

-Copy-

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Precinct No. 10.

New York, November 9th 1897.

John McCullagh,
Chief of Police.

Sir:-

On the evening of 6th instant I ordered Patrolmen William P. Judge and Andrew Feretti of my command to visit concert saloon of Otto Urnstein at 302 Bowery which order was obeyed and they reported to me as follows:

"At 9 P. M. November 6th we visited the premises #302 Bowery known as the Lyceum Concert Hall and there saw several female singers after coming from the stage to the balcony, smile, nod and beckon to several men in the audience. One man went to the balcony at the solicitation of one of said singers and they had two bottles "supposed to be beer", which they drank together. Two young men went to the balcony from the main hall and sat a table by themselves, when two of the female singers immediately joined them at the table "without any invitation on the part of the men" one of said men ordered four bottles of beer, which was drank by them, after which one of the women went on the stage and sang in stage or theatrical costume. Patrolman William P. Judge ordered a glass of old crow whiskey which he was served with ^{in auditorium} by a waiter, and paid 20 cents for the same. "This was a violation of his concert license which permits him to sell wine and beer only."

On the morning of the 8th inst. I applied to Magistrate Brann at 1st. District Court for a warrant of arrest for the proprietor of said concert saloon, and the waiter who had served the whiskey, in consequence of their having violated the provision of the concert license. He refused to grant the application and gave me a summons for each, returnable 10 A. M. 9th inst., which I caused to be served, and the proprietor Otto Urnstein and waiter, who proved to be Richard F. Kaufman of #221 West 16th Street both appeared in 1st District Court at the time specified. In the matter of

complaint against the proprietor after hearing the evidence in the case Magistrate Brann decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter and ordered that the case be brought before his Honor Mayor Strong as he had granted the license. In the matter of complaint against said waiter for selling the whiskey he directed that he "the waiter be held as a prisoner and after hearing the case discharged said prisoner and directed that the case be sent before the Grand Jury in the form of an affidavit to the District Attorney which instructions have been complied with".

The last clause in the permit or license referred to above is worded as follows:

"Music to cease at midnight, and no performance to be given by females in theatrical costume, or who at any time mix with the audience."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles L. Albertson.

Captain,
10th Precinct.

Police Department.

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street

Office of Chief of Police.

New York, November 12th, 1897.

Monday
11

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith transmit for such action as you may deem proper, a copy of report and complaint of Captain Albertson, 10th Precinct, against one Otto Urnstein, proprietor of the "Lyceum Concert Saloon" at #302 Bowery, of violating certain restrictions of his concert license viz:-"permitting females to give performance in theatrical costume", "and to mix with the audience," also of disposing in the auditorium strong and spirituous liquor viz:-"whiskey."

Respectfully

John McLaughlin

Chief of Police.

RE- AUGUST NEUGEBAUER.

(C O P Y)

Police Department
of the City of New York,
#300 Mulberry Street.

Office of the Chief of Police. (C)

J. No. St. 321.

New York, November 13th, 1897.

"Richser",

"Konigliches Standes Amt",

Dt. Wilmersdorf,

near Berlin, Germany.

Sir:-

Your communication of the 23rd ultimo to His Honor Mayor Strong of this city, asking information concerning the character and reputation of August Neugebauer who formerly resided here, was referred to this department for investigation and answer.

Replying thereto would state, that a careful search of the records of this department shows that the said August Neugebauer has not come into the hands of the police for any cause whatever, and diligent inquiry fails to show that the said Neugebauer, while in this city, was any other than a reputable person, and we fail to find anything detrimental to his reputation and character.

Respectfully,

(signed) John Mc Cullagh,

Chief of Police.

(Copy)

New York, November 19th, 1897.

Mme. C. Le Gendre,

318 Chartres Street,

New Orleans, La.

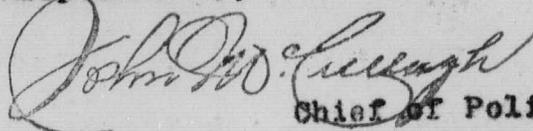
M a d a m :-

In reply to your favor of the 8th inst. to his Honor Mayor Strong, and which has been referred to this Department for reply would state, that no knowledge has been obtained as to the whereabouts of the person referred to therein, W. Grant Barnard.

Inquiry at the Port Society, 46 Catherine Street, this city, shows that the above named person has not been to said Society in over two years.

At the offices of the U. S. Shipping Commission and British Consul, this city, it is stated that there is no record of W. Grant Barnard, having shipped on any English or American vessel from this port from June 1895 to date.

Respectfully,


Chief of Police.

Police Department,

of the City of New York,

300 Mulberry Street

Office of Chief of Police.

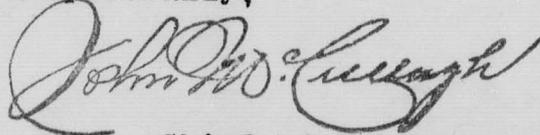
New York, November 19th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor, City of New York.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of letter this day mailed to Mme. C. Le Gendre, New Orleans, La., in answer to her inquiry concerning the whereabouts of one W. Grant Barnard, which was referred by Your Honor on the 13th inst. to Hon. Frank Moss, Pres'dt of this Department, for attention and report.

Respectfully,



Chief of Police.



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

New York, November 24th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter addressed to you by James O'Brien, in regard to the retention of Hugh Quinn as a roundsman in the 21st Precinct, which you have referred to me, and beg to state that the same has been turned over to the Chief of Police for his action.

Very respectfully,



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

New York, November 24th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter addressed to you by James O'Brien, in regard to the retention of Hugh Quinn as a roundsman in the 21st Precinct, which you have referred to me, and beg to state that the same has been turned over to the Chief of Police for his action.

Very respectfully,



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

New York, November 26th, 1897.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor,
New York City.

Sir:

I have the honor, referring to your letter of Tuesday last, the 23rd instant, to state that I sent to the Civil Service Bureau for the papers in the case of Thomas J. Maguire, Jr. (Age, 23; Residence, No. 422 East 86th Street), and learned that on his first examination, made under application dated August 3rd, 1896, he was rejected by the surgeons because of varicocele. On his second examination, under application dated February 23rd, 1897, having in the meantime been under treatment, as he informs me, for the disease which caused his rejection in the first instance, he passed the surgeons, but in the athletic tests which follow the surgeons' examination, he failed to obtain the required 70% and was accordingly rejected.

I asked the young man why under the circumstances he permitted any person to appeal to the Mayor in his behalf, with the suggestion that there had been unfairness in his case before the civil service examiners of the Board.

Maguire's rejection was simply because of his



GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
COMMISSIONER.

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inability to fulfill the athletic requirements, which are
far from being severe.

Respectfully,

George Moore Smith

(Copy)

Police Department of the City of New York,
Precinct No.3

New York, December 1st, 1897.

John McCullagh,

Chief of Police.

S i r :

In compliance with your orders I have investigated the accompanying request, Signed, Bion L. Burrows, Secretary, and report as follows.

Respectfully,

(Signed)Theron S. Copeland,

Captain.

R e p o r t

I have seen and conversed with the applicant, Patrick Ryan of No.347 East 30th Street. He states he is a machinist and inventor; that his object is to manufacture one or more wagons not to exceed three with a platform fifteen feet long and eight feet wide, to be two feet above the grade of the street, on which is to be twelve wooden horses to be propelled by the running gear of the wagon when in motion, and by hand power when stationary, for the amusement of children at a cost not to exceed two cents each, the same to be drawn by two horses and exhibited in the day time and evenings.

Police Department.

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street

Office of Chief of Police. New York, December 1st, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
"Mayor",
New York City.

Sir:-

In reply to your communication of 28th ultimo to Hon. Frank Moss, President, Board of Police, enclosing resolution of the Board of Aldermen, No. 202, permitting Patrick Ryan to let "Carousals" on wagons etc., referred to me for investigation and report; I would respectfully state, that the driving of wagons of the character described in the report of Captain Copeland, (hereto annexed), through the streets of this city, would greatly interfere with public traffic, and an exhibition such as proposed would in my opinion be cause of annoyance, and perhaps fright to horses attached to other vehicles thereby endangering life and limb.

Respectfully,


Chief of Police.

Resolution is herewith returned.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 4

New York, Dec. 1st 1897

Adam A. Cross
Inspector 1st Dist.

Sir:

In answer to inclosed communications from Mr. A. F. Monbray, Jetta Post Office, Va., wherein he complains about the Turner Publishing Co. of #10 Spruce st., I respectfully submit the following report:

I have caused a careful investigation to be made in reference to this matter and find that the Turner Pub. Co. has removed to #10 Murray st, with desk-room in Office #633 in the American Tract Society Building, corner of Nassau and Spruce str.

The Officer investigating the complaint called at their place of business and interviewed Miss Putnam the Manager for the company, but that lady claimed she could not give the desired information and asked the Officer to call on Mr. J. J. Vause #156 Broadway, who, according to Miss Putnam, is interested in the concern.

The following is a copy of a letter

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 1897

received from John J. Tause, Attorney for the
Turner Publishing Co. regarding this matter

John J. Tause
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
156 + 158 Broadway

New York, Nov. 26th 1897.

Capt. Tridburgh

Dear Sir:

At the request of my client, Turner
Publishing Co. answering the enclosed commu-
nication of Mr. A. Howbray would say that the
offer was made to this gentleman or his wife
if \$1.00 was sent for one year's subscription to
the American Fireside a weekly paper, a set
of one doz. tea spoons would be sent. If 5 yearly
subscribers were obtained the set of 24 pieces
would be sent. Mr. Howbray sent \$1.00 and
received the dozen spoons. Not having sent
5 yearly subscribers he is not entitled to and
can't reasonably expect the 24 pieces.

The one dollar was sent as a subscription
to the paper, which is regular price.
The money was not sent for spoons &c. this

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 189

are given as a present. My client have fulfilled their offer + are sending paper each week.

Hoping above is satisfactory
yours + J. J. Tause, Atty.

I have also interviewed Mr. H. Lockwood Ass. Superintendent of the N. Y. Post Office relative to the matter, and he informs me that they receive a number of complaints daily about the same and similar advertising schemes and that the P. O. authorities are unable to reach them, as they do business technically under cover of the law.

Respectfully
Walter Bedenburgh
Captain 4th Prec't.

Precinct # 4

Dec. 1st 1897

Capt. Trudenburg

Report:

regarding a complaint
against "Turner Pub. Co."

found

Police Department.

of the City of New York.

300. Mulberry Street.

Office of Chief of Police.

New York, December 6th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

"Mayor",

New York City.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith report of Captain Vredenburg, 4th Precinct, on letter of complaint mailed to you by R. F. Mowbray, Zetta Post Office, Va., concerning the Franklin Turner Pub. Co. of this city. I have advised Mr. Mowbray as to the result of the investigation made by this department.

Respectfully,

John W. Lucey

Chief of Police.



FRANK MOSS,
PRESIDENT.

Dec. 6, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong
Mayor etc.

Honored Sir,

After the adjournment of the Lung Harbor hearing I decided to rest my case on the evidence that had been brought forward, and so notified Mr Orr and Mr Davis. I have 47 written statements that have not been used, - as interesting as anything that you have heard, and others are coming in, - but it seemed advisable to have the defense begin its work, so that the inquiry may be terminated as soon as possible

The recent decision of Judge
Beach put the judicial seal
upon the work which was done
to rescue our department and
bring it into line with your
administration, - and I can-
not express the gratification
that I have experienced in
helping to round out the
work that was so well begun
three years ago.

Yours truly
Frank Moss

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Dec 6

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 29

New York, December 10th 1897

William W^m: Laughlin

Inspector 5th District

Sir

In answer to the attached letter signed by David Milhauser of 2184. 3rd avenue complaining of an auction sale at 2250. 3rd avenue I would state that upon investigation and information received I learned that an association or club called the John J. Briefner association of 2250. 3rd avenue disbanded on November 27th 1897. and the property of the club was disposed of among the members not by auction and no one but members were allowed to purchase the clubs property Mr. Milhauser was seen and stated that he purchased a Dagetelle table and three locks and that the locks he bought were not the ones he received for which he paid 20[¢]. he applied at court for redress and was advised to see Mr. Briefner

Mr. Milhauser stated that he called on Mr. Briefner in relation to the matter and he was much abused by said Briefner and he wrote the complaining letter for satisfaction Mr. Briefner is a person of good character as far as known to me and has been engaged in the Hat business at 2164. 3rd avenue for several years and he states

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 189

that there was no auction but that the property of the John J. Brierley association which had disbanded was disposed of among the members only and to the ones who would give most for it

Respectfully,
Wm. R. Haughey
Capt 24th Prec

Auction Sale

Duplicate

29th PRECINCT
REPORT.

Answer to
Communication

Dated Dec 10 1897

(Copy)

Police Department of the City of New York,
Office of Chief of Police,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, December 11th, 1897.

John H. Grant,

Inspector.

S i r :-

Exchange Alley running from Broadway to Trinity Place is private property. I am informed that when building 55 Broadway was erected an attempt was made to close this alley but the court decided that it must be kept open for pedestrians and that a foot path two feet in width be maintained along the side of said building; this was done and is at all times kept clear.

The alley is closed to vehicles by posts in the centre at Broadway and Trinity Place. Around the post on Broadway a fruit vender has a stand with the consent of the owner of 55 Broadway and a proper permit from his Honor the Mayor.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J O S I A H A. W E S T E R V E L T .

Captain.

Commissioners of Accounts,

ROOMS 114 AND 115,

Stewart Building,
280 Broadway

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
RODNEY S. DENNIS,
Commissioners.

New York, December 29, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Sir:-

An examination has been made of the books, vouchers and accounts of the Treasurer of the Police Department from May 6, 1895, when the present Treasurer assumed office and to which date we had previously examined them, down to and including December 15, 1897.

Six thousand two hundred and ninety-three (6293) vouchers, made up of expense bills, payrolls, transfers, etc., were examined carefully, and only three errors were found; two being overpayments aggregating eleven (11) dollars, and one an underpayment of twenty (20) cents, all of which we caused to be corrected. Vouchers properly attested were on file for all moneys expended.

Schedule A hereto annexed shows the receipts and disbursements of the Department for the period above mentioned and the balance of the appropriation for the various years in the Seaboard Bank on December 15, 1897, to be as follows:

Balance of appropriation for 1895	100.00
" " 1896	13,974.67
" " 1897	<u>185,081.54</u>
Making a total balance on hand Dec. 15, 1897, of	\$199,156.21

An examination has been made of the Pension Fund also, from May 6, 1895, the date to which our last examination was made, down to and including November 30, 1897, and the accounts were found to be correct, both as to receipts and payments.

Schedule B hereto annexed shows the receipts and expenditures for account of this fund for the period embraced in this examination, and the following amounts, which were all accounted

for, to the credit of the Fund on November 30, 1897:

Armory 3% Gold Bonds (par value)	\$100,000.00
Cathedral Parkway 3% Gold Bonds (par value)	150,000.00
Dock 3 1/2% Gold Bonds (par value)	75,000.00
Balance in Bowery Bank	<u>28,209.01</u>
	\$353,209.01

On November 30, 1897, there were carried on the pension rolls eight hundred and thirty-four (834) retired officers, four hundred and eighty-two (482) widows and sixty-two (62) guardians, a total of one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight (1378) persons. All additions to the list since our last examination were found to have been made by authority of the Board at their regular meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

Seth Inaque Terry
Richard A. Dennis
 Commissioners.

Dec. 15, 1897	Balance on hand 1896 account	100.00	
"	"	1896	13,974.67
"	"	1897	<u>185,081.54</u>
			\$16,939,054.09

GENERAL SUMMARY.

AUDITED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF POLICE FUND.

FROM MAY 6, 1895, TO DECEMBER 15, 1897/

SCHEDULE A.

	<u>R E C E I P T S.</u>		
On account of the year 1893	(Exhibit 1)	2,288.48	
" " " 1894	(Exhibit 2)	47,163.37	
" " " 1895	(Exhibit 3)	4,232,075.50	
" " " 1896	(Exhibit 4)	6,179,459.51	
" " " 1897	(Exhibit 5)	6,478,067.23	\$16,939,054.09

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS.

	<u>D I S B U R S E M E N T S.</u>		
On account of the year 1893	(Exhibit 1)	2,288.48	
" " " 1894	(Exhibit 2)	47,163.37	
" " " 1895	(Exhibit 3)	4,231,975.50	
" " " 1896	(Exhibit 4)	6,165,484.84	
" " " 1897	(Exhibit 5)	6,292,985.69	
Dec. 15, 1897 Balance on hand 1895 account		100.00	
" " " " 1896		13,974.67	\$16,939,054.09
" " " " 1897		<u>185,081.54</u>	\$16,939,054.09

GENERAL SUMMARY (CONTINUED).

SUMMARY OF AUDITED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

CHARGED TO ACCOUNTS. ITEMIZED RECEIPTS. SINCE MAY 6, 1895.

Appropriations and transfers		\$16,743,667.82	
Police Pension Fund		7,192.64	
Special service	Transferred from account of 1894	1,766.01	\$3.48
Chinese Consulate	Appropriation 12th Precinct	3,620.41	
Miscellaneous	Station House, &c.	6,292.88	50.00
Balance 1894 account May 6, 1895	do.	14,936.83	150.00
" 1895 " May 6, 1895	do.	<u>161,577.50</u>	\$16,939,054.09

ITEMIZED DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries		\$15,618,530.17	
Unexpended balances, to Pension Fund		481,795.77	3.48
Other transfers	Construction 12th Precinct	18,910.64	
Election expenses	Station House	15,499.99	50.00
Contingent expenses	do. do.	66,503.58	150.00
Miscellaneous	do. do.	538,657.73	275.00 \$2,000.48
Dec. 15, 1897 Balances 1895, 1896 and 1897 accounts on hand		<u>199,156.21</u>	\$16,939,054.09

P O L I C E F U N D .

S U M M A R Y O F A U D I T E D R E C E I P T S A N D D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

C H A R G E D T O A C C O U N T O F Y E A R 1 8 9 3 . S I N C E M A Y 6 , 1 8 9 5 .

Schedule A-Exhibit 1

R E C E I P T S .

May 15, 1896	Transferred from account of 1894	\$14.95	\$3.48	
Jun. 14, 1897	Appropriation 12th Precinct Station House, &c.	17,945.00	850.00	
Jul. 16, 1897	do. do.		160.00	
Aug. 20, 1897	do. do.		<u>1,275.00</u>	\$2,288.48

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

May 22, 1896	A. & R. Station House		3.48	
Jun. 14, 1897	Construction 12th Precinct Station House		850.00	
Jul. 16, 1897	do. do.		160.00	
Aug. 21, 1897	do. do.	\$17	<u>1,275.00</u>	\$2,288.48

	Transferred to 1895 account	831.66		
	Unexpended balance to Pension Fund	3,023.55		
	Miscellaneous items	1,543.20		
Jan. 20/95 to May 15/97	12 Patrol Wagons, Horses, etc.	6,004.02		
	Transferred to account of 1895		3.48	
	Transferred to account of 1895		3,821.22	
	Transferred to account of 1896		6,302.96	
	Launches		6,000.00	
	Miscellaneous items		<u>3,238.02</u>	\$47,163.37

P O L I C E F U N D .

S U M M A R Y O F A U D I T E D R E C E I P T S A N D D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

C H A R G E D T O A C C O U N T O F Y E A R 1 8 9 4 . S I N C E M A Y 6 , 1 8 9 5 .

Schedule A-Exhibit 2.

R E C E I P T S .

May 6, 1895	Balance on hand	\$14,936.83	
May 20 to Dec. 30, 1895	Appropriation for 12 Patrol Wagons, &c.	17,846.09	
Dec. 17, 1895	Contingency Expenses of C.D.	171.50	
Jan. 22 & Mar. 23, 1896	Appropriation for 12 Patrol Wagons, &c.	5,004.02	
Mar. 5, 1896	Police Pension Fund	3,199.64	
Nov. 2, 1896	Appropriation for Launches	6,000.00	
May 10, 1897	Transfer from account of 1895	5.29	\$47,163.37

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

May 22 to Dec. 30, 1895	12 Patrol Wagons, Horses, etc.	\$17,395.26	
	Transferred to 1895 account	831.66	
	Unexpended balance to Pension Fund	3,023.55	
	Miscellaneous items	1,543.20	
Jan. 20/96 to May 15/97	12 Patrol Wagons, Horses, etc.	5,004.02	
	Transferred to account of 1893	3.48	
	Transferred to account of 1895	3,821.22	
	Transferred to account of 1896	6,302.96	
Dec. 15, 1897	Balance on hand, unexpended Launches	6,000.00	
	Miscellaneous items	3,238.02	\$47,163.37

Salaries in *Disbursements* includes \$78,415.44 paid into Pension Fund on account of the two per cent deduction, also \$92,369.60 on account of sickness, absence and fines.

P O L I C E F U N D .

S U M M A R Y O F A U D I T E D R E C E I P T S A N D D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

C H A R G E D T O A C C O U N T O F Y E A R 1 8 9 5 . S I N C E M A Y 6 , 1 8 9 5 .

Schedule A-Exhibit 3.

R E C E I P T S .

May 6, 1895	Balance on hand	\$161,577.50	
	Appropriation for 1895	3,971,176.40	
	" " 1894, transferred	4,652.88	
	" " 9th Precinct S. H.	88,299.79	
	Chinese Consulate	939.68	
	Special service	205.60	
	Police Pension Fund	3,614.80	
	Sundry credits, difference in pay	144.62	
	Errors, rebates and sundries	551.24	
	Unclaimed salaries	912.99	\$4,232,075.50

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

	Salaries, regular force	\$3,506,937.07	
	" " lodging house squad	43,363.86	
	" " clerical force	82,810.29	
	Unexpended balances, Pension Fund	375,492.77	
	Unclaimed salaries, " "	633.83	
	Election expenses	4,000.04	
	Contingent "	27,275.96	
	Cables underground	6,983.75	
	Miscellaneous items	184,477.93	
Dec. 15, 1897	Balance on hand, unexpended	100.00	\$4,232,075.50

"Salaries" in "Disbursements" includes \$76,413.44 paid into Pension Fund on account of the two per cent deduction, also \$92,369.60 on account of sickness, absence and fines.

P O L I C E F U N D .

SUMMARY OF AUDITED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

CHARGED TO ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR 1896.

Schedule A-Exhibit 4.

R E C E I P T S .

Appropriation for 1896	\$6,008,580.30	
" " 1895, transferred	3,368.05	
" " 1894, "	8,295.71	
" " additional policemen	150,000.00	
" " steam launches	3,800.00	
Chinese Consulate	1,399.99	
Special service	723.46	
Police pension fund	378.20	\$6,478,067.23
Difference in pay	537.29	
Errors, rebates and sundries	1,919.15	
Unclaimed salaries	<u>457.36</u>	\$6,179,459.51

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

Salaries, regular force	\$5,662,424.95	
" lodging house squad	68,550.17	
" clerical force	125,225.97	
Pension Fund, unexpended balances	103,279.45	\$6,478,067.23
" " unclaimed salaries	147.83	
Election expenses	6,000.00	108,845.30
Contingent	26,174.88	
Miscellaneous items	165,730.27	
Transfer to 1897 account	7,951.32	
Dec.15,1897 Balance on hand unexpended	<u>13,974.67</u>	\$6,179,459.51

The amount disbursed in payment of salaries includes \$108,845.30 paid into pension fund on account of two per cent deduction, also \$145,627.46 on account of sickness, absence and fines.

SCHEDULE B.

POLICE PENSION FUND CITY OF NEW YORK.

P O L I C E F U N D .

SUMMARY OF AUDITED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance May 1, 1897 \$88,114.68
 Receipts May 1, 1897 CHARGED TO ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR 1897. 1) 414,988.58
 Schedule A-Exhibit 5. 2) 1,041,870.92

R E C E I P T S .

Receipts January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1896 (Exhibit 3) 611,414.58
 Appropriation for 1897 \$6,463,783.67 \$2,153,358.73
 " " 1896 7,951.32
 " " 1895 912.07
 " " S.H. &c. 10th precinct 1,703.75
 Chinese Consulate 1,280.74
 Special service 836.95
 Difference in pay 149.18
 Errors and sundry credits 1,449.55 \$6,478,067.23

D I S B U R S E M E N T S .

Salaries, regular force \$5,949,789.29
 " lodging house squad 61,848.60
 " clerical force 117,579.97
 Election expenses 5,499.95
 Contingent " 13,052.74
 Miscellaneous items 145,215.14
 Dec. 15, 1897 Balance on hand unexpended 185,081.54 \$6,478,067.23

The item of salaries in disbursements includes \$105,515.97 to pension fund for two per cent deduction and \$134,669.02 to pension fund for sickness, absence and fines for the first ten months of year 1897.

August 1897 56,608.56
 September 1897 56,562.48
 Amount carried forward \$2,006,495.62 \$2,153,358.73

SCHEDULE B -- EXHIBIT 1. 2.

RECEIPTS POLICE PENSION FUND MAY 6 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Interest from Bowery Bank	\$897.06
Donations of Force	375 138.02
Sale of Condemned Horses	108 559.75
Sale of Perishable Articles	51,8 5.45
Sickness Members of Police Force	50,642.46
Absence " " "	23,589.78
Fines " " " " " Steam Boilers	18,137.36
2% Deduction from Payrolls, Chap. 529 Laws 1893	76,413.44
Pistol Permits	1,430.00
Certificates of Inspection of Steam Boilers	10,218.00
Checks credited back	1,050.98
Unclaimed Cash and Sale of Unclaimed Property	579.86
Green Goods	1.00
Excise Moneys from Comptroller City of New York	225,000.00
Ball Permits	2,365.00
Percentages on Rewards to Officers	37.00
Donations	300.00
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations	3,023.55
National Horse Show Association, Prize	350.00
Sale of Unused Ballots	217.37
Fees, Officers	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$414,958.58

SCHEDULE B -- EXHIBIT 2.

RECEIPTS POLICE PENSION FUND JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Excise Moneys from Comptroller City of New York	\$375,000.00
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations	375,492.77
2% Deduction from Payrolls, Chap. 529 Laws 1893	108,845.30
Sickness Members of Police Force	81,857.10
Absence " " "	34,002.08
Fines " " "	29,768.28
Certificates of Inspection of Steam Boilers	14,600.00
Ball Permits Investments	9,250.00
Pistol Permits Tax of 1894	1,930.00
Donations " 1895	1,556.02
Sale of Unclaimed Property	580.78
Unclaimed Cash	554.78
Percentages on Rewards to Officers	215.50
County Clerk, Sec. 9 Chap. 338 Laws 1893	75.00
Interest on Investments	3,750.00
Interest from Bowery Bank and Police	2,398.59
Checks credited back to Officers	<u>1,994.72</u>
Pistol Permits	\$1,041,870.92
Checks credited back	<u>2,069.85</u>
	\$11,414.30

SCHEDULE B -- EXHIBIT 3.

RECEIPTS POLICE PENSION FUND JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1, 1897.

Excise Moneys from Comptroller City of New York	\$225,000.00
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations	103,279.45
2% Deduction from Payrolls, Chap. 529 Laws 1893	105,515.97
Sickness Members of Police Force	72,208.46
Absence " " "	38,126.38
Fines " " "	24,334.18
Interest from Bowery Bank	1,968.45
Interest from Investments	10,125.00
Unclaimed Salaries of 1894	31.73
" " 1895	633.83
" " 1896	147.83
Unclaimed Cash	1,015.95
Donations	1,979.51
Certificates of Inspection of Steam Boilers	13,064.00
Ball Permits	8,690.00
Sale of Property (Unclaimed and Police)	1,649.46
Percentages on Rewards to Officers	122.03
Pistol Permits	1,452.50
Checks credited back	<u>2,069.85</u>
	\$611,414.58

Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, December 30, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

By direction of the Board of Police I enclose herewith copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Police this day, consenting to the transfer of \$25,000.00 from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1897 to the Department of Street Cleaning for the removal of snow and ice.

Very respectfully,

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Of the City of New York,

300 MULBERRY ST.,

New York,

Wm L. Strong
Mayor N.Y.

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the *July 24th and 25th* addressed to *President Board Police* relative to *Character and etc of Geo W. Inver 155th St and enclosing Complaint of George Stark E. 138th St and Gerard Ave, of Street obstructions, also communication from Mrs Mary E. Gault Boston, Va, asking information of Frank J. Thompson* and to say that the same *has been* referred to the Chief of Police for investigation and report.

Very respectfully,

John J. [Signature]
Chief Clerk.

424/13

5 Wilbur St -
North Cambridge
Mass

V
550

To the Mayor of New York

Dear Sir

Could you
inform me the whereabouts
of Philip G James
last heard from in 1893
at 387 5th Ave New York
he has a wife and
child in Ireland
which is anxious to
hear

Yours truly
Wm J. S. Lynch

Police department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 6

Alexander S. Williams

Inspect. 1st District.

Sir:-

In compliance with enclosed communication I herewith submit the following report.

Respectfully

Wm. C. F. Berghold

Captain 6th Precinct.

The place complained of is occupied by Mrs. R. J. Armstrong dealer in packing boxes which are piled up about 6 feet high on the rear part of the lot and must be a great annoyance to Mr. Beradini the owner of the property adjoining but there is no cause or reason for this Department to interfere and if there is any remedy for it, it must come from the Fire or Health Departments of which both have been notified by me.

Nicholas Brooks
Acting Inspector.

Sir:-

In answer to annexed communication I respectfully state that I detailed Roundsman David E. Cagney of my command to investigate within complaint and he reports that there have been a number of private dwellings on that block removed to make room for a large dry goods house and there has been consequently more or less dirt which the neighbors children play in but there was no malicious intent in placing same on writers stoop. The Officers on that post have been instructed to remedy any further cause for complaint.

Patrick H. Pickett
Captain 19th Precinct.

Miscel.

Unruly Children

28

1st Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at Old Slip and is in good condition except that the plumbing should be removed from the centre of the building to the southerly side. As it is, it is unsanitary and detrimental to the health of the men.

2nd Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at the corner of Church and Liberty Streets. It is in a very bad condition. The entire house needs to be overhauled and extensive repairs are needed. The plumbing is defective. The wall of the station house on Church Street is 2 1/2 inches out of plumb, and the floor in the main office is 3 inches out of level.

3rd Precinct.- - - -This station house is in the City Hall and is kept in condition by the Department of Public Works.

4th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at No. 9 Oak Street. The plumbing is in a very bad condition from a sanitary standpoint. The cellar needs to be paved with artificial stone pavement; this was recommended by the Board of Surgeons, acting upon the advice of the Surgeon in charge of the district in which this station is located. The drainage is very bad. There is a very bad smell there.

5th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at 19 Leonard Street. The drainage is imperfect. The plumbing is bad, and the prison must be altered before proper drainage for it can be had.

6th-7th and 8th Precincts.- -The station houses of these precincts are located as follows, viz:6th precinct #19 Elizabeth Street, 7th Precinct, 247 Madison Street and 8th Precinct #26 Macdougall Street. These station houses are in fair condition.

9th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #94 Charles Street. The present building has been condemned but new building is in course of erection and will be ready in a few months.

10th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #205 Mulberry Street. Plumbing unsanitary throughout the entire house. There has been no prison there since October 1895. The balustrades leading from main floor to men's dormitories are too low; as a result, about two years ago one of the officers fell over the balustrades and was killed.

11th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #105 Eldridge Street. Needs general overhauling. Plumbing very bad.

13th Precinct. - - - -The station house of this precinct is located at Corner of Attorney and Delancey Streets. This station has been condemned on account of the unsanitary conditions there. It is inadequate to house the force and is unfit for habitation.

13th and 14th Precincts.- - - -The station houses of these precincts are located as follows, viz: 13th Precinct, Corner of Houston and Sheriff Streets. 14th Precinct, 1st Avenue and Fifth Street (79 & 81 1st Avenue). These stations are in good condition.

15th Precinct. - - - -The station house of this precinct is located at No. 253 Mercer Street. This station is in bad condition. Needs to be thoroughly overhauled and renovated. Plumbing in fair condition. Prison in fair condition.

16th Precinct. - - - -Station house of this precinct is located at #230 West 20th Street. Inadequate to properly house the men. Toilet accommodations are not such as are required by law, there being only

2 water closets for the use of the entire force assigned to that precinct. The prison is in bad condition.

18th Precinct. - - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #327 East 22nd Street. Is in fair condition.

19th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #137 West 30th Street. In good condition except that there is not enough of room for the men assigned there.

20th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #434 West 37th Street. Plumbing is bad, and house needs to be painted ~~xx~~throughout. Prison in fair condition.

21st Precinct. - - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #160 East 35th Street. Is an old house, was formerly used as a tenement, and is not suitable for a station house. The sleeping apartments for some of the men are very poor. The prison is in fair condition.

22nd Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #345 West 47th Street.- - In good order except that some additional plumbing is needed. Prison is in very good shape just having been renovated and new cells built.

23rd Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #163 East 51st Street. In good condition except that it is too small for the force of men assigned there. Prison is good condition.

23rd Sub. Precinct- -The station house of this precinct is located in the Grand Central Depot. In fair condition.

24th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at 150 West 68th Street. In good condition in every respect.

25th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at 153 East 67th Street. Drainage is very bad. The rear prison wall needs to be concreted and filled in to prevent the surface drainage from coming in through the walland keeping the prison continually damp.

26th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at #134 West 100th Street. Sanitary condition bad on account of defective plumbing. House requires to be painted throughout. Prison in good condition.

27th Pre cinct .- - -The station house of this precinct is located at #432 East 88th Street. Sanitary condition bad on account of defective plumbing: Prison in fair condition .

28th Precinct.- - - -The Station House of this precinct is located at #177 East 104th Street. In very good condition.

29th and 30th Precinct. The station houses in these precincts are located as follows, viz:- 29th Precinct, #148 East 126th Street. 30th Precinct, #438 West 125th Street. These stations are also in good condition. Prisons all right.

31st Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at Highbridge. This place is not fit for use as a station house. The building is old and ~~disrepair~~ delapidated and was formerly used as a hotel. It is at the foot of a very steep hill, and surface water runs into the cellar and keeps the place damp. There is not proper sleeping accomodations for the men. ~~Some~~ Some of them have to sleep over the stables.

32nd Precinct.- - - -The Station house of this precinct is located at Corner 153rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue. In very good condition.

33rd Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at 160th Street and 3rd Avenue. In good condition except that the drainage from the prison is defective and the supply of water is insufficient.

34th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at No. 1925 Bathgate Avenue. Extensive repairs are needed and have been ordered by the Board of Police.

35th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located at Kingsbridge. In very bad condition. Buildings are wooden, are old and delapidated, and are built upon low marshy ground and tide water has been known to come up under the buildings at certain times of the year, especially in the spring. The plumbing is defective and the sanitary condition is not good. The place is not fit for use as a station house or for men to sleep in, and there is not room enough to accomodate the force assigned there.

36th Precinct.- - - -Boat----- is all right.

37th Precinct.- - - -~~The~~ station house of this precinct is located at Alexander Avenue and 138th Street. This is anew station house, only occupied as such since January 2nd 1897 and is in good condition.

38th Precinct.- - - -The station house of this precinct is located in Weschester Village. The men are properly and comfortably housed but there is no prison. The sub-station at Wakefield is in

an unsanitary condition, and is dangerous to health, a foul smell arises from an old cesspool on the premises. The place needs to be put in a sanitary condition at once.

Central Office.- - - Many of the offices in this building are in an unsanitary condition. A new prison is very badly needed for the Detective Department.

Station Houses

Defective Department

23

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, } ss:

FREDERIC E. LADD, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am in business in the City of New York, and at the times herein-after mentioned I had an office at 176 Broadway.

On Friday noon, June 24th, 1892, a messenger from Police Headquarters called at Dusenbury & Co's office, 176 Broadway, where he met me. He asked for Donnelly and instructed me to tell him that Superintendent Byrnes wished to see Donnelly at once. About 2 P. M., I saw Donnelly on East Fourteenth Street. I told him that Superintendent Byrnes wished to see him. That evening Donnelly informed me that Superintendent Byrnes wished to see me at 10 A. M. next day. Saturday, June 25th, 1892, I met Donnelly corner Broadway and Bleecker Street. We went together to Byrnes' office, 300 Mulberry Street. Donnelly said to Byrnes: Here is Mr. Ladd, whom you wished to see. Thereupon I approached Mr. Byrnes at his desk. He beckoned me to a seat, remarking that he would be disengaged soon. When he was at liberty, I drew up my chair and said, Do you wish to see me, sir? He, thereupon, brought forth two letters, that I had written to Mrs. Richardson (copies of which are here attached and marked exhibits A and B) also a letter written by C. Amory Stevens to Attorney Hardenbrook dated July '91 (copy herewith attached as exhibit C) and my business card which I had inclosed with one of my letters to Mrs. Richardson. Byrnes with my card in his hand said, Is this your card? I said, it is, sir. By what authority do you put "process server" on your card? I answered, I serve papers for lawyers. Byrnes then taking paper and pencil asked me whom I served papers for. I answered John H. V. Arnold, Carter, Pinney & Kellogg, and Simpson & Werner. He then inquired, Is that all? I replied, No dozens of others. Do you wish more? Byrnes said that is sufficient. He then took up my first letter to Mrs. Richardson and asked me if I wrote it. I answered, Yes, I wrote that and another also. Then Byrnes said to me, "You are a God damned nice fellow to write such letters as that. What in Hell did you write them for?" I attempted to explain to him that it was my duty to write them under the circumstances. He then said to me, "God damn your soul, get out of this room; why do you want to lie to me, you God damn lying scoundrel. I have a great mind, God damn you, to have you thrown out." I then arose feeling very keenly his untruthful and abusive words, and remarked to Donnelly, Come let us go. Thereupon Donnelly and myself arose. Byrnes then addressing Donnelly, said "What do you keep such a man in your office for? He is a God damn nice man to have around your office." Mr. Donnelly and myself both remarked that I was not in Mr. Donnelly's office. Mr. Donnelly then addressing Superintendent Byrnes said, "Why am I brought into this matter? I have nothing to do with it." You are a God damn liar. I know you have." I then said "Mr. Byrnes, Mr.

Donnelly knew nothing about it and I did not wish him to." Byrnes then said to me "What in hell did you write those letters for?" I answered, "Mr. Byrnes, I am prepared to prove everything I said and a great deal more. I called to serve subpoenas on Mr. Richardson. She asked me some questions which I answered, and she appeared to doubt my statements. Knowing that I was misjudged and wronged I wrote her these letters to show her that I had told her only the truth." The Superintendent then said to me, "You are a God damn liar and blackmailer." I thereupon indignantly replied, "I am no blackmailer sir." Byrnes then said, "That is the damnest, lowest, meanest way to get money. Can't you get money any other way? You ought to be sent to the penitentiary and I don't know but what I shall do it - two and a half years - I don't mind seeing a man get money cleverly, but this is the damnedest, meanest way that anybody could get money." I then replied indignantly, that I did not ask the lady for one cent of money and would receive none from her. I told her that distinctly during our interview. Byrnes replied "I would hate to have any one offer you any money." I then replied if she had offered me any money, I would not have taken it. "Then why did you want to write her a letter like that? You ought to be horsewhipped" I replied that the letter explained my motive.

Byrnes said, "You are not such a damned good Christian to write these letters for such a motive. Next time I bring you here, you will tell me the truth, and it will not be six months before I will have you here. Then I'll send you up for two years and a half. Maybe you think this is idle talk. But it is not. I will know every move that you make. I will have you nabbed some night when you least expect it. Maybe you think I can't do that." I then said to Byrnes, "I have never done anything to cause me to be sent up and never intend to." Then he shouted, pointing to these letters, "What do you call this?" I answered, "Mr. Byrnes, that was done with a pure motive, and I can prove everything I said." He then continued, "What right have you to find these things out about the man and write to his wife? I have known this case for three years, but I have never said anything about it." During the interview I asked Byrnes whether Mr. or Mrs. Richardson presented the case to him. He answered, "None of your damn business. These people came down to see me during the middle of the week. I told them to go away and think over this thing and come back Friday when they must let me know if they are willing to follow my advice. I will be candid with you. It is probable that I will advise them to let this thing drop." I then said to Mr. Byrnes, "This whole thing will come out, and when it does you will find that I am not the man that you think I am. I am sorry that you have so wrong an opinion of me." I then offered to call and see Mr. Byrnes later or write him. Thereupon the Superintendent flew into a violent rage and said, "No, God damn you; you have written enough letters; don't you write me."

During the interview Superintendent Byrnes addressing Donnelly said, "You know, Donnelly, that I have sent many up and have kept many who were

clever from going up." Then turning to me he said, "I would not feel so toward you if you only appeared sorry and promised that you would not do it again." But I could not feel sorry nor could I offer any apology to Mr. Byrnes for having done by plain duty to Mrs. Richardson, urging me as she did for the truth.

Then, turning to Donnelly, he said, "Did you not try to sell the letter written by Mr. Stevens (referring to the Hardenbrook letter) to Richardson for \$500?" Donnelly replied, "No, but I offered Richardson a copy of that letter for \$500." Byrnes then asked Donnelly, "Where did you get that copy?" Donnelly answered that Mr. Stevens sent it to Mr. Dusenbury. Byrnes then asked if Mr. Dusenbury had not enough to do at the Equitable. Donnelly replied that Mr. Dusenbury called at Mr. Stevens' office to see if he would help Hall.

Again Superintendent Byrnes flew into a passion and said, God damn Dusenbury; what am I keeping him there for?

Subscribed and sworn to before }
me this 7th day of July, 1892. }

(Signed) F. E. LADD.

Before D. A. WARREN,
Notary Public, N.Y.Co.

We, ¹⁸⁹²LOTHROP L. BULLOCK and CALEB G. COLLINS, say that on the 20th of September, forenoon, we visited and met Superintendent of the Police of New York, Thomas Byrnes, at his office 301 Mulberry Street, New York.

The object of our call was to present to Superintendent Thomas Byrnes the letter of C. Amory Stevens, dated September 19, 1892, copy of which is attached to this statement, and to so give Superintendent Byrnes full opportunity to deny any of the plain and positive charges made therein in reference to the low and dual life of George H. Richardson alias John Holmes.

Our call with the latter was prompted because Mrs. George H. Richardson had stated to Capt. C. G. Collins at Summit, N. J., July 25th, that she had investigated the charges made directly to her both by her brother and one Mr. F. E. Ladd, and had found them untrue. Convinced that she had been deceived by her designing husband and knowing that Superintendent Byrnes was fully cognizant of George H. Richardson's infamous record and also believing that Superintendent Thomas Byrnes had sought to protect and shield George H. Richardson alias John Holmes from exposure, we sought thereby to secure proof to open the eyes of the deluded wife.

We also sought to give him opportunity to explain his outrageous and brutal conduct toward Mr. F. E. Ladd, because that gentleman had in good conscience and justice ventured to answer truthfully the questions put to him in reference to the dual life of George H. Richardson and his business connection with the "Chelsea" dive, by Mrs. Richardson, June 14th, when Mr. Ladd called at her residence to serve a subpoena on her husband in a suit brought by A. C. Hall, one of Richardson's partners in the "Chelsea" dive. Mr. Ladd found Mr. Richardson absent, but met with his wife and was opening her eyes very successfully to the imposture and villainy when, as we believe George H. Richardson discovering his danger called Superintendent Byrnes to his assistance, who immediately sent for Mr. Ladd and sought to frighten and intimidate the young man from his duty as a good citizen and in justice to Mrs. Richardson and her family.

On presentation Mr. Byrnes read Mr. Stevens' letter very carefully and thoughtfully twice, and subsequently even a third time. He made no denial whatever to its charges, excepting that he had received no call from any member of the family excepting Richardson, whom he admitted that he had seen twice. He sought to make light of the affair and to persuade us to believe that it was chiefly detective stories. He appeared anxious to get rid of us, and when we introduced Mr. Ladd, he always avoided the subject, quickly turning to some others and showing signs of irritation and discomfort. He inquired if we were lawyers and appeared anxious to learn just why we had called and whom we represented, making such inquiries twice during the interview.

He said that Richardson had only called on him to inquire as to

what sort of a chap a certain detective was.

In reply to Mr. Byrnes' remark that he had no time to mix up with such matters; that they did not concern him; that they were civil and not criminal; we both assured him that they did concern him, and that we had called to learn where he stood in the outrage, and that we had a right to and that it was our duty to do all in our power to expose the crime.

At another point during the interview, and when he was similarly seeking to make light of Richardson's crime, Captain Collins, turning to Mr. Bullock, said very pointedly and in substance: "During your many years of service in California as High Sheriff, and when you had many bad criminals to handle, what would have been the practice of your office - Colonel - towards such a character as Richardson alias Holmes? Surely you would have felt it your duty to have assisted the public in exposing and punishing him. Certainly you would not have shielded him," to which Mr. Bullock replied, "Most assuredly I would have exposed and prosecuted him."

During the interview he appeared very suspicious and watchful, as though he feared that trouble was brewing. He seemed ill at ease, as if our presence were annoying to him; that he would like very much to get rid of us; as though it were difficult for him to be courteous to us, and yet he did not think it policy to be rude.

LOTHROP L. BULLOCK,
250 West 84th St.

CALEB G. COLLINS,
Woodsburgh, New York.

New York, Nov. 18th, 1893.

Mr. Thos. Byrnes,
Supt. of Police,
New York City.

Sir: -

You will recollect our interview with you at your office, introduced by a letter from Mr. C. Amory Stevens. You will recollect our protest against your obstruction of justice, and your unwarranted assistance extended to the impostor Geo. H. Richardson, alias John Holmes, in helping him further to deceive his duped wife and to further impose upon her outraged family. You will recollect how plausibly you sought to persuade us to believe that you knew but very little of Geo. H. Richardson alias John Holmes and that the reported differences between him and his wife's family were but the black-mailing tales of detectives.

Your professed disinclination to interfere with such family affairs would have come from you with better grace and impressed us with more force, had we not known how unjust and marked your interference had already been, and except for which we would not have had occasion to call on you. While your guest, courtesy forbade us to speak as plainly as duty now requires us to write.

We enclose herewith copy of letter sent to Geo. H. Richardson alias John Holmes, giving you an account of his record, more in detail than you likely have. We respectfully ask by what right you used your official position as Supt. of Police, to help such a character as Geo. H. Richardson, alias John Holmes, to further impose upon and injure his victimized wife and her outraged family; by what right you charged with black-mail, threatened and sought to intimidate and frighten from his good work and duty the honest, manly and respected Mr. F. E. Ladd, who, at Mrs. Richardson's solicitation, and with the full knowledge of the head of her family and other good citizens was truthfully informing her and but doing justice to her, her outraged family and all respectable society.

The letters of Mr. F. E. Ladd to Mrs. Richardson were as frank, manly and truthful as it was possible to write. We challenge you to show one word therein that could by any possibility be construed as black-mail on the part of the gentleman. On the very contrary, their plain and truthful statement of the facts, proves the very reverse of a black-mailer's method. Moreover Mr. Ladd is well and favorably known and when you asked his references and he promptly gave to you the names of some of our best citizens, it would have become you better to have investigated those worthy references instead of abusing him and seeking to intimidate him to discontinue his manly efforts in behalf of the innocent and wronged. Knowing as you have for years the

infamous character of Geo. H. Richardson, alias John Holmes, and the mercenary attorney that has served him in his villainy, you were not justified in crediting the false accusations of such characters against proof to the contrary so overwhelmingly positive and from respectable people.

We would like to think that you were deceived and err in innocence, but in the face of the evidence, how can we?

Mrs. Richardson sought to learn the truth and trusting you naturally thought and believed that you certainly would not misuse your high official position to falsify Mr. Ladd and to charge the gentleman with black-mail, unless it was so. You were appointed for and are paid by the citizens of New York to protect us from malefactors and dangerous characters - certainly not to shield such.

Were it probable that you were mistaken as to Mr. Ladd, and had you not well known Geo. H. Richardson's infamous character for years, then surely after you had been specially informed of it as you were by Mrs. Richardson's own brother and family friends, and shown by them how Geo. H. Richardson had used you to help him to further dupe his wife and outrage her family, then surely you, as an honorable man and a trustworthy official, would have enlightened the wronged woman, protected her outraged family and no longer have served the impostor; thus far you have failed to do so.

Were Geo. H. Richardson's dual life his only crime, were this but another instance of a weak woman infatuated with and consciously enslaved by a masculine monster, and the wife cognizant of her husband's infamy and yet defending him - as in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, lately before our City courts, - neither the brother nor family friends would have felt justified in the interference. But this villain, by his well-nigh hypnotic power over his wife and her sister, and the aid of his hireling tools, has actually persuaded his wife and her sister to believe that he is but an innocent victim of their own brother's slander and persecution, whereas in fact that brother has only spoken the truth and that to rescue his sisters from their danger and unconscious disgrace, and in defence of his own good name.

We regret, that we could not credit your statement that you knew but very little of Geo. H. Richardson, alias John Holmes, knowing, as we do and then did, that your very agent Donnelly, whom you sent to invite Mr. Ladd to your office, has been intimate with and employed both by yourself and Richardson for years and is under obligations to you both. He is the very same Donnelly who was employed in Richardson's Chelsea Dive - the very same who acted as Richardson's confidential agent and from Richardson's purse paid the woman of the town for her perjured affidavit that secured the arrest of an innocent man; the very same Donnelly whom Richardson bought a straw bail bondsman for and who a little later was sent to Canada and kept there at Richardson's expense until the excitement attending the exposure of the outrage had subsided. We also regretted your mistaken efforts to persuade us to believe

that it was all only the work of black-mailing detectives. On the contrary, we as well as other good citizens who have labored for years to right the wrong, know it all to be true and have secured unmistakable proof of it.

You bought a valuable realty known as "The Slevin" Nos. 201 West 14th St., and 64 and 66 Seventh Avenue. Its gorgeously fitted up and well patronized liquor salon bespeaks important revenue therefrom. The fact that the title of that property stands in your wife's name would indicate that you have a natural and paternal care for your family. Surely you would not allow such a villainous and immoral leper as Geo. H. Richardson, alias John Holmes to prey in your family home and among your daughters. Yet why are you willing that such a creature should continue to disgrace the family of another - yes, and even willing to shield him in his infamy while doing so? In the name of justice and humanity, as you would be done by, we again urge you to act as becomes your high office, the father of a family, and good citizenship.

Yours Truly,

(Signed) LOTHROP L. BULLOCK,
109 West 90th St.

CALEB G. COLLINS,
Woodsburgh, New York.

New York, Nov. 17, 1893.

George H. Richardson,
17 West 74th St., New York.

- alias -

John Holmes,
913 Seventh Ave., New York.

Sir: -

The object of this letter is to expose your infamy with the view of opening the eyes of your wife and her sister whom you have blinded by fraud and deceit and used to help you to place in a false position before the world their own brother, because he had insisted in protecting his sisters and defending himself from your villiany.

We do not know you personally and we bear you no malice; but we have, with other good citizens, investigated your case carefully, and with the proof before us we know that you have broken up a happy family and wronged the innocent. Therefore, we place these facts on record, seeking, so far as is in our power, to right and discontinue the wrong. We especially invite you to prove your innocence and to prosecute us for libel if we state aught that is not true.

Commencing and continuing chronologically - Prior to your entrance to the family that you have outraged and while a resident of Croton, Mass., where your wife first met you, your reputation was good and we believe that you were then worthy of it. Subsequent events, however, proved that your virtue was governed by your means and opportunities. Later your true character revealed itself and you commenced to injure others. As your pecuniary resources for evil increased, your evil instincts also grew. Our first evidence of your unworthy character dates as far back as when you were a resident of Boston, Mass., and sought by fraudulent book-keeping representations to wrong your retiring business associate from his honest dues. The discovery of your intended fraud and his threat of prosecution by the law secured justice for your intended victim. Later when that closely escaping victim heard that you were about to marry a worthy woman with purse attraction and to enter a respectable family, he states that he was prompted to write and save her, but when he considered your very plausible ways and well masked deception, he feared that it would be useless and that his good intentions would be charged to personal animus and, therefore, he remained silent.

Next, on your removal to New York and after your entrance by marriage into a worthy family, you borrowed funds of a member of that family and voluntarily made fraudulent representations as to your business assets.

Later, when assisted to large capital by that family, trusted with Check

signature, and also the book-keeping of important and extended business transactions, you used those intrusted funds dishonestly and clandestinely, having a secret confederate in Philadelphia and another in Boston, through whom the firm and estate suffered large losses. Subsequent examination of the books kept under your direction and control proved that you kept off those books and personally and privately to yourself, important entries that belonged on them, and also that your private secretary and book-keeper, still in your employ, unscrupulously sought to cover your guilt by dishonest book-keeping methods.

Later, finding a worthy member of your wife's family in your way, and notwithstanding that he had been your benefactor and had saved you from business failure and except for whose assistance you would not occupy the prominent business position that you do and have held for years, receiving annual revenue therefrom many times what you were ever before able to earn by your individual and best exertions - notwithstanding such fact, we say, you plotted to ruin and did grievous wrong to such a friend and benefactor, as well as your wife and her family. Knowing too well your own infamy and realizing your danger of exposure, even suspecting that the head of your wife's family had already discovered it, you were even willing to ruin your brother-in-law's reputation before the world and the credence of any possible charges against you that he might make to his sisters. Your scheme failed. The arrest and outrage attracted the attention of those who well knew your dual life and despised you. They gave your victim and his friends the first clues which led to the truth and full discovery of your infamy. We now have your record quite complete. Justice is due to the long suffering.

Although you were at the very time, and had for years before and have for years since been living a dual life and supporting a second family under the alias of John Holmes, yet your purse through your agent paid a woman of the town who falsely swore that your friend and benefactor (your wife's own brother) had hired the prostitute to accost you on the street and to seek to lead you astray from virtue. When, in fact, your own agent had paid the woman to watch your night departure from your office and following behind you to take the same Elevated Railroad train. From Park Place to Forty-second Street Elevated Railroad Station, you were aware of the presence of the woman and your agent in the same car and you sought to conceal your merriment behind your newspaper. On your departure from the train, you performed your part of the plot and allowed the woman to accost you.

Nor was this the first time that you and so called "Nelly Lyons" had met. At a house of ill fame in this city, where she was a frequent visitor, you also visited in company with your so called wife "Mrs. John Holmes." The Madame of the house in question was years ago proprietress of a similar house of disrepute at Providence, R. I., and at which your so called Mrs. Holmes was first introduced to the public as a prostitute. Hence the continued

acquaintance between your so called Mrs. Holmes and the same Madame after the removal of both to this city. You knew the prostitute in question at Boston, where her parents reside. After your marriage and since, through the purse of your wife's family, you have been able to, you have supported so called Mrs. Holmes. At 297 Fifth Avenue you lived with her as her husband Mr. John Holmes. Thence you moved to and lived under the same alias at 137 and 139 West Forty-ninth Street. Thence, after your identity was accidentally discovered and exposed by Mrs. Stephen D. Floyd of 108 Madison Avenue, New York, you were forced to move and did move to No. 103 West Fifty-fifth Street. Thence you moved to 829 Seventh Avenue, from which because of a midnight debauch and quarrel after one of your wine dinners and where you were gaming with your disreputable guests, you were forced to vacate the premises and you moved to 913 Seventh Avenue, your last and present dual residence.

Among the dissolute women who have been frequent and intimate guests at your dual residences and entertained at your second family were Mrs. Marks, wife of a notorious professional gambler, and also Madame Webster, a notorious proprietress of houses of ill fame in this city and Boston, and also so called "Annie Holmes" for years a notorious keeper of a Boston house of prostitution and she the sister of your "Mrs. Holmes,"

Notwithstanding your cautious ingress and egress from your dual residences and generally at unseasonable hours, notwithstanding your soft and cat-like tread, your close scrutiny of all outside corners before entering lest those "terrible detectives" might be hovering near, notwithstanding your quick and noiseless turn of the latch-key, your upturned coat collar and bowed head, and your convenient handkerchief in hand to hide your face should you chance to meet any stranger in the common hall-way while you were hastening to your flat apartments - notwithstanding all such mouse cunning, in which you are an expert, still you did not escape detection. The knave and the fool are really but one and the same. The day of reckoning seldom fails to come.

Not only have you so long lived with as the husband of so called Mrs. Holmes and have allowed her to introduce you as her husband in this city, but it is also known that you have held the same illicit relations with her in other cities which you visited on the pretense of commercial purposes to your wife, yourself and so called Mrs. Holmes traveling by separate trains, you registering individually at one hotel and disarranging your room as though you had passed the night therein when, in reality, you spent the same elsewhere with Mrs. Holmes. Yes, you were even so brutal and heartless that during the confinement of your wife at the birth of your only child, and your wife so ill that her life was despaired of, you were so depraved, we say, that you found nocturnal pleasure in company with so called Mrs. Holmes at the comic theatrical play "A Trip to Chinatown" during its performance in a neighboring city.

Notwithstanding the devotion on the part of your over-trusting wife, you have even derided and made sport of her innocence and simplicity. While you were living with Mrs. Holmes as her husband at 137 West Forty-ninth Street and from which your dual family was expelled, at one of your night debauches and dinners given to your disreputable guests, we are informed and believe that you remarked in jocular relish "my wife is like Ben Butler (then absurdly running for the presidency). She does not know enough to come in when it rains." On another occasion and in the same dual residence and while your trusting wife was absent and ill at the Catskills and you were supposed to be at your hotel, you while sitting in your flat apartments, wrote a letter as if from your hotel to your wife in terms of endearment and well calculated to deceive her. On finishing it you read it to your mistress and then remarked "how will that do for the old lady? Come, let us have a drink."

While living as John Holmes with so called Mrs. Holmes at 297 Fifth Avenue, you similarly duped your wife by another mendacious message. It was about evening dinner hour. You knew that your wife awaited your coming and that you had not previously prepared her for your absence. Your attractions to remain and dine with the mistress-woman were the stronger. Again your frequent mendacious telegram, advising of business detention or called from the city, helped you out. Coolly taking out your watch and noting the lateness of the hour, you said "Well, it is late. I must square accounts with the old lady at once." Thereupon you rang for a telegraph messenger, who came and took the despatch that plausibly excused to your wife your expected presence at dinner.

We are also informed and believe that your mistress woman had a curiosity to see your wife and that long ago you first accommodatingly arranged it by actually directing her to ~~the~~^{the} family church and arranged for seats for herself and another dissolute woman who accompanied her, they taking seats in close proximity to your wife's family pew where she was in attendance with you one Easter Service. Yes, only last Easter Service, April 2nd, 1893, your Mrs. Holmes was again in attendance and occupied a seat only five pews behind that of the family pew which you so sacrilegiously disgraced.

There would seem to be no limit to the depth of the degradation of yourself and second family. While you were living and known at 137 West Forty-ninth Street as John Holmes with so called Mrs. Holmes, a notorious "Mrs. Weston," said to have once been an ex-Pinkerton female detective, made her home with your second family. Because of their indecent conduct - dancing nude before men, believed to be yourself and a "Mr. Weston," under gas-light and with window shades not drawn, complaint was entered by neighbors living on the opposite side of the street.

Yes, we have still further proof of your extreme depravity. The protracted illness of your wife was speculated upon in your family number two.

If the statements of your Mrs. Holmes to her intimate and close female companions were truthful, and we believe that they were as there was no apparent object for her to deceive, you told her that you lived with her for love and that you had married Mrs. Richardson for her wealth, which latter we also believe. Through the same source we are also informed and believe that you assured the Mrs. Holmes that if your wife died, you would marry her the mistress woman. While the truth of Mrs. Holmes' statement was not doubted by our informant, the sincerity of your promise apparently was, for the informant remarked "And Carrie Holmes was just foolish enough to believe him."

Notwithstanding so depraved and immoral a record, and while you were living such a dual life at 103 West Fifty-fifth Street, you further plotted evil against the innocent and estrangement between brother and sisters. Having prepared the plot as previously described, you employed one Abraham Hummel, a notorious attorney once disbarred and in the judgment of respectable people should be disbarred again and permanently so. Through such agency you secured an illegal order of arrest from Police Justice Solon B. Smith. How unprofessional and ready was attorney Hummel to serve you and to wrong your victim is shown by the fact that when your hireling so called "Nelly Lyons" was brought to his office to swear to her affidavit in order that you might have a pretext on which to secure the arrest of your victim, she was recognized as an old client of the office and her real name well known therein. Therefore, she was sent from your attorney's office to be a Notary outside his office, that she might commit perjury over her false name elsewhere than in his office.

Notwithstanding that you personally had spent hours at the prison court in securing the incarceration of your victim on the day of his arrest and notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, and notwithstanding his public and scathing arraignment of you at the Astor House the same evening of his release, yet that very same night you handed your wife, your victim's sister, the evening paper and audaciously told her that the article in question was the first knowledge that you had of the trouble and annoyance, as you said, "that the detectives were giving Amory."

During the trial and after chief witness Nelly Lyon had been forced to expose the plot, it was necessary, you and your counsel thought, that something should be done to deceive your wife and the public and to shield you from what otherwise might follow. Your attorney, experienced in the manipulation of criminals and their causes, was equal to the occasion. He asked of the Court that Nelly Lyon be detained as a witness and he secured numerous adjournments from the ever-accommodating Police Justice. In the meantime so called Nelly Lyon was frequently visited by a representative of your attorney's office. She was told that unless she went on the stand and changed her testimony, she would be indicted and sent to prison. But that, if she did change her testimony to suit her friends, then you would procure counsel for her, secure her release and immunity from prosecution. Thus threatened, forced and

purchased, the witness at the next hearing changed her testimony. The price of her change of testimony and the beclouding of justice was promptly paid as per your agent's agreement. Another criminal lawyer was employed and paid liberally by your purse to defend you again purchased and perjured witness, The still accommodating Police Justice who had issued the illegal order of arrest, continued to serve you, holding private court in a drinking saloon where he received you and your two criminal attorneys and your two chief and guilty witnesses, fearing indictment and seeking bail. Police Justice Solon B. Smith then and there accepted as bail a notorious straw bondsman bought by your purse - the same who has since been convicted and imprisoned for being a perjurer and professional straw bondsman.

Nor was this your only purchased witness that you infamously used against the innocent. The late E. T. Watkins, another weak unfortunate, also fell a victim to your purse. Through him you purchased not only his testimony but also a perjured affidavit from his wife and you subsequently sought to buy her oral perjury for the witness stand, personally soliciting it of her first at your office and again at her hotel. She, however, to her credit, resisted both the threat and persuasion of her husband as well as your own last personal attempt to secure it. She has since confessed her first wrong and exposed your infamy, as also did her husband on his dying bed.

Your purse also sent your chief male agent of the conspiracy to Canada and paid him liberally while there as also on his return, so frightened were you, and anxious to have him beyond the reach of the law until the excitement had subsided. You have been further aided in your evil course by your other friend and unscrupulous attorney, Lewis Johnstone of 10 Centre Street, New York, whom you introduced to your wife and who, though aware of the truth, the injustice and your infamy, yet has aided you in concealing the outrage and assisting your sought estrangement between brother and sisters - the same Lewis Johnstone who, when your wife's brother seeking to protect his sisters from their danger and unconscious disgrace, had arranged with his sisters an interview, when and where would have been introduced witnesses that would have opened their deluded eyes and unmistakably proven to them your dual life and infamy - Lewis Johnstone the same came to your rescue, persuaded an adjournment till the next day and then prevented the second arranged interview, he afterwards asserting that he did not intend that the brother and sisters should meet. This same Lewis Johnstone, when intrusted by your wife to deliver certain important oral and written instructions to her brother, not only did not deliver them but, on the contrary, falsely delivered the very opposite as the truth, and deceived the brother as to his sister's wishes and instructions. This same Lewis Johnstone, while seeking a substituted trustee for your wife's patrimony, the trustee having already and previously tendered his resignation, and which fact was kept from your wife, allowed another unscrupulous attorney representing him as assistant counsel, to falsify to

the Court and slanderously charge that the honest trustee appointed by your wife's father, was a bankrupt and embezzler, when, in fact, the trust in question had not only been preserved and kept from your reach and control, but also was increased over threefold while in charge of the trustee in question.

By such unscrupulous ways and means, aided by your close attention and professions of affection for your legitimate wife and her sister, and further assisted by their blinded passion, you have succeeded in keeping your crimes covered from the public for years, heartlessly unmindful as you have been of the suffering of the innocent during those long years.

Lately, through your enterprise, the disreputable Chelsea Dive, the notorious resort of prostitutes and thieves, fitted up by your purse and where you invested and squandered thousands, appeared a long delayed messenger of justice and through whom your legitimate wife's eyes were being opened to the truth, and except for the interference of your friend and shield, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of the Police, tardy justice would have then come.

When Mr. F. E. Ladd called at your legitimate wife's residence, 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, in reference to the litigation resulting from your enterprise and investment, the Chelsea Dive, Mrs. Richardson your wife sought the truth of Mr. Ladd. He informed her as to your dual life and infamy, subsequently writing her fuller particulars which he had obtained from responsible sources. You, in order to conceal the truth and to further deceive your wife, and to continue to outrage your family, took or sent Mr. Ladd's truthful letter to your friend and shield, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of the Police. He has co-operated with you and your agents, and at this date, stands as the chief barrier between your crimes and justice. The Superintendent promptly sent for Mr. Ladd, threatened him, sought to intimidate him and treated the honest young man as though he were an impostor, most outrageously and in language that would abash a Billingsgate rough charged him with blackmail and that, too, in face of the fact that Superintendent Byrnes had long known your infamous career and the truth of Mr. Ladd's assertion. Your situation was critical and apparently none but Superintendent Byrnes could save you and he did. You doubtless felt safe from the imminent exposure if you could but secure the Superintendent's assistance. So it was that yourself or agents called on him and represented a very worthy gentleman as being a blackmailer. So it happened that Mr. Ladd was maligned before your wife and his silence sought by the intimidating threats of your friend and shield, the very Superintendent of our City's Police. It was very natural that Mrs. Richardson, ignorant of the plot and as also Thomas Byrnes' true character, should place implicit confidence in him occupying the high position that he does and professing to be an honest servant of the people.

Such are some of the more prominent facts of your infamous record which ourselves and others have long and carefully investigated. In the very face

of such facts, you had the audacity to secure the arrest of an innocent man and your very benefactor, that you might strengthen your marital position before your wife when you realized your danger, suspecting that your dual life had been discovered by her brother. So it happened that you, even you, sought to degrade the innocent by the charge of leading you immoral leper astray, as if it were possible for Satan himself to do so. You overreached yourself and so was discovered. Now, in vindication of justice to all your victims, public and full exposure should be given to the truth - the same publicity that was given to your widely circulated slander against the innocent.

When Mr. Ladd last called on Mrs. Richardson after you and Supt. Byrnes had succeeded in prejudicing her mind against him, she sent word that she would not see him again except in your presence. In answer to that invitation we now offer to meet you in the presence of your legitimate wife, in company with Mr. Ladd and other reliable witnesses, and to prove that you are the same dual life impostor that has lived at the several residences herein named for years under the alias John Holmes.

Our further object in addressing you this letter is to give you an opportunity to take it to your friend, Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police, and to give him full opportunity to call us before him and to charge us with blackmail and to threaten and to seek to intimidate us as he did worthy Mr. Ladd. We also invite you to take this letter to your friend, Police Justice Solon B. Smith, and to invite him to issue another illegal order of arrest on the charge of leading you astray and based on the perjured affidavit of the same or another woman of the town paid by your purse. We also invite you to take this letter to your friends Abraham Hummel and Lewis Johnstone (both of whom have long known your infamy and have, by unjustifiable methods, helped you to conceal it). We also invite you to take this letter to your sadly weak church friends, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Floyd, the same who have falsified and concealed the truth very assiduously and have helped you to wrong the innocent.

When such as you, through one of the most notorious law dens of the city, can command a Police Justice and even the head of our City Police in the assistance and concealment of your crimes, the outrage passes beyond a private family affair. It becomes a matter of public concern, for with such conditions existing under our Municipal rule, whose reputation and purse are safe when the professed guardians of the law have actually become the servants of crime?

Signed: L. L. BULLOCK,
250 West 84th St., New York.

C. G. COLLINS,
Woodsburgh,
Long Island, N. Y.

[From the *New York World*, Saturday, 8th December, 1894.]

Fruit Importer Richardson Kills Himself While Laboring Under a Fit of Melancholy.

George H. Richardson, for many years a fruit importer at Nos. 228 and 230 Greenwich street, left his office on Thursday evening in the best of spirits. He went to his handsome home, No. 17 West Seventy fourth street, which is in quite an aristocratic neighborhood.

About 7.30 A. M. the following morning (7th December) Dr. George Jarman, of No. 69 in the same block, was awakened by an excited servant girl, who hurried him over to Mr. Richardson's. There he found Mr. Richardson's dead body in the bathroom, lying in a pool of blood, and his wife kneeling by the side of it. The man's throat was cut deeply, and he had died almost instantly. He was in his night-dress.

Mrs. Richardson had heard the body fall, and, finding the bathroom door locked, summoned a neighbor, who broke it open.

The family stated to the Coroner that Mr. Richardson had been subject to attacks of melancholia, and this was confirmed by Dr. Ewing, of No. 134 West Fifty eighth street, who was his physician.

At Mr. Richardson's place of business Manager McArdas said his employer's affairs were in a prosperous condition. He imported as many as a million bunches of bananas in a year. Every working day he spent some hours in his office.

The Richardson's household consisted of himself and his wife and her sister, Miss C. Augusta Stevens. They believe that he became insane during one of his spells of melancholy.

Honorable Sir:--

We, the undersigned, residents and taxpayers of Harlem, also members of the East Side Improvement Association, desire to call your attention to certain nuisances, which have not only been allowed to exist, but have continually increased, instead of being obviated from time to time.

It has been the custom among the Italians for sometime past to have parades at least twice a month, during nine months of the year. These parades commence early in the morning and last well into the night, passing and repassing through the streets. They are always accompanied by bands of music and followed by most hideous demonstrations of fireworks, the plan of these fireworks being to have a string of firecrackers not less than one hundred feet long strung across the street from gutter to gutter and interspersed with bombs, so that whenever any of these are started the noise is something terrific. As the explosions can be heard many blocks away the peace of the entire neighborhood is destroyed, besides which no person dare pass through the street while these displays are taking place.

In addition to this the sidewalks and streets are blocked so as to be impassible and pedestrians are in danger of getting into disturbances by even attempting to pass. There are also arches erected across the sidewalk, which are illuminated with lanterns in which oil or candles are used, the drippings of which cover the sidewalk, as well as anyone who attempts to pass under them.

All of the above things are as we understand, violations of our laws and ordinances, still these people do not seem to have any difficulty in obtaining the necessary permits, or if they do have any difficulty the parades, fireworks and blockading of sidewalks, are carried on just the same, with the cognizance of the police.

In fact all of these parades require a large force of police to prevent
a strife among themselves.

We do not see why these things should be permitted to go on
unrestricted and desire to have same prevented in future. We have
laws preventing these demonstrations with fireworks on our own National
holidays, but these people seem to go unhindered, doing very much as
they please to the terror of the residents of this vicinity.

We believe these to be sufficiently serious matters to be
called to the attention of the Board of Police, Fire and Health Depart-
ments and we beg that you will give the matter your serious attention and
bring it to the notice of the proper officials, so that these nui-
sances may be abolished at once. Our property is being ruined by the
reduction of values and responsible residents are compelled to move
elsewhere, as they will not submit to these things.

We beg to respectfully subscribe ourselves as follows:

Name

Address.

Original copy to
the Mayor

one copy each to
Pres Police + Health Dept

The insinuation, if not the actual statement is, that Republicans have been passed by and Democrats pushed forward, and this through the agency of Parker. The truth is so different that it should provoke a smile; for never in the history of the force have Republicans been so largely selected. The list below will show this, and these selections, as the lists likewise show, have been almost invariably suggested by Parker, and he has been the one who has held up the Democrats.

In the last conversation he had with T.C.P., he said that he believed the force would have to be regenerated mainly, if not wholly, with Republicans for reasons which he then stated, and with which T.C.P. concurred. He continued to hold to that opinion, and his actions will show that he has applied it.

In brief, if party selections are made the test, Parker has been a Republican and Roosevelt a Democrat.

LIST OF ACTING-CAPTAINS.

Name	Politics	Recommended by
Moynihan,	Dem.	Grant, or Andrews,
Brennan,	Dem.	Chief, (temporarily), Com. Roosevelt very solicitous for his promotion to Captain,-- Parker opposing till longer probation has been had,
Thompson,	Rep.	Parker,
Young,	Rep.	Chief, strongly espoused by Parker,
O'Keefe,	Dem.	Chief, (Roosevelt strongly espousing him),
Germann,	Rep.	Parker,
Groo,	Rep.	Made acting-captain before this Board came in. Strongly espoused by Parker for promotion to captain, and in disfavor with Roosevelt, who voted with Andrews to rate him so low that he could not be promoted,
Kirchner,	Rep.	Recommended before this Board came in,
Harley,	Dem.	Chief,
Walsh,	Dem.	Roosevelt, (strongly espoused by Roosevelt for promotion to captain, and opposed by Parker till longer probation is had,
Chapman,	Rep.	Parker,
Thomas,	Rep.	Parker, (Roosevelt reluctant to rate him high for promotion to captain and only persuaded by Parker. Has declared since he has been promoted that if he had known Vedder was behind him, he would not have voted it,
Kear,	Dem.	Chief; Roosevelt, Grant and Andrews strongly for him for promotion to captain. Parker against him, and has held him, because he visited Jimmy O'Brien, and told him he would do anything he wished if he made him captain,
Vreedenburgh,	Rep.	Parker,
Casey,	Dem.	Chief, (temporarily), (Roosevelt desirous to have him made captain),
Norman Westervelt,	Rep.	Parker,

Sheehan,	Dem.	Chief, (strongly supported by Roosevelt, Joe Murray pushing him; Roosevelt very anxious to have him made acting-inspector),
Grant,	Rep.	Chief,
Brown,	Rep.	Chief, and Parker,
Sheldon,	Rep.	Chief,
Freers,	Rep.	Chief, (since made captain).

Rep., 13,
 Dem., 8.

Of these 13 Republicans 11 were made acting-captains since the present Board has been in office. Of those eleven, six were recommended by Parker and five by the Chief and strongly concurred in by Parker. Of the eight Democrats, one was recommended by Commissioner Grant, one by Commissioner Roosevelt, and six by the Chief; only three of those seven, to wit., Harley, O'Keefe and Sheehan, have been made captains in the late examination, both O'Keefe and Sheehan being pressed by Commissioner Roosevelt much more strongly than by any other commissioner. I am told that Larry Delmour, Tammany leader, is Sheehan's backer. Excise Commissioner Murray is a strong friend of Sheehan's, and has pressed him very strongly upon Commissioner Roosevelt, who has expressed his desire that he be made acting-inspector. Of the remaining five, to wit., Moynihan, Brennan, Walsh, Kear and Casey, only Brennan, Kear and Walsh succeeded in the late examination. Coms. Roosevelt, Grant and Andrews wished that all of them should be made captains immediately, but Parker objected as far as Brennan and Walsh were concerned, that they should be tested first, as acting-captain Brennan had had only a short experience, and Walsh none at all, and against Kear he objected because Kear had visited Jimmy O'Brien's office to get his influence to be made captain, and had promised O'Brien he

would do anything he (O'Brien) wanted him to do as Captain. This came to Parker's ears, and was admitted by Kear; Com. Roosevelt has since admitted the correctness of Parker's action, and the fact that to have appointed this man at once would probably have been a mistake.

LIST OF CAPTAINS MADE IN THE LATE EXAMINATION.

Name	Politics.
Dean,	Rep. (I think)
Kirchner,	Rep.
Thompson,	Rep.
Thomas,	Rep.
Freers,	Rep.
Chapman,	Rep.
Sheehan,	Dem.
O'Keefe,	Dem.
Harley, O	Dem.
O'Brien,	Dem.

Rep., 6

Dem., 4

Of the six Republicans, Dean and Kirchner had been assigned to duty before the present Board came in, Thompson, Thomas and Chapman were recommended by Parker, and Freers by the Chief. Of the four Democrats, one, O'Brien, was recommended by Parker, and concurred in strongly by all the Board. There were mighty few, if any, Republicans in the Detective Bureau; and O'Brien was conceded to be the only man in it to take charge; and to take charge he had to be made captain.

The other three Democrats, Harley, Sheehan and O'Keefe, were recommended by the Chief.

As a result of the examination, an eligible list of fifteen was made up. This included, beside, the ten who were appointed, four Democrats (Steinkamp, Kear, Brennan, Walsh), all of whom Roosevelt insisted should be appointed at once, but two of whom,

(Steinkamp and Kear), parker declined to vote for, and the other two of whom (Brennan and Walsh) he insisted should first be tried on probation. The fifth was Brown, a Republican, whom likewise it was agreed should be tried on probation.

Of the six officers acting as inspectors, four are Republicans and two are Democrats. Cortright, Brooks and Thompson, three of the four Republicans, were suggested by Parker; McCullagh, the fourth, by Grant.

The Democrat Rodenbough was confirmed for three years at a salary of \$4,000, not by Parker at all, but by the other three, Parker being absent from the meeting, and never having spoken a word about Rodenbough to any of the other three.

There has never been any proposition to turn out a single clerk, except one, and that one was a Democrat, and all the members of the Board joined heartily in the proposition that he should be turned out if the cause provided by the charter could be found against him. No regular clerk can be turned out without such cause being found, and a hearing being given, and a record of the case being made. Just now the courts are very subtle to find ways to put one back. The case of Major Haverty in the Tax Dept. has precipitated this. Any statement that the clerical force can be "turned over" to any man in a bunco of the first water.

Capt E Smith
18th Precinct

Was appointed a patrolman December 31, 1872; promoted to roundsman January 1873; sergeant July 1876; and captain April 1885 and assigned to the command of the Harbor Police.

Upon assuming command, gave the steamer a thorough overhauling and re-organized the crew and boat service; then turned my attention to the condition of affairs on the waters of the harbor and bay of New York. The first thing that took my attention was excursions and the promiscuous selling of liquor on excursion boats and barges. Arrests were made and charges of violating the excise law were lodged. They were the first arrests made on the river and convictions secured. The matter was then brought to the attention of the Authorities, and an Excise Bureau was established covering the waters of the river and bay of New York; and every vessel plying thereon upon which liquor was sold was compelled to take out a license. This brought in a revenue to the city of thousands of dollars which before that time was lost. Promiscuous selling of liquors with no license or restrictions whatever brought about a very serious state of affairs upon excursion boats and barges. Disgraceful fights and brawls, to which may be added robberies, were carried on to such an extent that respectable people were deterred from going on the outings. By careful attention, frequent arrests were made and the ruffian element was promptly suppressed, who were found upon these boats and barges, which soon broke up this state of affairs. Laws were also passed by the Legislature, regulating the sale of liquor at night upon vessels. This brought about a very wholesome state of affairs, and rioting, fights and robberies upon excursion boats and barges are a thing of the past.

My attention was then turned upon gambling upon various passenger boats plying upon the bay and many arrests were made, particularly upon the steamers St. John and St. Charles of the Sandy Hook Line, where there were arrests made in large numbers and convictions secured. This supervision was extended over all vessels that came under the jurisdiction of the Harbor Police.

My attention was then turned to the condition upon the waters of the bay of New York, relative to the thieving and robbery of vessels etc. Upon investigation, I found that there was scarcely a vessel entering this port and discharging, from the time that they opened their hatches until the final disposition of their cargo, but had some portion of the cargo stolen. There was a regular system of thieving employed by watchmen, employees and junks on the river. This was a serious matter. Many arrests were made, convictions secured, and the men were sentenced to State's Prison, some terms reaching as high as twenty years. This was a very hard and trying work, but at the expiration of five years it had become extinct and no thieving was done on the bay and waters of the City of New York, except small pilfering which was done by watchmen in the employ of the different companies. Other thieving was entirely wiped out.

My attention was then turned to a series of violations of law by obstructing the channel of the bay by contractors and other employees in removing refuse and other material from the City of New York. This work commenced about a year, because, as we entered into it, we were astonished at the magnitude of the work that was before us. We found that between Fort Waterworth and Hell Gate, thousands upon thousands of scowloads of collar dirt, and all refuse from buildings etc. were being dumped in the river between the points mentioned; and while the Government was appropriating millions of dollars for the purpose of dredging and clearing the channels for navigation, the contractors were accumulating hundreds of thousands of dollars by dumping the refuse into the river. The shipping men of New York and the owners of steamboats and steamship lines came to my assistance, and also the New York Herald, which detailed a special correspondent upon this work, and its work and reports will be found in a scrap-book accompany this communication. The complaints

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were so strong that the "Herald", backed by the shipping people, brought this matter to the attention of the Congress of the United States, and a law was passed regulating the shipment and disposition of refuse and other material upon the bay and waters of New York. A Captain of the United States Navy, a staff of officers and two naval vessels were established at this port and places mapped out for the transportation and disposition of the above mentioned material.

This and the Excise Bureau were the most important features of my work while in the harbor. The Harbor Police of New York, from being an unknown quantity, became one of the most distinguished features of the Police Department of the City of New York and received from the press of this entire country most flattering notice, and also received in an article in the North American Review in England attention complimentary to the work of the Harbor Police.

In conclusion, I would state that at this time I had been in command of the harbor about five years, when the Captain of the 30th Precinct became involved in difficulties with Mr. Hammerstein of the Harlem Opera House, which led to his being placed on trial and transferred from his Precinct to the Harbor Police, and I was selected by the Commissioners to take command of the 30th Precinct, to re-organize it and put it upon proper basis, which consumed about one year. The condition of the Precinct when I took it and when I left it can be testified to by the members of that vicinity.

I was then transferred to the Broadway Squad during the building of the Broadway Cable Road. Found this command in a rather dilapidated state but at the expiration of a year, when leaving it, it was in a fine state of discipline and efficiency.

Was then assigned to the duty of organizing and opening the new 24th Precinct, West 69th Street, which was accomplished. Remained in command of this place for three years.

In the midst of the Lexow investigation, was called to the office of Chief-of-Police, Thomas Byrnes, and after an interview with him was detailed and transferred to the 18th Precinct for the purpose of re-organizing it and placing it upon Police basis and discipline. I found this command in a wretched state and at once started to work to put it in order; and to-day, I respectfully invite the attention and inspection of my superiors to the work done in this Precinct, the condition of the house, of the men, their efficiency and discipline, personal appearance, etc., and the opinion of the citizens residing within the boundaries of this Precinct.

Respectfully,

E. C. SMITH, Captain,

Commanding 18th Precinct.

1
If I may be permitted, I would like to say a few words upon one provision of the Bi-partisan police bill, — the one giving to the Police Board the control of the Civil Service Examinations.

The platform of the Committee of Seventy demanded "that all Subordinate appointments and promotions be based on Civil Service Examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical be placed under the control of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The Committee of Seventy have officially

2
protested that the Bi-partisan
bill, being in direct conflict with
this demand, is a violation of
the pledge upon which the
present city government was
elected, ~~and~~ except to show
its irrationality as a result
of the Lexow Investigation,
the friends of good government
might ~~content~~ content themselves with
that protest and leave the
fate of the bill in your Honor's
hands.

In order that its absurdity
as a remedial measure may
be fully appreciated, it need
only be remembered that, from

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the date of the adoption of
the Civil Service Law until
the advent of the present
administration, not a single
patrolman has been ap-
pointed to the Police Force of
this city who has not been
examined as to physical
qualifications by a Police
Surgeon, certified as to
Character by a Police Captain,
and rated as to knowledge
of police regulations by a
Police Inspector. If the
Police Surgeon did not pass
the candidate as sound,
he never came before the

Civil Service Board; if the 
Police Captain did not certify
that the candidate's vouchers
were trustworthy, he never
entered an examination;
if the Police Inspector did
not rate the candidate as
possessing sufficient knowledge
of police regulations, his name
was never placed upon an
eligible list. These were

the conditions of appointment
under which the corruption
of the Police Department
grew and flourished, and
the Lexow Committee propose
as a remedy that these
~~conditions be perpetuated.~~ ^{continued}

~~and that the~~ connection of
 the Police Department with
 examinations be extended
 and perpetuated. If in
 the future the Police Department
 shall be corrupt, as in the
 past it has been ^{corrupt}, it is to
~~be untrammelled in its opportunities~~
 have the opportunity to maintain
 a ~~corrupt system~~ ^{and continue its corruption}, ~~of appointments~~
 untrammelled by the supervision
 of the board whose special
 province it is to enforce
 appointments for merit and fitness.
 It was not inadvertently, but
 to meet a real evil, that the
 Committee of Seventy demanded
 that all examinations should be
 placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

It may be said however that ⁶
this law has been so worded
as to preclude improper appointments.

The civil service clause of the
Bi-partisan police bill has
been cunningly devised. To

forestall the argument that
the bill does not provide for
real civil service reform, its

authors have incorporated
^{in the bill} the very phraseology of the
present civil service law.

They have overshot their
mark. A Tammany
government have had no
difficulty ^{for years} in making a
farce of civil service reform
~~although~~
~~all the new provisions~~

under rules, which were
Supposed to be in accord with
the civil Service provisions
now embodied in the bi-partisan bill.

If no Mayor of this City
Since the civil Service Law
was enacted could be prevailed
upon to adopt rules to enforce
it, is it to be expected that
a bi-partisan police board
will be zealous to prescribe
regulations that shall be more
effective? There has never
been anything in the civil
Service rules to prevent the
police board from making
appointments because of
merit and fitness, and

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yet, the last man upon an
eligible list has been
appointed before the first,
and ~~of~~ each of the late police
Commissioners has testified
with astonishing frankness
that, in making appointments,
he never gave the slightest
consideration to the ratings
of the civil service eligible lists.
Officers of police have made
examinations so unfair
that patrolmen have
themselves protested against
their being permitted to
conduct them, and Police
Commissioners have made
their selections in such a

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way that every candidate
has believed that his appointment
could be bought;

ⁱⁿ The thirty ~~Eight~~ patrolmen
who have been appointed
since the present ~~administration~~
city government was inaug-
urated have been the first
thirty ~~Eight~~ men ever
appointed to the police force
of this city in order of
merit as indicated, ~~by~~
~~their ratings~~ on a civil
Service eligible list. It
was only after your Honor
had adopted regulations
which for the first time
enforced such appointments
that the bi-partisan police

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Bill was amended and its
Civil Service provision incor-
porated. ^{That provision}
if adopted ~~will not~~
~~is not intended to uphold,~~
but ~~will~~ ^{will} destroy civil service
reform. ^{If adopted it will}
~~intend~~ ^{not} to divorce municipal
government from party politics,
but ~~to restore~~ ^{will intrude} the Spoils
system ^{at the very moment when} ~~it is~~
~~for the first time in danger~~
~~of extinction.~~ ^{system} In a great
department of the city at the
very moment when through
your Honors action it ~~is~~ ^{was}
for the first time effectively
attacked.

From New York Directory - 1894

BIRO	GEO E.	CLERK	179 - 6 th AVE
"	"	H	AGENT 1 MADISON AVE
"	"	W	AGENT 1753 LEXINGTON AVE
"	"	W	CLERK 560 E. 163 rd ST
"	JAMES	CARPENTER	430 W. 32 nd ST
"	JOHN	"	2209 - 2 nd AVE
"	THEODORE	CABINETMAKER	152 - W. 27 th ST

STUBBS JOHN S. NOT IN THE DIRECTORY

MYER MARY CANDY 420 W. 53rd ST

MYERS MARY - WIDOW OF ABRAHAM 72nd AMSTERDAM AVE

" " " " ROBERT 10 GREENWICH ST

MEYERS " " " HENRY 114 W. 17th ST

PERAIN Wm-L - INSURANCE 51 CEDAR ST