

Letter to Mayor William L. Strong from the manager of the Salt Water Swimming Baths, Oak Point, New York, complaining that the dumping at Riker's Island was causing illness and discomfort to the bathers.

Photo of Riker's Island, 1934.

Feb. 16, 1895

Mayors Papers, Box 6192

FROM SCRAPBOOK 6/02



How many strong
 Phil

C. M. VANDERVOORT,

WM. G. TUCKER.

OFFICE OF THE

SALT WATER SWIMMING BATHS,

AT
 HARLEM BEACH, OAK POINT,
 116th St. and Harlem River, 149th St. and East River,

NEW YORK CITY,

AND
 FRESH WATER BATHS AT LAKE VIEW,
 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

New York, July 16th 1895.

I notice by the papers, that parties were accorded a hearing before you yesterday in regard to the Rikers Island Dumping nuisance. And regret that I had not been present. As I should have done had I known of the meeting.

As you will see by the heading of this, I keep a Bathing place at Oak Point which is directly opposite the ground in question. And many many times last season, did my bath-ers (Especially Ladies) become so sickened by the horrid stench arising from the Dump, that they were prostrated & compelled to hasten out of the water, dress & be taken home. While hundreds of people were driven away from the ~~grounds~~ ^{Baths} & grounds altogether, & Doctors warned Children & Childrens parents, particularly those attending the public schools - Against visiting the point. Every one of my bath were sick from this cause as the Doctors alleged - And my wife was so bad at one time that we thought she would die. And

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(b)

were Compelled to have her taken to New Rochelle before she could seem to begin Convalescing. The Stench was most disgusting, and often we were Compelled at night to have smelling salts in bed with us, in order to prevent suffocation. We have frequently Entered dinner breakfast or other meals, and gone from the table only to disgorge what we had eaten, the Stench would be so intolerable. Living then with my family & help, as we do, during the season - we had an excellent opportunity of reaping the full benefit of the odor and hence I submit my earnest protest, against a Continuance of the nuisance.

Probably if Mr Rogers, who seems to have fattened & thrived on such nuisances during his official Career - had been chained to the water front - there for a few weeks last season - Especially in the early portion of it - he would have hung his head upon, a different sort of tree, from which he appears to have done yesterday.

With great respect Yrs &c

C M Vandervoort -

It would be pleased to be present should you have another hearing - My City address is 249 E. 119th St.

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New York, February 16, 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to suggest the following points of
Excise Reform:

The Legislature to confer upon the Mayor, the disrection of law for permitting the saloons to do business on Sunday from 12 noon to 12 midnight, the order to so do to come from the Mayor to the Superintendent of Police. This law would conform with Home Rule for New York City.

The other Excise points that I would recommend that Beer to be sold to females to be drank off the premises only during the hours of 12 M. to 1 P. M. noon; 6 to 7 P. M. and 9 to 10 P. M. This law would prevent working men's wives from excessive drinking during their absence, which business gives no profit to the liquor dealer.

I would further recommend that the sale of drink to females in saloons to be drank on the premises be done away with.

I would further recommend the the non-sale of liquor and beer to any male or female under sixteen years of age be enforced. And on condition that the licensee would sign an agreement to carry on the liquor business on the aforesaid principle to truly and faithfully

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perform the same, the privilege of keeping his place open from 12 M. to 12 midnight upon Sunday be granted; and upon proof of the violation of the agreement, the privilege to be revoked, during the term of the license.

Respectfully,

William E. Maginn,

50 Charles St.,

New York City.

S

COMMISSIONERS:

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CHARLES LYMAN.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WM. H. WEBSTER, Chief Examiner.

JOHN T. DOYLE, Secretary.

Address: "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C."

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO.

United States
Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1895.

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

My Dear Mayor Strong:

Just a line to beg that you will not forget what Brookfield and Collis, Blanchard and Crosby and I had to say about Joseph Murray when you come to make your appointments to the Excise Commission. You have my letter about Murray, so I shan't say anything more.

General James O'Byrne has requested me to write you a word in relation to him. I do not know the position for which he is applying, so of course I can make no recommendation; but it gives me pleasure to say that I have always found General O'Byrne a courteous, capable, and honest man in my dealings with him.

Let me congratulate you on the success you have met with and that you have so well earned.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

State of New York.

No. 738.

Int. 592.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1895.

Introduced by Mr. WILDS—read once and referred to the committee on affairs of cities.

AN ACT

To amend section eighty-five of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," in relation to the disposition by the police magistrates of charges for violating city ordinances.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Section eighty-five of chapter four hundred and ten
2 of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An
3 act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and
4 local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," is
5 hereby amended so as to read as follows:

6 § 85. The common council shall have power to make, continue,
7 modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as

EXPLANATION.—Matter underscored is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

1 may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers
 2 vested in or conferred upon the corporation, and to provide by
 3 ordinance whatever provisions or regulations, other than those
 4 herein specially authorized, may become requisite for the fuller
 5 organization, perfecting, and carrying out the powers and duties
 6 prescribed to any department. The common council shall have
 7 the power to enforce obedience to such ordinances, and obser-
 8 vance thereof, by ordinary penalties for each and every violation
 9 thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding
 10 one hundred dollars, and may direct that such part of any penalty
 11 as it shall think proper shall be paid and applied to the use of
 12 the person or persons who shall afford such information as to
 13 enable the offender or offenders to be prosecuted to conviction.
 14 All persons offending against any ordinance passed by the common
 15 council shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished,
 16 on conviction, by a fine, or in default of payment of such fine, by
 17 imprisonment, not exceeding ten days. All ordinances shall con-
 18 tinue in force until repealed. In all cases of arrest for offending
 19 any ordinance of the city of New York, the police justices shall
 20 have power to impose a fine not exceeding the penalty fixed by
 21 the ordinance, and if no penalty is prescribed, by a fine not exceed-
 22 ing ten dollars; and in default of paying any fine thus imposed,
 23 the party fined may be committed to the city prison, not exceeding
 24 ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of
 25 one dollar of the fine. Within three days thereafter, the defend-
 26 ant may appeal to the court of special sessions, by serving upon

1 the police clerk, a notice in writing, which shall be deemed suf-
 2 ficient, if it clearly indicates the intention to appeal. Thereafter
 3 the case shall be regarded and disposed of in all respects as if the
 4 defendant had been held to answer in the court of special
 5 sessions, both by the police clerk in transmitting the record, and
 6 by the court of special sessions in the trial thereof. If the fine
 7 imposed by the police justices shall have been paid, the record
 8 returned by the clerk shall so state. The court of special
 9 sessions may remit, reduce or increase the fine imposed by the
 10 police justice, and if remitted or reduced, the police clerk shall
 11 return to the defendant the whole amount, if remitted, and if
 12 reduced, the amount of such reduction, upon the presentation of
 13 a certificate of the clerk of the court of special sessions, showing
 14 the final disposition of the case.
 15 § 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

TO GIVE POLICE JUSTICES POWER

Assemblyman Wilds Introduces a Measure Allowing Them to Dispose of Cases In- volving Violation of a City Ordinance.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman H. Payson Wilds of the Twenty-first New York city district, has introduced the following amendment to Section 85 of the Consolidating act relating to violation of city ordinances: "In all cases of arrest, for offending any ordinance of the city of New York, the Police Justices shall have power to impose a fine not exceeding the penalty fixed by the ordinance, and if no penalty is prescribed a fine not exceeding \$10, and in default of paying any fine thus imposed, the party fined may be committed to the city prison, not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment to be taken as a liquidation of \$1 of the fine.

"Within three days thereafter the defendant may appeal to the Court of Special Sessions, by serving upon the police clerk a notice in writing, which shall be deemed sufficient, if it clearly indicates the intention to appeal. Thereafter the case shall be regarded and disposed of in all respects as if the defendant had been held to answer in the Court of Special Sessions. The Court of Special Sessions may remit, reduce or increase the fine imposed by the Police Justice."

Police Justice Joseph Deuel suggested the amendment, and here is what he writes about it:

"The Hon. Howard Payson Wilds:

"DEAR SIR.—Some time ago I spoke to you about amending the Consolidating act so as to give Police Justices the power to dispose of cases involving the violation of a city ordinance. I explained at that time the benefit which the poor unfortunates would derive from such power and also the saving to the city in expense and service as well as reducing the business at Special Sessions.

"As one instance where it would be advantageous I might cite the case of five men arraigned before me recently charged with violating an ordinance which does not permit vendors from carts or wagons to remain in one position longer than ten minutes. Under the present law I was compelled to hold these men for trial at the Special Sessions. They had to be locked up until they could send for bondsmen, their carts and merchandise were liable to loss and destruction. When bondsmen were secured they must lose one or two days' time in seeing that the defendants appear. Each one loses a day by attending court, and the result will be a fine of about \$3."

"If in the first instance the Magistrate could have imposed a fine of from \$2 to \$10 these men could pay it and go about their business. There would be a great economy of time for those charged, and would save the city considerable expense in the transmission of records, sending justices and encumbering the calendar of Special Sessions with cases. The bill would also give the Justices magistrates the power to fine. I believe it

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"Within three days thereafter the defendant may appeal to the Court of Special Sessions, by serving upon the police clerk a notice in writing, which shall be deemed sufficient, if it clearly indicates the intention to appeal. Thereafter the case shall be regarded and disposed of in all respects as if the defendant had been held to answer in the Court of Special Sessions. The Court of Special Sessions may remit, reduce or increase the fine imposed by the Police Justice."

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"As one instance where it would be advantageous I might cite the case of five men arraigned before me recently charged with violating an ordinance which does not permit vendors from carts or wagons to remain in one position longer than ten minutes. Under the present law I was compelled to hold these men for trial at the Special Sessions. They had to be locked up until they could send for bondsmen, their carts and merchandise were liable to loss and destruction. When bondsmen are secured they must lose one or two days' time in seeing that the defendants appear. Each one loses a day by attending court, and the result will be a fine of about \$3.

"If in the first instance the Magistrate could have imposed a fine of from \$2 to \$10 these men could pay it and go about their business. It would be a great economy of time for those charged, and would save the city considerable expense in the transmission of records, gathering of witnesses and encumbering the calendar of Special Sessions with cases. The bill provided that any person feeling himself aggrieved by the Justices may appeal to Special Sessions. I believe it should be pro-



²
District Police Court.

New York, Feb 16 1895

The Honorable

William L. Strong
Mayor.

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Dear Sir:

Some time since I prepared and sent to Mr Wilds for introduction in the Assembly a bill to correct an oppressive feature in the existing law governing Police Court practice. The bill was introduced Feb. 8th and has already passed the Assembly. I believe it will as promptly pass the Senate. It then comes to you for approval.

Mr Wilds informs me that the prompt passage so far

was due to the facts stated
in my letter of transmittal,
which he gave out for publication.

I enclose to you a copy
of the bill and a newspaper
clipping giving the substance
of my letter. If the
matter reaches you
officially from Albany
and you have any question
as to giving your approval
I should be glad to
explain more fully than
does my letter to Mr
Wills.

Very respectfully
Joseph H. Dewey

G. J. SMITH, CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES W. PRICE, SECRETARY.
W. J. ARKELL, TREASURER.
W. O. ESOHWEGE.
JOSEPH HOWARD, JR., PRES'T PRESS CLUB, MEMBER EX-OFFICIO.

The New York Press Club
Building and Charity Fund Committee.

Office of Secretary, 13 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16th, 1895.

Mayor W.L. Strong,

City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to congratulate you and New York City
on the appointment of Lieut. A.D. Andrews as Police Commissioner. I
have known Lieut. Andrews for ten years and I have an abiding faith
that he will be a success.

In one line I would like to say also, that your
appointments are pleasing the best people of this city.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles W. Price

*As Mr. Hedger said at the Ladies Club you
had announced to him you are "doing
right; — me, boy, anyhow!"*

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B. Aymar Sands.
No. 54 William Street.

New York Feb. 16th, 189

My dear Mayor:

I see that the Republican politicians of the State are about to hold a Mass meeting for the purpose of expelling you from the Republican party on account of conduct, unworthy a member of the G.O.P.

I am an enrolled Republican and a somewhat active member in the Twenty-first Assembly District. I can only say for myself and for all of my Republican friends that they cordially support you in the stand which you have taken as Mayor and that they are prepared to stand by you in all your measures.

Yours very truly,

Hon. William L. Strong.

B. Aymar Sands

✓
38 EAST 69TH STREET.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong
Mayor
New York City
Dear Sir;

I beg to
resign the position
of Commissioner
of Common Schools

My reason
is simply that I
have not the time
— to give to the duties

of the office -
that I deem
necessary to fill
the place proper
I intend to leave
for the South early
next week to be
absent for some
time.

Thanking you
for your uniform
courtesy and
politeness

I am Sir

Very resptly Yours

G. A. Coleman

Febry 16th 1895

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
COR. 111TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
J. L. CAMPBELL, PASTOR.

RESIDENCE,

20 EAST 120TH STREET.

New York, Feb. 16, 1895.

To the Honorable
Mayor Strong.

As one who has never
voted other than the Republican
ticket and as pastor of one of the
largest Baptist Churches in this
city I write to thank you for
the noble position you have
taken in your recent appoint-
ments. You are fighting a true
and brave battle and I trust
that nothing will swerve you
one hairbreadth from carrying
out this line of appointment
to the end. The voice of passion
is intolerable and the value of the
position you have taken is beyond
expression. Let there be no compromise
whatever. The city is with you
in this matter to a degree that
you may little realize and the

struggle is being watched with
the keenest interest and solicitude.
Let the one elected by us and
authorized by law to do it make
the appointments and not
outside, irresponsible self constituted
parties.

Pardon the liberty I have thus
taken and believe me to be

Dear Sir

Yours faithfully
J. L. Campbell

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ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.
OF AMERICA.

In re 2 Newark, N.J. July 16 - 95 189

Attn
Mr. H. Henry Mayor
City of New York
N.Y.

Dear Sir

Allow me to present to you a few figures in opposition to the proposed enumeration of the people of the City by the members of the Police force, as advocated in *Stamps Tribune*, *Am. Advertiser* etc. I shall try to be as brief as possible, though it will be necessary to introduce some figures to make the meaning of my objection plain.

A police Census was taken in 1890 (Oct) which contrasted with the Federal Census as follows -

N. S. Census 1,513,571

Police Census 1,710,715

Showing a difference of about 200,000. The question is N. S. of the two enumerations was correct or at least trust worthy? For purposes of illustration I have selected the 8th ward of which I have made a careful study for several months past

Population 1890

N. S. Census 31,169

Police Census 41,890

} difference 10,721

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.
OF AMERICA.

In re _____ Newark, N.J. _____ 189 _____

It has been in a small section of the city the census differs by 33% between the federal and the police census. Either of the two must have been wrong - so much indeed that nothing short of criminal collusion at either the statement or under statement of fact can account for the discrepancy. The following figures are the population history of this ward since 1860.

U. S. Census	1860	39,406
State Census	65	30,098
U. S. Census	70	34,913
State Census	75	32,465
U. S. Census	80	35,879
U. S. Census	90	31,169
Police Census	90	41,890

This table illustrates the stationary character of this ward, the fluctuations explained on the assumption that the floating element of this ward is probably from 3,000 to 3,500 at the utmost and that the permanent element is probably from 27,000 to 30,000. This statement is based on the tenement house census of 1891 and follows.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.
OF AMERICA.

In re Newark, N.J. 189

Tenement - Population of 8th ward 1891 (as per B & A Census Report 1891 p. 218)

Dist A	7.064	} Total 22.528
" B	7.444	
" C	8.020	

On the assumption, verified by other data that about 66% of the population of the City is tenement we would have an actual population of probably - 33,792 in 1891 which is considerable less than the Ohio Census but not so very much above the U.S. Census. If we now consider certain elements which affect this population estimate we shall probably arrive at some reasonable mean by which to judge of the probable population of the 8th ward in 1890 and subsequent years. The Board of Health estimate of the 8th ward population in 1890 was 36,963 which places the estimate between the U.S. Census and the Ohio Census. But in 1892 the Board of Health estimated the population of this ward on the basis of the 1890 Ohio Census and gave a statement of the population as 44,745 (p. 22. Rep. 1892) which cannot but give a general conclusion giving the following statement of comparative population.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.

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In re

Newark, N.J.

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T.B. of Health estimate of 8th ward

1890.	36.963
92	44.745
94 [*]	52.527

* estimated by the writer in the B of H. estimate 1890 to 1892

Would you, would any one who is informed in regard to the Condition except the assertion that the 8th ward is increasing so rapidly in population that it will double itself in 10 years? Would you think it possible that a ward is so little or no tenement building operation can be carried on for years past should increase so rapidly in population. It'd have to live ~~somehow~~ ^{otherwise}? That these figures are absolutely false is nothing but guess work is plain to any one who is familiar with the condition of statistical reasoning. But then is best proof to underpin the previous census of 1890. According to the figures supplied me by the B of H in regard to the mortality of this ward we have the following statement of fact.

Mortality of Ward 8th 1880-94

1881	1212	85	929	89	1053	93 10,855 [*]
82	1126	86	969	90	1287	94 867 [*]
83	985	87	1097	91	1336	[*] reported mortality
84	881	88	1175	92	1272	

The Prudential Insurance Company.

OF AMERICA.

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According to this official copy the mortality of the ward in 1894 with a estimated ^{population} mortality of 52.527 was only 867 - equal to a death rate of only about 16 per 1000 or expressed other, the mean number of death during the last three years was 1075 against a mean of 1108 during the 3 years 1881-83. That a ward should increase from 36.963 to 52.527 may seem reasonable to those who without the slightest knowledge of population statistics or statistical methods in general, make constant claims as to the common wisdom: the city population, but that the actual death should decrease from ¹¹⁰⁸ ~~1075~~ for 1881-83 to 1075 for 1891-94 in view of the assertion that the population is claimed to have almost doubled, that it was stated that in 1880 will seem more statistical guess work on, & then who accept the most plausible population statement without hesitation, regardless of the source for it is not statement usually come. By comparing death rate (as given below,) the plausibility of the W.B. of Health estimate as well as the utter absurdity, nothing short of criminal assurance at our statement, of the police census of 1890 is patent. During the year he made a study of population and vital statistics and will be plain to any one who honestly desire a statement of fact is prepared to a proper conclusion.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.

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That such measures lead to is a popular delusion that the city is in a highly sanitary condition & it is not a fact & in support of this assertion I can furnish the most complete refutation that could be asked for in the form of the record of the Board of Health. It is common today the least to delude the public with exaggerated statements of the population but, it is criminal to delude the public with a sense of security & indifference to sanitary methods with misleading death rates based on no foundation in fact. The following is a statement of the mortality due to these causes on this ^{same} sanitary at the present time has almost perfect control provided ^{that} the machinery for the purpose is in the hands of honorable & well meaning men. The fact shown below is the most direct refutation of the theory that the low death rate of 94 was the result of sanitary progress.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.

OF AMERICA.

Inure. Newark, N.J. 189

	Diphtheria	Scarlet fever	Typhoid fever	Measles
1894	2371	541	325	588
93	1970	551	381	393
92	1436	977	400	864
91	1361	1220	384	663
90	1262	408	352	730
89	1686	1242	397	470
Total	10,086	4939	2239	3708

	Small Pox
1894	156
93	102
92	81
91	2
90	2
89	1
Total	344

According to the above table there has not been by any means the "sanitary progress" so frequently ascribed to of late by all means. The decrease in the domain of small pox. The decrease has been due to a falling off in the mortality of such disease (Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis etc.) on which the Board has little or no control and Diarrhoeal Disease which can be affected more by the "poor milk supply" of rather than by the efforts of the B. of Health.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.

OF AMERICA.

In re Newark, N.J. 189

What and wild guess work at Population and to be illustrated by the following table of Comparative Death rate for the City as recently published in the Medical Record 1900 at the same time very an calculation.

	B.O.F.H.	F.L.H.
1888	25.2	27.8
89	24.1	26.8
90	23.5	26.5
91	24.7	28.2
92	24.3	28.6
93	23.5	28.1
94	21.1	24.8

* Medical Record.

According to my figure the death rate for 94 was the lowest in record during the period but the average rate for 90/94 compared with the mean death rate 85-90 has only been slightly affected by this decrease in the 1894 mortality as follows

1885-90	27.66	per 1000
1890-94	27.21	per 1000

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Death-rate of New York. 1880 - 1894

	Rate per 1000	Actual Mortality
1880	26.48	31.937
81	31.30	38.624
82	30.04	37.924
83	26.33	34.011
84	26.51	35.034
85	26.39	35.682
86	27.00	37.351
87	27.51	38.933
88	27.75	40.175
89	26.79	39.679
90	26.47	40.103
91 ^x	28.20	43.659
92 ^x	28.60	45.296
93 ^x	28.10	45.597
94 ^x	24.80	41.212
Mean death-rate	85/90	
-	90/94	

From 1880 to 1890 the rate is compiled by Dr. Billings - (N.Y. & Brooklyn report p. 58. (Ann. 1890) for the years 1891-94 the rate is compiled by the writer according to the same method

Population 1880-94

Census -	By Health
1880	1,206,299
1890	1,515,301
91	1,550,255
92	1,585,925
93	1,622,508
94	1,659,937
	1,631,232
	1,957,452

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Prudential Insurance Company.
OF AMERICA.

In re _____ Newark, N.J. _____ 1899

The population of the City is now estimated by the same method of Statistical Quinquennial at about 1,900,000 giving a death rate for 1894 of only 21.04. Now for this estimate to be being anywhere near the truth could only be proved by an actual direct Census taken by period enumeration under expert supervision with neither the Police or the Board of Health as assisting or assisting parties in the enumeration. Dr J. Billings of Washington, Canada & Mr. Dr. S. W. Abbott by State B of Health of Mass. Thomas Wallis Chief Bureau of Statistics Boston Mass. are about the only men who could advise you on the most advanced method of taking a Census of the City. Such a Census could best be taken June 1st or July 1st this year because it just the middle of the Census period 1890-1900. There is no need whatever of an annual Census, a Census every 5 years will answer every purpose. For interdecennial years the population is easily estimated by the same method will show to any Statistician who can claim the acquiescence of those considered the highest authorities on the subject. Below I give a statement of comparative death rates for the City according to the methods.

The Prudential Insurance Company
OF AMERICA.

In re

Newark, N.J.

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I have attempted in an imperfect manner to make plain
to you some of the most valid objections against a Place
Census as at the same ^{time} some of the most urgent reasons for
a general Census of the City & the middle of the year. I have
at the same time tried to make plain some of the wide
effects of an estimate of population at the largest
popular delusion. Having made a study of statistics for
you at, ^{being} familiar with the publication of the N. J. S.
since organization than at any command those
facts necessary for a comparison of the problem.
I cannot ask of you that you consider the letter absolutely
confidential, for some time to come for even if I do
I cannot give here. If you wish, however, you can make
any in regard to the somewhat strange request at
Chas. Cr. R. Conner Comptroller of the Trinity Corporation to
whom I am personally known. I am convinced that
accurate statistics are of the utmost value I have felt
it my duty to protest against a new attempt at
statistical guess work and statistical delusion.

Very respectfully yours

Federick L. Hoffman

R. W. GILDER, EDITOR.
R. U. JOHNSON,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
C. C. BUEL,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

8
Nov. 16. 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Steag, Dear Sir,

I beg to
strongly to endorse the recommendation of
the Board of Health with regard to
a Census by the Police.

There is great need of fuller
municipal statistics in our city. The
suggestion was made, during the public
hearings of the Improvement House
Committee, of a Municipal Bureau
of Statistics.

When you are somewhat more
at leisure I hope to have the honor
of further communication with you on
the latter subject. Very sincerely yours,
R. W. Gilder.

Address of Writer *Liberty Hall 257 - 259 E. Houston St.*

—♦♦JOURNEYMEN♦♦—



Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union

AFFILIATED WITH THE
American Federation of Labor.

—OF AMERICA.



Local Union No. 165.

New York, N. Y., February 17 1895

To the Honorable

William L. Strong

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:—

The horrible conditions, imposed upon us by our bosses, compelled 400 of our members to quit work, on Saturday the 23rd inst.

All we ask is that we work not more than 12 hours per day at the same rate of wages paid to us previous to the strike and this, the bosses do not agree to concede.

We are sure of success, but desire to enlist the sympathy of humanity loving Citizens of this city.

For this purpose, we beg to respectfully request you to grant hours permission to arrange for three open air meetings, which

Address of Writer.....

—♦—JOURNEYMEN—♦—



Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union

AFFILIATED WITH THE
American Federation of Labor.

OF AMERICA.



Local Union No. 165.

New York, N. Y., 189

shall take place on Friday next, the
1st of March 8 p. m. at Rutgers Square,
Stouton corner Lewis St's and Ludlow
corner Grand St's

We beg to assure Your Honor, that the
meeting will be perfectly legitimate,
peaceable and orderly

Hoping, that Your Honor will
grant the permission prayed for
I have the to remain

Very Sincerely Yours
M Jacobovitz Shad



63 West Forty-sixth Street.

To the Mayor's Secretary

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly
inform me, how I may obtain
a copy of The Power of Removal
bill? I would like to have
it for tomorrow, and would
gladly pay whatever is necessary,
if I only knew where to go for
it. I wish to use it for purpose
of study, in a club which
is taking up the Government of the
City. Why was a special
Power of Removal necessary? if the

Mayor had, by the old law,
the power to remove, subject to
consent of the Governor. ²

I enclose a stamp for reply,
& shall be much indebted for
the favor of a speedy one.

I am Yours very truly

Miss Mary H. Stockwell.

February 17th, 1895

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100
MAYOR'S OFFICE
CLERK

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Waldo Florida Feby 18th 1895

To the Mayor of New York

Dear Sir

I send a warrant some time ago for one Ed
Kite for shooting a colored man without any
provocation what-ever & he managed to escape
arrest-I think he has come to your city to a
mans place by the name of Samuel King College
Point-N.Y. The Kite is a small man on the
Bay order weighs about 100 pounds pale complexion
yellow eyes quick spoken & lots of gass I would
be glad if you would have your forces to look
for him as I think all such parties should
be punished for such deeds & I am sure you
need no ~~at~~ such characters as he is in your city
If you can have him located notify me & I
will have the Lad brought-Back to Justice
any information will be appreciated

Yours truly
J. B. Tucker
J. B.

New York City, 321 Pleasant Ave.
Feb. 18th, 1895.

The Honorable, the Mayor of New York City:-

Dear Sir:-

I beg your kind attention for only a few moments to a complaint I must make against the Bureau of Street Encumbrance. I have complained some six weeks ago to said Bureau on account of heaps of dirt, &c. dumped in front of my property at 14 and 16 West 117th Street by contractor J. D. Crimmins, who took the dirt from the excavations for the cable road. ^{Building on lot on 1000.} My tenants object to live in the fine houses with the hills of dirt in front of them when there is half a block of empty lots in the street where the dirt might have been carted to. The Bureau paid no attention to my complaint, and I cannot help myself in any other way than by appealing to you. Perhaps you might be able to compel the Bureau to do its duty. I am an especially large taxpayer to the city.

Very truly,

Yours,

Wm. A. Heins
Owner

*Sent copy to
Crimmins on letter
In answer*



Mayor's Office.
Brooklyn, N.Y. Feb. 18, 1895.

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

Dear Sir:

I am directed by his Honor the Mayor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inclosing copies of the certificates which you appended to the Power of Removal Bill, and to express his appreciation of your kindness in forwarding them to him.

Thanking you on his behalf, I am,

Respectfully yours,

W. W. Palmer.

Secretary to the Mayor.

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Board of Public Works:

DAVID L. PARKER, Chairman.
OLIVER PRESCOTT, Jr.,
MORGAN ROTCH,
GEORGE F. BARTLETT,
SAVORY C. HATHAWAY.

DANIEL B. LEONARD, Clerk.

Superintendent of Public Works:

ALBERT B. DRAKE, C. E.,
M. AM. SOC. C. E.

Superintendent of Public Works

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Feb 18, 1895.

To His Honor The Mayor.

Dear Sir:

Will you please answer the following questions?

Do the working departments of your city insure their workmen
against accidents and injuries?

If so, will you please answer the following additional questions?

What department is insured?

At what rate is the insurance taken?

Upon what sum is the insurance based?

Do you approve of this method of looking after the men in City
departments in which accidents are liable to occur?

An early reply would be much appreciated

Yours respectfully

Albert B. Drake.

Supt. of Public Works.

M.

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✓
Wetford, O.T. 2/18-93;
Dear Sir:-

As you well remember the "Cherokee Strip"
was opened to settlement, Sept. 16-'93,

145- This being late, no crop could be
planted but wheat, the staple of this county.
The drought of last season caused an
entire failure of all crops.

Our people are greatly in need of
food, clothing, feed & seeds.

Therefore we pray you hold
our petition & lend us a helping hand.

Respectfully,

R. S. Payne, Sec. of Comm.

H. H. Rogers Chairman

I certify the above to be true:

W. Jones
Clerk

LOUIS STOIBER,
Manufacturer and Importer
WORSTEDS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,
MACHINE KNIT GOODS.
132 Essex Street.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New York, Feb 18 1895

Mayor Strong:

Honored Sir:

All good
citizens stand by you in your atti-
tude towards machine politics, and
your efforts to have a business admin-
istration. Mr. Shaw's book on "Muni-
cipal Government in England," shows
us, what we may just as well have
here, if efficient men are put into
offices requiring a knowledge of affairs.

We know your position
is a difficult one but be sustained
by the good wishes & the determined
action if need be of the aroused public!

Very respectfully,

Louis Stoiber

Member 'C. O. S.'

"S. D. C. P.'s "German Legal Aid Society".

1023 PARK AVENUE.

Feb'y 18th 1895

Private Secretary
Mayor's Office
City

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly
inform me of the title
of a manual or
pamphlet, giving the
most important details
of the City government
such as officers, duties
manner of elections
& appointments &c.

The book is wanted
for a woman's Political
Study Club and it

is thought that Ash's
consolidation act
is a too comprehensive
and technical
work.

Yours truly
L Seligsberg

89

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N.Y. Febr. 18. 95

To His Honor
The Mayor.

If any Hebrew or any
set of Hebrews; claims
or claim, to have induced
or influenced the Hebrews
at the recent municipal
elections, to cast their
votes in favor of the so called
Reform Ticket, and claiming
credit for it; they are no,
thing less than false pro,

tenders and attempt fraud.

The fact is, that they - the
Hebrews - to a man would
have voted for Strauss if
he had remained on the
Tammany Ticket, not
because Strauss was a
good man, but simply
because Strauss is a Jew.

Failed in their expecta-
tions to have a Jew Mayor
they - for revenge - voted
against Tammany - but not
for love for the Reform
Ticket.

It was only after the
withdrawal of Strauss, that
a certain set of Jewish
Politicians, seeing the stan-
dards of their brethren from
the Strauss Ticket to the
Reform Ticket, declared
in favor of the Reform Ticket
headed by Strong.

Up to that time they had
been sitting on the fence
but now they claim all the
credit.

If any person or party
or faction was in any way

instrumental in bringing
over the Hebrew vote to
the Reform Ticket, it was
S. B. Hill individually
and Sammar Hall col-
lectively.

The fact is, Sammar Hall
with Strauss at the head of
the Ticket, couldn't hold the
organization together, and would
in Election have carried perhaps
a little more than the Jewish
vote - say perhaps 5000 votes.

Without Strauss they had the
so-called organization votes.

Give the S.... his due
Sammar Hall ought to have the
reward for the Jewish vote.
Rufus W. Boone

JAMES FOSTER MILLIKEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
287 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

Member Bar Supreme Court, Pa.
Member of the New York Bar.

91
February 18 1895

My Dear Mayor

I believe
that you are for reform
that do so reform, & I
with you heart and soul,
as are all the citizens
of N.Y. who have the
interests of the city really
at heart

Make politeness and
courtesy one of the fun-
damental principles
of our common schools.
Let it be taught & in-
sisted upon

The reputation of the
French & the Japanese
upon their politeness -
why can't we have the
same reputation? It
is only a straw, but you
can make it blow our way -

Yours to command,
James Foster Milliken

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SAMUEL G. BAYNE, CHAIRMAN,
J. ROMAIN BROWN, SECRETARY.

Office: No. ~~82 WEST 3RD STREET~~

18 Broadway

Committee on Legislation and Improvements.

JAMES A. DEERING, CHARLES LOWTHER,
CHARLES T. BARNEY, JOHN J. GIBBONS,
CYRUS CLARK, WILLIAM P. FOSTER,
CHARLES E. TRIPLER, JOSEPH J. KITTEL,
CHARLES T. BLAUVELT.

New York, February 18th, 1895.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir :

We wish to congratulate you on the appointments made on the Park Board. While Mr. Cyrus Clark was not included, as we had hoped he would be, yet we feel that no better Park Commission has ever been seen in this city.

Yours very truly,



Chairman.

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#39 & 41 West 26th St., New York City.

Feb. 18th 1895.

Mayor Strong,

City Hall,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I have been a citizen of New York City for about thirty-six years, the most of that time in business for myself, and for twentyfive years at the above named location. I am not and never have been an office holder, nor an office seeker, but as a resident I take a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the good government of this city.

I have always voted for the party that was not in control of the city's affairs until the last election. I am quite familiar with the doings and transactions of Tammany Hall, and for a time was intimate with the man who first exposed the Tweed ring. I now write to ask you permission to make a few suggestions to you in regard to city affairs.

1st, In every department of this city Tammany Hall has crowded in all the clerks possible, thus putting a lot of politicians whom they wanted to favor, where they could draw money out of the City Treasury, until there is, at least, one third more clerks than is necessary to transact the business of the city. By eliminating all of these sinecure clerks and officeholders and doing away with the fraudulent contracts entered into, the expenses of carrying on the city government can be reduced three to four million dollars a year. Ex-Mayor Ely told me several years ago,

that the expenses of carrying on the city's affairs was at least \$5,000,000 more than it need be if honestly administered.

In nearly all departments of the city the offices are closed at three o'clock in the afternoon. I cannot see why clerks who are getting good salaries should not do duty until five o'clock as well as clerks who are employed by corporations or private individuals. Two hours more per day would dispense with one-third or even more, of all the employees of the city government.

2nd, Tammany Hall has put everybody possible on the pension list. I do not see why a city officer should be pensioned any more than a private individual. Nearly every officer in the city is getting more wages than the average of private individuals in their business. There are a dozen applicants for each position in the city government. Even in the police department there are twenty men ready to be employed, for each vacant place on the police board, and they would jump at the chance of taking the situation, and agree to take care of themselves after they were unfitted to fill the position they might occupy in the City Department. If a city officer takes care of the money that he earns he ought to be as able to take care of himself when he is too old to earn money as a private individual is. There may be cases where, from accident or extraordinary service, it would be but justice to the family to make some provision for their support; but to put every officer in the city's employ, after they have served only 20 or 25 years, on the pension list, I believe to be an injustice to the private citizens of the city.

3rd, It is important that the Police Department be reorganized as soon as possible. We are almost certain to have, within the next two years, serious trouble with the working classes of this city, in which you, as Mayor of the city, will have your hands full to meet the emergency. The Brooklyn strike during the past month indicates the necessity of having the police in this City thoroughly reorganized at once, for New York City is liable soon to have strikes which will eclipse any that have yet taken place in this country. The corrupt, blackmailing officers now in the police department should be gotten rid of, and there is no other way to do this except to turn out all of the leaders in the police force, from the Superintendent down. It would be just as safe to put a leader of Tammany Hall in control of some important department as to keep any of the present officers at the head of the Police Department. Dr. Parkhurst's suggestion to place a military man at the head of the Police Department is a good one. The Chief of Police ought to have unlimited power over every one below him, and the Mayor should be the only man above him. What is wanted is a military trained force of police, which should be backed by the State Militia, and the State militia, by a citizens' league that stands ready to enforce the laws and to put down rioters whenever it is necessary.

The workingmen's organizations are fast tying themselves together. The Pullman strike and the combinations formed during that strike, are indications of what may occur here. The workingmen are getting ready for just that condition of things, and

unless steps are taken at once to organize a force strong enough to meet and put down a combined organization of that kind, we are liable to drift into a state of affairs that will be very serious. If the workmen complete their organization as they are now endeavoring to do, and go on a strike, the leaders and men engaged in it intend to win, and they will destroy life and property to any extent in order to succeed. Your former business connections in the City will not help you in case of a contest of that kind, for these men all have an antipathy to Wall Street.

There is no time to lose in getting the police force reorganized, to meet emergencies that may arise at any time. The way affairs have been managed at Washington for the last two years, and the way they are likely to be managed for the next two years, is liable to precipitate a panic at any time. Every move made by Mr. Cleveland and his party since they came into power, has tended to bring about business catastrophes and create untold disorder. The Pullman strike last summer, was brought on by the general depression of business, caused by the reduction of duties on foreign imports.

Mr. Cleveland in December 1887, devoted almost his entire message to the Fiftieth Congress to recommendations as to how they should get rid of the surplus that was in the Treasury at that time, claiming that there was \$140,000,000. His way to get rid of that surplus was to reduce the duties on foreign imports. He has now secured the desired reduction of duties, and his last message is a plea to Congress to provide means whereby he can

#5

secure a revenue sufficient to carry on the government. His party has legislated to cut down the duties so that there was a deficiency last year of more than \$69,000,000, which will probably increase to \$150,000,000 during the coming year. He is now secretly selling bonds to the Rothchilds to meet that deficiency. The farmers and working men East and West are terribly down on Wall St, bankers and the Rothchilds, and this scheme to retire the greenbacks and fasten thirty years' bonds on the people is making them furious. This state of things cannot go on much longer without producing widespread panic among the business man of the country; when foreign manufacturers get their agents here taking orders for foreign manufactured products, there will be tens of thousands of factories closed within the next twelve months, the workmen from which, will be turned out of employment. This City will be the first to suffer as it is the chief port of entry, and, with Brooklyn, has 35,000 manufacturing establishments and nearly 1,500,000 people dependent on these manufacturing establishments for a living.

4th, While I am down on bossism and admire your course in not being dictated to by any boss, yet, it is in your power to conciliate the bosses, without allowing them to boss you. If you can, in your distribution of patronage, make such provision for Platt's men as will keep them as friends to your administration, when another election comes, you will have them as allies and not as enemies. Platt is a man of great power in the political organizations of this State, and he is so ambitious to carry his points

#6

that he may quietly join hands with Tammany Hall or any other political faction in the future, and thus throw the party that is now in control of affairs out of power again, in which case the power of removal will only put the City into the hands of the most unscrupulous crowd that has ever existed.

If you get rid of the sinecure offices, thus cutting down the expenses of the City government, see that just and honest contracts are made, and organize a strong and faithful police force that will protect the lives and property of the people, you will certainly make your administration so popular that the great majority of honest men belonging to all parties will be ready to back up your administration and your party, whether you are its leader at any future time or not.

My impression is, you will have all you can do during your administration, with the ablest men in the City to help you, to establish an honest, economical administration of City affairs; and you should have at least the moral support of every fair minded resident in this City to help you.

Most respectfully yours,

E. P. Miller.

Barlow & Murray,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
111 Broadway, ✓

Francis C. Barlow.
Robert D. Murray.

New York, Feb. 18 1895

Hon William B. Strong
Mayor &c

Dear Mr Mayor

I hope you will not forget,
as pointed out in the
evening Post editorial,
that Mr H.W. Gray pointed
out various stealings and
irregularities in the Board
of Fire Commissioners, and
that when he resigned be-
cause of them & Mr Robbins
was appointed, the latter never

made any investigation or
complaint about them.

Pray excuse ^{sincerely} this letter
for the reasons stated in
my last letter, of a few
days ago.

Very truly yours
Francis B. Darlow

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WM. M. EVARTS,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
J. EVARTS TRACY,
TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
PRESCOTT HALL BUTLER,
ALLEN W. EVARTS.

Office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman,

No. 52 WALL STREET.

New York, February 18, 1895.

My dear Colonel Strong:

It has occurred to me that when you came to consider the question of the Board of Education, you might not find many people that know much about it. I certainly know but little about it, but there are two gentlemen whom I know, who, I think, might give you some information about it, if you should wish to see them. One is Mr. Charles Bulkley Hubbell. He is a lawyer of good repute, intelligent, lives at 17 West 10th Street. His office is at No. 2. Wall Street. He is a graduate of Williams College. He has been on the Board of Education for seven years. He was appointed by Mayor Grant each time. He was recommended by William Allen Butler, David Dudley Field and others. I understand he is not a democrat, but has been a Republican with a good deal of mugwump in him.

Another gentleman who could give you some information, I think, is my friend Mr. Payson Merrill of 111 Broadway. He is a lawyer, a graduate of Yale, one of the members of the Union League Club, is a good Republican and has been one of the school trustees for two or three years in the twenty first ward.

I do not know that these gentlemen will call and see you, but if you should wish to see them, I have no doubt they would come to see you, and I think you could, as I have said before

No. 2.

rely upon what they told you.

Yours very truly,

Charles C. Newman.

Hon. Wm L. Strong,

1893

ALL LINEN

SOCIETY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
SECRETARY,
JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT,
214 BROADWAY.
TREASURER,
IRA BLISS STEWART,
51 CHAMBERS ST.
REGISTRAR,
EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
14 LAFAYETTE PLACE.
HISTORIAN,
HENRY HALL,
TRIBUNE BUILDING.



ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING
PRES. BUFFALO CHAPTER.
J. WARREN CUTLER,
PRES. ROCHESTER CHAPTER.

MANAGERS

THE GENERAL OFFICERS AND
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
WALTER S. LOGAN,
ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ,
WM. P. WADSWORTH,
LIEUT. W. J. SEARS, U. S. N.
EDWARD J. CHAFFEE,
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
HART LYMAN,
HUGH R. GARDEN,
GEN. THOS. WILSON, U. S. A.

NEW YORK, February 11th, 1895.

DEAR SIR:

The New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution propose to present a framed copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenæum Portrait of Washington to each of the Public Schools of New York City, and you are respectfully invited to be present at the presentation ceremonies, to be held in the hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand Street (two blocks east of Broadway), on Wednesday, February 20th, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

General Horace Porter, the President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will make the presentation address. The Hon. Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education will respond. There will be other interesting features.

Trusting that we may be honored by your presence on this occasion, we remain,

Very truly yours,

EDWARD PAYSON CONE,
GEN. THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A.,
JAMES LODER RAYMOND,

Committee.

PRESIDENT,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
SECRETARY,
JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.
TREASURER,
IRA BLISS STEWART.
REGISTRAR,
EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.
HISTORIAN,
HENRY HALL.



BOARD OF MANAGERS.
THE GENERAL OFFICERS AND
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
WALTER S. LOGAN,
ANDREW J. C. FOYE,
WM. P. WADSWORTH,
LIEUT. WALTER J. SEARS, U. S. N.
EDWARD J. CHAFFEE,
FERDINAND P. EARLE,
HART LYMAN,
HUGH R. GARDEN,
GEN. THOS WILSON, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF HISTORIAN, No. 154 NASSAU STREET.

#182 William Street, NEW YORK, February 18, '95, 189

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor of New York City,
C i t y.

Dear Sir:

Our Committee neglected to state, in our communication to you of Saturday last, that they had called several times at the City Hall, hoping to present personally the invitation for you to attend the ceremonies at the Hall of the Board of Education, on Wednesday, February 20th, at four o'clock. We found, however, so many of our patriotic citizens waiting to see you that it seemed impractical.

Again trusting that we may have a favorable response from you, we remain, with highest regards,

Very truly yours,

Edward Payson Cone,
Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A.,
James Loder Raymond,
Committee.

REPLY TO THE DRIVERS AND HOSTLERS.

Colonel Waring yesterday gave out a copy of a letter which he wrote on Thursday afternoon to Michael Kennedy, chairman of the General Executive Board of the Drivers' and Hostlers' Union of the Department of Street Cleaning. The letter deals with the demands of the organization in this fashion:

Sir: I have your communication of February 1 with a "tabulated statement of complaints of our members in the department," as follows:

First, that your members hold that the annual wages of \$720 a year is for 313 days' work, and that you are entitled to extra compensation for Sunday; also, that instead of receiving \$230 a day, you are paid only \$197 a day.

Also, that whenever a driver or a hostler does not report for duty on Saturday, he loses pay for that day and for Sunday.

You ask that in addition to the annual wages of \$720, you receive \$230 a day for Sunday work. This would make your total yearly wages \$839.50.

Answer: I cannot see my way clear to make any effort looking to the payment of such wages to men who take care of horses and drive ash carts. I think that the payment of such wages is a distinct injury to the workmen of this city. I can get 5,000 men, averaging as good as the drivers of this department, who would be only too glad to get a life position, with a fair prospect for a pension for old age, with steady work and assured pay, for \$45 per month. In my judgment, the old wages of \$50 per month—\$600 per year—was not only ample, but, under all the circumstances, bountiful.

For \$839,500 the city, under the present arrangement, would get the services of 1,000 men. These men would be overpaid for the class of work in which they are engaged, and this overpayment would be an injustice to the taxpayers, including poor men, the cost of whose living is increased by reason of taxes. The same money, at \$600, would give the city the services of 1,400 men, and would give a life position and support to 1,400 worthy citizens. I must say that my sympathy lies on the side of the public and the 1,400 rather than on the side of the 1,000.

Second—You ask my assistance in collecting Sunday pay during the term of my predecessor.

Answer—Except in cases of absolute business importance I can give no attention to what took place during the term of my predecessor. In so far as it may become my duty to assist you in the collection of these claims I shall do so. I shall volunteer no such assistance.

Third—You ask that when a member is dismissed there should be "a hearing in all cases where there is any doubt or a good defence can be presented, with the right to face our accusers."

Answer—I am in full sympathy with this request and, while I cannot delay dismissal when the occasion for it arises, I shall be only too glad to restore to the service any man who has been unjustly dismissed.

Fourth—You ask that the "irresponsible spies employed by the ex-Commissioner be done away with," as you do not wish to be held accountable to any one except your direct and immediate superiors.

Answer—Unfortunately, there are many men among the drivers of ash carts in this department who cannot be trusted to do their duty, to keep out of liquor-saloons, to take proper care of their horses. There is no way in which a tolerable control can be held over such men except by the spy system, and I propose to extend this very largely.

Fifth—You ask that notice be given you of the entering of the next judgment for the increase of wages.

Answer—I hope that the next judgment will be paid on Wednesday next.

Sixth—You ask that I stamp out "the merciless system of blackmail which is practised upon the employees by superiors. The smallest aid to a proper performance of our duties has often to be paid for dearly."

Answer—I assure you that I shall do this in the most relentless manner, remitting no effort to rid the service of every officer who has been guilty of the crime indicated.

Seventh—This relates to a loss of wages, due to an improper computation of the daily rate.

In answer to this, I refer you to my answer to the first complaint.

Eighth—You ask that I continue the rule of giving every driver the same horse, cart and harness, and a fixed route.

As at present advised, I am inclined to the opinion that this rule is a good one and should be adhered to.

Police Superintendent Byrnes late yesterday afternoon sent out an order to every precinct in the city, instructing the police to direct householders to remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises. In every case where the snow is not removed reports will be made to the Corporation Attorney. The Superintendent had a conference with Commissioner Waring and assured that official that the police would give every possible assistance.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

ATTACK ON WARING

His Removal Demanded by
the Knights of Labor.

TO BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO RESIGN

Charges of Extravagance, Incompetency and Hostility to Labor.

The Americus Labor Club, Local Assembly 2,234, Knights of Labor, has selected a committee to prepare a set of resolutions, calling upon the Mayor to remove Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The assembly insists that the commissioner is extravagant and incompetent, and is trying to degrade labor.

The organization asserts that the commissioner's replies to the grievances of the drivers and hostlers in the department are insulting. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the commissioner, in which he will be asked to save the Mayor the trouble of removing him by resigning.

The assembly has constituted itself a committee of the whole, and will visit one labor organization after another, asking them to call for the head of the Newport engineer. The Committee on Resolutions will meet on Sunday afternoon in Yorkville.

John Wilkins, Judge of the Court of District Assembly 49, is chairman of the committee. A copy of the resolutions was ordered sent to the Daily News.

During the discussion one of the members of the organization said:

"I am one of the unfortunate citizens who discovers that he has jumped from the municipal frying-pan into the fire."

"Our new reform government is more extravagant than its predecessors could have been corrupt. Instead of making the rule of the people supreme they are trying to establish a government of the rich."

"The reformers are doing more to restore their opponents in the last election to power than anything their adversaries could do."

A committee of Engineers' Association 1 submitted a protest against the passage of Assemblyman Niles' bill to remove the menagerie to Pelham Bay Park. The protest was unanimously indorsed. An appeal will be made to all public spirited citizens to prevent the bill from becoming a law.

"This bill," said Worthy Foreman Degnan, "is purely a money-making scheme. The excuse of the rich men of the New York Zoological Society who want to secure control of the animals in the Park is that the presence of the menagerie in 5th ave. is injurious to the health of the rich."

"But what of the poor who year in and year out are compelled to live near the slaughter houses or abattoirs, gas houses and the like. To take the menagerie out of the city is to put money in the pockets of the railroads. At present the menagerie is free to all, but the Zoological Society wants to charge admission fees on days when only the poor are not employed."

The bill of Assemblyman Conkling, which provides for the submission of the question of the ownership of the cities of the first class of the franchises of all street railroads, surface and elevated, within their boundaries to a popular vote, was unanimously indorsed. A committee was appointed to stir up the labor organizations and get them to persuade the Legislature to pass the bill.

February 13th, 1895.

TO THE HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor,

City Hall,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

At a regular weekly meeting of the AMERICUS
LABOR CLUB, LOCAL ASSEMBLY No. 2,234, of the Order of the
Knights of Labor, held on February 12th, at Union Hall,
156 East 42nd Street, the reply of Col. George E. Waring
Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning to the Drivers and
Hostlers' Union of his Department, as printed in the daily
press, was read. We deem it our duty to protest against
the sentiments of enmity to organized labor expressed in
that reply. The Commissioner wants to degrade American la-
bor, and return to the evils of the Padrone system, under
which officials of the Department of Street Cleaning were
accused of acting as labor brokers in collusion with the
Padrones.

The people of this country have often pronounc-
ed in favor of the payment of American wages for American
workingmen, notably, at the general election held last No-
vember. We protest against the Commissioners expressed
intention to reduce the American laborer to the level of
the pauper labor of Europe.

It is more important that this city should be
cleaned thoroughly than that it should be done cheaply.

All the sentiments of the American people are for raising the condition of the working classes, for which so many sacrifices have been made in the past. We claim that it is as important to have well paid and efficient laborers, as it is to have a well paid commissioner, who has yet to prove himself efficient.

We also protest against the Commissioner's expressed intention of undoing the good that has been done towards raising the standard of workmen employed in cleaning the city. The expressed intention of the Commissioner of doing what he can to reduce the compensation paid to labor in his department, would inevitably result in depriving the city of the services of the better class of laborers. The Commissioner himself quoted figures in the daily press a few days ago, to show that the labor of the American citizen at two dollars a day was cheaper than the contract system at \$1.50 a day. We cannot see how the payment of good wages is a distinct injury to the workingmen of this city, as he stated in his letter to the Drivers' and Hostlers' Union.

Commissioner Waring says, he can get five thousand men, as good as those now employed, to work for less wages than is paid to the present employees. It might be answered, that the city could get five thousand men who would make as good Commissioners as Col. Waring, if not better, at far less than the \$6,000 a year the city is pay-

ing to him. If the Commissioner considers \$50. a month sufficient wages for a laboring man, it might be asked, is not \$6,000 a year too much to pay a Commissioner?

We characterize the refusal of the Commissioner to assist the men in getting extra pay for work done on Sunday, as an attempt to nullify the Act of the Legislature in doing justice to those men. The Commissioner acts more as if the money paid to the laborers came out of his pocket. The tax-payers of this city do not begrudge a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The Commissioner says, that it is necessary to have spies, as the employees cannot be trusted to do their duty. We would suggest to the Commissioner, that a fair pay and just treatment of the employees of the department, would secure the services of sober and conscientious men. If the ideas of the Commissioner could be carried into effect, it would result in the city being able to secure only the services of the refuse of the labor market, making necessary a great increase in his force of spies and informers, the wages paid to whom would be better employed in securing trustworthy and intelligent men.

In view of the foregoing facts, we maintain that Col. Waring has proved a failure so far as a Street Cleaning Commissioner, and that during the short term in office, he has proved extravagant, incompetent and tyrannical and domineering to his subordinates, and that his

continuance in the office which he now fills, would result in great loss to the city in money, and the complete demoralization of the department, through his lack of sympathy with the people, and his lack of a proper sense of justice, Col. Waring being more of the character of a slave driver than of a conscientious public official.

We, therefore, D E M A N D that he be immediately removed before he has an opportunity to work any further injury in the very important work committed to his charge, and that his resignation be forthwith requested.

We also strongly P R O T E S T against putting men in authority, whose sentiments are not in accord with the American principles of equality and justice..

Believing that an early and favorable consideration of this matter will result in great good to the city and in allaying the discontent that has already arisen against the new administration of the City's affairs, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

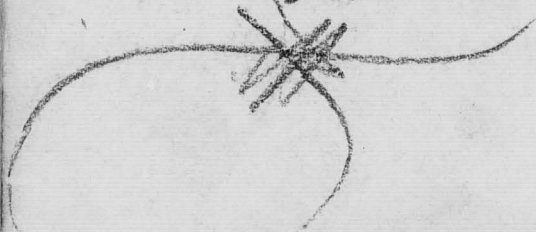


THE AMERICUS LABOR CLUB,

JOHN WILKINS, Chairman of the
Committee on Resolutions--

2,076 7th Avenue, City

American
Labor
Club



57

HALT, COL. WARING!

Organized Labor Denounces Your Present Course.

PROTESTS BY C. L. U. AND C. L. F.

Padrones Wanted in New York Only by the Reformer From Newport.

The committee appointed last Tuesday by the Americus Labor Club, Local Assembly 2,234, Knights of Labor, to prepare a protest to the Mayor against the extravagance, incompetency and hostility to labor of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, met yesterday at 83d st. and 1st ave.

John Wilkins, judge of the Court of District Assembly 49, was chairman. Patrick Murphy, Secretary of the District Assembly, and representatives of other labor organizations, were present to voice the indignation of their organizations against the arrogance of the Newport colonel. The protest as finally agreed upon was ordered typewritten, and copies were ordered to be sent to the Mayor, the commissioner, District Assembly 49, and the daily press, including the News.

The attack of the commissioner on Saturday on the labor organizations on whom he put the blame because the snow shovellers have not been paid stirred up the unions yesterday. The Central Labor Union and Central Labor Federation both passed resolutions expressing their disgust at the cheap labor tactics of the reform administration.

The Central Labor Union unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, in a statement issued yesterday in relation to the sufferings of the 5,023 extra street cleaners, who are compelled to wait a number of days for their few days' wages at \$2 a day, advocates the reintroduction of the obnoxious contract system and the payment of wages at \$1.50 per day, instead of trying to remedy the existing abuses; and,

Whereas, The said commissioner has in his statement deliberately attacked the labor unions as an "autocracy," and their representatives as "well-paid blatherskites," because they have opposed his debasing padrone system, under which labor is placed at the mercy of irresponsible contractors; and,

Whereas, The commissioner, in a letter sent to this body last week, mocked the protest made against his unlawful method of importing cheap labor from other cities, in place of our citizens, with the statement that he was improving the citizenship of this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union strongly condemns the unfeeling and malevolent expressions of this high-salaried commissioner, in order that a cheaper management of the department may be effected; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Mayor, and that the Mayor be invited to express his opinion in reference to the above actions and statements of the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Nearly every delegate wanted to say something against the commissioner when the resolutions were placed before the body.

Delegate Tombleson dubbed the colonel the "Scab Labor Commissioner." He said it was a disgrace to have the report go broadcast that the city is engaging in the one-dollar-a-day business.

Another delegate said:

"Commissioner Waring is a fine exponent of the Republican principles of reform and protection." The same representative said he would never trust the reformers again.

Still another delegate exclaimed that if the Commissioner is so anxious to practice economy he should substitute a bicycle for his \$850 hansom cab and \$1,500 a year stable.

Secretary John S. Henry was instructed to suggest to the Mayor that he can find plenty of men in this city to take Commissioner Waring's place for \$4,000 a year and who will not antagonize labor unions in their haste to shift the blame for the dirty condition of the city.

The Central Labor Union characterized

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The Central Labor Union characterized as childish the commissioner's attack on the labor unions because the snow shovellers are not paid. The labor organizations were instrumental in passing the citizen and anti-padrone laws, it was stated, because the old laws allowed the department to hire contractors to employ men at rates fixed by law, but who compelled the poor victims of the padrones to pay tribute to their selfish and grinding taskmasters.

The Central Labor Federation scored the reformers as tools of the capitalists, who have unmasked themselves as uncompromising enemies of the poor. A brief resolution calls the reformers "blood suckers," and adds that the workingmen were blindly deceived last fall to put them into power on the cry that they would reorganize the City Government. The only purpose of the reformers, the resolution continues, is to establish an oligarchy of the rich and reduce the working people to the lowest depths of misery.

The Central Labor Federation in conclusion urged the workingmen to put themselves in power and abolish all class privileges.



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

January 31st, 1895.

Miss Anna H. Selmes,

Edgecombe Ave. near 150 St.,

New York City.

Dear Miss ~~Selmes~~

I am directed by the Mayor to say in further reply to your letter of recent date that the Department of Public Works reports as follows:

"In reference to the complaint of Miss Anna H. Selmes about house on Edgecomb Avenue, south of 150th Street, I would state that the grade of this avenue has not been changed since it was established in 1868 by the Commissioners of Central Park, and the house was built after the regulating, grading, etc., of the street was commenced. The contractor who did the work (Mr. John F. Dawson) informed the lady at that time either to remove her house or protect the same against any accidents which might occur. This Department also notified Miss Selmes to remove her house off the line of the avenue, and we were informed that she was unable to do so, being without the necessary means, and that she would allow the City to go on and do what they thought fit in the matter. We, therefore, removed the weather boards and built the wall on its proper line, in accordance with the law governing the subject, and did no damage to the house. The question of assessments should be referred to the Board of Assessors".

Very truly,

Secretary.

✓

New York February 19th 1895

Hon W. L. Strong
Mayor of New York

Dear Sir

I respectfully return my answer to the inclosure. As to the Grade not being changed since 1868. In 1888-1890 the street was opened from St Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue. The Lots on The Corner was filled in. By looking into the legal grade of that street you will find that it has been raised you will I think find it has been raised in front of my house about 8 feet. My house may have been built after the Contract to open the street. But it was built at the same time. The house on the Corner ^{of 145th St} on the same side of the Avenue was built. Their Area right was not disturbed. But mine was taken away and the Wall built to exclude all light and air. I never saw Mr. Dawson but once. He never sent me any legal notice. Nor did he tell me to protect my house. On the contrary he boarded it up for over one year, and I have to apply to Mayor Hewitt to have

them remonced. I told Mr. Dawson that
I had a right to the house line and
that he had done me a great deal of
damage. He said he could not help that
The City had given him that line, as to
my allowing the City to go on and do
what they thought fit is a falsehood.
The work had been going on for two
years under W. L. Lower Smith, The
Surveyor on the work measured with
his instruments and told me the house
was right. And the inspector for the City
said the same. But when Gilray
took Mr. Smith's place, his first act was
to send me a notice that my house
was about two inches over the line.
I took the notice to the Public Works
and to their Surveyor, And they both
told ^{me} that the only encroachment was
about two inches under the house on a
foundation stone. We had men to dig
and found no stone there. I told them
if they found it to cut it off, as to tearing
off the boards of a frame house and
doing no damage. And the wall being
built on the house line and encroaching
upon my property $\frac{1}{2}$ inches are things

which might be investigated by a reform
government, There is nothing said about
the assessments being changed, Nor why
I was assessed for the Sewer after
the Park Bill was passed. Nor why my
house is $\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the 22 feet
to the curb on the north end

Very respectfully Yours

Miss Anna H. Selmes

P. J. Francis

J. D. & T. E. Crimmins,
Contractors.

Telephone,
1352-38th Street.

50 East 59th Street,
New York.

C OF Y.

New York City, 321 Pleasant Ave

Feb. 18th, 1895.

To Honorable, the Mayor of New York City:-

Dear Sir:-

I beg your kind attention for only a few moments to a complaint I must make against the Bureau of Street Encumbrance. I have complained some six weeks ago to said Bureau on account of heaps of dirt, &c. dumped in front of my property at 14 and 16 West 117th Street by contractor J. D. Crimmins, who took the dirt from the excavations for the cable road building on Lenox Ave. My tenants object to live in the fine houses with the hills of dirt in front of them when there is half a block of empty lots in the street where the dirt might have been carted to. The Bureau paid no attention to my complaint, and I cannot help myself in any other way than by appealing to you. Perhaps you might be able to compel the Bureau to do its duty. I am an especially large taxpayer to the city.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. D. HEINS,



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

February 19th, 1895.

John D. Crimmins, Esq.,

40 East 68th Street,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I hand you herewith copy of letter this day received.

Yours truly,

John B. Edwards
Mayor.

St. Nicholas Republican Club,

Seventh Ave. & 116th St., S W.

New York, February 19th, 95

To the Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

At a regular meeting of this club, held Monday evening, February 18th, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Gridley
Recording Secretary.

Whereas, The People at last Fall's election waged war against the corrupt administration of Tammany Hall and Boss Rule, and

Whereas, Mayor Strong in accordance with this purpose has appointed William Brookfield to the high and responsible position of Commissioner of Public Works, and

Whereas, This appointment has been assailed by certain republican leaders because it was not in accord with their selfish counsels and dictation,

Therefore, Resolved, That The St. Nicholas Republican Club of the City of New York heartily endorse the administration of Mayor Strong as thus far patriotic and businesslike in its character, and that we pledge to him our cordial support in his independent and intelligent course in the matter of his appointments.

And be it further resolved, That the appointment of William Brookfield is especially satisfactory to us, whether

we consider his personal character and eminent fitness for the important and onerous duties of the Department of Public Works, or look at his honest and patriotic course as a Republican leader, whose able and efficient services have endeared him to the rank and file of the Republican Party.

29
Office of William V. King,

COTTON BROKER,

Merchants' Building, 2 & 4 Stone Street,

ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUTURE
CONTRACTS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

New York, February 19th 1895

Dear Mayor Strong.

Replying to your favor 18th inst. I believe the best results can be obtained from a single headed commission. the responsibility for a proper administration of the office is then fixed.

a divided commission too frequently means a shifting of accountability. If single commission is not obtainable, the Board should be composed of men wholly free from partisanship, who would administer the affairs of the Dept. with the one single purpose of promoting its efficiency - absolute freedom from politics is necessary to insure a faithful, impartial service. A strong dose of this leaven should be injected into the entire force, from the top to bottom. Competence on the one hand, and faithful attention to duty on the other, should be the only incentives to promotion or reward.

I am strongly of the opinion that several changes in the personnel of the Dept. will be necessary to effect an improvement in its efficiency & for the morale of the force these changes should not be long delayed.

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COTTON BROKER,

Merchants' Building, 2 & 4 Stone Street,

ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUTURE
CONTRACTS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

New York,

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#2 -

I am equally strong in the belief that the force of example is all powerful - either for good or evil - a commission of men inspired with an honest desire to do the right, and administer the affairs of this, or any other Dept., for the sole welfare of our citizens, will, if sincere in their purpose, assuredly bring about an improvement in tone and morale. In short, if the head of a business firm sets the proper pace for work, his employees are pretty sure to follow. It is so in all work.

Such briefly and imperfectly are my views as to improving personnel of Police Dept. There are details as to its management with which I shall not burden you. Years of close observation of the conduct of the force, and a consequent knowledge of some of its defects, lead to the belief that there could be introduced with general good to the service.

Very respectfully Yours

William V. King

(Lieut Colonel 22^d Regt.)

433 Ninth Ave., L. I. City
Feb. 19th, 1895. N.Y.

Hon. W. L. Strong.

96

Sir:

I called at your office three different times to lay some facts before you in reference to your Board of Education, but at no time could I find courage or heart to add to your misery as you struggled manfully to keep your head above water in the sea of cranks in which a vast majority of your fellow citizens have thoughtlessly if not heartlessly thrown you.

I had been for nearly 3 yrs. 1st Asst. in L.S. #29, when one fine morning the City Supt. informed me ~~that~~ my license would expire the next day. Before this I had declined to send in my resignation at the Principal's request. He then promptly started to run me out. As a means to that end he made charges against me which

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were not sustained before the Com.
on Teachers. I appealed to the
State Supt. who decided in my
favor. Then I reported for duty
Sep 1890 when this same Principal
had me arrested. Before I began
proceedings to make the Board pay
my salary in accordance with the
decision of the State Supt. I
applied to the proper officers, but
my application was ignored. My
case is ready for argument before
the Court of Appeals, and in the
meantime the city is liable for
damages.

My object in addressing ^{you} is
not to get office for "self or friends"
but that you can ask these members
when they bob up serenely for re-
appointment, why they oppressed and
tried to skin a poor pedagogue?

All the facts in my case are on record
& I will be happy to supplement them
if you wish. Very respectfully,
George Steinson

age.

GENUINE REFORM.

Americans who live in the larger cities have very often combined in their efforts in the interests of municipal reform, and have often been successful in electing men who have made very faithful promises of what they would do if elected.

The possession of office, however, seems to have had the inevitable effect of blighting the rententiveness of the memory of these so-called reformers, at least so far as their promises have been concerned, and while incumbents of office have been removed upon the ground of corruption, they have only been removed, to be replaced by those whose possession of office would contribute materially to the income of the new administration.

People in New York therefore took hold of the reform movement last fall with some misgivings lest their efforts should result as they had done in previous years. But at last New York seems to have secured a mayor whose nature is in keeping with his name, and who up to the present time, in spite of the enormous pressure which has been brought to bear upon him, has adhered in a most determined way to the promises which he made prior to his election. Every element of party influence that can be brought to bear upon him is being exerted and every faction is doing what it can to secure political pull for its representative members. But up to the present time, in spite of the unpopularity of the theory amongst the rank and file of party politicians, Mayor Strong has persisted in his efforts to demonstrate that election pledges mean something, and impose obligations which must be lived up to by the maker. To the glory of Republicans it is to be said that Mayor Strong is of their faith. He furnishes another illustration of a type of man that we are glad to say is becoming every day more conspicuous in American politics. We refer to that

character of man whose first consideration is for a clean administration, and who, except where party principles are involved, is bold enough to make partisanship a secondary consideration to honest government.

THE WALLA WALLA UNION
DAILY AND WEEKLY WALLA WALLA UNION

JOHN. J. LAVAFF, Lessee and Manager.

JOB PRINTING.
BOOK BINDING.

125 MAIN STREET.

Walla Walla, Wash'n. July 19 1895.

Hon W. L. Strong

Mayor

of the City of New York

Dear Sir

We take the liberty of sending you
a copy of our Paper published here this
morning with a marked Editorial.

We do not do this to consume
your valuable time, but simply to let you
know how people in every part of the
Country are taking an interest in your
efforts in the interests of municipal reform.

Honest Republicans, and Honest
Democrats throughout the land applaud
your determination to demonstrate that
with you, election pledges mean some-
thing, and that honest government is
a consideration which precedes the
matter of Party Spoils.

We are

Very Respectfully Yours
The Walla Walla Union

By Walter W. Price
Managing Editor -



ALBANY,

94
Feb. 19 1895

Hon. William L. Strong
Mayor &c.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I send
you a document endorsing
your administration. I had
been the intention of the signers
to send it to you without
giving it out for publication,
but some one gave out the
substance of it and we there-
fore deemed it best to have it
published correctly.

We trust it will meet your
approval

Yours truly
Frank D. Peary

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Albany, February 19th, 1895.

We, the undersigned Republican Assemblymen from New York City, desire to give public and formal expression to our opinion upon the existing political situation in New York City. In making this statement we do not mean to reflect upon the personal character or political motives of any person. The judgment of any leader, great or small, is always open to question or criticism.

Mayor Strong was not elected upon a Republican party platform. As a candidate he stood upon the platform of the Committee of Seventy. The Republican party in the City and County of New York subscribed to that platform by nominating him as its candidate; and it stands pledged to his support. As a candidate Mayor Strong had the confidence of the independent men whose votes were absolutely essential to the success of the City ticket. He still retains the confidence of those men.

Public opinion in New York City demands the passage of certain reform measures relating to municipal affairs. The Republican party will be held responsible for any delay or failure to pass these measures. No mistake of Mayor Strong, nor any personal disappointment over the distribution of patronage, will excuse such delay or failure.

Frank D. Carey

Welton C. Percy

Amos H. Madsen

Judson Lawson

Philip M. Reinhard Jr

A. E. Anderson

(over)

Louis H. Bold

Robert Miller

W. W. Niles J.

Chas Steinberg

Alfred R. Conkling

At a Special Meeting of the Colored Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, held at No. 212 West 36th Street, on Wednesday February 20, 1895, on motion of Mr. William E. Mitchell, the following resolution was adopted, and it was agreed, that the same be signed by the President and Secretary and a Committee appointed by the President, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of it to Mayor Strong and Commissioner Brookfield:

R E S O L V E D: That the Colored Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, do hereby endorse the Administration of Mayor Strong and the appointment of Hon. William Brookfield, as Commissioner of Public Works.

C O M M I T T E E :

W. H. Knight-----President.

Charles A. Bennett-----Secretary.

S. T. Herbert-----

William Thompson-----

NEW YORK CHAPTER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
WELLES BUILDING,
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING FEB. 13th, 1895.

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The attention of the meeting was called to the fact that important changes had been suggested in relation to the Building Law of this City, and notably one involving the transfer of the Plumbing Bureau, now in the Building Department, to the Health Department of the City, which change, by the replication and separation of drawings and specifications, would cause great inconvenience to all parties concerned in the filing of plans for proposed building operations.

Remarks from various members followed showing, as regards a transfer -- or rather a re-transfer, for the experiment has been already tried -- of the Plumbing Bureau, that the prevalent opinion was against it, not only on account of the inconvenience above mentioned, but because no necessity is apparent, on the score of a better care of the City's health, as the Plumbing Bureau of the Building Department has been controlled by experts in that line, within the Bureau, for several years, and no fault has been found with their work.

It further appeared, from the remarks elicited, that in their intercourse with the Building Department, the members present had conceived a very favorable opinion of Mr. Brady's conduct of it, and of its very much improved personnel and conditions, as contrast-

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ed. with those of former years.

The Secretary was desired to communicate with his Honor, Mayor Strong, and request him to give such instructions as should insure to the Chapter full and prompt information as to any contemplated changes in the Building Law, arising from State or Municipal legislation.

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x

(Signed) A. J. BLOOR,

Secretary.

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NEW YORK CHAPTER
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

A. J. BLOOR, SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

OFFICE, WELLES BUILDING, 18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

February 20th, 1895.

To His Honor,

Col. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Referring ^{you} to the within excerpts from a regular meeting of this Chapter, held on the 13th inst., I beg, according to instructions received thereat, to ask your Honor to give such orders as will insure to this Chapter the prompt receipt of full information as to any contemplated changes in the Building Law of this City, arising from State or Municipal legislation.

It is understood that, under new state legislation, no bill affecting this City can be legalized until it has been submitted to the Mayor and this Chapter, having official relations with the Building Law, is of course desirous that nothing affecting the building interests of our Metropolis shall be passed without an opportunity afforded to it for a pro or con statement on any and every proposed amendment to said Building Law.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

A. J. Bloor

Secy

MAYOR'S OFFICE
COMPLAINT No. 95

February 20th. 1895

Honorable
Wm. L. Strong
Mayor of the
City of
New York

Dear Sir
My daughter

Jennie Wallister
attends Primary School
No. 15-51 St. Lenox and
4th. Ave
of which Miss de Shays
is the Principal

My daughter has come
home lately to her mother
with vermin on her
clothes

I wrote a letter to her
teacher and asked her
if she would be kind
enough to change her
seat and there was
no attention paid to
it then I wrote a
letter to Miss McShay
the Principal and
met with the same
success

I take the liberty
of writing this letter
to you as I see there
is no other way to

receive any redress
Hoping Your
Honor will
be kind enough to look
into this matter

I remain Yours
very Respectfully
John W. Ballister
Residence
324 E 53rd St
City

Cities not insured.

Do you approve of this method of looking after
the men in City Departments in which accidents
are liable to occur?

Yes.

No.

No expression as to
approval or disapproval.

Boston, Mass.
 Augusta, Me.
 Lawrence, Mass.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Springfield, Mass.
 New Haven, Conn.
 Lancaster, Pa.
 Providence, R. I.
 Albany, N. Y.
 Portland, Me.
 New York, N. Y.
 Lynn, Mass.
 Hartford, Conn.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Waterbury, Conn.
 Charleston, S. C.
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 Salem, Mass.
 Washington, D. C.
 Buffalo, N. Y.
 Burlington, Vt.
 Woonsocket, R. I.
 Meriden, Conn.
 Bangor, Me.
 Chicopee, Mass.
 Helynke, Mass.
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Cincinnati, Ohio,

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No.

No.

No.

Wilmington, Del.,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

St. Louis, Mo.,

Lansing, Mich.,

Montpelier, Vt.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Fitchburg, Mass.,

St. Paul, Minn.,

Rochester, N. Y.,

Nashua, N. H.,

Nashville, Tenn.,

Minneapolis, Minn.,

Houston, Texas,

Columbus, Ohio,

Richmond, Va.,

Chicago, Ill.,

Seattle, Wash.,

Eric, Pa.,

Toledo, O.,

Brockton, Mass.,

Baltimore, Md.,

Newark, N. J.,

Cambridge, Mass.,

Reading, Pa.,

Denver, Col.,

Detroit, Mich.,

Harrisburg, Pa.,

No.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

No.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

CITY INSURED.

Powtucket, R. I.,

Yes.

Most of the answers are yes or no with no further detail. I quote
four letters of interest.

The Mayor of Harrisburg, Pa., says "I heartily approve of your last question affirmatively, and will recommend to Councils its adoption in our City."

The Secretary of the Board of Public Works of Detroit writes, "I think the idea--providing not too expensive-- a good one, but the Board have no authority to do so, and there has been no provision made in the estimates for doing so."

The Mayor of Denver, Col., says "If such a thing can be done, it would be a good thing to protect workmen by insurance but in this City it would be very hard to get the Council to appropriate money to pay for it, though it might be a saving in the end."

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 20th, 1895.

Albert B. Drake, Esq.,
Supt. of Public Works,
New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Sir:--

Yours of the 18th inst. to His Honor the Mayor inquiring about insurance of workmen in city departments has been referred to this Department with request to reply to the same.

Our experience in this line is confined to the Sewer Dept.

The premium paid is \$232.50 based on an estimated annual pay roll of \$35,000.00.

The aggregate liability is \$5000.00 for any one person injured or killed and not to exceed \$10,000.00 for any number of persons injured or killed by any one accident.

The company also assume all liability of suits against the city and pay the injured one half wages during disability not to exceed 39 weeks and doctor's bills not exceeding 4 weeks.

The aggregate liability under this clause is not to exceed \$1000.00 for any or all accidents during term of contract.

We think that this method of looking after the men in departments where accidents are liable to occur is a good one and for the best interests of the city.

Respectfully Yours,

Dept. of Public Works,

by

L. G. Ladd, Com'r.

New York, Feb. 20th 1895

Inspector Williams: -

Dear Sir:

I did not intend to make any complaints against anybody in particular when I wrote the letter dated the 15th inst; I merely wished to call the Mayor's attention to the unimproved condition of the district. (To show that I did not consider that the force was improved to any extent as yet) The idea of your asking me to call upon you is ridiculous, as I have made no complaint whatever against any individual.

Yours Truly

S. Brothers

CHRISTIAN DEVRIES,
PRESIDENT.

J. THOS. SMITH,
CASHIER.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE.

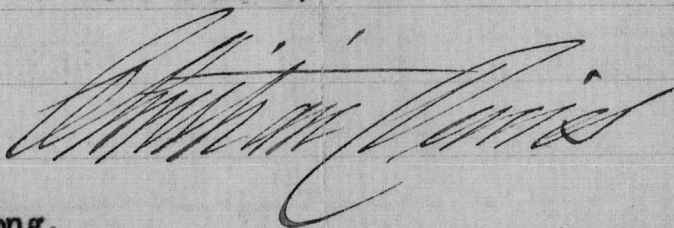
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Balto., Md., Feb. 20, 1895.

My dear Colonel,-

This will introduce to you my friend, Gen'l Summerfield Berry, of the old dry goods firm of Hurst & Berry. The General is not looking for an office, nor has he any special business with you; like myself, being a great admirer of you, he is anxious to shake you by the hand. If you can spare five minutes of your valuable time to see him, you will greatly oblige

Your friend,



Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

New York. Feb. 21/95

Mayor Strong:

In front of
my house of 495 Second Ave.
there is a depression
of the pavement between
the tracks of the Second
Ave. R.R. Co. which
leaves an immense
puddle of mud and slush
just at the cross walk.

Will you kindly see
that the Company repairs
the same and oblige

Yours sincerely

H. C. Honeck,
495 Second Ave.,
New York City.

O.C. 3

New York February 21st 1895

To his honor the mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The facts mentioned hereafter is something that I did not think that I should communicate with you, knowing as you are the head of the City Government and your time is valuable, but I am forced to state the facts to you and ask your aid.

I have been a Citizen for years, and have been a landlord for a number of years, and pay my tax on real estate regular.

The following are the facts that I desire to call your attention to.

On or about September 1894, I rented 3 rooms in premises 240 East 109th Street, to a person whom I also engaged to act as janitor by the month, and at the end of January the said tenant did not seem to be fit for the position, I sent her a notice to remove which came up on February 5th 1895, before his honor Justice Fallon at the 9th District Court, at that time the tenant received time until February 8th 1895, to remove from said premises.

After the time had expired I sent my marshal to remove the said tenant and he found that a sick child of about

16 years was there, the patient being a daughter of said tenant.

The tenant then informed the marshal that she did not intend to move that if she should be dispossessed by the Marshal and also the consumptive child she would seek redress in a Civil Court for damages.

All I ask of you is that you give me a communication to the Charities & Correction Commissioners to remove the patient to some City Hospital so I may be relieved from the embarrassing position I am in.

I have even offered to pay the first months rent for other rooms if the said tenant would remove.

The reason I ask the above is that this tenant is awaiting the opportunity to commence an action for damages against myself and the marshal.

Hoping that your Honor will take cognizant of the above, knowing that not alone are you at the head of such a City Government but you are a man of business ideas, and therefore I hope you will forward me a favorable answer including what I have asked you to kindly

do for me, wishing you success in your
office during your present term.

I am your obedient servant
Mendel Alterman

184 East Broadway
N.Y. City

ZUCCA & CO.,

80 Park Place,

N. Y. FRUIT EXCHANGE BUILDING.

CABLE ADDRESS: "ZUCCA-NEW YORK."

Scattergood's Code Used.

New York, Feb. 21, 189

Honorable W.L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City,

City Hall.

Sir:-

Allow me to congratulate you upon the excellent appointments you have made, especially as Excise Commissioners. Permit me however to request you to not entirely forget the Latin-American Organization. We do not want to be an annoyance to you in asking for appointments, but think this Organization deserves as much recognition as others, as we worked very hard in the last Election.

Yours respectfully,

Ant Zucca

President "Latin-American Reform Union"

THOS. HUMPHREY,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
359 CANAL STREET.

Removed to 368 Canal Street, Directly opposite
Wooster Street.

New York, February 21st 1895

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Hon. William L. Strong
Mayor, New York City

My Dear Sir:

I congratulate you most heartily
on your appointment of William Brookfield
to be Commissioner of Public Works. You
could not possibly have made a better
appointment.

You would have heard for me
sooner had I not been away from the City.
On Christmas day I was attacked with
Erysipelas, and after convalescing, had to
go away. This accounts for my silence

Sincerely yours

Thos. Humphrey
member Rep. Gen. Court
18th Assembly District

Malone N.Y. Feb 21, 95

Col W. D. Strong

Dear Sir

I am so much

pleased with your management as Mayor of New York City that I cannot refrain from congratulating you on your success. Your appointment of Mr Brookfield as Commissioner of public works was the best that possibly could be made. What New York needs most at the present time is men that are capable and honest beyond a peradventure in all departments and although I am a republican of the "straight shot" and have been since I cast my maiden vote for Fremont in 56, yet I can see that had it not been for those honest democrats that broke away from their own party on account of its corruption, and voted with the republicans you would not today be Mayor of New York and if those democrats are kicked out now that your term is up, the very next election will see Tammany Hall in full control of your City again. I am glad to see that you care no more for Sam Platt than a dog does about his father, Mr Platt is a back number today, Roscoe Conkling was perhaps the greatest and most idolized leader that the republicans of New York State ever had and yet when he

antagonized President Garfield the republicans
of New York began around and turned him
down. Mr Franklin might potentially be called
the creator of Mr Platt, and although he had
not so much money as Mr Platt yet he had
far more brains. A large majority of the voters
of Northern New York both republicans and democrats
are highly pleased with the course you are taking
while the politicians are divided. Those that want
something that they think Mr Platt can give
them are backing him.

James Leary

J. F. Packard