

OFFICE OF THE
Superintendent of Police of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

New York, APRIL 24 1895

To THE POLICE:

THIS CERTIFIES that the RETAIL SODA WATER DEALERS ASS' have this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., given due notice that they intend to form a procession at 85 Allen St Parade on Thursday April the 25 inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and move through

Allen st to Broome st to Centre st to Park Row to City Hall Park and

There halt and

Dismiss

said procession to consist of about 1000 persons.

The procession is to march on the right of the street, next to the curb, and not to occupy in marching more than feet in width of the street; and must, in every respect, comply with the requirements of the following Section of Chapter 590 of the Laws of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to regulate Processions and Parades in the Cities of the State of New York," passed May 7th, 1872:

"SECTION 1. No procession or parade shall use any street upon the surface of which is a railway track or tracks, by marching upon the said track or tracks; and the free passage of cars upon railway tracks shall not be interfered with by the formation, halt or march of any such procession or parade, or of the persons composing it. Whenever any procession shall find it necessary to march across a railway track, the portion of said procession which, in so marching, is likely to stop the passage of any car or cars upon said track, shall come to a halt in order to permit said car to proceed."

Thomas Farness

Superintendent.

Police Department of the City of New York.
New York April 22, 1895.
Precinct No. 12

A. S. Williams
Inspector

Sir:-

In reference to the communication from Wm. H. Koch 169 Rivington street complaining of violations of the Sunday law by peddlers push cart vendors, stereke epers and others.

I respectfully report that Mr. Koch has reference to the two Sundays during the Passeever holidays. In order that the Hebrews may dispose of their wares necessary to observe their holidays it has been the custom for several committees to grant a few privileges during the two Sundays from 6 A.M. to 6 p/m. the law is observed on other occasions with regard to other violations of law or rests are made whenever the law is found to be violated.

William Schultz

Captain.

Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300. Mulberry Street,
New York, April 26th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further
reply to your favor of the 12th inst. I return communication from
W. H. Koch 169 Rivington street and copy of report thereon.

Very respectfully

J. M. [Signature]

Chief Clerk.

V
Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,

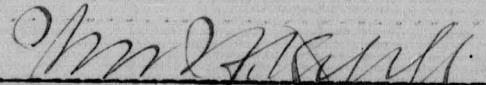
April 26th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong
Mayer New York.

Dear Sir:-

The Board of Police have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. enclosing complaint of Louis Cohen 113 Ridge street, and in reply to state that the matter has been referred to the Superintendent for report.

Very respectfully


Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

April 26th, 1895.

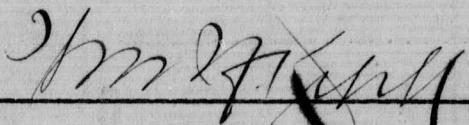
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further reply to your favor of the 24th inst. I transmit herewith copy of report as to the character and reputation of Theiss Bros. and 134-136 East 14th street

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

Copy of Resolution passed by Good Government Club
B. on Tuesday, April 30th, 1895.

WHEREAS, the Mayor has set Wednesday May 1st at
12.30 o'clock for a public hearing on the bill known as
the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police Bill, and

WHEREAS said bill provides that the head of the
Police Department shall be a Board of Police consisting
of Four Commissioners not more than two of whom shall
belong to the same political party nor be of the same
political opinion on State and National issues, and
continues the care and supervision of elections in the
Police Department; thereby keeping politics in the
Police Department, and the Police Force in politics,
and

WHEREAS the said bill continues the method of exam-
ination of those seeking admission to the force or promo-
tion therein, and the trial of members of the force
charged with offences against the rules and regulations;
within the department, a method which experience has
shown to be bad.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by us the members of
Good Government Club B, duly gathered at a regularly called

special meeting, call upon the Mayor of New York to endorse on said bill that the City of New York does not accept it.

That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to be present at the public hearing on said bill and urge the Mayor to withhold the acceptance of said bill by the City.

THAT the said Committee present his Honor the Mayor, with a copy of these resolutions.

THAT we urge the citizens of this 23rd Assembly District to be present at said hearing and urge the Mayor not to accept said bill for the City.

Arthur W. Eley
Chas. H. Graef
Pho. C. Coleman
A. Larnichau
Eugen Dreyer

} Committee

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 1st, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

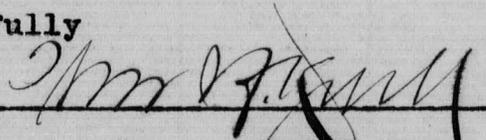
The Board of Police have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult. enclosing the following communications, viz:

"One of Many Sufferers" Complaining of ball playing
121st street near Pleasant Avenue.

"Residents" complaint of disorderly house 86 Canal street
Joseph Dunton 222 East 113th street, complaint of ball
playing in the streets Sunday afternoon.

In reply I am directed to state that the matters
have been referred to the Superintendent for attention.

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

No. 133 East 35th Street,

New York, May 1st, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Dr. Parkhurst has asked me to forward to you the enclosed notes in compliance with the request made by your stenographer. The original notes which should have been placed upon your table were inadvertently placed in the hands of a reporter.

Yours very truly,

Frances Minis.

Secretary.

Dr. Parkhurst

The ground requiring to be covered in to-
day's hearing has been so thoroughly and repeatedly
traversed during the past weeks and months both upon
the platform and in the press, that the present re-
statement of the case seems almost in the nature of
a formality and a superfluity. In view of the general
situation, however, I ^{should} ~~shall~~ feel, - speaking for my-
self and for the Society for the Prevention of Crime
which inaugurated the movement ^{that} ~~which~~ placed you in
the Mayor's Chair, and for the City Vigilance League
whose one ambition it is to make that movement a per-
manency throughout the thirty Assembly Districts of
the City, - In view of the general situation, I say,
I should feel, were I to keep silent, that I was doing
insult to my own endeavors and proving myself recreant
to the cause which I have espoused, to the cause, of

which your election last November was understood to be the expression and consummation.

In all that we have to say upon the matter immediately in hand, we want ~~it~~ to be understood as appreciating very clearly and sympathetically the peculiar difficulties with which during the first four perturbed months of your official service you have been invested. You have been called to responsibility in a revolutionary period when old bonds had been broken and new ones not yet cemented. ~~There was submitted~~ to you the racking problem of administering the city under such conditions of transition, and we have insisted that neither by your fellow citizens nor by legislation at Albany should you be interfered with in the selection of the personal implements through which your work was to be done and the problem solved. And I venture to say that some of us at least you will

cordially acquit of any attempt to dictate or even suggest the methods or official machinery by which the weighty responsibility devolved upon you should be fulfilled. We could not righteously hold you responsible for results unless you were left to your own judgment as to the implements to be made use of in securing those results.

When it comes, however, to the matter of the principles that are involved we do not consider that you are free. I say it as courteously as emphatically that the matter of deciding upon the principles which shall determine your action does not lie within the jurisdiction of your own choice. I am not here to burden your attention, or complicate the question, by the discussion of technicalities; but there are certain governing considerations that stand forth very conspicuous in the public mind and that worked

with great potency in the animated months of last autumn. You can neither make nor repeal those considerations; those considerations made you; that is they made you Mayor. I am not obliged to theorize upon the matter. It is not presumption in me to say that I know what was in the minds of the voting citizens on the Sixth of last November. I know what motives and expectations constrained them to give you their suffrage. I am speaking now of the people. I don't know what the politicians thought. We didn't hear anything from them until the votes had been cast. Nothing but plunder in sight can reach the springs of their eloquence. But the people were borne upon a tide of intense and intelligent opinion. They wanted you to be Mayor and they knew why they wanted you to be Mayor. We were all tired of partisan politics. The city had been politics-ridden. The city

was wearied and nauseated with it and had risen up in revolt against it. The evils which the Society for the Prevention of Crime had been unearthing and which the Investigating Committee from Albany had brought out still farther into the light had had their roots in partisan politics, Bi-partisan politics, just such Bi-partisan politics as a non-partisan Mayor is now asked to endorse and add the dignity and authority of his official name to: just such Bi-partisan politics as whole halls-full of native Americans, Germans, Hebrews, Bohemians, Italians and Poles were concertedly scorning six months ago. All that was needed to arouse such audiences to tumultuous applause was to tell them that what we needed in New York was a city government that would wash its hands clean of Republicanism and Democracy and that you, Sir, were the man that would do it. That was the

argument that we used in your behalf. That was the plea that we trumpeted from the Battery and the Hook to Harlem. That was the conspicuous plank in the platform you were elected upon. About a great many of the nice minutiae of the proposed bill, my friends of the legal fraternity can speak with a sagacity and an authority to which I cannot even aspire, but as to what lay in the minds of the great populations in this city last autumn, that is ground that I am perfectly at home on. When they voted for you they believed they were voting for a man that would lead them out of the wilderness of political complications and partisan bargaining and that would show toward that whole nefarious business a face of flinty uncompromise. For you to approve the bill in question would so far forth be a recognition and an acceptance

of the principle which your election disowns and which your constituency dissents from and abhors. Permit me, Mr. Mayor, to say that that is a principle which must determine you a great deal more than you can determine it. None shall surpass me in their attitude of respect toward you as the executive head of a great city; but when the people elected you they meant by it that you were going to stem as with giant hand the tide of dickering politics with which for so many years we have been inundated, and that your own administration was going to be an unflinching protest against the intrusion of national issues into municipal concerns; and anything that should look the other way would be a big and bitter disappointment: for these people understand just as well as you and I that Bi-partisan does not mean non-partisan. Bi-partisan means partisan twice over. If you



set one Republican partisan over against one Democrat-
ic partisan you do not rub partisanship out, you rub
it in. And that is why the advocates of this measure
want it. If Albany thought that two Republican Police
Commissioners working alongside of two Democratic
Police Commissioners would sum up into four men that
would do nothing but mind their business they never
would have submitted such a bill. The object of this
peculiar kink in the bill is not to get rid of parti-
sanship but to furnish ^a soil for as big crop of it as
possible. That is why they have put the Bi-partisan -
ship into the Police Commission instead of separating
the Election Bureau from the Police Department and
putting the Bi-partisanship into that. They dodge the
issue and attempt to disguise their small trick by
dressing it up in the millinery of fair play.

And you will permit us to remind ourselves also of the fact that not only is the bill now under consideration alien to the sentiment and intention of the people whose suffrage made you Mayor, but it was your own letter of the Fifth of October addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy that seemed to indicate to us all that any suggestion of a deviation from, or a compromise with, the aforementioned principle you would hold yourself in stiffest antagonism to, when you say, - "If a majority of the Anti-Tammany organizations approve of my nomination for Mayor with the distinct understanding that the affairs of the government of the City of New York shall be administered in the interest of good government and absolutely non-partisan, then I shall be very willing to accept the nomination." I am not intending to be understood as saying that there is going to be on

your part any conscious violation of your pledge of October 5th whatever your action in the premises may be. I am only saying that were you to approve this bill there would be such an amount of seeming discrepancy between what you do and what you said seven months ago you were going to do, that the feeling excited in the general unpolitical mind would be one of surprise and disappointment. I have been very frank in this, but am sure you will not even in your own thought convict me of transgressing the line of courtesy.

But furthermore any action of yours looking to the establishment of national issues as a fixed and necessary ingredient in our municipal life is not only out of joint with the platform upon which our campaign last autumn *was conducted* and in seeming discord with the spirit of your October letter and of subsequent spoken

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utterances of yours, but it would be just as plainly out of pace with the present movement of the popular mind. There is not only in this city but throughout our American cities generally a strengthening appreciation of the fact that the intrusion of national issues and party discriminations into municipal administration is a nuisance and an impertinence. That feeling is coming well to the front. Our own city has been making a tremendous contribution to that result. Men of national reputation in both parties, and who are as distinctly partisan in national interests as they are ~~in~~ the reverse in municipal ones, have by their recent pronounced utterances in this city exerted a pressure in the direction of municipal emancipation that we should be disappointed and pained to have you do anything to neutralize. This bill is not in this particular abreast with the earnest and pro-

gressive

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gressive thought of our American citizenship. I have not conferred with the politicians,- men who make a business of keeping things mixed in order that they may get away with the plunder while somebody else is straightening out the snarls. The class of people that I refer to as the earnest and progressive citizens are those, and the like of them, who are willing to put their own shoulders to the wheel when the city is being pillaged by its own protectors,- men the like of whom you had to rely upon to do the hard and wearing work of electing you to the Mayoralty. To that whole species of citizen the bill you are now invited to endorse comes as a direct slap in the face. If this bill becomes law, and it is presumable that it will not if you do not approve it,- if this bill becomes law it will work a distinct setback to the cause of municipal enfranchisement both here and in

every other city of the commonwealth. It is the action of this city in electing you upon the Committee of Seventy's platform that has done so much to inaugurate the movement, and from no source, therefore, so much as from this city, and from no man so much as from you, can emanate influences that will operate to invigorate or to discourage that movement. Let me call your attention to the fact that the appearance is that we have reached a point in municipal history where increased emphasis is to be laid upon the city as an autonomic organism. Up to this time, in our own country at least, the city has been regarded as being hardly more than a portion of the area of the state where population happened to be phenomenally congested, and a town meeting or a city election as little other than the state's assertion of itself at that particular geographical point. Cities have been

swung at the tail of the state's kite, and have been instructed to accept meekly and gratefully whatever the authorities of the state might find it subserved their own interests, personal or partisan, to dole out to them. This movement of which you have been made the official head and leader means that a city must be administered from the standpoint of its own local necessities, without liability of having its windpipe constricted by the tightening of any political noose or any pair of political nooses lassoed from Albany. The treatment you accord this bill will either stimulate the cause of municipal enfranchisement throughout the state or it will embarrass it. Any incisive action taken at such a juncture as this, even though involving a momentary local disadvantage operates to stiffen the ranks, to clarify the issue and thus to hasten the end.

Another principle represented by your election is antagonism to the "Boss". Your constituency are a unit upon that matter also. Integrity, home-rule and anti-bossism were the three clubs that pounded the Tammany tiger into insensibility last autumn. It was not Tammany bossism that the people rose in revolt against last autumn, it was bossism, - the contempt, so germane ^{ne} to the genius of American institutions, for the despotic and tricky exercise of unauthorized power. We have fought ourselves free from bossism of one complexion only to find ourselves but the more gallingly shackled by bossism of another complexion. It is bossism that for four months has defrauded this city of the rights it earned by the November victory, and it is bossism that, in the person of this bill, now comes down here and submits to you its plea for your recognition. Tammanyism and Plattism are essentially allies, and your approval ~~of~~

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of this bill will encourage the reorganization of the one and revive the drooping spirits of the other, and will to such degree be interpreted as a compromise on your part with the enemy as to undo considerable of the hard work that has been put into the conflict during the three years past. Your approval of this bill will be taking what you can get instead of getting all that is properly yours, and in that sense will be a surrender: and we do not want to see our Mayor surrender; nor do we want to see him do anything that will even leave the impression of surrender. It will put us in an awkward and demoralized shape for future warfare. We have got to think of the future, not of to-day only. I can imagine that the politician^s comes to you and says, -"If you cannot get all that you have a right to, get what you can." "This or nothing" is the impudent lash that some of

our legislators have for a third of a year been holding over us. It is better to be whipped in a square issue than to win in a compromise. There are some half-loaves that are far more innutritious than no bread at all. Politicians, Mr. Mayor, had very little to do in the slaying the deceased and we protest against their having too much to do in settling the estate. We have taken you, Sir, as our champion for a long, hard and uncompromising fight against boss interference and against boss manipulation, and against the obstacles put in the way of municipal progress by the puppets that jump to the pull of the boss strings and we do not want to see our champion doing anything at the end of the first four months of the long fight that shall even admit of being interpreted as an arrangement with the enemy, as a composition of difficulties and an adjustment of

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differences on the basis of a concession. You occupy
the Mayor's chair to-day, sir, for the reason that
during the struggle of the past three years there
has been no concession, and the course of victory will
stop when the era of concession begins.

The ground requiring to be covered in to-
day's hearing has been so thoroughly and repeatedly
traversed during the past weeks and months both upon
the platform and in the press, that the present re-
statement of the case seems almost in the nature of a
formality and a superfluity. In view of the general
situation, however, I should feel,- speaking for my-
self and for the Society for the Prevention of Crime
which inaugurated the movement which placed you in
the Mayor's Chair, and for the City Vigilance League
whose one ambition it is to make that movement a per-
manency throughout the thirty Assembly Districts of
the City,- in view of the general situation, I say,
I should feel, were I to keep silent, that I was do-
ing insult to my own endeavors and proving myself re-
creant to the cause which I have espoused, to the cause

of which your election last November was understood to be the expression and consummation.

In all that we have to say upon the matter immediately in hand we want to be understood as appreciating very clearly and sympathetically the peculiar difficulties with which, during the first four perturbed months of your official service you have been invested. You have been called to responsibility in a revolutionary period when old bonds had been broken and new ones not yet cemented. There was submitted to you the rack-
ing problem of administering the city under such conditions of transition, and we have insisted that neither by your fellow-citizens nor by legislation at Albany should you be interfered with in the selection of the personal implements through which your work was to be done and the problem solved. And I venture to say that

some of us at least, you will cordially acquit of any attempt to dictate or even suggest the methods or official machinery by which the weighty responsibility devolved upon you should be fulfilled. We could not righteously hold you responsible for results unless you were left to your own judgment as to the implements to be made use of in securing those results.

When it comes, however, to the matter of the principles that are involved, we do not consider that you are free. I say it as courteously as emphatically that the matter of deciding upon the principles which shall determine your action does not lie within the jurisdiction of your own choice. I am not here to burden your attention, or complicate the question, by the discussion of technicalities; but there are certain governing considerations that stand forth very conspicuous in the public mind and that worked with great potency in the

animated months of last autumn. You can neither make nor repeal those considerations: those considerations made you; that is they made you Mayor. I am not obliged to theorize upon the matter. It is not presumption in me to say that I know what was in the minds of the voting citizens on the Sixth of last November. I know what motives and expectations constrained them to give you their suffrage. I am speaking now of the people. I don't know what the politicians thought. We didn't hear anything from them till the votes had been cast. Nothing but plunder in sight can reach the springs of their eloquence. But the people were borne upon a tide of intense and intelligent opinion. They wanted you to be Mayor and they knew why they wanted you to be Mayor. We were all tired of partisan politics. The city had been politics-ridden. The city was wearied

and nauseated with it and had risen up in revolt against it. The evils which the Society for the Prevention of Crime had been unearthing and which the Investigating Committee from Albany had brought out still farther into the light had had their roots in partisan politics, Bi-partisan politics, just such Bi-partisan politics as a non-partisan Mayor is now asked to endorse and add the dignity and authority of his official name to: just such Bi-partisan politics as whole halls-full of native Americans, Germans, Hebrews, Bohemians, Italians and Poles were concertedly scorning six months ago. All that was needed to arouse such audiences to tumultuous applause was to tell them that what we needed in New York was a city government that would wash its hands clean of Republicanism and Democracy and that you, Sir, were the man that would do it. That was the argument that we used in your

behalf. That was the plea that we trumpeted from the Battery and the Hook to Harlem. That was one conspicuous plank in the platform you were elected upon.

About a great many of the nice minutiae of the proposed bill, my friends of the legal fraternity can speak with a sagacity and an authority to which I cannot even aspire, but as to what lay in the minds of the great population in this city last autumn, that is ground I am perfectly at home on. When they voted for you they believed they were voting for a man that would lead them out of the wilderness of political complication and partisan bargaining and that would show toward that whole nefarious business a face of flinty uncompromise. For you to approve the bill in question would so far forth be a recognition and an acceptance of the principle which your election disowns, and which your constituency dissents from and abhors. Permit me, Mr. Mayor,

to say that that is a principle which must determine you a great deal more than you can determine it.

None shall surpass me in their attitude of respect toward you as the executive head of a great city; but when these people elected you they meant by it that you were going to stem as with giant hand the tide of dickering politics with which for so many years we have been inundated and that your own administration was going to be an unflinching protest against the intrusion of national issues into municipal concerns: and anything that should look the other way would be a big and bitter disappointment: for these people understand just as well as you and I that Bi-partisan does not mean non-partisan. Bi-partisan means partisan twice over. If you set one Republican partisan over against one Democratic partisan you do not rub partisanship out you rub it in. And that is why the advocates

of this measure want it. If Albany thought that two Republican Police Commissioners working alongside of two Democratic Police Commissioners would sum up into four men that would do nothing but mind their business they never would have submitted such a bill. The object of this peculiar kink in the bill is not to get rid of partisanship but to furnish soil for as big a crop of it as possible. That is why they have put the Bi-partisanship into the Police Commission instead of separating the Election Bureau from the Police Department and putting the Bi-partisanship into that. They dodge the issue and attempt to disguise their small trick by dressing it up in the millinery of fair play.

And you will permit us to remind ourselves also of the fact that not only is the bill now under consideration alive to the sentiment and intention of the people whose suffrage made you Mayor, but it was your

own letter of the 5th of October addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy that seemed to indicate to us all that any suggestion of a deviation from or a compromise with the aforementioned principle you would hold yourself in stiffest antagonism to, when you say,- "If a majority of the Anti-Tammany organizations approve of my nomination for Mayor with the distinct understanding that the affairs of the Government of the City of New York shall be administered in the interest of good government and absolutely non-partisan, then I shall be very willing to accept the nomination." I am not intending to be understood as saying that there is going to be on your part any conscious violation of your pledge of October 5th whatever your action in the premises may be. I am only saying that were you to approve this bill there would be such an amount of seeming discrepancy between what you do and

what you said you were going to do that the feeling excited in the general unpolitical mind would be one of surprise and disappointment. I have been very frank in this, but am sure you will not even in your own thought convict me of transgressing the line of courtesy.

But furthermore, any action of yours looking to the establishment of national issues as a fixed and necessary ingredient in our municipal life is not only out of joint with the platform upon which our campaign last autumn and in seeming discord with the spirit of your October letter and of subsequent spoken utterances of yours, but it would be just as plainly out of pace with the present movement of the popular mind. There is not only in this city but throughout our American cities generally, a strengthening appreciation of the fact that the intrusion of national issues and party

discriminations into municipal administration is a nuisance and an impertinence. That feeling is coming well to the front. Our own city has been making a tremendous contribution to that result. Men of a national reputation in both parties, and who are as distinctly partisan in national interests as they are the reverse in municipal ones have by their recent pronounced utterances in this city exerted a pressure in the direction of municipal emancipation that we should be disappointed and pained to have you do anything to neutralize. This bill is not in this particular abreast with the earnest and progressive thought of our American citizenship. I have not conferred with the politicians,- men who make a business of keeping things mixed in order that they may get away with the plunder while somebody else is straightening out the snarls. The class of

people that I refer to as the earnest and progressive citizens are those, and the like of them, who are willing to put their own shoulder to the wheel when the city is being pillaged by its own protectors,- men the like of whom you had to rely upon to do the hard and wearing work of electing you to the Mayoralty. To this whole species of citizen the bill you are now invited to endorse comes as a direct slap in the face. If this bill becomes a law,- and it is presumable that it will not if you do not approve it,- if this bill becomes law, it will work a distinct setback to the cause of municipal enfranchisement both here and in every other city of the commonwealth. It is the action of this city in electing you upon the Committee of Seventy's platform that has done so much to inaugurate the movement, and from no source, therefore, so much as from this city, and from no man so much as from you, can emanate in-

fluences that will operate to invigorate or to discourage that movement. Let me call your attention to the fact that the appearance is that we have reached a point in municipal history where increased emphasis is to be laid upon the city as an autonomic organism. Up to this time, in our own country at least, the city has been regarded as being hardly more than a portion of the area of the state where the population happened to be phenomenally congested, and a town meeting or a city election as little other than the state's assertion of itself at that particular geographical point. Cities have been swung at the tail of the state's kite, and have been instructed to accept meekly and gratefully whatever the authorities of the state might find it subserved their own interests, personal or partisan, to dole out to them. This movement, of which you have been

made the official head and leader means that a city must be administered from the standpoint of its own local necessities, without liability of having its windpipe constricted by the tightening of any political noose or any pair of political nooses lassoed from Albany.

The treatment you accord this bill will either stimulate the cause of municipal enfranchisement throughout the state or it will embarrass it. Any incisive action taken at such a juncture as this, even though involving a momentary local disadvantage operates to stiffen the ranks, to clarify the issue and thus to hasten the end.

Another principle represented by your election is antagonism to the "Boss:" Your constituency are a unit upon that matter also. Integrity, home-rule and anti-bossism were the three clubs that pounded the Tammany tiger into insensibility last autumn. It was not Tammany bossism that the people rose in revolt

against last autumn,, it was bossism,- the contempt, so german to the genius of American institutions, for the despotic and tricky exercise of unauthorized power. We have fought ourselves free from bossism of one complexion only to find ourselves but the more gallingly shackled by bossism of another complexion. It is bossism that for four months has defrauded this city of the rights it earned by the November victory, and it is bossism that, in the person of this bill, now comes down here and submits to you its plea for your recognition. Tammanyism and Plattism are essentially allies, and your approval of this bill will encourage the reorganization of the one and revive the drooping spirits of the other, and will to such degree be interpreted as a compromise on your part with the enemy as to undo considerable of the hard work that has been put into the conflict during the three years past. Your approval

of this bill will be taking what you can get instead of getting all that is properly yours, and in that sense will be a surrender: and we do not want to see our Mayor surrender; nor do we want to see him do anything that will even leave the impression of surrender. It will put us in awkward and demoralized shape for future warfare. We have got to think of the future, not of to-day only. I can imagine that the politician comes to you and says,- "If you cannot get all that you have a right to, get what you can." "This or nothing" is the impudent lash that some of our legislators have for a third of a year been holding over us. It is better to be whipped in a square issue than to win in a compromise. There are some half-loaves that are far more in-nutritious than no bread at all. Politician, Mr. Strong, had very little to do in slaying the deceased and we protest against their having too much to do in settling the estate. We have taken you, Sir, as our Champion

for a long, hard, and uncompromising fight against boss' interference and against boss' manipulation, and against the obstacles put in the way of municipal progress by the puppets that jump at the pull of the boss' strings and we do not want to see our Champion doing anything at the end of the first four months of the long fight that shall admit of being interpreted as an arrangement with the enemy, as a composition of difficulties and an adjustment of differences on the basis of a concession. You occupy the Mayor's Chair to-day, Sir, for the reason that during the struggle of the past three years there has been no concession, and the course of victory will stop when the era of concession begins.

.....

Police department of the City of New York

Bureau of Information.

300 Mulberry street

New York May 3rd, 1895.

Thomas Byrnes
Superintendent

Sir:-

In reference to the annexed communication I would respectfully report that inquiry has been made at every dramatic agency and at every charitable institution which shelters young girls in this City with the following results.

Mrs. E. L. Fernandez Dramatic Agent 25 West 30th street informs us that a young girl who answers the description given in the annexed letter; but whose name she neglected to obtain called at her office at 2 P. M. Saturday 20th Ult, in search of an engagement as a beginner in a Theatrical Company as she desired to adopt the stage as a profession, although she admitted that it was against the wishes of her parents by whom she had been educated abroad, but upon being questioned as to her ability to sing, or dance and having no ability as an actress, she was informed by Mrs. Fernandez that she could not secure her an engagement, and she left the office, but returned about 5 P. M. same day, and as Mrs. Fernandez had left for the day she was directed by the porter to call at 10 A. M. Monday April 22nd, ~~ult.~~ but she has not been seen there since.

At the Home of the Friendless, 32 East 30th street we are informed by Mrs. A. A. Rudgers that at 5 P. M. Sunday April 21st ult. a young girl whose name she did not ascertain, but whose description tallies exactly with the description of the missing girl called there and asked permission to remain over night stating that she was from the West and had come to this City to fulfil an engagement with a Theatrical Agent in 30th street near Broadway the location of Mrs. Fernandez but that it being Sunday she was unable to see the parties or obtain any money. She was not allowed to remain there as they do not receive girls of that age there, and asked to be directed to a cheap Hotel, and was directed to the Putman House 26th street and 4th Avenue. She left immediately and has not been seen at the Home since. Careful inquiry has been made at the above mentioned Hotel, and an examination of the Register made, and we are unable to find any of the employees who can recollect having seen the girl. None of the other Dramatic Agencies in this City have received any application for an engagement from any girl answering the description of the missing girl neither has she applied to any of the other Homes for shelter, but they have all taken her name and discription ~~of the missing girl~~ ~~neither has~~ ~~she~~ and have promised to communicate with this Office if she should call. No publicity has been given to the matter, as the writer has not authorized it.

Respectfully

John J. Harley
Sergeant B. of I.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Bureau of Information

300 Mulberry street

New York May 3rd, 1895

Thomas Byrnes

Superintendent

Sir:-

I respectfully transmit a list of the principal persons mentioned in the annexed letter which has been copied from the City directory and if the writer will select which of them she desires us to make inquiry of we will cheerfully do so and notify her of the result.

Respectfully

John J. Harley

Sergeant B. of Information

Copy.

Police Department of the City of New York

Bureau of Information

300 Mulberry street

New York May 3rd, 1895.

Thomas Byrnes

Superintendent

Sir:-

We are informed by Harrison S. Vining of 61 Wall street
uncle to the writer of the annexed letter and to the person referred
to therein that Henry S. Vining is in Connecticut somewhere and if
she communicates with her uncle he will furnish her with additional
information.

Respectfully

John J. Harley

Sergeant Bureau of Information



New York, May 4th 1895. *187*

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

Sir:-

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated May 2nd in which you state, "a very careful consideration of the conditions and future requirements of the Police Department has brought me to the conclusion that it would be desirable for you to tender your resignation as Police Commissioner."

When in May last, as the representative of the Republican Party, I became an incumbent of this office, its term was six years, and, except in the exercise of my own volition, terminable only by removal for cause upon charges after a trial duly had.

There is not even an inference to be drawn from your letter that I have been otherwise than faithful and loyal to the trust which I assumed to execute.

I am conscious that during my administration of the affairs of the Police Department, I have performed my duty honestly, and as efficiently as it lay within my power to do.

The only criticism which has been made of any official act of



New York, -2- *187*

mine, was where I refused to vote for the psuedo reform resolution of a non-resident Democratic Police Commissioner, whom a republican mayor, without notice, constituted as his mouth piece in the Board of Police Commissioners. To have done this would have been to have committed a clearly illegal act, in contravention of law, and in violation of an oath of office.

To adopt your suggestion under these circumstances would be a self stultification, which you least of all men, in view of the services rendered you, should ask me to commit, and which is as unjust as it is ungrateful.

The party of which I am a member, and with which prior to your election as Mayor, you were identified, through its representatives in the Legislature, with mistaken confidence in your discretion, fairness, and republicanism conferred upon you an arbitrary power of removal. This power should not be used with vindictiveness, nor exercised for the purpose of building up factional republicanism, or causing republican disorganization or dissension. The spirit of this act you have violated.

The exercise of this power by you, however, wanton, capricious



New York, -3- _____ *187*

or unjust, I cannot prevent. If you think you can afford to employ this power, do so. I can afford to be made its innocent victim.

Very respect fully,

Chas. H. Murray

-Di ctated-

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 6th, 1895.

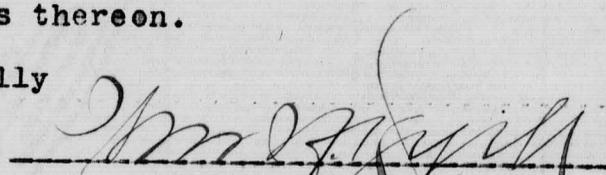
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further reply to your favor of the 26th ult. I return original letters of inquiry from Eugeni Bunnell, Boston Mass. and Mrs. E. A. Wording San Francisco Cal. with copies of reports thereon.

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

Copy of report has been forwarded to Mrs. E. A. Wording.



May 6, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

New York City:

Dear Sir:

The duty which I am now called upon to perform in defense of truth and the Republican party is, I confess, not a pleasant one, for no matter how necessary it may be to expose hypocrisy and false pretenses the sensibilities instinctively shrink from the unwholesome nature of the work. However, I have always been one of those who believe that things should be called by their proper titles, and although the task be undesirable manhood and honesty compel its performance.. The public have little interest in the personal affairs of either you or myself, but the community and the Republican party have a vital interest in the actions of the official who was placed in position through their agency. As an individual, your conduct is of small moment to the people at large, and it is only where official conduct has been prostituted to the aims of the individual that I shall touch upon that side of the question.

Your action in removing a representative of the party that elected you demands the careful scrutiny of observing people. It necessarily leads to an inquiry relative to the motives that have inspired it, and the bearing it has upon the present condition of public



affairs in New York City. In the light it reflects upon your administration the citizen will very naturally compare your official acts with the professions made by you prior to your being placed in a position where you might act officially.

How did you come to be where you are, and what are the ends that were hoped to be accomplished by placing you there?

The logic of events brings us inevitably to this conclusion: Either your party is base, corrupt, and not to be trusted, and you are wise, pure and good, or you have mistaken faction for party, untruth for diplomacy and vulgar domination for independence of action.

If I understand the trend of events leading up to your nomination, you were selected, not because you were Mr. Strong merely, but because you were considered to be a partisan Republican, and because the Republican organization of this city stated very emphatically that Republican voters would not support a ticket which failed to include a Republican candidate for Mayor.

At the time of your nomination and up to the election you said or did nothing to indicate that you would endeavor to the best of your ability to insult and disrupt the Republican party should you become Mayor. In the light of facts, the position you assumed before the people was thoroughly disingenuous.



3.

The Republican organization of this county, through accredited representatives, called upon you before election, and you voluntarily gave pledges of the most binding character that in the event of your election you would not recognize any faction, but would do all you could to harmonize and build up the Republican party.

The record proves that you were false to every promise you made, and in the face of overwhelming evidence you have not dared to deny your wanton treachery.

Here are some things that the history of your administration up to the present time shows:

The appointment of a sufficient number of Democrats to office to warrant the future solidity and success of that party, and to render very improbable further victory by the Republican party. (It is a noteworthy fact that after securing all that was possible from a Republican Mayor the leader of the Grace Democrats resigned his leadership, thus giving his followers the opportunity of assimilating with Tammany.)

The appointment of non-residents to important places in the government of New York city.

The recognition of a faction in the Republican organization of this city.



4.

The utter ignoring of the regular Republican organization by the municipal administration.

The unblushing refusal of a Mayor elected by Republicans to carry out pledges of honor made by him previous to election.

The attempt to discredit, insult and disrupt the Republican organization in this county through the encouragement of a factional minority.

The placing at the head of the Civil Service Board of an avowed enemy of the Republican party and American manhood---a person convicted of attempting to bribe a member of the Police force, and guilty of scandalous conduct in the office to which you appointed him.

I have been accused of withholding appointments from the eligible list submitted by the Civil Service Board. It is only necessary to say in reply to such a charge that 95 per cent. of the applicants named in that list were Democrats submitted by a Democrat whom you reappointed to his present position as Secretary of the Board. Under the methods of that official flagrant frauds had been committed in the Civil Service examinations, and the conduct of the Secretary himself is open to grave suspicion.

The patient people of this city, my dear sir, will not forget that you remained silent in the face of charges of the most damaging character directly crediting you with being untruthful in your



5.

statements and false to the pledges subscribed by you. They will not soon forget the puerile explanation you made when you startled the community with the false declaration that the city's finances had been tampered with. Least of all will any self-respecting citizen forget your conduct in going outside of this city for persons to conduct the affairs of the municipality. In doing this you gratuitously insulted every man who cast a vote at the last election.

I believe I correctly voice the sentiments of my party when I say that the Republicans of this county had no intention, when selecting you as the candidate of the party, to insult the whole people. They were deceived in the character of the candidate. They believed that as a representative of that party the carrying out of whose principles means the welfare of the nation, your election would guarantee a clean, correct, dignified administration of the affairs of this city. I sincerely regret, in view of the prospect that offered of future successes for my party in this city and State, that you, as the Mayor, found it to your taste to place unworthy personal motives above party pledges, to violate honorable promises, to foster dissension in the Republican organization when there might just as easily have been harmony and united action without injury to any element, and to insult



6.

and outrage not only the party that made you, but the entire community,
in your unique conception of the duties pertaining to the position
you hold.

Yours,

A. K. Merrin

May 6 / 95

Kerwin

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PH

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

May 6th, 1895.

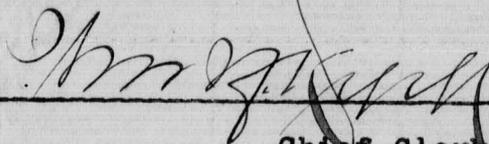
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further reply to your favor of the 17th inst., I return original communication from F. D. Gilbert, Esq., Spokane, Washington, and a copy of report thereon.

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

Copy of report has been forwarded to F. D. Gilbert

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 13

New York May 4th, 1895.

Alexander S. Williams
Inspector of Police.

Sir:-

Relative to enclosed communication, in which complaint is made to his honor the Mayor, concerning vendors of Fish etc. at Ridge and Rivington streets I herewith transmit the following report.

The statement that these Peddlers are permitted to stand for hours in one location without being interfered by the Police of Union Market Station, is incorrect, as our records will show that extra Patrolmen are assigned to that location almost daily and frequent arrests of vendors of every description are made by them, 180 arrests of this kind having been made since January 1st, of present year, every effort is also made to keep the sidewalks & streets as clean as possible, and no stale fish are ever thrown in the street.

Respectfully

Patrick Cully

Sergeant in Command.

Copy.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 7th, 1895.

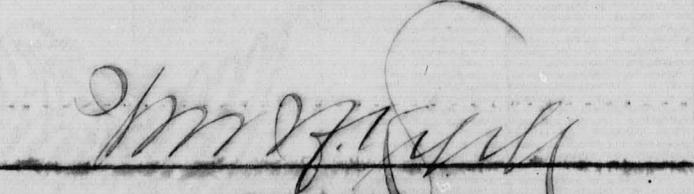
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police I transmit herewith original communication from Louis Cohen 113 Ridge street and a copy of report thereon. I have also sent a copy of said report the Mr. Cohen.

Very respectfully


Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300. Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 7th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police and in further
reply to your favor of the 8th ult., I transmit herewith copy of
report relative to the complaint of Frank E. Mitchell and
the original communication from Mr. Mitchell.

Very respectfully

William H. Kipp

Chief Clerk.

Police Department of the City of New York,

Office of the First Inspection
District.

New York May 4th, 1895.

Thomas Byrnes

Superintendent

Sir:-

In answer to the annexed communication from M. Siegelman, No. 1 Marion street I would state that I have summoned all the parties interested in the matter to this office, and that Mr. Siegelman positively refused to make a complaint against Sergeant O'Brien.

Respectfully

Alex. S. Williams

First Inspection District

(Copy)

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* MAY 7th, 1895.

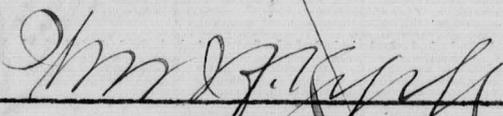
Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York

Dear Sir:-

By direction of the Board of Police I return herewith communication from M. Siegelman No. 1 Menree street, complaining of a Police Sergeant and a copy of report thereon.

Very respectfully



Chief Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

New York, May 8th 1895

Referred to ^{Actg.} Capt. Lindsw
3rd Precinct.

For immediate investigation and report.

All Papers Attached to be Returned with Report.

THOMAS BYRNES,

Supt. of Police.

New York, May, 8, 1895.

Hon. Thos. Byrnes,
Supt of Police,
300 Mulberry Street.

2153

3^d Precinct
20415

Dear Sir:

I will call your attention to "a Mock
Auction joint located at No 449 Broadway
N.Y. which I am aware that you do not
know of its existence, or it would have
been closed up at the present time.

The auction sale takes place every
day at 10 A. M., and if you will go
there or send one of your representatives
you will see the 7 or 8 men and women
Cappers enter and remain all day, who
solicit and influence people to buy goods
that are offered for sale. Now this is one
of the biggest fakes or brace games in
the country and the representations they
give of goods they sell is something
terrible as they are no more like the
article described to be, than gold is

like silver. Now I did want to go or write
to the Captain of the precinct, but I thought
it was best to let you know of the same,
as I am positive that you will not let
such a fake continue. The goods offered
are imitations of the original, which
injures any respectable store in the
location. I wish you will give this your
immediate attention

Respectfully Yours
"A. Merchant"

P.S. Auction flag displayed L. Schieber

L. Schuby

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 15th 1895

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

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th inst, enclosing complaints from

Mr. Allen- complaining of Ball playing in East 28th Street, between 3rd & Lexington Avenues, and

"A dutiful son, complaining of policy shop at 528 East 14th Street New York, and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief of Police.

Very respectfully

W. S. ...
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 15th 1895

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

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication enclosing telegram from Santiago Soleres, Thomasville Ga. and to say that the matter has been rederrred to the Chief of Police.

Very respectfully

Wm. J. ...
Chief Clerk.

C. Amory Stevens.

*P. O. Box 1944.
Telegraph Address "Lichinine."*

39
BROAD ST.

New York, May 17, 1895. *189*

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

Dear Sir:-

A stranger to you, should you wish to know who I am,
Mason
President ~~Rich~~ of the Bank of New York, President Wright of the
Park Bank, E. D. Morgan & Co., W. R. Grace & Co., and Eugene
Kelly & Co., all of whom have known me many years, will, I think,
bespeak for me good intentions and integrity of character.

With the public mind uninformed and in doubt as to
whether Supt. Byrnes is a fit character to be at the head of New
York City's Police, I feel that I would neglect my duty as a good
citizen not to place before your Honor the following facts:-

Some years ago my unfortunate sister married George H.
Richardson, the same who committed suicide about the time it was
expected that Supt. Byrnes would be really investigated by the
Lexow Committee. The deceased dreaded and feared exposure by the
Lexow Committee. At the time of my sister's marriage, Mr. Rich-
ardson enjoyed a good reputation, but was without capital. Our
family established him in business, through which he had an income
of \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year, and his legitimate wife having a large

and independent income of her own. Prosperity ruined him. He took a second family, living among one circle of acquaintances as George H. Richardson and in another as John Holmes. He fitted up and run in the name of others one of the most degraded and demoralizing of dives that ever disgraced our city. Its name was "The Chelsea," on the south side of 33rd Street, just west of 6th Avenue Supt. Byrnes had known Richardson's character for years. One of the trusted employees of Richardson's dive has for years received employment from Byrnes.

A litigation occurred between Richardson and one of his partners in the Chelsea dive. Mr. F. E. Ladd, then a process server, called at Richardson's legitimate family's residence to serve on him court summons. Mrs. Richardson (my sister) happening at home and to meet Ladd, questioned him and asked him as a gentleman to tell her the truth. Mr. Ladd did so, treating my duped sister as he would have treated his own sister. Richardson thereupon secured Byrnes' assistance to save himself from his wife's righteous wrath. Between Richardson and Byrnes my sister was deceived. Mr. Ladd was falsely represented to her as a blackmailer. Supt. Byrnes invited Mr. Ladd to his office, where he falsely charged the innocent and manly young man with blackmail,

and threatened to railroad him for having done his duty, and sought to exact from him a promise that he would not enlighten my sister further. Mr. Ladd's enclosed affidavit speaks for itself. When I discovered the outrage and the injustice done Mr. Ladd, I wrote Supt. Byrnes, courteously advising him the truth of Mr. Ladd's assertions, for I did not then know but what Byrnes had been deceived by Richardson. Supt. Byrnes failing to do justice to Mr. Ladd or my sister, I sent two gentlemen, Col. Bullock and Capt. Collins, to see him. The enclosed copy of their interview and subsequent letter to Supt. Byrnes, speak for themselves. Notwithstanding the numerous letters, interviews, and the prominence of the affair and the fact that Supt. Byrnes was particular to investigate Col. Bullock's California references, yet he lately professed to a reporter, that he could not recollect a single person or circumstance connected with the affair. His memory appeared to fail him as remarkably as did that of Inspector Williams when before the Lexow Committee.

While we cannot positively prove it, yet it is the conscientious judgment of myself and others familiar with the facts that Supt. Byrnes prostituted his office and received liberal compensation from the malfactor to help him deceive his wife.

If our judgment does the Superintendent the least injustice, we would all be pleased to meet him before your Honor, and if he can give any rational explanation for such conduct, it will be our duty and pleasure to apologize for misjudgment and we will withdraw our challenge as to his fitness for the Head of New York City's Police. Proof of our allegations will be furnished, if desired.

Very respectfully,

C. Amory Stevens

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 17th 1895

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor, New York

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day, the communication from the Mayor's office enclosing letter from Frederick Kaufholtz, address, Cleveland Ohio requesting copy of Engineer's license and also copy of the license law, was received and was referred to the Sergeant in command of the Sanitary Company to give the desired information to Mr. Kaufholtz

Very respectfully

Wm. J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

May 17th 1895

Hon. William L. Strong
Mayor, New York

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day the
communication from the Milwaukee Sentinel asking for the opinions of New
York City officials in dealing with gambling houses was ordered on file

Very respectfully,

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk

(W)

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,*

300 Mulberry Street,

New York,

May 17, 1895.

Copy.

Peter Conlin,

Inspector Police:

Sir:

Relative to Policy Shop at 528 East 14th street, mentioned in note herewith enclosed, I would respectfully report that 4.30 this p. m. Officers George L. Arfkin and Ladislaus Stransky, of my command, arrested James Lynch, of 536 East 14th street, for violation of the Lottery Law, in rear of segar store at 528 East 14th street.

The prisoner will be arraigned in Third Dist. Police a. m. tomorrow.

Respectfully,

John Wiegand,

Sergt. in Command 14th Preet.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 20th 1895

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York

Sir:-

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th inst relative to the character of B. F. Steinrich, of 234 West 126th Street, and to say the same has been referred to the Chief of Police for report.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. L. ...

1st Deputy Clerk.

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

May 20th 1895

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor, New York

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 18th inst enclosing letter from Mrs. Mary Sturges, complaining of Ball playing in the Street, and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief of Police, for report.

Very respectfully

Wm. J. Amodeo

1st deputy clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,*

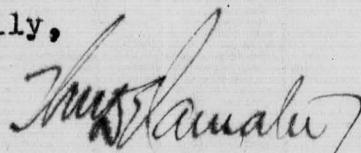
May 20th 1895

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

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th, enclosing communication from Mrs. Bridget Doyle, Winchester, Ind. and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief of Police, for report.

Very respectfully,



1st Deputy Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York*

May 20th 1895

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

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 17th inst. enclosing communication from J. M. Asherdft, Chief of Police, Monroe N. C. asking for information relative to policemen's badges and buttons, and to state that the necessary information has been forwarded to him.

Very respectfully,

Thos. Lauan

1st Deputy Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 20th 1895

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

Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. relative to hearing on certain bills, and to say that the same was referred to the Committee on Elections, Commissioner A. D. Parker, Chairman

Very respectfully

Thos. Lamatin

1st Deputy Clerk.