius Crowley	Oct. 14, 1897	240
"	William J. Davis	Jan. 18, 1897	240
"	Mitchell Dealy	May 11, 1897	252
"	Alva Dedrick	April 6, 1897	252
"	John F. Dougherty	April 15, 1897	252
"	William Friel	Aug. 24, 1897	240
"	Alfred L. Gay	Jan. 26, 1898	264
"	Carl F. E. Hansen	Oct. 28, 1897	240
"	John W. Hyland	Sept. 30, 1897	240
"	Gary W. R. Kelly	July 3, 1897	240
"	Lucius Keyser	Oct. 12, 1897	252
"	Eugene McLaughlin	April 27, 1897	264
"	John J. Mahar	Dec. 2, 1897	240
"	Philip McElroy	Sept. 6, 1897	240
"	Isaac L. Melhado	Sept. 21, 1897	240
"	Thaddeus W. Moore	Sept. 17, 1898	240
"	Michael J. Nilon	July 13, 1897	240
"	William Noxon	Oct. 25, 1897	240
"	John Powers	May 12, 1897	252
"	Anthony J. Smith	Jan. 6, 1897	252
"	Patrick Steele	Jan. 23, 1897	240
"	Charles S. Taton	July 19, 1897	240
"	James Tynan	Nov. 1, 1897	360
"	Richard Whalen	Dec. 21, 1897	252
"	John Dillon	April 12, 1897	252
"	James Morris	Nov. 1, 1897	240
"	Frank E. Doughty	May 18, 1898	252
"	Mark A. Lowry	June 23, 1898	252
"	John Murdock	May 10, 1898	264
"	Michael T. Murphy	May 4, 1898	240
"	George K. Phelps	Aug. 28, 1898	240
"	John M. Reagan	June 10, 1898	240
"	Wm. J. Rosell	Mar. 26, 1898	252
"	George W. Berkins	Oct. 13, 1898	240
"	Charles H. Boyd	Oct. 10, 1898	240
"	Dennis Carroll	Mar. 25, 1898	240

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	George Carroll	Aug. 30, 1898	\$240
"	Washington T. Christian	Feb. 2, 1898	240
"	Wm. T. Cramp	Mar. 25, 1898	240
"	William J. Curran	July 26, 1898	240
"	Frederick Daniels	Mar. 21, 1898	240
"	Morgan Davies	Nov. 1, 1898	252
"	George R. Demangeat	Sept. 13, 1898	240
"	Edmund P. Eldridge	June 6, 1898	240
"	Henry F. Felten	Mar. 25, 1898	240
"	Otto R. Flugge	April 20, 1898	240
"	Abram C. A. Freer	Mar. 24, 1898	240
"	William Galbraith	Jan. 27, 1898	240
"	James Geary	Nov. 1, 1898	160
"	John P. Griffin	Nov. 7, 1898	240
"	Merritt Gullfoil	Mar. 24, 1898	240
"	John Harper	Mar. 3, 1898	240
"	Leopold Hoffenreich	June 30, 1898	240
"	Owen J. Hynes	May 18, 1898	240
"	William Joyce	May 1, 1898	240
"	Frank Kelly	Nov. 28, 1898	258
"	John Kelly	Aug. 30, 1898	240
"	Thomas F. Kelly	Oct. 17, 1898	240
"	William T. Kimlin	June 15, 1898	240
"	Henry J. Langevin	June 22, 1898	240
"	Allen Le Roy	Nov. 22, 1898	240
"	Michael Limner	May 11, 1898	240
"	John J. Lynch	Mar. 3, 1898	240
"	Hugh McGinnes	April 1, 1898	240
"	William F. Magee	Mar. 25, 1898	240
"	William S. Masten	April 21, 1898	240
"	John C. Mattice	Mar. 16, 1898	240
"	Irving W. Morey	Dec. 12, 1898	240
"	John P. O'Hare	April 21, 1898	240
"	Collins Y. Peters	Nov. 10, 1898	240
"	Albert D. Powell	Feb. 24, 1898	240
"	John A. Reddy	May 11, 1898	240
"	Tracy Rhineharte	June 16, 1898	163
"	William C. Skeahan	Feb. 15, 1898	240
"	James H. Stowe	Oct. 26, 1898	240
"	Robert B. Thomas	Mar. 25, 1898	240
"	William Walsh	April 25, 1898	240
"	Gilbert F. Ward	Oct. 18, 1898	240
"	Anthony Wolfe	Feb. 2, 1898	240
"	Jessie A. Lowry	July 18, 1898	163
"	Lulu Kunkel	Nov. 9, 1898	163
"	Katharine Sullivan	June 23, 1898	163
"	Ellen Dunne	Aug. 8, 1898	180
"	Effe Herrington	Mar. 29, 1898	192
"	Julia H. Alden	Mar. 29, 1898	163
"	Maggie Barry	Aug. 22, 1898	163
"	Mary Bruce	May 21, 1898	163
"	Margaret J. Clancy	Aug. 9, 1898	163
"	Rose Clifford	Aug. 22, 1898	163
"	Rose Cogan	May 5, 1898	163
"	Mary A. Cullen	Nov. 22, 1898	163
"	Margaret Curran	Mar. 28, 1898	163
"	Catherine M. Davis	1, 1898	163
"	Katie Dockery	July 1, 1898	163
"	Anna L. Doran	April 15, 1898	163
"	Elizabeth Dougherty	Nov. 22, 1898	163
"	Mary A. Fitzpatrick	Jan. 17, 1898	163
"	Margaret A. Fleming	July 29, 1898	163
"	Martha Gray	Mar. 28, 1898	163
"	Estella Haight	April 30, 1898	163
"	Nellie E. Haight	Feb. 3, 1898	163
"	Elizabeth Hayden	April 8, 1898	163
"	Katie Hayes	April 22, 1898	163
"	Mary M. Hoffenreich	June 30, 1898	163
"	Margaret A. Hogan	July 15, 1898	163

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Fannie P. Her.....	April 4, 1898	\$163
"	Sarah E. Keller.....	July 4, 1898	163
"	Grace Kernick.....	May 5, 1898	163
"	Lavanna V. Keyser.....	Jan. 17, 1898	163
"	Charlotte Kimlin.....	Oct. 13, 1898	163
"	Marguerite L. Lucy.....	April 18, 1898	163
"	Helen McCloskey.....	Nov. 23, 1898	163
"	Maggie McCormick.....	May 3, 1898	163
"	Laura McLean.....	Mar. 8, 1898	163
"	Elizabeth McKittrick.....	April 16, 1898	163
"	Margaret Maginn.....	April 19, 1898	163
"	Kathleen M. Mattice.....	Mar. 29, 1898	163
"	Mary A. Meade.....	June 3, 1898	163
"	Nettie M. Miles.....	June 1, 1898	163
"	Ellen Morris.....	April 18, 1898	163
"	Jennie T. Mulcox.....	Mar. 28, 1898	163
"	Amelia Mund.....	Mar. 28, 1898	163
"	Margaret F. O'Hara.....	Aug. 13, 1898	163
"	Harriet O'Rourke.....	April 9, 1898	163
"	Addie Pardee.....	June 17, 1898	163
"	Margaret A. Quirk.....	Oct. 13, 1898	163
"	Jennie Reddy.....	May 11, 1898	163
"	Elizabeth M. Reynolds.....	April 16, 1898	163
"	Annie Robertson.....	Sept. 9, 1898	240
"	Mary C. Rowe.....	April 13, 1898	163
"	Mary T. Ryan.....	Aug. 16, 1898	163
"	Mary T. Shea.....	Aug. 31, 1898	163
"	Delphene U. Stoutenburgh	Sept. 14, 1898	163
"	Emma B. Towne.....	April 12, 1898	163
"	Mamie H. Van Auken.....	Feb. 3, 1899	163
"	Alice M. Van Dyne.....	Mar. 23, 1898	163
"	Bessie Wallace.....	Dec. 19, 1898	163
"	Julia A. Ward.....	Aug. 22, 1898	163
"	Margaret Whalen.....	Aug. 20, 1898	163
"	Mary C. Whelan.....	Mar. 31, 1898	163
Special attendant.	Howard E. Quirk.....	April 6, 1892	480
"	Helen F. McGregor.....	July 5, 1893	348
"	Henrietta Lounsbury.....	May 17, 1894	336
"	Sophie Gauthier.....	Nov. 23, 1891	360
"	Mattie Jeffrey.....	April 3, 1894	312
"	John F. Galvin.....	April 15, 1896	372
"	Robert A. Coon.....	June 8, 1896	474
"	Stephen J. Finnegan.....	July 11, 1894	504
"	James Burns.....	June 27, 1893	528
"	Daniel A. Maloney.....	May 1, 1894	536
"	Gustave Schreyer.....	June 21, 1894	420
"	William O. Wheeler.....	Sept. 12, 1893	420
"	Hannah C. Trapp.....	Nov. 1, 1897	300
"	Theodore Bromley.....	April 6, 1897	360
"	John Oberlies.....	April 19, 1893	360
"	Clarence M. Graham.....	June 28, 1898	360
"	Anna Gutkowska.....	June 1, 1898	800
"	James M. Reickel.....	July 1, 1898	360
"	Benjamin L. Smith.....	June 2, 1898	360

State Hospital, Rochester

Unclassified service

Manager	Frederick Cook.....	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	Thomas A. O'Haire.....	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	George Raines.....	April 19, 1892	None
"	William Miller.....	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	C. G. Starkweather.....	Jan. 20, 1895	None
"	Jane E. Rochester.....	April 3, 1895	None
"	Mrs. P. H. Graham.....	Dec. 8, 1896	None

Commission in Lunacy—Continued
State Hospital, Rochester—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Treasurer	F. P. Allen	July 1, 1891	\$1,500
Chaplain	J. Ross Lynch	July 1, 1891	300
.....	John P. Stewart	July 1, 1891	300
Attorney	James M. E. O'Grady	Sept. 27, 1897	1,200
Steward	W. S. Remington	July 1, 1891	2,000

Class II

Medical superintendent	E. H. Howard	April 1, 1885	4,500
First assistant physician	E. B. Potter	May 1, 1883	2,500
Second	F. Packard	June 1, 1893	1,700
Junior physician	C. T. LaMoure	Sept. 4, 1894	1,100
.....	Alvah C. Remington	Oct. 1, 1898	900
Woman physician	E. P. Bellantine	July 1, 1891	1,500
Stenographer	Jessie Buck	Sept. 1, 1897	480
.....	Minnie E. Ogden	Jan. 1, 1899	480
Matron	M. E. May	July 1, 1891	720
Storekeeper	James W. Sullivan	July 1, 1891	600
Electrical engineer	Joseph Cook	July 1, 1891	720
Steam and mechanical engineer	George Hennegan	Sept. 30, 1893	1,200
.....	Edward Finnerty	July 1, 1891	600
Fireman	John L. Budlong	May 1, 1898	480
.....	Lyman W. Davis	Sept. 17, 1894	480
.....	William E. Scott	July 1, 1891	480

Class III

Supervisor	David Ballagh	July 1, 1891	600
.....	Julia Keyes	July 1, 1891	540
Shop foreman	George H. Thompson	April 1, 1897	540
Baker	Charles Ulrich	Dec. 1, 1897	600
Barber	Jacob Dietz	Feb. 1, 1897	384
Meatcutter	C. C. Wood	Dec. 1, 1897	480
Mechanic	Frank Robb	July 1, 1891	420
.....	John Michel	July 1, 1891	600
.....	Lewis Van Valkenburg	July 1, 1891	600
Farmer	Cornelius Sullivan	July 1, 1891	600
Watchman	Martin Lannon	July 1, 1891	420
Cook	Josephine Tullius	July 1, 1891	480
.....	Anna Bray	May 1, 1895	180
.....	Rose Kane	July 1, 1894	240
.....	Etta Blanchard	July 1, 1895	240
.....	Lena Kuhnmuensch	Jan. 1, 1898	240
Head laundress	Agnes Weigand	July 1, 1891	300
Laundress	Abbie Bishop	Sept. 22, 1896	180
Launderer	George Coates	July 1, 1891	300
.....	A. R. Stratton	June 20, 1896	300
Tailor	Otto Alber	Sept. 2, 1891	540
Shoemaker	Edward Swartelle	Jan. 1, 1896	500
Painter	Stephen H. Farrell	Sept. 1, 1893	384
Dressmaker	Kate Ballagh	July 1, 1891	348
Herdsmen	John Sullivan	May 1, 1893	360
Gardener	William Kuhn	June 12, 1892	696
Florist	Charles F. Muhlbeier	April 1, 1895	516
Mattress maker	Charles H. Clickner	May 1, 1898	408
Special attendant	Nellie Bray	Feb. 1, 1897	360
.....	Arthur E. Bowerman	Feb. 19, 1894	396
.....	Maggie A. Van Valkenburg	Aug. 23, 1891	334
.....	Etta K. White	Jan. 1, 1897	348
.....	George E. Bennett	Aug. 1, 1898	360
.....	Ella Lansing	Dec. 1, 1898	336
.....	Minnie E. Ogden	Aug. 4, 1898	300
Nurse	Lyman D. Strong	April 25, 1893	360
.....	Francis Baird	Oct. 19, 1892	328
.....	Julia Strong	May 23, 1892	324

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Rochester—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation	
Nurse	Samuel W. Long	May 26, 1894	\$336	
	Daniel McAnn	May 1, 1897	312	
	Joshua Molyneux	May 1, 1897	312	
	Danforth Budlong	June 1, 1897	312	
	Ernest J. Broadbridge	Sept. 24, 1893	324	
	Fred Anderson	May 12, 1893	348	
	Wilbert Snider	Aug. 18, 1891	396	
	George R. Ingraham	June 23, 1893	386	
	John W. Gutman	July 1, 1891	396	
	John C. Anderson	Aug. 23, 1893	336	
	Louis J. Sullivan	May 6, 1893	372	
	Eliza J. Coyne	Sept. 1, 1895	324	
	Carrie Albecker	July 25, 1891	336	
	Hannah Sullivan	Sept. 11, 1893	264	
	Agnes Connor	July 27, 1893	276	
	Mary H. Budlong	July 1, 1891	288	
	Mary McAnn	Feb. 19, 1894	264	
	Kittie B. Meagher	July 1, 1898	276	
	Francis D. Morley	April 12, 1894	336	
	Thirza E. Sullivan	Sept. 11, 1893	276	
	Nellie Atkinson	July 1, 1898	336	
	Margaret Desmond	June 1, 1898	276	
	Mary E. Connor	April 25, 1893	276	
	Dora Longfellow	July 1, 1891	348	
	Anna R. Anderson	Oct. 1, 1891	324	
	Minnie McGrath	Dec. 29, 1893	264	
	Georgena Flindall	June 23, 1893	276	
	Rosa Bonner	June 1, 1898	240	
	Lizzie Fitzgerald	July 1, 1898	240	
	Jennie B. Gibson	July 1, 1898	240	
	Anna M. Grebe	July 1, 1898	240	
	Nora L. Harris	July 1, 1898	240	
	Levi V. Locklin	July 1, 1898	300	
	Bertha E. McArthur	July 1, 1898	240	
	Julia McGrath	July 1, 1898	252	
	Mary A. Montgomery	July 1, 1898	240	
	Mary B. Nicholls	July 1, 1898	240	
	George Pye	July 1, 1898	300	
	Libbie M. Wagner	July 1, 1898	240	
	Attendant	Fred W. Gerlach	Jan. 25, 1897	264
		William F. Popp	Dec. 6, 1897	252
		Carrie E. Bennett	Feb. 1, 1897	216
Mary E. Mullane		Sept. 6, 1892	264	
Nellie Farley		June 1, 1896	216	
Lethesia Feehan		Oct. 1, 1897	192	
Anna Michel		July 1, 1891	288	
Wilberforce Davis		July 1, 1891	300	
Patrick Sheridan		April 12, 1894	288	
Frank Clifford		April 1, 1895	300	
John J. Coughlin		Sept. 1, 1897	252	
William G. Cloverdale		Oct. 6, 1897	264	
Mrs. Christine E. Bray		Oct. 21, 1891	216	
John T. Burns		Aug. 27, 1898	240	
Stephen Connelly		Sept. 5, 1898	240	
Chas. H. Kellogg		Sept. 12, 1898	240	
E. K. Wadsworth		Jan. 1, 1897	288	
Nellie Nicholls		Aug. 10, 1898	180	
Mary J. Coyle		Jan. 1, 1898	192	
Mary E. Hoffman		Aug. 10, 1898	180	
Rose E. Hoffman		April 1, 1898	168	
Florence N. S. Johnston		Oct. 9, 1898	168	
Ella McAnn		May 1, 1898	168	
Julia M. Peer	April 1, 1898	168		
Emma Wagner	Mar. 1, 1898	168		

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Utica

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Manager	W. Stuart Walcott.....	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	Thomas F. Baker.....	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	George E. Dunham.....	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	John W. McLean.....	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	Charles S. Symonds.....	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Lizzie W. Constable	Dec. 2, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Marietta D. Coxé...	Dec. 2, 1896	None

Class I

Treasurer	Harry S. Patten.....	Feb. 4, 1893	\$1,500
Attorney	James S. Sherman.....	Sept. 27, 1897	1,200

Class II

Medical superintendent.....	G. Alder Blumer.....	Dec. 14, 1886	4,500
Physician	H. L. Palmer.....	Oct. 11, 1893	2,100
"	Walter C. Gibson.....	Oct. 10, 1894	1,600
"	George H. Torney, Jr.....	June 22, 1896	1,200
Junior physician.....	Henry L. K. Shaw.....	July 12, 1897	900
"	Christian E. Petersen.....	July 1, 1898	900
"	Edward G. Stout.....	Oct. 31, 1898	900
Woman physician.....	Clara Smith.....	May 15, 1891	1,500
Medical interne.....	William Moffatt.....	Oct. 25, 1898	600
Apothecary	Charles J. Zipp.....	Nov. 29, 1895	504
Matron	Emma Barker.....	Oct. 1, 1867	600
Stenographer and proofreader..	Rees P. Pughé.....	June 1, 1889	1,020
Stenographer	Henry Duckett.....	Aug. 23, 1889	624
Bookkeeper	Joseph Aldridge.....	June 12, 1895	1,128
" (voucher clerk).....	F. A. Honsiker.....	July 12, 1897	480
Steward	Charles A. Mosher.....	Jan. 1, 1899	1,500
Storekeeper	Jens Rüs Möller.....	Aug. 16, 1898	480
Chief engineer.....	Edward Hungerford.....	Oct. 27, 1890	1,300
Electrical engineer.....	V. C. Wynne.....	Feb. 15, 1895	960
Assistant electrical engineer...	Johnson G. Somers.....	April 18, 1887	600
"	Frederick T. Cono.....	Nov. 24, 1890	480
Master mechanic.....	Charles W. Metz.....	July 1, 1890	1,200
Fireman	John Clarke.....	Nov. 1, 1894	480
"	Fred H. Ellsworth.....	Oct. 1, 1894	480
"	John Graham.....	April 26, 1884	480
"	George A. Grant.....	Nov. 26, 1891	480
"	Edward Hendrick.....	June 30, 1883	480
"	Joseph B. Roberts.....	Sept. 8, 1892	480

Class III

Chief supervisor.....	Fred C. Smith.....	July 23, 1889	600
"	Amy Sterling.....	June 12, 1887	540
Supervisor	Fred Dillon.....	May 2, 1888	465
"	Helen Gawkins.....	Oct. 12, 1892	480
Head cook.....	Simon S. Hahn.....	Feb. 13, 1893	480
"	Levi D. Vining.....	Oct. 1, 1892	480
"	John Burkhard.....	Dec. 1, 1894	480
Baker	Chris Reiss.....	April 17, 1879	600
Assistant baker.....	Herman Young.....	April 3, 1896	420
Meatcutter	Charles Hunzinger.....	Mar. 30, 1898	480
Laundry overseer.....	Gifford A. Williams.....	Sept. 15, 1890	600
Head laundress.....	Eliza Watson.....	Aug. 13, 1872	200
Laundress	Sarah Robertson.....	Dec. 9, 1882	180
"	Nora Harty.....	Sept. 2, 1885	180
"	Rebecca Zipp.....	April 1, 1895	180
"	Sarah Saunders.....	April 5, 1892	180
"	Mary E. Pugh.....	July 3, 1897	180
"	J. Kate Doyle.....	Aug. 1, 1897	180

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Utica—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Carpenter	William Demler	Aug. 10, 1892	\$600
"	Edgar J. Greenhill	May 19, 1893	600
"	Jacob Maus	May 1, 1893	600
Painter	Henry J. Kellar	Oct. 27, 1892	600
Foreman	John Hughes	Nov. 23, 1892	900
"	William J. Downs	Feb. 1, 1896	540
Tailor	Judson S. Coonrod	Aug. 1, 1892	540
Shoemaker	John C. Frey	Jan. 25, 1887	540
Head farmer	Seth Russell	April 14, 1856	600
Dairyman	William Pritchard	Feb. 17, 1856	480
Gardener	Daniel Doody	Sept. 14, 1896	432
"	John Beck	May 16, 1892	432
Florist	John M. Matti	April 25, 1894	540
Printer	Augustus W. Phillips	Jan. 13, 1896	600
Bookbinder	Edward Utting	May 25, 1889	600
Plumber	Herbert E. Austin	May 1, 1888	720
Ruler	F. A. Dullin	Feb. 15, 1895	\$2 50 per day
Mason	Jacob Kopp	April 15, 1887	\$ 00 per day
Tinsmith	Frederick Tyler	May 3, 1889	\$ 25 per day
Policeman	James Mulhern	May 16, 1883	\$420
Barber	William Diefenbeck	July 25, 1889	480
Combnaker	J. H. Murtaugh	July 27, 1897	300
Nurse	Charles Miller	April 14, 1893	348
"	Rose C. O'Connor	Dec. 26, 1890	324
"	Peter McHugo	April 2, 1888	396
"	Hugh Fahy	May 26, 1891	384
"	William Shofer	May 6, 1889	324
"	George H. Lee	Sept. 9, 1889	396
"	Thomas H. Quigley	May 10, 1892	348
"	William Concannon	Mar. 5, 1888	396
"	Sidney H. Idzinga	June 5, 1894	300
"	Amy Mason	Aug. 19, 1889	312
"	Pauline Klein	June 12, 1887	336
"	Elizabeth Judge	Feb. 1, 1894	312
"	Belle M. Lambert	Feb. 4, 1892	288
"	Florence McGrath	May 7, 1889	336
"	Nellie M. Waldron	Jan. 15, 1887	288
"	Mary A. Lee	Aug. 28, 1893	300
"	Celia J. Hooper	Mar. 17, 1891	324
"	John M. Sewell	Mar. 26, 1895	360
"	Mary McClelland	Aug. 1, 1892	288
"	William A. DeVolt	Mar. 23, 1893	336
"	Benjamin Whitaker	Jan. 12, 1893	336
"	John J. Kelly	Sept. 18, 1893	324
"	Maidee C. George	Nov. 9, 1894	252
"	Agnes L. Davenport	June 3, 1893	276
"	Elizabeth Butler	Feb. 18, 1893	252
"	Anna K. Blust	May 9, 1892	252
"	Mary W. Hughes	Aug. 15, 1893	264
"	Bertha G. Leard	Nov. 20, 1893	264
"	Thomas L. Jones	Mar. 4, 1896	300
"	Nellie F. Wheeler	Oct. 18, 1894	340
"	Margaret E. Dunnigan	Jan. 31, 1894	340
"	Nellie G. Lawrence	Aug. 28, 1896	192
Special attendant	Emma Bauer	Feb. 18, 1890	312
"	Fred. J. Shofer	June 1, 1887	420
"	Walter S. Scott	Aug. 15, 1891	372
"	Sherman W. Jones	Sept. 10, 1894	396
"	Phoebe Jones	Sept. 10, 1894	336
"	Etta Leonard	May 25, 1883	360
"	Sarah J. Dodge	Sept. 18, 1856	360
"	Frances Breitling	Mar. 31, 1892	312
"	John D. Noronman	April 16, 1894	600
"	Richard Jones	Aug. 24, 1896	372
"	Martin Jensen	Sept. 20, 1892	420
"	Roscoe C. Ferguson	April 12, 1897	360
"	Clarendon Howe	May 1, 1897	360
"	Charles M. Dagwell, Jr.	Dec. 20, 1897	360

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Utica—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special attendant	George W. Graham	Dec. 20, 1897	\$360
"	James A. Hill	Dec. 13, 1897	360
"	Albert Aldridge	Jan. 10, 1898	360
"	John B. Burns	April 19, 1898	360
"	William Moffatt	Aug. 22, 1898	360
"	Arthur H. Wise	May 26, 1898	360
Attendant	Frank J. Allen	June 19, 1896	264
"	John H. Geiger	Feb. 1, 1896	276
"	Arthur P. Geary	Oct. 1, 1896	264
"	John R. Roberts (No. 1)	June 25, 1893	238
"	William H. Jones	Sept. 3, 1896	264
"	Joseph G. Gantner	Mar. 6, 1896	276
"	Owen McNally	Oct. 10, 1892	300
"	Joseph J. Gill	May 10, 1894	238
"	Thomas H. Dooling	April 20, 1896	276
"	Nicholas McCarthy	Sept. 1, 1896	264
"	William R. Griffiths	June 1, 1896	258
"	John Somers	Aug. 24, 1878	372
"	Robert E. Davis	Oct. 26, 1892	258
"	James Lynn	Jan. 28, 1885	324
"	Frederick Edwards	Jan. 14, 1896	258
"	G. L. Brenner	June 22, 1898	240
"	George A. Cooper	May 19, 1897	240
"	Joseph W. Dempsey	Mar. 1, 1897	252
"	Wm. C. Gallman	July 5, 1897	240
"	Robert E. Griffiths	Sept. 6, 1897	240
"	Matt H. Hough	Feb. 22, 1897	252
"	George E. Jacobs	Oct. 26, 1897	240
"	Arthur B. Phillips	Sept. 6, 1897	240
"	William Roberts	April 1, 1897	252
"	John M. Snyder	Feb. 15, 1897	252
"	Henry C. Waterman	June 21, 1897	240
"	Warren D. Waterman	April 2, 1897	252
"	William J. Wier	Jan. 4, 1897	252
"	James Wright	Dec. 2, 1897	240
"	Margaret Gorman	Oct. 1, 1889	300
"	Mary E. Lafferty	Mar. 2, 1896	204
"	Permillia B. Wheeler	April 30, 1896	192
"	Emma A. Ellsworth	Dec. 23, 1893	216
"	Ann Griffiths	June 4, 1894	216
"	Mable R. Lambert	Sept. 8, 1894	216
"	Alice F. Brattmayer	Dec. 28, 1896	180
"	Lizzie E. Roberts	May 30, 1892	216
"	Elizabeth F. Thomas	May 8, 1895	216
"	Susan B. Burberry	Oct. 15, 1895	182
"	Mary J. Geary	Nov. 2, 1895	216
"	Mary E. Waterman	April 22, 1895	228
"	Lizzie Rowlands	Sept. 30, 1893	204
"	Katherine F. Meade	Mar. 2, 1896	204
"	Edna F. Howland	July 7, 1896	204
"	Ella McCormick	Feb. 29, 1894	216
"	Anna M. Waldron	June 5, 1895	216
"	Kate Tiernan	Feb. 11, 1896	204
"	Mary Johnson	Mar. 7, 1893	210
"	Lena M. Gruman	May 8, 1896	182
"	Amy Mellington	Mar. 14, 1896	204
"	Anna Koerbel	May 1, 1896	204
"	Clara A. Jacobs	Oct. 29, 1895	204
"	Nellie Mason	Oct. 6, 1896	180
"	Sarah Sterling	Feb. 9, 1894	216
"	Helen C. Fisher	Dec. 20, 1893	210
"	Jane Magill	April 1, 1892	216
"	Hannah Law	Oct. 9, 1893	222
"	Jennie Bolton	Mar. 14, 1898	216
"	Helen Cameron	April 18, 1896	180
"	J. R. Miller	April 16, 1897	204
"	Amelia V. Barden	May 10, 1897	180
"	Minnie H. Barron	Feb. 1, 1897	180

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Utica—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Lilla Cooper	Nov. 29, 1897	\$180
"	Mary E. Garvey	Aug. 16, 1897	168
"	N. Belle Greenia	Nov. 22, 1897	168
"	Lillie A. Harris	June 9, 1897	168
"	Minnie Hughes	July 26, 1897	168
"	Minnie Kaut	Sept. 1, 1897	168
"	Mayme E. Kennedy	Jan. 1, 1897	180
"	Lillian M. Sullay	Feb. 1, 1897	180
"	Mary L. Moore	Feb. 1, 1897	180
"	Nettie M. Parmelee	Sept. 27, 1897	168
"	Effie T. Salisbury	July 1, 1897	168
"	Eugenie E. Texier	April 1, 1897	180
"	Eva A. Wakefield	Jan. 16, 1897	180
"	Jennie Holland	Sept. 5, 1898	168
"	Mary E. Bray	Dec. 27, 1898	168
"	Delia B. Buckley	July 9, 1898	168
"	Martha J. Butler	June 1, 1898	168
"	Mary Cahalan	Oct. 7, 1898	168
"	Anna Calahan	Mar. 25, 1898	168
"	Fanny L. Chubb	Aug. 1, 1898	168
"	Alice G. Fahy	May 14, 1898	168
"	Mary Ann Ford	Mar. 27, 1898	168
"	Mary Gallagher	Mar. 29, 1898	168
"	Lizzie J. Griffiths	Sept. 2, 1898	168
"	Louise Hesse	Oct. 2, 1898	168
"	Anna J. Jones	Nov. 7, 1898	168
"	Lyra Kelloway	Sept. 29, 1898	168
"	Mary A. Lally	Oct. 27, 1898	168
"	Minnie J. Liddy	June 17, 1898	168
"	Lucia S. Mack	April 4, 1898	168
"	Katherine Manley	May 1, 1898	168
"	Katherine Mowers	June 10, 1898	168
"	Veronica O'Neil	Dec. 15, 1898	168
"	Kate E. Price	Aug. 1, 1898	300
"	Mary E. Russell	Nov. 10, 1898	168
"	Gertrude E. Squiers	Dec. 1, 1898	168
"	Minnie Welch	Sept. 12, 1898	168
"	Sarah Welch	May 19, 1898	168
"	Richard Kosloskie	May 23, 1898	240
"	Wm. J. Moore	Jan. 5, 1899	240
"	Martin L. Kelly	Feb. 27, 1898	240
"	A. Ellsworth	May 29, 1898	240
"	Phillip S. Green	Aug. 11, 1898	240
"	Robert Hannah	Feb. 21, 1898	168
"	Chas. L. Hughes	Feb. 28, 1898	240
"	Alfred H. Jay	Dec. 22, 1898	240
"	Charles F. Kopp	June 6, 1898	240
"	Michael Lyons	Jan. 22, 1898	240
"	Hadley J. Van Allen	June 13, 1898	240
"	John M. Wagonheizer	Nov. 25, 1898	240
"	Garrett E. Shoemaker	July 5, 1898	240

State Hospital, Willard

Unclassified service

Manager	Stephen H. Hammond	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	John H. Osborne	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	Abraham S. Stothoff	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	Martin L. Allen	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	John L. Morris	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Caroline S. Mongin	Dec. 14, 1896	None
"	William J. Pollard	Dec. 14, 1896	None

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Treasurer	James B. Thomas	April 19, 1869	\$1,500
Attorney	S. S. Partridge	Sept. 21, 1897	1,300
Steward	Morris J. Gilbert	Mar. 17, 1873	2,000

Class II

Medical superintendent	William Austin Macy	Jan. 1, 1897	3,500
First assistant physician	William L. Russell	Mar. 15, 1897	2,000
Second assistant physician	Thomas J. Currie	Dec. 1, 1891	1,500
"	Charles F. Sanborn	Feb. 1, 1895	1,400
"	Robert E. Doran	Oct. 20, 1897	1,200
Assistant physician	William Steinach	Mar. 16, 1898	1,200
"	John W. Russell	Nov. 17, 1898	1,200
Junior assistant physician	Donald L. Ross	Mar. 23, 1898	900
Junior physician	Anton R. Schier	April 26, 1898	900
Medical interne	Louis T. Waldo	Nov. 14, 1898	600
"	Edwin G. Klein	Mar. 24, 1897	600
"	Godfrey Pittis	Mar. 24, 1897	600
Woman physician	J. Earnestine Hills	Nov. 14, 1895	1,200
Matron	S. Louise Laird	July 21, 1898	600
Apothecary	Willis S. Rich	Oct. 1, 1894	643
Stenographer and telegrapher	F. J. Austin	June 20, 1898	720
Bookkeeper	Warren L. Braman	Jan. 26, 1894	768
Accountant	William J. McKee	Feb. 14, 1882	888
Storekeeper	Richard M. Denton	Oct. 1, 1870	760
Chief engineer	Francis E. Young	July 29, 1894	690
Assistant engineer	Charles L. Rowley	Sept. 1, 1869	1,320
"	Richard K. Roach	Aug. 22, 1887	750
"	Marcus M. Andrus	Oct. 3, 1881	480
"	William H. Rich	Feb. 22, 1892	600
Locomotive engineer	Charles H. Goodwin	May 16, 1898	540
Electrical engineer	William S. Pool	Jan. 3, 1878	540
Assistant electrical engineer	John K. Williams	Sept. 1, 1887	1,020
"	Jeremiah W. Black	Sept. 1, 1887	600
"	John Engle, Jr.	April 20, 1897	600
Fireman, "railroad"	John J. Mulligan	Mar. 22, 1897	600
"	Edward Brennan	May 16, 1892	192
"	James J. Roberts	Jan. 4, 1893	216
Fireman	Melvin S. Austin	Sept. 1, 1894	480
"	Darwin C. Covert	Dec. 11, 1893	510
"	Washington Hardenbrook	May 15, 1882	480
"	Patrick Hoey	Dec. 1, 1883	510
"	Peter McKenna	Dec. 1, 1879	480
"	James Martin	Nov. 1, 1894	510
"	John Martin	Oct. 1, 1889	480
"	Russell D. Martin	Nov. 16, 1898	480
"	Thomas H. Martin	July 7, 1893	510
"	Chas. R. Maughan	Nov. 1, 1894	510
"	Francis E. Norton	Sept. 22, 1892	480
"	Patrick Rafferty	April 1, 1872	480
"	Timothy Tierney	Dec. 11, 1877	480
"	George Turnbull	Oct. 1, 1887	480
"	George E. Van Court	Aug. 24, 1898	480
"	Wm. A. White	April 17, 1897	480
"	and plumber James A. Daly	Mar. 8, 1898	600

Class III

Chief supervisor	William Farley	July 6, 1887	600
Supervisor	William T. Bowly	April, 1, 1886	540
"	Minnie McIntyre	Oct. 1, 1892	480
"	Anna C. Lovelace	Feb. 1, 1887	480
"	Patrick Roe	April 22, 1877	540
"	John Donovan	Nov. 4, 1873	540
"	Samuel L. Crawford	Jan. 29, 1894	594
"	Martha A. Tierney	May 1, 1894	444
"	Elizabeth M. Nichols	Sept. 1, 1895	408

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Housekeeper	Ellen G. McKee	April 1, 1896	\$312
"	Abigail E. Bowby	April 1, 1886	360
Janitress	Carrie M. Sayre	Nov. 9, 1894	216
Painter	Elliot S. Andrus	Oct. 22, 1877	600
"	Doctor C. Morvan	Sept. 1, 1884	288
"	William A. Martin	Sept. 1, 1896	264
"	Arthur J. Watts	April 6, 1892	288
"	James Quinn	May 16, 1892	288
"	John K. Vreeland	June 12, 1893	288
"	Cornelius J. Crowley	April 20, 1894	288
Head carpenter	George S. Rowley	Jan. 1, 1873	810
Carpenter	Frank M. Smith	Aug. 13, 1894	720
"	John E. Walsh	Oct. 5, 1885	600
"	James A. Kenny	Mar. 11, 1896	600
"	Elisha Brockway	Dec. 1, 1895	408
"	Chester A. Vreeland	Nov. 7, 1893	288
"	Will A. Shimer	Aug. 10, 1892	312
"	Henry A. Conley	Feb. 27, 1892	288
"	J. Fred. Crans	Mar. 25, 1897	600
Plumber and steamfitter	M. A. Gregory	Aug. 3, 1890	720
Plumber and steamfitter's helper	Charles L. Swarthout	Mar. 1, 1896	402
"	Grant S. Rowley	April 1, 1888	480
Mason	James Feehan	Jan. 1, 1870	\$3 00 per day
"	Patrick Henratta	April 1, 1895	\$444
Lineman	James Quinn, Jr.	July 10, 1894	420
Watchman	Robert Wilson	Nov. 1, 1881	420
"	William Kerr	Sept. 1, 1893	420
"	Theodore C. Selfridge	Nov. 1, 1886	420
Policeman	Patrick O'Handlan	Oct. 17, 1895	420
"	John E. Rice	Jan. 11, 1897	420
Chef	Frederick J. Hahn	Feb. 19, 1896	930
Head cook	Frank A. Warner	Oct. 3, 1897	480
Cook	Ella Sturges	May 19, 1888	300
"	Margaret Conroy	Nov. 15, 1882	300
"	Margaret McGrane	July 10, 1874	800
"	Mary T. Carpenter	Oct. 20, 1897	300
"	Mary A. Downs	Oct. 18, 1897	300
"	Mary A. Clare	July 1, 1898	300
"	Mary Donnelly	Jan. 22, 1898	240
"	Rose Ann Larkin	Aug. 1, 1898	300
Baker	James C. McDonald	Nov. 1, 1888	600
Assistant baker	Dennis Lochren	April 15, 1889	420
Baker's helper	Matthew Maynes	July 28, 1891	300
"	Patrick R. Ryan	April 9, 1894	288
Meatcutter	William E. Lyons	April 25, 1889	510
"	James J. Lyons	May 23, 1892	408
Laundry overseer	Chas. S. Parcells	Aug. 24, 1898	600
Laundryman	John Feehan	May 1, 1881	288
"	Martin McManus	July 9, 1879	288
"	Nichols Durnin	April 18, 1882	288
"	Hoter C. Moller	Oct. 17, 1896	264
"	Orlin Hager	Mar. 5, 1895	288
Head laundress	Bridget McGhan	Mar. 22, 1881	800
Laundress	Ann Toner	Dec. 1, 1880	180
"	Anna McKittrick	Sept. 23, 1894	180
"	Elizabeth Jeffrey	Aug. 26, 1891	180
"	Anna Merriman	Nov. 1, 1893	180
"	Margaret Andrus	June 1, 1895	310
"	Ellen Q. Vreeland	Mar. 19, 1895	310
"	Lizzie F. White	Oct. 1, 1897	180
Gardener	Patrick M. Feehan	Mar. 25, 1890	480
Head farmer	Christian Lund	June 18, 1895	664
Mechanical work	William W. Matteson	Sept. 15, 1890	348
Conductor	Charles F. Beach	June 1, 1883	336
"	John Quinn	Nov. 1, 1892	282
Shoemaker	Thomas Latimer	Mar. 1, 1874	640

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Basketmaker	Nels. Hall	Sept. 1, 1896	\$432
Tailor	Ernest F. Gilgen	Feb. 23, 1891	570
Tailoress	Julia McGhan	Dec. 1, 1896	312
"	Catherine Ryan	Mar. 31, 1893	348
"	Nellie Gilgen	Oct. 16, 1895	246
"	Mary H. Button	Feb. 10, 1824	276
Dressmaker	Margaret W. Rich	April 1, 1882	360
Shirtmaker	Elizabeth M. Hoult	Sept. 27, 1894	216
Barber	Charles B. Everett	Feb. 20, 1896	504
Blacksmith	Joseph W. Dunn	Mar. 1, 1898	600
Coachman	William C. Jopson	Dec. 26, 1889	630
Nurse	Mary Lochren	July 1, 1897	276
"	Alice D. Hendricks	July 1, 1897	276
"	Cora M. Wheeler-Lyons	July 1, 1897	276
"	Hugh McCarron	Aug. 1, 1897	348
"	Jens Nielsen	Nov. 1, 1897	288
"	James Dougherty	July 1, 1897	360
"	William H. Barry	July 1, 1897	336
"	Mary Brown	July 1, 1897	312
"	Margaret McGuire	July 1, 1897	300
"	James Piercy	July 1, 1894	372
"	Catherine B. Gordon	July 1, 1897	300
"	James H. Ryan	June 1, 1892	396
"	Mary J. Merriman	July 1, 1894	312
"	Gertrude A. Chapin	May 1, 1897	276
"	Margaret McCarron	Mar. 1, 1897	276
"	Anna F. McGee	July 1, 1896	288
"	Mary F. Halligan	July 1, 1896	324
"	Catherine E. Killen	July 1, 1896	288
"	Lucy V. Condon	July 1, 1896	288
"	Jennie McWilliams	Oct. 1, 1896	288
"	Bridget T. Downs	July 1, 1896	288
"	Mary K. Ryan	July 1, 1896	312
"	Elizabeth Gates	Oct. 1, 1895	300
"	Mary Troutman	July 1, 1897	276
"	Carolyn M. Burton	July 21, 1897	276
"	Julia A. Carroll	Nov. 1, 1897	276
"	Hannah A. Coughlin	July 1, 1897	276
"	David Crawford	Jan. 1, 1889	372
"	Etta D. Pepper	July 1, 1897	340
"	Anna Messer	July 1, 1897	340
"	Catherine Tierney	July 1, 1897	340
"	Mary Dean	Dec. 11, 1898	340
"	Maud Covert	Mar. 23, 1898	340
Special attendant	Patrick Feehan	Sept. 25, 1871	420
"	Francis M. Hanlin	Nov. 20, 1894	388
"	William C. Cooper	Oct. 12, 1896	462
"	Miller I. McHenry	Nov. 1, 1895	408
"	Ida T. McKee	April 1, 1896	312
"	Marian E. Gilbert	May 1, 1896	312
"	John Conley	July 22, 1895	384
"	Albert D. Quinn	July 1, 1896	402
"	Patrick Boal	Nov. 1, 1896	396
"	Patrick H. Martin	April 4, 1882	420
"	Elizabeth A. Conklin	Oct. 1, 1897	360
"	Christopher Carr	Nov. 12, 1898	384
"	Wm. D. Hammond	Jan. 3, 1898	360
"	Arthur C. Jackson	Jan. 1, 1899	360
Attendant	Peter McDermott	Sept. 22, 1881	336
"	John F. Keenan	April 1, 1897	360
"	Anders P. Anderson	Sept. 1, 1893	348
"	Owen S. Gartland	Sept. 1, 1893	348
"	Michael J. Burke	April 1, 1896	312
"	Patrick Rourke	Dec. 1, 1895	336
"	George Healas	Oct. 1, 1881	360
"	Patrick Marks	Mar. 1, 1893	336
"	Lauritz J. Elling	Oct. 1, 1896	336
"	Joseph Clarke	July 1, 1893	336
"	James Clarke	May 1, 1893	336

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	William Hyna	Dec. 1, 1893	\$348
"	Cornelius Breen	Jan. 12, 1893	300
"	William Harte	Nov. 1, 1892	360
"	James Stockdale	April 1, 1896	312
"	John Hernon	June 1, 1895	324
"	Michael Foley	Feb. 1, 1897	300
"	Peter Doran	June 1, 1892	360
"	Rose Hackett	Mar. 1, 1895	264
"	James Cranney	Dec. 1, 1894	360
"	Peter Connor	June 1, 1891	360
"	Ella Rooney	Sept. 1, 1892	300
"	Mary C. Wands	July 6, 1876	300
"	Margaret E. Duffy	Feb. 1, 1895	264
"	Elizabeth Pascall	July 29, 1892	276
"	Margaret J. Black	Aug. 3, 1881	300
"	Clara Troutman	Oct. 24, 1895	276
"	Rose Ann Donley	April 15, 1879	200
"	Jane Wyres	Jan. 1, 1895	340
"	Margaret H. Tobin	Mar. 1, 1896	252
"	Margaret Irwin	Nov. 1, 1879	312
"	Rose A. Keenan	June 1, 1891	288
"	Anna M. Murphy	July 1, 1895	264
"	William Harrison	July 2, 1892	288
"	Edward B. Hughes	April 23, 1896	276
"	Michael L. Lyons	Nov. 11, 1895	300
"	James McGhan	Mar. 4, 1895	288
"	Christopher J. Merriman	July 26, 1893	288
"	John D. Murphy	Mar. 15, 1887	288
"	Patrick Lyman	April 4, 1893	288
"	George H. White	Mar. 18, 1891	288
"	Stephen Feehan	Oct. 10, 1891	288
"	John R. Steele	Nov. 9, 1894	288
"	John Coughlin	June 25, 1896	276
"	Fred Havens	May 8, 1895	300
"	Wm. James Henry	July 13, 1895	330
"	Daniel H. Carpenter	Nov. 21, 1892	288
"	Edward M. Everett	Sept. 30, 1896	264
"	John Limner	Sept. 16, 1896	264
"	Michael Quinn	Aug. 26, 1895	300
"	John W. Martin	Mar. 24, 1894	288
"	Charles D. Thompson	April 9, 1896	276
"	Charles O. Carroll	April 6, 1896	276
"	Judson B. Dimmick	Mar. 5, 1895	288
"	Niels Anderson	Sept. 26, 1891	288
"	Charles Hilkerk	Mar. 4, 1896	276
"	Thomas McKenna	April 10, 1885	312
"	Jens Jensen, Jr.	Sept. 25, 1888	288
"	Peter Conley	April 16, 1896	276
"	William Christensen	Aug. 7, 1893	288
"	William J. Hagan	April 9, 1896	276
"	James Keenan	Feb. 28, 1899	288
"	James Planagan	Sept. 6, 1893	300
"	Rensselaer Furbeck	Nov. 9, 1896	264
"	Peter Lyman	April 28, 1896	276
"	Thomas Carey	Feb. 23, 1893	288
"	John Anderson	June 1, 1893	300
"	Albert E. Kerr	May 24, 1893	288
"	Francis Lochern	May 31, 1893	288
"	Myles MacDonnell	Oct. 1, 1895	288
"	Richard Doherty, Jr.	April 17, 1896	276
"	James R. Hamblin	April 4, 1895	288
"	Charles E. Sayre	Aug. 5, 1893	338
"	Charles Dixon	Dec. 26, 1895	300
"	Charles Spriggs	Sept. 19, 1896	264
"	Herman J. Taylor	April 22, 1895	288
"	James A. Lyons	Jan. 1, 1890	300
"	James Carroll	Feb. 23, 1897	282

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	James B. Covert	Feb. 23, 1897	\$223
"	Mason H. De Lano	April 10, 1897	240
"	John Feehan, Jr.	June 15, 1897	253
"	Ulysses G. Fisher	April 12, 1897	253
"	James A. Landon	June 17, 1897	253
"	Charles McHenry	April 17, 1897	253
"	John H. McKenna	April 2, 1897	253
"	Edward Nicholson	Feb. 24, 1897	253
"	William L. Taylor	Aug. 25, 1897	240
"	John H. Tierney	June 1, 1897	253
"	John H. Weeks	Feb. 8, 1897	253
"	James H. White	April 10, 1897	253
"	Cyrus Yates	May 1, 1894	253
"	Mary A. McEvoy	May 1, 1894	216
"	Margaret Roe	Dec. 24, 1894	216
"	Anna Gould	April 8, 1895	216
"	Catherine Myers	July 13, 1892	216
"	Elizabeth N. Savage	Oct. 17, 1896	192
"	Margaret R. Dows	Oct. 1, 1896	168
"	Catherine M. Mullin	Mar. 16, 1893	216
"	Jane H. Conroy	Aug. 21, 1894	216
"	Agnes Steele	Jan. 11, 1895	216
"	Margaret A. McKenna	Mar. 13, 1894	240
"	Mary C. Green	April 13, 1896	204
"	Anna Woods	May 4, 1895	216
"	Margaret Collins	Sept. 3, 1895	204
"	Rosa Roarke	Sept. 12, 1893	216
"	Margaret Murphy	May 23, 1894	216
"	Catherine McArdle	Mar. 13, 1895	216
"	Elizabeth Hamilton	April 8, 1894	216
"	Mary McArdle	June 20, 1892	216
"	Bertha A. Chapman	Oct. 1, 1890	228
"	Mary E. Reilly	May 8, 1895	216
"	Helen A. Meath	April 16, 1894	216
"	Fannie E. Flinn	Aug. 2, 1895	276
"	Emma J. Fish	Oct. 8, 1896	276
"	Margaret Sloan	Dec. 27, 1895	276
"	Jane Crawford	May 1, 1888	300
"	Elizabeth Hughes	Sept. 10, 1895	276
"	Catherine E. Finn	Sept. 23, 1895	276
"	Catherine V. Nicholson	May 11, 1896	304
"	Winifred C. Reynolds	Dec. 9, 1896	192
"	Margaret E. Feehan	Sept. 12, 1893	216
"	Mary Roe	Sept. 19, 1893	192
"	Mary A. Gavin	Dec. 7, 1896	192
"	Ellen Sullivan	Mar. 7, 1894	216
"	Margaret Hennon	May 22, 1891	192
"	Jane R. Duffy	April 3, 1890	216
"	Maria A. Foster	May 16, 1894	192
"	Genevieve Marsh	July 9, 1895	216
"	Anna S. Finn	Sept. 16, 1895	216
"	Catherine A. Speer	Jan. 31, 1883	228
"	Eliza Stockdale	May 8, 1893	216
"	Anna M. Murphy	June 7, 1893	253
"	Lucy A. Gallagher	Sept. 1, 1894	204
"	Catherine Henratta	April 20, 1894	204
"	Elizabeth Martin	Oct. 1, 1892	216
"	Mary A. Keady	May 20, 1895	216
"	Mary E. Henry	July 13, 1896	216
"	Martha C. Morrow	June 22, 1895	216
"	Mary C. Kinney	Oct. 5, 1874	216
"	Mary Ann Campbell	May 23, 1885	216
"	Ann McArdle	Dec. 13, 1894	216
"	Wattie E. Harris	Aug. 23, 1887	216
"	Emma Johnson	Mar. 25, 1896	216
"	Tessa M. Carty	Mar. 3, 1897	216
"	Anna J. Christy	May 19, 1897	216

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Margaret L. Clare	May 6, 1897	\$216
"	Christina Corbett	Nov. 15, 1897	168
"	Elizabeth DeLacy	May 20, 1897	180
"	Della B. Donovan	Feb. 4, 1897	192
"	Rachel Ford	Mar. 15, 1897	180
"	Frances E. Green	May 11, 1897	180
"	Frances Hardenbrook	May 29, 1897	192
"	Kate Hebblethwait	Oct. 18, 1897	168
"	Jennie Howard	June 11, 1897	180
"	Maud L. Jerome	April 5, 1897	180
"	Anna E. Jones	May 18, 1897	180
"	Mary L. Kenney	Sept. 14, 1897	168
"	Josephine Kieley	Dec. 1, 1897	168
"	Eliza K. MacDonnell	Sept. 23, 1897	180
"	Margaret L. Martin	Nov. 8, 1897	168
"	Margaret L. Murphy	June 29, 1897	180
"	Minnie E. Newcomb	April 8, 1897	180
"	Carrie A. Perry	Dec. 11, 1897	168
"	Anna C. Smith	Sept. 13, 1897	168
"	Josephine Wales	Dec. 20, 1897	168
"	Letitia Wasson	April 20, 1897	180
"	Margaret Tole	April 26, 1894	216
"	Emma E. Smith	Oct. 1, 1895	216
"	Thomas H. Ashe	July 23, 1898	240
"	Wm. F. Austin	Dec. 14, 1898	240
"	John L. Beardslee	June 8, 1898	240
"	Newton E. Boyce	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Benjamin C. Briggs	Oct. 29, 1898	240
"	Hiram V. Chase	Mar. 3, 1898	240
"	George E. Cole	Sept. 7, 1898	240
"	Daniel E. Dickson	May 1, 1898	240
"	Horace H. Doolittle	Mar. 1, 1898	240
"	Harry C. Everts	Oct. 22, 1898	240
"	Francis R. Farrell	Aug. 22, 1898	240
"	Elmer C. Higley	April 23, 1898	240
"	Alfred Hodgson	Feb. 8, 1898	240
"	Walter D. Howerth	Oct. 11, 1898	240
"	Wm. R. James	Mar. 3, 1898	240
"	Alfred Jorgensen	Dec. 2, 1898	240
"	Samuel R. Kinner	April 1, 1898	240
"	Edward W. McCraley	Nov. 29, 1898	240
"	John J. McLaughlin	July 20, 1898	240
"	Frank Mason	Aug. 15, 1898	240
"	Elmer D. Miller	Mar. 30, 1898	240
"	Fred E. Miller	June 13, 1898	240
"	Alfred E. Morrell	Aug. 8, 1898	240
"	Anton C. Nielson	Aug. 13, 1898	240
"	Harry E. Nielsen	Dec. 12, 1898	240
"	Arthur J. Newcomb	May 2, 1898	240
"	Wm. A. Oughterson	Nov. 9, 1898	240
"	Charles W. Sears	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	Charles B. Severance	June 27, 1898	240
"	Martin Smith	May 1, 1898	240
"	Wm. A. Smith	Nov. 1, 1898	240
"	Walter G. Smith	Dec. 17, 1898	240
"	Elmer B. Strait	Aug. 18, 1898	240
"	James F. Whalen	July 5, 1898	240
"	Thomas F. Young	Oct. 25, 1898	240
"	Edith J. Adams	Dec. 14, 1898	168
"	Anna Anderson	Feb. 7, 1898	168
"	Alice E. Bennett	Dec. 15, 1898	168
"	Marie Black	Dec. 17, 1898	168
"	Annie R. Bowen	Nov. 7, 1898	168
"	Mayme Bover	Jan. 14, 1898	168
"	Geraldine Burley	July 30, 1898	168
"	Eleanore C. Coughlin	Dec. 2, 1898	168
"	Louise M. Curen	Aug. 22, 1898	168

Commission in Lunacy—Continued

State Hospital, Willard—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Alecta A. Dell	June 27, 1898	\$163
"	Alice J. Dougherty	Aug. 23, 1898	163
"	Lulie A. Flint	June 27, 1898	163
"	Ethel W. Fry	Feb. 23, 1898	163
"	Catherine Hagan	June 11, 1898	163
"	E. Jennie Jerome	June 16, 1898	240
"	Fannie M. Jerome	June 13, 1898	163
"	Clara Kelly	Dec. 15, 1898	163
"	Mabel Klingensmith	May 2, 1898	163
"	Emma A. Kuhn	April 16, 1898	163
"	Mary L. Lloyd	June 8, 1898	163
"	Julia E. MacDade	Aug. 10, 1898	163
"	Catherine F. Meagher	April 18, 1898	163
"	Annie B. Montgomery	Jan. 22, 1898	163
"	Louise Morningstar	June 3, 1898	163
"	Margaret E. Murphy	July 28, 1898	163
"	Mary E. Reilly	Oct. 14, 1898	163
"	Laura A. Robinson	July 1, 1898	163
"	Martha H. Robson	Dec. 26, 1898	163
"	Lucy Rourke	Nov. 9, 1898	163
"	Margaret E. Russell	April 12, 1898	163
"	Louise Ryan	Dec. 1, 1898	163
"	Emily T. Sheahan	Dec. 11, 1898	163
"	Elizabeth Tierney	Aug. 8, 1898	163
"	Effie D. G. Topping	July 28, 1898	163

School for the Blind, Batavia

Unclassified service

Manager	Andrew W. Skelley	Jan. 23, 1895	None
"	Sidney R. Sherwin	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Lee R. Sanborn	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Hannah M. Humphrey	April 2, 1894	None
"	F. Park Lewis	April 2, 1894	None
"	Nelson Bogue	April 2, 1894	None
"	Frank S. Wood	Jan. 23, 1895	None
"	George Bowen	Mar. 29, 1898	None
"	Cortland Crossman	Mar. 29, 1898	None

Class II

Superintendent	Gardner Fuller	May 1, 1895	\$2,000
Physician	Ward B. Whitcomb	July 1, 1897	300
"	Herbert A. Morse	July 1, 1898	100
Ophthalmic physician	Lucian Howe	Oct. 1, 1897	100
Kindergartner	Grace R. Jewett	Dec. 15, 1897	400
Secretary	Greenville R. Safford	July 1, 1898	100
Teacher	O. R. Heinze	Dec. 1, 1895	300
"	J. E. Skiff	Oct. 1, 1895	300
"	A. G. Haupt	April 1, 1896	300
"	George F. Ogden	April 1, 1885	700
"	Cornelia Phelan	Sept. 1, 1889	500
"	M. C. M'Gee	Sept. 1, 1892	500
"	C. H. Weed	Nov. 1, 1890	500
"	L. E. Thacher	Sept. 1, 1896	500
"	F. J. Bigelow	Sept. 1, 1896	500
"	G. E. Bartlett	Jan. 1, 1884	400
"	H. E. Pierson	Sept. 1, 1896	400
"	Angeline Cutler	Sept. 1, 1873	300
"	Augustus Fricker	Dec. 1, 1896	300
"	H. P. Maddock	Oct. 1, 1882	200
"	Julia E. Barry	Oct. 8, 1898	300
"	Elizabeth S. Blount	Sept. 28, 1898	300

School for the Blind, Batavia—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Music teacher.....	Emily P. Hartshorn.....	Nov. 1, 1898	\$650
Bookkeeper.....	F. M. Jameson.....	Feb. 1, 1873	1,200
Steward.....	Peter Thomas.....	Jan. 1, 1895	1,000
Matron.....	Bella Gauld.....	Oct. 1, 1896	500
Assistant matron.....	L. M. Bates.....	Sept. 1, 1897	300
Engineer.....	Minnie J. Gould.....	Sept. 1, 1897	300
Fireman.....	Thomas Jordan.....	Dec. 1, 1868	540
".....	John Mahaney.....	Jan. —, 1878	480
".....	James Maney.....	Nov. —, 1890	480

Class III

Housekeeper.....	Sarah A. Jackson.....	July 1, 1897	300
Attendant.....	Elizabeth Blount.....	Feb. 1, 1896	360
Baker.....	Lucius Baker.....	Sept. 1, 1893	480
Cook.....	Julia Ryan.....	Sept. 1, 1879	270
Florist.....	James Conway.....	June 1, 1889	600
Carpenter.....	A. F. Geiger.....	Sept. 1, 1893	540
Watchman.....	Patrick McDonald.....	Sept. 1, 1893	540
Laundress.....	Mrs. Ellen Costello.....	Sept. 7, 1898	180
Usher.....	Anna B. Sturdevant.....	Oct. 3, 1898	\$5 00 per week

Elmira Reformatory

Unclassified service

Manager.....	Mathias H. Arnot.....	Mar. 17, 1892	None
".....	William H. Peters.....	Mar. 17, 1892	None
".....	James B. Rathbone.....	Mar. 11, 1896	None
".....	Charles T. Willis.....	April 30, 1895	None
".....	John M. Diven.....	Oct. 4, 1897	None

Class II

Superintendent.....	Z. R. Brockway.....	May 12, 1876	\$3,500
Physician.....	H. D. Wey.....	Jan. 1, 1879	1,200
Assistant physician.....	Hiram Elliott.....	Sept. 21, 1898	1,000
Military instructor.....	V. M. Masten.....	Nov. 7, 1896	1,356
Assistant military instructor.....	John J. Finnell.....	Oct. 13, 1896	1,000
Instructor band and organ.....	William Gilman.....	May 9, 1898	\$3 00 per session
Instructor wood carving, etc.....	Walter C. Michel.....	May 1, 1898	\$600
Instructor in cooking.....	Joseph A. Stafford.....	Aug. 22, 1898	600
Instructor.....	Robert D. Batterson.....	Jan. 13, 1898	\$2 00 per session
Director of trade schools.....	Duncan A. McConnell.....	May 1, 1897	\$1,356
Moulding instructor.....	James A. Ryan.....	Oct. 5, 1897	720
Assistant technological instructor.....	L. R. Barber.....	Sept. 24, 1896	600
School secretary.....	Alfred E. Upham.....	Aug. 1, 1897	1,356
Manual training instructor.....	R. Charles Bates.....	Aug. 1, 1896	1,356
Sloyd instructor.....	Richard Almgren.....	Aug. 31, 1896	1,000
Transfer officer.....	H. B. Brockway.....	Jan. 13, 1877	1,200
Physical instructor.....	J. L. Berthold.....	June 19, 1888	1,000
Chief clerk.....	H. F. Bush.....	Aug. 19, 1885	1,000
Clerk.....	W. H. Demarest.....	Jan. 27, 1894	756
".....	J. R. Robinson.....	Aug. 4, 1894	600
".....	Daniel Finley.....	Feb. 7, 1898	456
Bookkeeper.....	H. S. Maher.....	Oct. 6, 1894	900
Lecturer.....	W. H. Chapman.....	.....	.....
Cooking instructor.....	Emil Schmidt.....	Dec. 1, 1895	1,200
Upholstering instructor.....	A. Von Hoeften.....	Mar. 19, 1890	720
Wood carving instructor.....	Louis Huth.....	Aug. 31, 1896	800
Electrician.....	K. Ogmura.....	Sept. 22, 1888	1,000
Photographer.....	C. A. McCollum.....	Mar. 21, 1895	800
Printer.....	Louis A. Paul.....	July 1, 1897	720
Telegrapher.....	Edward P. Lyons.....	April 5, 1897	456
Carpenter.....	Oscar Thompson.....	Nov. 23, 1886	1,000

Elmira Reformatory—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Carpenter	C. Connelly	Oct. 29, 1889	\$624
Plumber	William Espey	Aug. 31, 1896	600
Tinsmith	Thomas R. Hughes	April 19, 1897	600
Engineer	H. C. Hanford	Oct. 1, 1894	1,000
Fireman	M. T. Durkin	Oct. 1, 1894	456
Mason	David Shay	July 5, 1892	1,000
Blacksmith	J. A. Riley	Jan. 1, 1896	720
Painter	Thomas F. Foley	Mar. 16, 1891	720
Bookbinder	Emil Silberberg	Feb. 27, 1896	720
Shoemaker	James P. McCanna	Mar. 3, 1886	720
Tailor	E. Jentz	Jan. 1, 1884	720
Architect and foreman	Robert J. Davison	May 1, 1896	.....
Gardener	G. W. Cleary	May 10, 1890	600
Machinist	G. W. Patterson	July 24, 1893	900
Instructor	Joseph Mogenhan	Jan. 31, 1898	\$2 00 per session
Instructor wood turning	T. S. Gates	Aug. 24, 1894	\$600
Instructor stenography	F. L. Howard	Mar. 1, 1894	\$3 00 per session
Overseer	John Bigley	Jan. 23, 1886	\$456
Watchman	P. O. Rickey	Jan. 15, 1880	600
"	B. D. Fuller	Sept. 21, 1891	480
"	Daniel Loid	July 5, 1890	480
"	G. W. Smith	May 1, 1893	456
"	P. O'Rourke	April 9, 1892	466
Principal keeper	Samuel D. Sample	April 2, 1888	1,000
Keeper and captain	George F. Boyle	May 6, 1898	528
Kitchen keeper	P. McLaughlin	Feb. 1, 1888	800
Gate keeper	Thomas Murphy	Nov. 9, 1887	600
Hall keeper	Thomas McLaughlin	May 1, 1880	480
"	W. H. Newman	April 8, 1895	450
"	Joseph Haran	Dec. 3, 1894	528
"	W. W. Simcoe	Nov. 5, 1894	528
"	J. H. Gunderman	April 15, 1895	528
"	James Riffe	Dec. 2, 1895	528
"	J. H. Reedy	Nov. 7, 1895	528
Keeper	A. G. Seeley	Feb. 18, 1896	528
"	Daniel H. Kinney	June 8, 1896	528
"	C. S. Beckwith	Jan. 5, 1893	600
"	M. H. Brown	Jan. 20, 1894	528
"	Patrick Mitchell	Mar. 24, 1893	600
"	W. H. Delaney	Sept. 4, 1893	600
"	Thomas Maroney	Aug. 22, 1894	600
"	Thomas J. McLaughlin	July 5, 1897	528
"	H. M. Riffe	April 17, 1896	528
"	J. Lamoreaux	April 14, 1896	528
"	J. P. Healey	Sept. 9, 1895	528
"	Thomas McInerney	Sept. 3, 1894	600
"	James H. Cook	May 6, 1898	528
"	Eugene Van Buskirk	May 10, 1898	528
Guard	Walter Long	Mar. 19, 1896	456
"	J. E. Gardner	June 22, 1896	456
"	Dennis Burns	Mar. 11, 1893	500
"	B. Spencer	July 24, 1876	480
"	F. A. Bowman	July 10, 1888	480
"	Samuel Manning	Sept. 12, 1893	480
"	E. F. Adams	Sept. 3, 1894	480
"	B. W. Vosburgh	April 31, 1893	454
"	John Suffern	Sept. 18, 1894	456
"	William Prendergast	Mar. 16, 1894	454
"	D. M. Espey	April 7, 1896	456
"	Jacob Butterfuss	April 13, 1896	456
"	E. W. Tompkins	April 20, 1896	456
"	M. E. Hogue	June 1, 1896	456
"	William Flynn	June 18, 1896	456
"	J. H. Collins	May 25, 1896	480
"	Frank B. Thorn	July 5, 1897	528
"	U. G. Auble	Aug. 25, 1896	456
"	Harrison Adams	May 4, 1898	456
"	Richard S. Chatfield	Nov. 7, 1898	300
"	Charles H. Decker	May 4, 1898	504
"	John C. Donahue	July 14, 1898	300
"	Samuel F. Donald	July 14, 1898	456

Elmira Reformatory—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Guard	Arthur F. Ganung	July 18, 1898	\$456
"	John B. Herbert	July 29, 1898	456
"	Henry L. Keene	Nov. 7, 1898	360
"	Richard A. Ker	Nov. 7, 1898	360
"	D. J. McMahon	Aug. 17, 1898	456
"	Charleton G. Owen	Nov. 7, 1898	360
"	Hanson S. Perry	May 21, 1898	456
"	Robert J. Raub	Dec. 30, 1898	360
"	Lewis F. Smith	Mar. 5, 1898	456
"	Matthew P. Snook	July 11, 1898	360
"	John S. Stilwell	Aug. 3, 1898	456
"	Calvin L. West	Sept. 6, 1898	456

Industrial School, Rochester

Unclassified service

Manager	George G. Carroll	April 3, 1895	None
"	Isaac Gibbard	April 3, 1895	None
"	Alexander B. Lamberton	April 3, 1895	None
"	Thomas Raines	April 3, 1895	None
"	James M. E. O'Grady	April 19, 1892	None
"	Sarah L. Kutichling	Mar. 9, 1893	None
"	George W. Goler	May 8, 1895	None
"	Henry Lomb	Feb. 14, 1894	None
"	George E. Warner	April 25, 1894	None
"	George A. Carnahan	April 3, 1895	None
"	Charles H. Losey	Mar. 1, 1897	None
"	John C. Woodbury	Oct. 1, 1896	None
"	Charles Van Voorhis	Oct. 1, 1896	None
"	Laura E. Aldridge	Feb. 23, 1897	None
"	John D. Burns	Feb. 2, 1898	None

Class I

Catholic chaplain	Thomas F. Hickey	Mar. 31, 1895	\$1,200
Protestant chaplain	S. D. Bawden	Oct. 1, 1895	480
Protestant agent	Lewis Haas	Oct. 1, 1893	1,800

Class II

Superintendent	Franklin H. Briggs	July 1, 1890	3,500
Chief business department	David Bruce	May 1, 1891	3,000
" military department	Richard P. Kelly	June 17, 1896	1,200
" department discipline	Mary C. Walsh	Feb. 1, 1897	1,500
" dept. health & sanitation	Dr. Lewis J. Rose	June 22, 1894	1,500
Asst. chief dept. mental and manual instruction	Helen M. Shattuck	Sept. 1, 1892	900
Matron	Georgia A. Daniels	Nov. 3, 1891	1,000
"	Margaret E. Craig	Dec. 15, 1890	1,000
Assistant matron	Ina Hardenbrook	Sept. 1, 1895	480
" chief business dept.	Thomas Curtin	July 1, 1873	1,000
Clerk	Charles S. Foote	Jan. 25, 1889	900
"	Lucy B. Sornberger	June 1, 1892	480
Bookkeeper	Emma Sontag	Aug. 28, 1895	600
Teacher	Jennie McAuliffe	May 18, 1891	600
"	Isabel G. Gibbs	Nov. 10, 1890	600
"	Anna M. Hollenbeck	April 1, 1866	600
"	Laura Wilson	Dec. 1, 1893	550
"	Edith V. Sharpe	Mar. 19, 1894	720
"	Gertrude Cooley	Sept. 1, 1893	550
"	Nellie E. Hayner	Sept. 1, 1892	600
"	Elizabeth Nelson	Nov. 1, 1876	600
"	Gertrude Wilson	April 20, 1891	600
"	Lovina Cox	Feb. 20, 1893	600
"	J. F. E. Brown	July 1, 1890	600
"	Nellie Hartley	Sept. 1, 1896	600

Industrial School, Rochester—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Teacher	Elizabeth Purcell	Mar. 1, 1884	500
"	Jennie Bidlemen	Sept. 1, 1895	500
"	Jennie Howell	Sept. 1, 1893	500
"	Harriet Dunham	Sept. 25, 1895	500
"	Julia Gainard	Sept. 1, 1894	500
"	Harriet Hutchins.	Sept. 19, 1895	500
"	M. A. O'Connor	Sept. 1, 1895	500
"	Carrie A. Johnson	Sept. 11, 1897	400
"	Eleanor E. Miller	Sept. 1, 1898	400
"	Angelina Fritchett	Sept. 1, 1898	400
"	Mabel E. Powers	Sept. 1, 1894	540
Stenographer	Elliott C. Irvin	Oct. 24, 1898	300
Supt.'s clerk and stenographer	Edith P. Loomis	Dec. 8, 1898	300
Assistant engineer	Charles L. Grover	June 22, 1898	660
Electrician	Edward Sheldon	Feb. 19, 1897	660
Organist	Elliott C. Irvin	July 1, 1896	250
Accompanist	M. F. O'Laughlin	July 1, 1895	250
Resident physician	Dr. E. R. Hardenbrook	Oct. 10, 1895	500
Instructor, band	F. B. Remington	April 1, 1896	780
" shoemaking	William Toms	Oct. 1, 1874	720
" painting	Charles A. Dutcher	Feb. 2, 1886	720
" modeling	France H. Decker	Sept. 1, 1895	660
" pattern making	Oliver Lock	Mar. 28, 1896	780
" bakery	Eugene Jelensberger	Jan. 1, 1896	660
" floriculture	James R. Craib	Dec. 2, 1889	600
" millinery	Ella Kirk	Nov. 1, 1895	540
" laundry	Nellie La Duke	Feb. 1, 1893	300
" machinery	George T. Lockman	June 14, 1889	972
" printing	Egbert Hockstra	Sept. 1, 1890	900
" plumbing	Edward Crane	May 28, 1891	900
" blacksmithing	Michael Shay	Sept. 1, 1886	900
" electrical construc'n	J. T. Freeman	Oct. 26, 1893	900
" "	J. F. Flanagan	Feb. 1, 1893	780
" cooking	Clare Bleiler	Mar. 14, 1895	660
" tailoring	Charles J. Ritchie	Oct. 7, 1895	900
" carpentry	H. J. Van Dyne	Sept. 1, 1887	780
" foundry	J. C. Whiting	Oct. 7, 1890	780
" masonry	Charles F. Guenther	Jan. 1, 1887	780
" laundry	W. C. Masten	Jan. 1, 1893	780
" care and firing steam boiler	H. W. McCrossen	Mar. 12, 1897	696
" care and firing steam boiler	Alexander J. McKenzie	Nov. 1, 1893	660
" bookbinding	James P. Finn	Oct. 8, 1897	540
" manual training	Emmett O'Brien	Nov. 5, 1897	540
" upholstering	Richard J. Punch	Nov. 16, 1897	540

Class III

Nurse	Ellen M. O'Donough	Jan. 1, 1895	300
"	Augustus Heren	July 1, 1892	300
"	Mrs. L. Allen	July 1, 1896	300
"	Mrs. C. Cadote	July 1, 1897	300
"	Mrs. Agnes Feehry	Aug. 12, 1897	300
General patrol	James R. Robertson	Oct. 7, 1893	660
Night patrol	J. R. McKinley	Nov. 8, 1893	540
Chief officer	A. J. Howard	Sept. 5, 1894	720
Relief officer	Thomas Murphy	Dec. 19, 1894	480
Officer	T. J. Keady	Nov. 20, 1895	480
"	August Schantz	Oct. 1, 1896	480
"	Mrs. M. E. Mullen	Dec. 4, 1892	300
"	Bessie McBride	July 26, 1894	300
"	Mrs. L. A. Riley	Mar. 19, 1895	300
"	Margaret Hickey	April 16, 1895	300
"	Emma Hurley	Mar. 1, 1895	300
"	Edward Robertshaw	Mar. 28, 1896	540
"	James Redfern	Jan. 10, 1896	480
"	J. J. Nebling	April 29, 1896	540
"	J. H. Hurley	Oct. 28, 1893	540

Industrial School, Rochester—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Officer	Mrs. H. J. Palmer	Sept. 10, 1889	\$300
"	Charlotte Sagar	Sept. 3, 1896	300
"	E. S. Jackson	Sept. 28, 1891	660
"	W. V. Stevens	Dec. 23, 1890	540
"	J. A. Hanvey	Feb. 25, 1896	480
"	A. M. Townsend	July 7, 1897	420
"	Leon Franklin	Sept. 27, 1898	360
"	Albert G. Haas	Oct. 1, 1898	360
"	George W. Hamilton	Dec. 7, 1898	360
"	Wm. A. Handy	June 24, 1898	360
"	Rettie Lyke	Aug. 1, 1898	300
"	Patrick Murphy	Dec. 7, 1898	360
"	Louise M. O'Neill	Dec. 20, 1898	300
Housekeeper	Florence Streb	Oct. 1, 1898	300
Farm guard	L. A. Reilly	Feb. 2, 1895	660
"	William E. Cummings	Oct. 1, 1894	540
Gate keeper	Wm. P. Corrin	July 1, 1879	540
Caretaker	Isabel Tracey	Oct. 20, 1896	300
"	Mrs. A. M. Benton	June 6, 1891	300
"	Catherine O'Leary	Dec. 6, 1894	300
"	E. A. Platte	Oct. 1, 1892	300
"	C. A. Colson	Oct. 1, 1892	480
"	M. E. Lyke	Jan. 1, 1894	300
"	E. Killick	Mar. 27, 1891	300
"	Bertram E. Frost	Sept. 14, 1897	300
"	K. Kelly	Dec. 31, 1889	300
"	Jessie Platte	Dec. 24, 1896	300
"	Alice Barnes	June 1, 1891	300
"	Margaret Sheehan	June 25, 1896	300
Attendant	Jessie Sornberger	Feb. 5, 1892	420
"	Charlotte O'Grady	May 1, 1896	260
Cook	Emma Milliken	Jan. 4, 1894	300
"	Ida McLaughlin	Sept. 6, 1897	300
"	E. A. Streaker	Mar. 1, 1889	540
Superintendent of hospital	Nellie O'Donohue	July 19, 1895	360
Superintendent of kitchen	Mrs. Jennie Johnson	Oct. 6, 1894	360
Dentist	Dr. Lewis Gilbert	July 1, 1894	600
Night watch	Mrs. Minnie S. Baer	Nov. 16, 1899	300

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath

Unclassified service

Trustee	John Palmer	Feb. 20, 1894	None
"	Frank Campbell	Feb. 20, 1894	None
"	Horatio C. King	April 25, 1894	None
"	Otis H. Smith	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	J. Monroe Shoemaker	April 9, 1886	None
"	Daniel E. Sickles	April 14, 1897	None
"	Joseph P. Cleary	April 14, 1897	None
"	Hotchkiss S. Finch	April 14, 1897	None
"	Geo. R. Sutherland	June 28, 1897	None

Class I

Commandant	Charles O. Shepard	Mar. 1, 1897	\$2,000
Adjutant	Azariah C. Brundage	April 1, 1897	1,200
Quartermaster	Patrick J. O'Connor	Mar. 1, 1897	1,200
Assistant quartermaster	S. S. Fairchild	Jan. 1, 1890	900
Surgeon	Ten Eyck O. Burleson	Aug. 14, 1890	1,800
Assistant surgeon	Emery C. Pixley	Feb. 1, 1892	1,000
Inspector	Samuel M. Morgan	Nov. 11, 1897	900

Class II

Agent (New York)	John Hanway	Nov. 1, 1897	200
Agent (Buffalo)	Gen. William F. Rogers	May 1, 1897	420
Florist	Henry L. Drummer	Nov. 28, 1884	720

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Cashier	William E. Howell.....	April 1, 1893	\$1,200
Engineer	George Densmore.....	Oct. 1, 1894	1,200
Supt. of construction.....	Thomas Fogarty.....	Feb. 1, 1894	900
Bookkeeper	Fred McConnell.....	Sept. 1, 1894	1,000
Clerk	J. Foster Parkhurst.....	July 21, 1896	600
Treasurer's clerk.....	L. Davison.....	—, 1886	300
Ophthalmic surgeon.....	Wheelock Rider.....	Aug. 1, 1889	300
Matron	Osie M. Lamberson.....	Nov. 10, 1884	500
Electrical engineer and dynamo tender.....	George Barber.....	Mar. 1, 1895	540
Electric light man.....	Anthony Schonweitz.....	Aug. 16, 1889	540
Fireman	Dennis Cuffney.....	Mar. 1, 1890	540
"	Andrew J. Haggerty.....	Nov. 1, 1892	540
"	John McNally.....	Feb. 1, 1892	540
"	James L. Smith.....	Dec. 1, 1897	540

Class III

Farmer	Baskin Freeman.....	April 1, 1887	600
Steamfitter	James Collins.....	Oct. 1, 1897	540
Gardener	Robert McCullough.....	Mar. 15, 1897	420
Cook	F. C. Rich.....	Nov. 20, 1890	600
"	Robert S. Moore.....	July 1, 1898	720
"	Mrs. Jennie Morgan.....	July 1, 1898	240
"	Henry Wisler.....	Dec. 1, 1898	420
"	Ida Reynolds.....	Dec. 1, 1898	180
Baker	Albert Lane.....	Oct. 1, 1889	600
Blacksmith	Frank Rohan.....	Dec. 1, 1897	480
Nurse	Cora Lackey.....	Aug. 1, 1894	300
"	Catherine Schumley.....	Sept. 10, 1894	300
"	Ruth McCune.....	Sept. 16, 1893	300
"	Ella Myers.....	July 20, 1895	300
"	Leslie E. Voorhees.....	May 20, 1897	450
"	Lucy L. Hess.....	June 1, 1897	300
"	Bertha S. Tripp.....	June 1, 1897	300
"	Anna Wright.....	June 1, 1897	300
"	Elizabeth Bowes.....	Feb. 1, 1898	240
"	Jane Gibson.....	Sept. 1, 1898	300
"	Adella A. Spencer.....	Oct. 1, 1898	300
Superintendent mess hall and kitchen	William M. Ware.....	Dec. 1, 1897	750
Housekeeper	Helen Mayer.....	Aug. 1, 1893	360
Laundryman	W. Bernard Tracy.....	Sept. 1, 1893	480

Craig Colony, Sonyea

Unclassified service

Manager	Frederick Peterson, M. D.....	May 16, 1895	None
"	Charles E. Jones, M. D.....	May 16, 1895	None
"	Enoch C. Bell.....	April 23, 1897	None
"	Mrs. Jeanette R. Hawkins.....	May 16, 1895	None
"	Oliver P. Hurd.....	May 16, 1895	None
"	Percy L. Lang.....	April 23, 1897	None
"	Hulbert E. Brown.....	May 16, 1895	None
"	Hon. James H. Loomis.....	April 23, 1896	None
"	Anson S. Thompson, M. D.....	Oct. 7, 1895	None
"	Mrs. Katherine H. Salmon.....	Oct. 28, 1895	None
"	Daniel B. Murphy.....	Mar. 25, 1898	None
"	George L. Williams.....	Jan. 19, 1898	None

Craig Colony, Sonyea—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Steward	Truman L. Stone.....	Oct. 1, 1897	\$1,200

Class II

Medical superintendent.....	William P. Spratling.....	April 1, 1895	4,000
First assistant physician.....	L. Pierce Clark.....	Jan. 15, 1897	1,800
Medical interne.....	Marie Louise Benoit.....	Dec. 15, 1897	600
"	Edward A. Sharp.....	July 28, 1898	600
Bookkeeper	Henry J. Flanagan.....	April 1, 1897	840
Clerk	Archibald C. McFetridge	Nov. 15, 1897	840
Apothecary	Chauncey Terwilliger....	Mar. 15, 1898	480
Storekeeper	Harry R. Porter.....	Oct. 1, 1898	480
Sloyd instructor.....	Augustus T. Hatch.....	Sept. 8, 1898	780
Stenographer	Maud J. Patterson.....	May 1, 1898	480
"	Florence A. Olmstead.....	Aug. 27, 1895	480
Matron	Jennie J. Cunningham.....	Dec. 1, 1898	600
Teacher	E. Luella Coffin.....	Sept. 28, 1896	540
Engineer	Jesse F. Miller.....	Dec. 20, 1895	1,000
Assistant steam engineer.....	Edward M. Logan.....	Mar. 1, 1897	600
Fireman	Edward B. Fitzgerald.....	Sept. 1, 1898	240
"	Robert W. Oakley.....	Jan. 20, 1896	420
"	William Patton.....	Jan. 16, 1896	480

Class III

Laundryman	Martin Fitzgerald.....	April 30, 1897	480
Laundress	Clara Jischke.....	June 22, 1897	180
"	Ida Smith.....	Dec. 18, 1897	192
"	Satie Fitz Gerald.....	June 9, 1898	336
Assistant laundress.....	Margaret Moffat.....	April 13, 1898	192
"	Kate Donovan.....	Oct. 3, 1898	168
"	Margaret F. Brown.....	Jan. 10, 1898	180
Gardener	William S. Cameron.....	Mar. 8, 1897	300
Farmer	Paul R. Kingston.....	April 1, 1895	600
Meatcutter	Duncan McRae.....	Feb. 1, 1898	420
Carpenter	Frank H. Stevens.....	Aug. 15, 1895	600
Watchman	James McMichael.....	Jan. 16, 1896	384
Seamstress	Etta Osbon.....	Mar. 10, 1896	216
Baker	William T. Noble.....	Feb. 7, 1896	420
Blacksmith	Alba C. Palmer.....	April 4, 1898	420
Poultryman	J. Emory Magee.....	Dec. 7, 1897	300
Plumber	James J. Mooney.....	Oct. 4, 1898	600
Dairyman	Lewis I. Palmer.....	April 20, 1898	540
Ward helper.....	Mabel C. Soule.....	Oct. 1, 1898	168
"	Gertrude Nolan.....	Sept. 1, 1898	168
Cook	Lizzie Zinnen.....	Mar. 23, 1896	192
"	Elsie G. Burrall.....	Mar. 7, 1898	216
"	Rosa Clark.....	April 28, 1898	216
"	Edith L. Duryea.....	Oct. 15, 1898	192
"	Robert A. Noble.....	Aug. 15, 1898	240
"	Jessie C. Grant.....	Mar. 2, 1896	420
"	Kate M. Crofoot.....	May 26, 1896	264
"	Sarah Hannon.....	Sept. 14, 1896	240
Usher	Martha M. Wiseman.....	Nov. 16, 1898	192
Supervisor	William J. Hunt.....	Dec. 31, 1897	360
"	Fred H. Crofoot.....	Dec. 31, 1897	360
"	Gertrude A. Hoxie.....	June 1, 1898	300
Nurse	Ray Cook.....	Jan. 28, 1896	288
"	Thomas Hunt.....	July 7, 1896	264
"	Mary T. Cosgrove.....	May 17, 1897	240
"	Joseph J. Gray.....	Jan. 12, 1897	240
"	Frank Lowe.....	Sept. 10, 1897	300
"	Nellie A. Sullivan.....	Aug. 3, 1897	240
"	Daniel W. Ballou.....	April 14, 1898	216
"	Franklin P. Cleveland.....	Jan. 5, 1898	216
"	Elsie Davidson.....	June 1, 1898	240

Craig Colony, Sonyea—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Nurse	Mary L. Dole	July 1, 1898	\$216
"	Bessie Duffy	July 8, 1898	192
"	William B. Elliot	Sept. 3, 1898	216
"	Marie A. Ellison	Nov. 1, 1898	192
"	Susie A. Ellison	Aug. 29, 1898	216
"	William C. Florian	Dec. 1, 1898	216
"	Mary J. Kelcey	July 7, 1898	253
"	Thomas H. South	April 25, 1898	216
"	Francis McConnell	Dec. 20, 1898	216
"	Walter J. McMahon	Sept. 1, 1898	216
"	Will W. McMahon	Feb. 13, 1898	215
"	Harry R. Porter	Jan. 24, 1898	240
"	E. Delevan Richmond	Dec. 19, 1898	216
"	Angela L. Sanford	Mar. 28, 1898	192
"	Frank Snath	June 23, 1898	216
"	Lena M. Soule	Nov. 17, 1898	168
"	Marguerite F. Stoddard	July 8, 1898	216
"	Theibert C. Tucker	June 7, 1898	216
Attendant	Nellie I. Powell	June 3, 1898	192

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion

Unclassified service

Manager	Edward C. Walker	Feb. 27, 1893	None
" Treasurer	Clara M. Waterman	May 10, 1895	None
" Secretary	Mrs. Sarah J. Fee	May 10, 1895	None
"	Ira Edwards	May 10, 1897	None
"	Edward Munson, M. D.	May 10, 1897	None
"	Isaac S. Signor	Mar. 25, 1898	None

Class I

Steward	William Parmlee	Nov. 1, 1897	\$1,200
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Class II

Superintendent	Mary K. Boyd	Sept. 30, 1893	1,200
Assistant superintendent	Alice E. Curtin	Sept. 30, 1895	600
Physician	Harriet N. Watson, M. D.	Sept. 30, 1893	Fees
Matron	Margaret Meldrum	Dec. 1, 1893	\$800
Bookkeeper and storekeeper	Florence Greene	Oct. 1, 1895	540

Class III

Supervisor	Laura Chamberlain	June 1, 1895	496
"	Alice E. Burbank	Sept. 1, 1895	480
"	Margaret X. Rigney	Sept. 1, 1897	480
"	Eva I. Gould	Oct. 1, 1898	420
Assistant supervisor	Mary J. Emery	April 11, 1898	300
"	Minnie E. Doty	Jan. 1, 1899	300
"	Elizabeth Glidden	Aug. 1, 1894	360
"	Alice E. Mathes	Sept. 1, 1897	300
Supervisor, laundry	Mary B. Skelle	Nov. 1, 1898	300
Assistant matron	Mary L. McShea	Dec. 1, 1893	420
Housekeeper	Louise Thompson	June 1, 1895	300
"	Kate Kearney	July 11, 1898	480
Seamstress, instructor	Sarah A. Green	Aug. 6, 1897	300
Officer	Mary J. Cook	Aug. 1, 1898	300
Nurse	Elizabeth Walden	April 1, 1894	260
Nightwatch	Elizabeth Wendell	April 1, 1896	300
Watchman	Andrew Van Dell	Dec. 1, 1897	480
Carpenter	William D. English	Aug. 1, 1895	840
Steamfitter	Fred Wescott	Sept. 1, 1897	720
Fireman	Eugene Mahony	Nov. 1, 1893	480
"	George E. Bidwell	June 1, 1897	480
Day patrol and gardener	Patrick Sullivan	Jan. 3, 1895	480

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Manager	Charles P. Cook, M. D.	April 30, 1895	None
"	Sarah C. B. Cady	April 30, 1895	None
"	Herran Livingston	April 23, 1896	None
"	Elizabeth S. Brown	April 14, 1898	None
"	William E. Milbank	Mar. 25, 1898	None
"	Paul Fulton	Mar. 25, 1898	None

Class I

Steward	Newton Schermerhorn	Aug. 1, 1897	\$1,800
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Class II

Superintendent	Frances Olmstead Abbott	Oct. 1, 1897	1,500
Teacher	Cora S. Morse	Feb. 19, 1896	500
Vocal instructor	Edwin C. Rowley	July 1, 1897	400
Fireman	Clarence Johnson	April 1, 1898	660
"	Samuel Montgomery	Oct. 11, 1889	\$55 00 per month
"	Walter Stewart	Dec. 1, 1896	55 00 per month
"	Edward Thornton	Oct. 1, 1889	55 00 per month

Class III

First supervisor of prisons	Jessie G. Cuyler	Dec. 1, 1898	\$800
First supervisor	Abbie F. Parker	Dec. 1, 1898	500
Supervisor	Harriet Flynn	May 1, 1898	360
"	Sarah B. Hufcut	June 1, 1898	300
"	Margaret Huribut	Aug. 1, 1898	300
"	Elizabeth Sausbier	May 10, 1898	300
"	Kate M. Ransom	April 1, 1892	360
"	Julia B. Rider	Oct. 1, 1895	420
"	Melissa C. Patten	Dec. 1, 1891	800
"	Ella L. Hearn	Sept. 23, 1894	500
"	Anna R. Spear	Nov. 1, 1897	500
"	Mary Johnson	Mar. 1, 1898	500
General supervisor	Della G. Ray	Oct. 1, 1897	600
Housekeeper	Mattie Gray	Dec. 1, 1898	420
Prison housekeeper	Frocene Brolley	Feb. 19, 1898	500
Assistant supervisor	Margaret E. Keefe	Oct. 1, 1892	360
"	Mary Vallett	Oct. 21, 1895	360
"	Carrie McKenzie	Mar. 1, 1893	540
"	Sarah E. Henry	Nov. 20, 1893	300
"	Mary A. Pratt	Nov. 21, 1894	300
"	Jane Ray	Nov. 21, 1894	300
"	Annie C. Aclty	May 15, 1893	300
"	Minnie C. Bradley	April 1, 1897	300
"	Alida G. Coe	July 1, 1897	300
"	Sarah Eagleson	Nov. 1, 1897	300
"	Mary F. Gaul	Mar. 1, 1897	300
"	Kate Power	Dec. 1, 1898	300
"	Harriet V. Mulford	Dec. 1, 1898	300
"	Nettie M. Leonard	Mar. 10, 1897	300
"	Ada Rivenburgh	Oct. 4, 1897	300
"	Elizabeth A. Roe	July 1, 1897	300
"	Maye B. Rudgers	Sept. 1, 1897	300
"	Clara A. Whitmarsh	Oct. 1, 1897	300
"	Mary Little	Dec. 5, 1897	300
"	Jane A. Winslow	Oct. 23, 1891	500
"	Sarah E. Nelson	May 1, 1893	300
"	Emma M. Quiggle	Aug. 15, 1893	360
"	Clara Whitmarsh	Dec. 1, 1888	300
"	Emma A. Fraleigh	July 15, 1898	300
"	Elizabeth Rankin	Dec. 1, 1895	300
"	Blanche Pultz	June 1, 1896	300
"	Alice M. Bushnell	Oct. 20, 1895	300
Relief officer	Mary M. Dewy	Nov. 30, 1891	300

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Relief officer.....	Mary Fox.....	June 1, 1897	\$300
Watchman	Henry Rote.....	Nov. 1, 1897	540
"	Garrett Hennessey, Jr.....	Mar. 1, 1897	540
"	Herman Bradley.....	May 1, 1897	540
"	Charles L. McArthur.....	Sept. 13, 1895	540
"	Fred A. La Brie.....	Oct. 1, 1895	540
Supply	Wie Durfee Townsend.....	Mar. 1, 1898	300
Carpenter	Luke Martin.....	Nov. 18, 1898	\$2 50 per day
Attendant	Harriet Estes.....	Mar. 1, 1898	300

Custodial Asylum, Rome

Unclassified service

Manager	Jim Stevens.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Joseph I. Sayles.....	Mar. 20, 1896	None
"	E. Stuart Williams.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Fremont W. Spicer.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Frank T. Gorton, M. D.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Eugene H. Conant.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	William H. Cloher, Jr.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Earle S. Batcheller.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Homer T. Fowler.....	Mar. 20, 1895	None
"	Henry L. Gates.....	Oct. 11, 1897	None
"	James A. Douglass.....	Feb. 16, 1898	None

Class I

Treasurer	J. M. Ward Brainerd.....	June 8, 1897	\$1,200
Steward	James T. Stone.....	Mar. 27, 1896	1,200

Class II

Superintendent	John F. FitzGerald, M. D.....	May 1, 1894	4,000
Assistant physician.....	Charles Bernstein.....	Jan. 1, 1895	1,200
Bookkeeper	Gustavus M. Palmer.....	April 17, 1896	600
Stenographer	Clara J. Van Gorder.....	Mar. 25, 1896	360
Storekeeper	Fred S. Smith.....	Dec. 6, 1897	420
Chief fireman.....	George H. Kellogg.....	Nov. 4, 1896	900
Teacher, calisthenics.....	Sarah E. Blayney.....	Nov. 21, 1898	300
Fireman	Curtis C. Demorest.....	July 26, 1897	360
"	George Ellig.....	Feb. 12, 1898	360
"	James J. Lynch.....	Dec. 29, 1897	360

Class III

Gardener	Thomas Holleron.....	Jan. 1, 1895	600
Farmer	George Teal.....	April 1, 1896	600
Carpenter	George C. Bessee.....	Oct. 7, 1895	540
Baker	John U. Grass.....	Feb. 1, 1895	480
Painter	William B. Hickox.....	April 18, 1897	480
Seamstress	Emma Lough.....	July 20, 1896	240
Housekeeper	Elizabeth Esenwine.....	May 1, 1897	420
Supervisor	Minnie B. Pierce.....	May 1, 1897	300
Special attendant.....	Charles Sullivan.....	Dec. 20, 1898	420
Laundryman	Isabella Pfaff.....	Oct. 12, 1898	400
Blacksmith	Michael T. Burke.....	July 1, 1898	200
Cook	Patrick J. Burns.....	Sept. 1, 1898	360
Attendant	Delia Johnston.....	Sept. 6, 1897	420
"	John McMahon.....	Jan. 1, 1895	260
"	Charles Beck.....	May 1, 1895	360
"	Lawrence Concannon.....	Nov. 24, 1896	260
"	Julia Cully.....	Jan. 1, 1895	216
"	Elizabeth Smith.....	June 15, 1896	192
"	Martha Dawes.....	Sept. 12, 1896	192
"	Bessie Lynch.....	Mar. 15, 1895	192

Custodial Asylum, Rome—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Nettie Fike	July 15, 1896	\$240
"	Lillian Wilson	Oct. 14, 1896	192
"	Ellen Clark	May 26, 1897	192
"	Mary Fitzgerald	July 6, 1897	192
"	Gertrude G. Hayes	Nov. 30, 1897	192
"	May Humphrey	Sept. 11, 1897	192
"	Amelia La Duke	Aug. 14, 1897	240
"	William Evans	June 11, 1897	300
"	Jessie Hitchcock	Sept. 11, 1897	180
"	Philip Stooks	July 12, 1897	300
"	Roscoe Sweatman	May 3, 1897	300
"	Fred H. Wickham	Oct. 15, 1897	300
"	Libbie E. Hart	Dec. 8, 1897	192
"	V. G. Bailey	Dec. 20, 1898	240
"	James Carroll	April 28, 1898	264
"	William Edes	Oct. 13, 1896	360
"	Jeanette Edes	June 1, 1898	168
"	Nellie M. Hart	Dec. 26, 1898	168
"	Edward Healey	Dec. 28, 1898	240
"	James L. Murphy	Aug. 18, 1898	264
"	Edward H. Odell	July 25, 1898	264
"	Myra L. Stokes	Oct. 15, 1898	180
"	Albert Trexall	July 25, 1898	264
"	Joseph Uhl	May 1, 1898	360
"	Adebert F. Wallace	July 30, 1898	264
"	Myron L. Wood	Dec. 21, 1898	240

Custodial Asylum, Newark

Unclassified service

Manager	Charles McLouth	Nov. 17, 1892	Expenses
"	Edwin K. Burnham	Mar. 17, 1892	Expenses
"	Nellie R. Hotchkiss	Feb. 7, 1895	Expenses
"	George O. Baker	Feb. 7, 1895	Expenses
"	Gertrude A. Moss	July 11, 1893	Expenses
"	Ellery G. Allen	Feb. 7, 1895	Expenses
"	Silas N. Gallup	May 14, 1895	Expenses
"	Richard P. Groat	Jan. 30, 1895	Expenses
"	Augusta H. Beach	Jan. 30, 1895	Expenses

Class II

Superintendent	C. W. Winspear	July 1, 1893	\$2,500
Matron	Gertrude E. Winspear	July 1, 1893	1,000
"	M. D.	July 1, 1893	1,000
Physician	M. Alice Brownell	Aug. 21, 1891	1,000
Storekeeper	Kate J. Rahill	Oct. 1, 1894	480
Stenographer and bookkeeper	Belle R. Norton	Oct. 1, 1894	480
Issuing clerk	Margaret Rahill	Oct. 1, 1894	300
Teacher	Della L. Austin	May 1, 1898	300
Engineer	D. J. Rehklau	Sept. 1, 1891	900
Fireman	Charles A. Briggs	Oct. 1, 1897	480
"	Ralph Conklin	Nov. 12, 1898	480
"	John Kaupp	Nov. 10, 1895	480

Class III

Supervisor	Emma Mentz	Feb. 1, 1898	216
"	Mary Linguist	May 17, 1897	216
"	Amelia Sauter	Aug. 9, 1893	300
Alternate supervisor	Irva A. Smith	May 1, 1898	216
Industrial teacher	Deborah O. Tucker	Aug. 1, 1879	216
Assistant industrial teacher	Jessie Silliman	Feb. 1, 1898	198
Seamstress	Anna E. Utter	July 15, 1895	192
Assistant seamstress	Lena Converse	May 24, 1892	168

Custodial Asylum, Newark—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position.	Compensation
Laundress	Emma Tucker	June 1, 1891	\$216
Nurse	Sarah J. Page	Jan. 2, 1894	300
"	Alderett C. Goodell	Nov. 20, 1895	180
Store attendant	Gertrude G. Lally	May 8, 1897	240
Cook	Elizabeth Sntzell	Mar. 9, 1896	192
"	Lena Fischer	June 21, 1881	192
"	Maggie Merrick	Nov. 20, 1894	180
"	Nellie Engels	April 26, 1898	192
"	Annie Berrigan	Dec. 1, 1898	192
"	Alberta Shewman	May 22, 1898	192
Baker	Elizabeth Schuman	April 26, 1898	300
Laundress	Jessie Boatwick	May 1, 1898	216
Carpenter	W. H. Pettis	April 1, 1893	500
Gardener	George Schaich	Jan. 20, 1891	900
Attendant	Lillian P. Winslow	Dec. 1, 1897	144
"	Emma J. Beatty	Dec. 1, 1897	144
"	Beatrice Ryckman	Dec. 13, 1897	132
"	Sarah Irwin	Oct. 1, 1899	198
"	Phoebe E. Yelland	June 1, 1896	180
"	Lena Herman	May 7, 1894	132
"	Ella Garlock	Dec. 11, 1893	144
"	Jennie Stratton	Feb. 6, 1896	144
"	Phoebe Guenther	Sept. 1, 1891	132
"	Bernice W. Shirtz	July 15, 1895	132
"	Anna K. Doyle	Mar. 1, 1896	120
"	Frances E. Wright	Nov. 1, 1896	120
"	Alice Prendergast	Feb. 4, 1896	120
"	Myrta E. Winegar	July 9, 1897	132
"	Ida M. Garrison	June 7, 1897	120
"	Nancy M. Henion	Oct. 26, 1897	132
"	Adelaide Lusk	June 21, 1897	198
"	Ada Phillips	Jan. 29, 1897	120
"	Effe Ryckman	April 5, 1897	120
"	Pearl Crawford	Aug. 1, 1898	120
"	Alice Davis	Aug. 16, 1898	144
"	Minnie Gillard	Mar. 3, 1898	132
"	Edith House	Feb. 3, 1898	120
"	Emma B. Lehn	May 17, 1898	120
"	Helen See	Aug. 1, 1898	132
"	Margaret Weaver	May 1, 1898	196
"	Cora Williams	May 18, 1898	132

Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse

Unclassified service

Trustee	John W. Yale	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	F. D. Huntington	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	A. W. Palmer	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	John T. Mott	Mar. 17, 1892	None
"	Mrs. Alta P. Crouse	Feb. 23, 1893	None
"	Lewis F. Weaver	April 25, 1894	None
"	Walter W. Cheney	Jan. 26, 1898	None
"	Wilber S. Peck	Jan. 20, 1896	None

Class I

Treasurer	Alfred Wilkinson	Jan. 1, 1885	\$750
"	John L. Barnett	Aug. 1, 1892	1,200

Class II

Superintendent	James C. Carson, M. D.	Oct. 8, 1884	4,000
Matron	Alvina E. Wood	—, 1853	900
Medical attendant	Julia St J. Wygant	Mar. 1, 1895	1,200
Clerk	William J. Hallworth	April 2, 1880	600

Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Teacher	Sarah P. Young	—, 1851	\$400
"	Carrie P. Sheldon	Nov. 1, 1889	400
"	M. Elizabeth Cook	Mar. 4, 1863	350
"	Mary F. Cozzins	Sept. 1, 1879	300
"	Florence M. Stacey	Aug. 24, 1897	250
"	Olive Sawtelle	Aug. 31, 1877	400
"	Margaret H. Ney	June 7, 1893	300
"	Cornelia S. Deuel	Jan. 7, 1895	300
"	Edna A. Conger	May 4, 1896	300
"	May M. Gaffey	Jan. 1, 1898	300
Storekeeper	Norell E. Smith	Sept. 1, 1896	600
Engineer	Antonio W. Losky	April 8, 1892	600
Assistant matron	Louise C. Richards	Nov. 1, 1888	400
"	Emma Losky	Sept. 1, 1885	400
Night fireman	Michael F. Casey	April 19, 1897	540
Fireman	Harry Grevelding	June 1, 1895	480

Class III

Baker	Joseph Hullar	July 1, 1887	600
Gardener	George Ham	Oct. 1, 1886	540
Painter	M. N. Hickok	May 8, 1893	540
Carpenter	Charles F. Finkbeiner	May 1, 1880	600
Watchman	John H. Carrier	May 1, 1884	480
Shoemaker	Charles F. Snyder	Sept. 1, 1890	510
Housekeeper	Alice M. Palmer	Nov. 7, 1892	360
Office girl	Nellie Finkbeiner	July 1, 1894	180
Cook	Ellen Roach	June 1, 1879	240
"	Ellen Healey	Aug. 25, 1891	168
"	Lizzie Ryan	Sept. 20, 1892	156
"	Mary A. Corbett	Feb. 1, 1898	156
"	Sarah F. Corbett	April 23, 1898	144
"	Annie Green	Feb. 1, 1898	144
"	Bridget Reardon	June 1, 1898	168
"	Bridget A. Ryan	May 13, 1898	192
Tailoress	Mary E. O'Brien	Feb. 1, 1893	240
Hosemaker	Kittie O'Brien	Mar. 1, 1896	168
Cloakmaker	Annie J. O'Hara	Oct. 18, 1896	180
Seamstress	Lillie Hatch	Mar. 11, 1895	192
"	Hattie Wagner	Aug. 25, 1892	144
"	Annie Dolan	Dec. 29, 1879	144
"	Annie Erwin	Oct. 8, 1897	132
"	Annie Higgins	May 1, 1886	156
Laundress	Mayme Corey	Mar. 1, 1896	144
"	Mary C. Ryan	May 6, 1895	144
"	Julia Dillon	Mar. 29, 1880	156
"	Maggie Dowling	July 1, 1877	216
"	Annie McNally	April 15, 1898	144
Night watch	Belle Erwin	Dec. 10, 1885	216
"	Maggie Norris	Dec. 3, 1889	180
Usher	Joanna L. Hayes	Aug. 14, 1879	180
Supervisor	Delia Steinmetz	Sept. 28, 1891	168
"	Frederick H. Bristow and wife	July 15, 1893	600
"	James A. Sheldon	Feb. 18, 1890	420
"	Lydia A. Sheldon	Oct. 1, 1878	180
"	Minnie L. Stansell	June 15, 1891	240
"	Anna C. Frezon	Nov. 1, 1885	216
"	Louise H. Friers	Sept. 21, 1881	180
"	Rose Lundy	May 29, 1891	168
"	Joanna Ryan	Sept. 21, 1881	168
"	Flora E. Martin	April 8, 1895	192
"	Tracer C. Crawford	Aug. 1, 1898	216
"	Alida B. Plant	June 9, 1898	180
Attendant	Maud C. Vincett	Oct. 21, 1896	132
"	Margaret Croak	Sept. 9, 1896	132
"	Emma Ferrer	July 14, 1896	132
"	Walter S. Rand	Feb. 17, 1881	324
"	Thomas F. Grant	Dec. 22, 1874	276

Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Frederick J. Cooper.....	July 15, 1891	\$252
"	George Sheridan.....	Oct. 11, 1892	240
"	Martin Larkin.....	June 27, 1892	240
"	John Callahan.....	April 7, 1892	240
"	Mamie Wobhart.....	May 4, 1896	182
"	Florence Phillips.....	May 16, 1895	144
"	Emily R. Menzies.....	Oct. 24, 1894	144
"	Minnie Trayhn.....	Dec. 30, 1895	144
"	Anna See.....	May 12, 1892	144
"	Nellie Bristol.....	Mar. 14, 1893	132
"	Ellen Woodruff.....	Aug. 13, 1891	132
"	Mary F. Long.....	Sept. 25, 1893	132
"	Katherine E. Dolan.....	May 21, 1895	132
"	Annie Barrett.....	May 25, 1896	132
"	Elbert J. Howe.....	July 17, 1897	240
"	Maud M. Watkins.....	Oct. 1, 1897	132
"	Fanny P. Chamberlain.....	June 1, 1895	180
"	Martha E. Allen.....	May 3, 1898	180
"	Lottie S. Bartlett.....	Sept. 3, 1898	132
"	Helen L. Burch.....	Oct. 15, 1898	180
"	Margaret R. Cross.....	Mar. 9, 1898	120
"	Bridget M. Hayden.....	July 1, 1898	144
"	Anna M. Kennedy.....	Aug. 18, 1898	120
"	Annie Noonan.....	May 14, 1898	144
"	Kittie S. Secor.....	Oct. 14, 1898	120
Hospital supervisor.....	Eulalie A. Dexter.....	May 2, 1898	216

Thomas Orphan Asylum

Unclassified service

Manager	Henry R. Howland.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Wallace Jamison.....	June 24, 1895	None
"	John Schoepflin.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Samuel G. Keyes.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Newton A. Chaffee.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Heman M. Bladell.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	King Tallichief.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	John C. Wilbur.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Harrison Halftown.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None
"	Lily Lord Tift.....	Mar. 14, 1895	None

Class I

Kindergartner	Augusta H. Loeb.....	Sept. 1, 1897	\$300
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Class II

Superintendent	George I. Lincoln.....	April 1, 1895	1,500
Matron	Emily P. Lincoln.....	April 1, 1895	700
Physician	A. D. Lake, M. D.....	April 1, 1895	300
Teacher	John E. Livermore.....	Dec. 1, 1897	500
Music teacher.....	Nettie Reynolds.....	Sept. 1, 1896	300
Engineer	Fred Russell.....	April 8, 1895	500
Storekeeper and matron.....	Halla Wells.....	April 1, 1895	300
Assistant storekeeper.....	Sarah Wells.....	Dec. 1, 1895	240
Fireman	Frank Howard.....	June —, 1895	240
Sloyd instructor.....	Sanny Rosenberg.....	Oct. 15, 1898	*300

Class III

Head farmer.....	Hugh DeCondis.....	Jan. 1, 1897	480
Carpenter	Ransom G. King.....	Jan. 19, 1897	480
Seamstress	Carrie Sisson.....	June 1, 1895	300

* Provisional.

Thomas Orphan Asylum—Continued

Class III—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position		Compensation
Cook	Daisy Davis.....	Jan.	1, 1897	\$208
"	May M. Sisson.....	Sept.	1, 1897	240
"	A. E. McDowell.....	June	1, 1898	240
Laundress	Clara Hood.....	Sept.	1, 1898	192
Head attendant.....	Madge Mayo.....	Sept.	1, 1897	300
Attendant	Louise Loeb.....	Oct.	1, 1897	208
"	May R. L. Reed.....	Nov.	1, 1897	208
"	Cora Baldwin.....	July	1, 1898	204
"	Clara Schroder.....	Feb.	1, 1898	192
"	Inez Schroder.....	Sept.	1, 1898	204

Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford

Unclassified service

Manager	Margaret A. Hibbard.....	Dec.	15, 1896	None
"	Edward J. Mitchell.....	Jan.	23, 1895	None
"	Mrs. Kate E. Jones.....	Jan.	23, 1895	None
"	Mrs. Anna F. Cleary.....	Jan.	23, 1895	None
"	Richard Curran.....	Jan.	23, 1895	None
"	Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols.....	May	9, 1896	None
"	Mrs. Ada G. Mohr.....	May	9, 1896	None
"	George H. Treadwell.....	May	9, 1896	None
"	Laura B. Clarke.....	May	1, 1897	None

Class I

Superintendent	Ellen M. Putnam.....	April	1, 1897	\$1,500
Storekeeper	Frank Putnam.....	April	1, 1897	420
Engineer	Garrett B. Brower.....	Nov.	4, 1897	480

Class II

Bookkeeper	Daniel W. Redmond.....	May	1, 1897	\$1 00 per day
Assistant steam engineer.....	William E. Dunn.....	Mar.	10, 1898	\$660
"	Henry Hallenbeck.....	Oct.	24, 1898	480
Fireman	Henry Holmes.....	Mar.	15, 1898	480

Class III

Cook	Mary Parks.....	April	1, 1897	180
General supervisor.....	Phebe Budlong.....	Aug.	1, 1898	144
Farmer	Edgar Russell.....	Oct.	17, 1898	480

Law Library, Newburgh

Class II

Librarian	William F. Corley.....	Jan.	1, 1897	600
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Miscellaneous Reporter

Unclassified service

Reporter	Robert G. Scherer.....	Jan.	1, 1898	4,500
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Class II

Assistant reporter.....	Lewis B. Hall.....	Jan.	1, 1899	2,000
"	E. G. Day.....	Feb.	1, 1893	1,200

Court of Appeals

Unclassified service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Chief judge.....	Alton B. Parker.....	Jan. 1, 1898	\$12,500
Associate judge.....	Albert Haight.....	Jan. 1, 1895	12,000
"	John Clinton Gray.....	Jan. 25, 1888	12,000
"	Irving G. Vann.....	Jan. 1, 1896	12,000
"	Edward T. Bartlett.....	Jan. 1, 1894	12,000
"	Dennis O'Brien.....	Jan. 1, 1890	12,000
"	Celora E. Martin.....	Jan. 1, 1896	12,000

Class I

Clerk	William H. Shankland...	Nov. 23, 1897	5,000	
Deputy clerk.....	Richard M. Barber.....	Dec. 17, 1897	3,000	
Law examiner.....	Joseph A. Welch.....	Jan. 1, 1898	2,500	
"	William P. Goodelle.....	Oct. 31, 1894	2,500	
"	Franklin M. Danaher.....	Oct. 31, 1894	2,500	
Clerk to Judge Parker.....	T. Beekman Westbrook.....	Jan. 14, 1898	1,200	
"	Annie Ghlo.....	Jan. 25, 1898	1,200	
"	O'Brien.....	James R. Ward.....	April 15, 1897	1,200
"	Haight.....	John A. Hayes.....	April 1, 1898	1,200
"	Martin.....	Emma J. Harris.....	May 1, 1897	1,200
"	Vann.....	Albert B. Morgan.....	Dec. 14, 1897	1,200
"	Bartlett.....	George R. Turner.....	Oct. 15, 1898	1,200

Class II

Remittitur clerk.....	William M. Honig.....	Dec. 17, 1897	2,500
Financial and certificate clerk	John H. Reynolds.....	Nov. 22, 1895	2,000
Messenger	William J. Armstrong.....	Feb. 1, 1895	1,200
Crier	Robert D. Cook.....	Oct. 6, 1884	1,500
Librarian, stenographer and consultation clerk.....	Alfred S. Brolley.....	Jan. 1, 1882	2,500
Ass't librarian and stenographer	Buel C. Andrews.....	Jan. 1, 1883	2,200
Stenographer	William J. Lecompte.....	Dec. 3, 1894	1,500
"	W. B. Estabrook.....	Dec. 30, 1896	1,500
"	G. Herbert Cone.....	Dec. 30, 1896	1,500
Court attendant.....	Walter L. Childs.....	Mar. 5, 1895	1,500
Court messenger.....	Isaac H. Benjamin.....	Mar. 19, 1891	750

State Reporter

Class I

State reporter.....	Edmund H. Smith.....	Oct. 7, 1895	5,000
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Class II

Assistant	Edwin A. Bedell.....	Oct. 1, 1888	3,700
Clerk	Dickinson Courtney.....	Feb. 1, 1872	2,100
"	Louis J. Rezzemini.....	June 1, 1888	1,200

Supreme Court, Appellate Division

FIRST DEPARTMENT

Unclassified service

Justice	Charles H. Van Brunt...	Jan. 1, 1884	17,500
"	George C. Barrett.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Edward Patterson.....	Jan. 1, 1887	17,500
"	Morgan J. O'Brien.....	Jan. 1, 1888	17,500
"	George L. Ingraham.....	Jan. 1, 1891	17,500
"	William Rumsey.....	Jan. 1, 1895	17,500
"	Chester B. McLaughlin...	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500

Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Continued

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk	Alfred Wagstaff.....	Jan. 1, 1896	\$5,000
Clerk to Justice McLaughlin...	Harry W. Alden.....	April 15, 1898	1,200
" " Rumsey.....	Jeanie Rumsey.....	May 1, 1898	2,500

Class II

Deputy clerk.....	William Lamb, Jr.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
Assistant deputy clerk.....	Dennis A. McLaughlin...	May 1, 1896	2,000
" "	Peter L. Halpin.....	May 1, 1896	2,000
Librarian	Thomas S. Hume.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
Stenographer	Frederick D. Storey.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Benjamin H. Doane.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Emilie M. Rautenberg....	May 9, 1896	2,500
"	Charles A. Morrison.....	Feb. 1, 1898	2,500
Typewriter	Julia F. Walsh.....	May 1, 1896	1,200

SECOND DEPARTMENT

Unclassified Service.

Justice	William W. Goodrich.....	Jan. 1, 1897	8,500
"	Edgar M. Cullen.....	Jan. 1, 1896	8,500
"	William Bartlett.....	Jan. 1, 1898	8,500
"	Edward Hatch.....	Jan. 1, 1896	8,500
"	John Woodward.....	Jan. 1, 1898	8,500

Class I

Clerk	John B. Byrne.....	Jan. 3, 1896	5,000
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Class II

Deputy clerk.....	Robert B. Sedgwick.....	Jan. 1, 1896	3,500
Crier	George A. Price.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,200
Attendant	John Connell.....	April 30, 1896	1,200
"	Thomas C. Elliott.....	April 30, 1896	1,200
"	Andrew Reid.....	April 30, 1896	1,200
"	Charles W. Strout.....	Jan. 1, 1897	1,200

THIRD DEPARTMENT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Charles E. Parker.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	Milton H. Merwin.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	John R. Putnam.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	D. Cady Herrick.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	Judson S. Landon.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200

Class I

Clerk	Joseph Holland.....	Jan. 1, 1891	2,000
Clerk to Justice Parker.....	Frank Beck.....	May 1, 1896	800

Class II

Attendant	John W. McClelland.....	Jan. 1, 1896	900
"	James Skillicorn.....	Jan. 1, 1896	900
"	John A. Heenan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	900

Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Continued

FOURTH DEPARTMENT

Unclassified Service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Justice	George A. Hardin.....	Jan. 1, 1886	\$7,200
"	William H. Adams.....	Jan. 1, 1888	7,200
"	Peter B. McLennan.....	Nov. 22, 1893	7,200
"	David L. Follett.....	Jan. 1, 1889	7,200

Class I

Clerk	Newell C. Fynton.....	Feb. 1, 1896	2,000
Clerk to Justice McLennan.....	Lillie S. Clark.....	Nov. 22, 1893	1,200
Confidential clerk.....	M. N. Howell.....	July 1, 1896	600
"	Eldyn Reynolds.....	July 1, 1896	1,000
"	W. D. Newell.....	July 25, 1896	900
"	N. E. Hutchens.....	July 25, 1896	900

Class II

Attendant	Michael H. Radigan.....	Feb. 1, 1896	900
"	Edward Jones.....	Feb. 1, 1896	900

Supreme Court

FIRST DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Abraham R. Lawrence.....	Jan. 1, 1888	17,500
"	Charles H. Truax.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Frederick Smyth.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Charles F. MacLean.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	John Sedgwick.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	P. Henry Dugro.....	Jan. 1, 1887	17,500
"	John J. Freedman.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	David McAdam.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	H. A. Gildersleeve.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Henry R. Beekman.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	George P. Andrews.....	Jan. 1, 1899	17,500
"	James Fitzgerald.....	Jan. 1, 1899	17,500
"	David Leventritt.....	Jan. 1, 1899	17,500
"	H. W. Bookstaver.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Henry Bischoff, Jr.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Roger A. Pryor.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Leonard A. Giegerich.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Miles Beach.....	Jan. 1, 1896	17,500
"	Francis M. Scott.....	Jan. 1, 1898	17,500

Class I

Clerk to Justice Lawrence.....	David J. Lees.....	Jan. 1, 1890	2,500
" Andrews.....	Peter McAleer.....	Feb. 28, 1874	2,500
" Truax.....	Arthur D. Truax.....	Jan. 2, 1896	2,500
" MacLean.....	Frank A. Erwin.....	Jan. 22, 1896	2,500
" Sedgwick.....	Gerald H. Gray.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,800
" Dugro.....	Frederick Kropp.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,800
" Freedman.....	Stanley H. Bevins.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
" McAdam.....	Thomas F. Keogh.....	Jan. 1, 1899	2,500
" Gildersleeve.....	Reginald H. Williams.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
" Beekman.....	Samuel Shortridge.....	Feb. 23, 1895	2,000
" Leventritt.....	Emil Goldmark.....	Jan. 1, 1899	2,500
" Fitzgerald.....	Joseph P. McDonough.....	Jan. 1, 1899	2,500
" Bookstaver.....	John P. Browning.....	Jan. 1, 1893	1,800
" Bischoff.....	William J. A. McKim.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
" Pryor.....	O. H. Sanderson.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
" Giegerich.....	David R. Daly.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,800
" Scott.....	James J. Furey.....	Jan. 1, 1898	1,800

Supreme Court—Continued

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued

Class II

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Special deputy.....	John F. Carroll.....	Jan. 1, 1896	\$2,000
"	J. Lewis Lyon.....	Jan. 1, 1896	4,000
"	John Lerscher.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	George F. Lyon.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Walter A. Brady.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Cornelius J. Kane.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Michael F. Tobin.....	May 1, 1896	2,000
"	Willis P. Miner.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Morris H. Brown.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Isaiah Kaiser.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Hugh Donnelly.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Stephen A. Ferguson.....	Jan. 1, 1897	2,000
"	Henry C. Reilly.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Ambrose O. McCall.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	James L. McNeirny.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Thomas Boese.....	Jan. 1, 1896	4,000
"	James E. F. Smith.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	Clifford Boese.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	J. H. Ward.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	William J. Hill.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
"	William H. Buck.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
Assistant special deputy.....	Henry Welsh.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	William N. Penny.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	James J. Duff.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	William L. Taylor.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	James R. Kiernan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Stephen H. Keating.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	William Geoghagan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Edward T. McCrystal.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	David J. Daly.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Edwin M. Coe.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	John H. Loos.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Joseph Brown.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	John W. Guntzer.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	William P. Richardson.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Nicholas J. Hayes.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
"	Joseph F. Early.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,500
Crier.....	William H. Ricketts.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
Assistant crier.....	William J. Lynch.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,000
Assistant librarian.....	Harry E. Griswold.....	May 12, 1898	2,000
Interpreter.....	Hugo Shultes.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
Stenographer.....	William C. Huson.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	William A. Donnell.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Edwin N. Robbins.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Edwin A. Kingsley.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	John Cotter.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Peter J. Laughlin.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Bartholomew Moynahan.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	James E. Manson.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	John Standfast.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Edwin J. Shalvey.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	William F. Bonynge.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Albert E. Cochran.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	James J. Nealis.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	John P. Martin.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Robert C. Macklin.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Henry H. Alexander.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Clifton B. Bull.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Robert Bonynge.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
"	Henry G. Smith.....	Jan. 1, 1896	2,500
Attendant.....	Michael Brophy.....	Feb. 23, 1874	1,200
"	Philip Furlong.....	Feb. 1, 1883	1,000
"	Henry Q. Howe.....	Mar. 26, 1881	1,000
"	Alexander J. McConnell.....	Oct. 31, 1894	1,000
"	Joseph P. Strack.....	June 10, 1894	1,000
"	John McDermott.....	June 1, 1892	1,000
"	George Schau.....	Nov. 15, 1893	1,000
"	Charles Dremel.....	Jan. 22, 1894	1,000
"	Jeremiah F. Collins.....	Feb. 20, 1896	1,000
"	Edwin A. Watson.....	Mar. 4, 1896	1,000
"	James Owens, Jr.....	Jan. 2, 1898	1,000

Supreme Court—Continued

FIRST DISTRICT—Continued

Class II—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Attendant	Patrick Daly	Sept. 1, 1882	\$1,000
"	Thomas J. McCormick	Jan. 18, 1896	1,000
"	William P. Meehan	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	Alexander B. Smith	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	Robert Blum	Jan. 14, 1896	1,000
"	Henry B. Henze	Jan. 14, 1896	1,000
"	Hugo Kraemer	Jan. 14, 1896	1,000
"	Rudolf Proll	Jan. 14, 1896	1,000
"	John D. Newman	Jan. 2, 1888	1,000
"	John G. Roesch	Nov. 22, 1890	1,000
"	John E. Berrigan	Dec. 5, 1891	1,000
"	John F. McCabe	April 20, 1896	1,000
"	Frederick Merz	Jan. 1, 1896	1,200
"	Martin Sailbert	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	Albert F. Wehle	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	Edward R. Watson	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	John F. Reilly	Jan. 10, 1891	1,000
"	James P. Wallace	July 31, 1891	1,000
"	James W. Ledwith	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	James R. Cherry	May 14, 1898	1,000
"	Daniel A. Sheehan	Nov. 17, 1891	1,000
"	John Garnett	Dec. 16, 1896	1,000
"	Thomas J. Dolan	Nov. 15, 1894	1,000
"	Peter McGuire	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	William A. Whelpley	Jan. 2, 1896	1,000
"	Edward H. Finney	Feb. 13, 1896	1,000
"	Albert Sanders	Jan. 1, 1896	1,000
"	Thomas Sweeney	Feb. 18, 1868	1,200
"	Theodore J. Henry	June 1, 1875	1,200
"	John W. Jones	Dec. 1, 1891	1,000
"	John G. Westfall	July 31, 1894	1,000
"	Andrew Hanneman	Jan. 1, 1886	1,000
"	James Murphy	Mar. 15, 1887	1,000
"	John H. Hackett	Mar. 6, 1896	1,000
"	James P. Rogers	Jan. 2, 1896	1,000
"	John E. Fitzpatrick	Jan. 2, 1896	1,000
"	Albert Stern	Jan. 14, 1896	1,000
"	John McQuade	May 16, 1892	1,000
"	John Schultz	Oct. 1, 1870	1,200
"	Matthew Patten	May 1, 1891	1,000
"	George L. Green	May 1, 1891	1,000
"	George A. Tallman	June 21, 1892	1,000
"	John W. Martin	Oct. 1, 1870	1,200
"	John Rottkamp	Dec. 7, 1892	1,000
"	David Cahn	Dec. 22, 1892	1,000
"	Nicholas Haughton	May 13, 1896	1,000
"	Charles Knight	April 23, 1897	1,000
"	Charles E. Bensei, Jr.	May 1, 1897	1,000
"	Albert Elterich	Dec. 23, 1898	1,200
"	A. H. Murphy	Jan. 1, 1898	1,200

SECOND DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	William D. Dickey	Jan. 1, 1896	12,200
"	Garrett J. Garrettsen	Jan. 1, 1897	10,900
"	William J. Gaynor	Jan. 1, 1894	12,200
"	Michael J. Hirschberg	Jan. 1, 1897	10,900
"	Almet F. Jenks	Jan. 1, 1899	12,200
"	Martin J. Keogh	Jan. 1, 1896	10,900
"	Samuel T. Maddox	Jan. 1, 1897	12,200
"	Josiah T. Marean	Jan. 1, 1899	12,200
"	Wilnot M. Smith	Jan. 1, 1896	10,900

Class I

Clerk to Justice	Jenks	Harold Folwell	Jan. 3, 1899	2,000
"	Hirschberg	Albert J. Buttling	Jan. 27, 1897	1,000
"	Maddox	Edward S. Deubert	Mar. 1, 1897	2,000
"	Dickey	Frank R. Dickey	June 1, 1896	2,000

Supreme Court—Continued

SECOND DISTRICT—Continued

Class I—Continued

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk to Justice Keogh	Joseph F. Flattery	June 1, 1896	\$1,800
" " Gaynor	James P. Kohler	April 1, 1897	2,000
" " Goodrich	George A. Morse	Dec. 8, 1896	2,000
" " Garrettson	John J. Mulligan	Jan. 1, 1897	1,800
" " Smith	Ryland G. Palmer	June 1, 1896	1,800
" " Marean	Otto Wetzel	Jan. 8, 1899	2,000

Class II

Deputy clerk	E. Stillman Doubleday	April 1, 1897	2,500
" "	John P. Hudson	June 28, 1892	3,500
" "	William P. Leggett	Jan. 2, 1896	2,500
" "	Andrew McDonald	April 1, 1897	2,500
" "	James F. McGee	Mar. 1, 1893	3,500
" "	Dennis McNamara	Jan. 17, 1883	2,500
" "	Robert Merchant	May 1, 1878	2,500
" "	William H. Riley	July 6, 1879	2,500
General clerk	Gerard M. Stevens	May 1, 1856	4,500
Court officer and messenger	Andrew Beck	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	Edward Bell	Oct. 16, 1891	1,200
" " "	Frederick Brink	Dec. 15, 1892	1,200
" " "	Arthur E. Cable	Jan. 4, 1896	1,200
Special court officer and messenger	Alexander M. Cabre	Jan. 2, 1896	1,500
Special court officer and messenger	William P. Dillon	Nov. 1, 1881	1,500
Court officer and messenger	James Donovan	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	Nicholas Doyle	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	Charles H. Farrell	Jan. 2, 1896	1,800
" " "	Lorenzo J. Farrell	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	James Flaherty	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	William Fullum	Dec. 5, 1891	1,200
" " "	John Furman	Aug. 1, 1869	1,200
" " "	Edward M. Grant	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	Thomas Moran	Jan. 25, 1897	1,200
" " "	Patrick Nolan	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	John J. O'Connell	June 4, 1896	1,200
" " "	Hugh B. O'Connor	Feb. 1, 1890	1,200
" " "	Thomas Shevlin	Jan. 2, 1896	1,800
" " "	Joel Skidmore	Aug. 1, 1869	1,200
" " "	John Spaulding	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
" " "	James Shannon	Jan. 2, 1896	1,200
Attendant and messenger	Edmund M. Parker	Mar. 17, 1897	1,200
Attendant	Timothy S. Casey	June 8, 1898	1,200
Stenographer	George L. Betts	Jan. 2, 1896	3,000
" "	Timothy Bigelow	Oct. 1, 1870	3,000
" "	Herbert A. Briggs	July 30, 1897	3,000
" "	John B. Carey	Oct. 1, 1879	3,000
" "	William P. Cherry	Dec. 7, 1896	3,000
" "	John E. Norcross	Dec. 1, 1870	3,000
" "	Senter H. Ormsby	Jan. 2, 1896	3,000
" "	Watt L. Ormsby	June 1, 1884	3,000
" "	Charles H. Regua	Sept. 1, 1870	3,000
Italian interpreter	Vincent d'Agrosa	Jan. 15, 1898	1,500
Hebrew	Baruch Miller	June 1, 1895	1,800
Scandinavian interpreter	John Jacobson	June 1, 1895	1,500
German	Frank Mann	Dec. 12, 1889	1,800

THIRD DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	James A. Betts	Jan. 1, 1899	7,200
"	Edgar L. Fursman	Jan. 1, 1890	7,200
"	Samuel Edwards	Jan. 1, 1888	7,200
"	Alden Chester	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	Emory A. Chase	Jan. 1, 1897	7,200

Supreme Court—Continued

THIRD DISTRICT—Continued

Class I

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Clerk to Justice Betts.....	John F. Cahill.....	Jan. 1, 1899	\$1,200
" " Chester.....	Louis F. O'Neil.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,200
" " Chase.....	Georgina A. Jackson.....	Jan. 1, 1897	300
" " Edwards.....	Florence B. Miller.....	Jan. 1, 1898	415

FOURTH DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Leslie W. Russell.....	Jan. 1, 1892	7,200
"	Martin L. Stover.....	Jan. 1, 1892	7,200
"	S. Alonzo Kellogg.....	Jan. 1, 1891	7,200

Class I

Clerk to Justice Russell.....	P. R. McMonagle.....	Jan. 1, 1892	1,200
" " Stover.....	B. W. Kellogg.....	Jan. 1, 1892	1,200
" " Kellogg.....	Charles F. Halligan.....	Oct. 1, 1896	1,200

FIFTH DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Maurice L. Wright.....	Jan. 1, 1892	7,200
"	Frank H. Hiscock.....	Jan. 1, 1897	7,200
"	William E. Scripture.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	Pardon C. Williams.....	Jan. 1, 1892	7,200

Class I

Clerk to Justice Scripture.....	M. S. Scripture.....	Jan. 1, 1896	1,800
" " Hiscock.....	William A. Comstock.....	April 1, 1896	1,800
" " Williams.....	Robert Williams.....	Jan. 1, 1898	1,800

Class II

Stenographer	Henry R. Carrier.....	July 1, 1897	2,500
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SIXTH DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Burr Mattice.....	Jan. 1, 1887	7,200
"	Garritt A. Forbes.....	Jan. 1, 1888	7,200
"	Walter L. Smith.....	Jan. 1, 1889	7,200
"	George F. Lyon.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Justice	Charles C. Dwight.....	Jan. 1, 1887	7,200
"	William A. Werner.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	John M. Davy.....	Jan. 1, 1889	7,200
"	Edwin A. Nash.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200
"	James W. Dunwell.....	Jan. 1, 1896	7,200

Supreme Court—Continued

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Unclassified Service

Position	Name	Date of entrance into position	Compensation
Justice	Henry A. Childs.....	Jan. 1, 1884	\$7,200
"	Alfred Spring.....	Jan. 1, 1898	7,200
"	Frank C. Laughlin.....	Jan. 1, 1898	7,200
"	Robert C. Titus.....	Jan. 1, 1886	7,200
"	Truman C. White.....	Jan. 1, 1892	7,200
"	John Woodward.....	Jan. 1, 1897	7,200
"	Daniel Kennefick.....	Dec. 31, 1898	7,200
<i>Class II</i>			
Stenographer	George A. Thornton.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	Mark F. Bensley.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	Henry F. Gilsan.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	Charles H. Bailey.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	George Macnoe.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	Irving F. Cragin.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
"	Robert C. Chopin.....	Jan. 3, 1896	2,500
Crier	George Pugsley.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,000
"	Levi Vallier.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,000
"	Frank Hess.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,000
"	Victor Germain.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,000
"	William F. Estes.....	Jan. 3, 1896	1,000
Attendant	William N. Cariton.....	Jan. 3, 1893	1,000
"	John Devine.....	Jan. 6, 1896	1,000
"	Porter A. Bird.....	Jan. 8, 1896	1,000

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