

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE
ROBERT A. CORREGAN,
PUBLISHER.

Morning Advertiser
Sunday Advertiser
Commercial Advertiser

New York, July 5th, 1895.

17
Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor of New York,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:-

We understand that your honor has the designation of certain newspapers in which is soon to be published the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for additional franchise for extension of tracks on the "Kingsbridge route", and also the designation of certain other newspapers in which is soon to be published the sale of the "Annexed District" franchise applied for by the People's Traction Company.

As The Commercial Advertiser maintains a special department of Uptown News and has a large circulation in Harlem and the "Annexed District", a public notice in its columns would be given the widest publicity among the people vitally interested in these enterprises. Therefore, we respectfully ask if you will kindly designate The Commercial Advertiser for these official advertisements.

Neither The Commercial Advertiser nor The Morning Advertiser, which has a circulation of nearly 65,000, has published a franchise sale in recent years, and the two journals have received much less public advertising through the Mayor's Office than have several other newspapers.

I have the pleasure of thanking you for past courtesies.

Yours truly,

Robert A. Corregan
Publisher.

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THE WAUREGAN,
F. E. PARKER,
PROPRIETOR.

with all the
Glory that
good Government
Call for
I have sold
Liquor for 20
years & kind
from 4 p.m.
that 6 days is
enough for
all good
Very Respectfully
D. D. Little

NORWICH, CONN.,

1895

Your Honor

Sir

The eyes of bourn, & in fact
all New England are watching
you & Commissioner Rosevelt in
your good work of enforcing
the Excise law. We all hope
you stand upright & (strong)
& carry prosecutions to the bitter
end. The law is decent as
it is, & soon you will realize
that it is only the very low
clap that ^{for} monstrous, the Surely But

But if there was law to protect
opening for certain hours Sunday
Then you could never enforce
any part of it. If you go right along
& enforce the present law as you are now
doing, the day is yours, & you will be crowned

Approved by the Boards
of Fire Underwriters for
the Cities of

The only system complying with the latest Standard rules of the Fire Underwriters.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM COMPANY

NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN.
CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI.
ST. LOUIS.
NEW ORLEANS.
BALTIMORE.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOUISVILLE.
CLEVELAND.
WASHINGTON.

AND OTHER CITIES.



Adopted by the United States Government after Competitive Examination.
335 Broadway.

New York, *W. H. B.* 1895

20
Mayor Strong —
In the opinion of a
life long democrat of 35 —
who cast his first repub-
lican vote for you, you
are doing WABLY. The
Sanitary condition of the
city in sympathy with
the political is vastly im-
proved. The air is purer
Life is more worth the living
in this city since you
started to see what you
could do. When a policeman
is asked a proper question

Approved by the Boards
of Fire Underwriters for
the Cities of

NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN.
CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI.
ST. LOUIS.
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AND OTHER CITIES.

The only system complying with the latest Standard rules of the Fire Underwriters.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM COMPANY



Adopted by the United States Government after Competitive Examination.

335 Broadway.

New York, _____ 189__

(2)
Now, he answers civilly instead
of "knocking me down" & lodging
a complaint against me for
"drunken conduct". You ought
to feel proud of it. — and
Coville Roosevelt — he deserves
a monument. — While
the admiring reformer "in soul" —
those whose preliminary intentions
are not followed by commensurate
performances; you have made
this City a healthy residence
a comparatively ~~not~~ healthy one
Good luck to you (Mayor of Buffalo
Governor - President) Mayor of
N.Y. - Governor President!
Respy & admiringly J. M. Frost

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OFFICE OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD,
501 FIFTH AVE. New York.
July 6th, 1895.

Dear Sir:-

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild held on Tuesday the 2nd instant, the following was unanimously adopted:

" Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of the Board of Trustees to visit the Floating Hospital and the Seaside Hospital at least once a year, and the City Hospital at least twice a year, and the Special Relief Work once a year.

Certain number of members to be appointed by the Chair each month". Carried.

The foregoing is a true extract from the minutes of the meeting named.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. FAURE,
Secretary.

To
Hon. W. L. Strong,

Consulate General of the United States
St. Gall, Switzerland,

July 6th 1895.

To the Mayor
of New York City.

Sir,

A lady by the name of Agnes Schneider has asked me to write you in order to learn if a copy of the naturalization papers of her husband (Herman Schneider) can be obtained from the proper office in New York City. She is unable to pay the cost of making a copy of said naturalization papers. The authorities here, however, insist upon the production of such papers. If you can furnish them to me, without a charge to her, you will confer a favor on an American citizen who finds herself in trouble.

Very respectfully yours,

P. S.

Mr. Herman Schneider ^{went to America} about twenty
year ago. Exact date of naturalization
not known.

J. B. Richman

Consul General

THE BAUMANN RUBBER CO.

Manufacturers of Rubber Goods,

COR. CONGRESS AVE. & DAGGETT STREET.

P. O. Box 703.

N. Y. Office, 51 Leonard St.

New York July 6th 1895
To his Honor the Mayor of the City of
New York

Sir

On last decoration day one of my children became sick with, what the physician I called in, declared to be measles. According to the order of the board of health, this physician notified that board of the case, and some time afterwards this board sent an inspector, whose name is Hubbard or Robert to my house to examine the child. I was to move to another house on June 1st and my wife therefore asked that inspector whether, and if, when we could do so, whereupon he told her that neither must she move in another house, nor must she send my other children to school until he gave her a clean bill of health. On June 24th my landlord Chas V Hamolly 178 E. 78th str. brought dispossess proceedings against me, when the case was tried I told the judge that I was ready to move as soon as the board of health would let me, and therefore did not ask for any grace. The judge then gave a warrant of dispossess against me with the instruction that a certificate from the board of health would restrain the marshal, and allowed me one day to procure such a certificate. I went right down town to the office of

of that board either to get the certificate or the permit to move. Before they decided this board sent its chief inspector J. Benedict to my house. who declared the child still contagious, issued the certificate, and when I told him how anxious I was to move and get out of that house, replied that if I did move I would be arrested and prosecuted.

Next morning, that was Friday June 28th when the men of City Marshall Michael Goode appeared at my house with the warrant to put me out, I showed them the certificate of the board of health, and they went away satisfied that they could not do anything, but they told me that I must go down to the office of that Marshall Goode, 157 E 57th str and show him the certificate too and so I did. The marshall found the certificate all right too, and asked me to leave it there, and so I did. If this was a mistake, to trust such an official I wish to say that I am an every day citizen, that I do not have the means to pay for the advise of a lawyer in every step I may have to take, and that I have been brought up to expect of every man who is clad with the authority of office to be strictly honest, straightforward and not tricky. If he is the other way he does it at his risk and not mine.

On Wednesday July 3rd about 9 o'clock in the morning when I was not at home the City Marshall Michael Goode, with the two men who had been there before, and my landlord Chas J Hamolly appeared at the door of my flat in 176 E 78th str, which was locked and demanded admittance. My wife

THE BAUMANN RUBBER CO.

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N. Y. Office, 51 Leonard St.

New Haven, Conn.

1897

replied that by ordre of the board of health she would not open, then the Marshall threatened to break in the door, and when that had no effect on my wife he did give the ordre to break down the door, and the door was broken down. The first man to enter was the marshal. My wife stood there speechless, she had done nothing else but obeyed the ordre of one Dep of the government, and stayed in the house much against her will. Before she knew what she was to do. the marshal had her by the wrists of her hands, and told her if she made any more or any noise he would at once take her to the station house and lock her up. My three little children were terribly frightened and cried that the men were going to kill Mama. The Marshall then ~~wanted~~ asked my wife to give up the keys, but she refused allways protesting that she was acting by ordre of the board of health; then the marshal took her by the throat, and threatened that if she used that name again he would drag her to the station house without any further delay, and besides told her it was all a lie, there were no measles at all in the house. Then of course my wife broke down, gave up all resistance, and allowed herself with children and furnitures to be put on the sidewalk.

I have been ready to move ever since the 1st of June,
I asked and begged for the permit to do so but was told
that I must not if and if I defied the order of the board of
health I would be arrested. Now if that is law for me,
is it right then that the Marshall is allowed to do the
thing for which I would be punished, break in my house
like a common burglar, frighten and overpower a poor
helpless woman, who surrounded by her three terribly
frightened little children, a stranger in the country hardly
able to speak the language, not acquainted with the laws
threatened by four ruffians, herself all alone, no
man around to help her, and all that only because
she thinks that she is obeying the government.

This is the question which I respectfully submit
to your Honor.

I notified immediately the board of health by
registered letter of what had happened.

Very respectfully yours

O Steinfeld

formerly 176 E. 78th str.
now 170 E. 78th str.

Charl. H. H. H. H.
176 E. 78th

23
Sunday, July 7th 1895.

To the Hon. Mayor Strong and to the Hon. Commissioner
Roosevelt:

We the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of
Buffalo send you greetings.

High-handed lawlessness has been undermining American
loyalty to lawful authority long enough. As long as the voters
of this State do not sacrifice the integrity of Sunday as a
day of rest, to the greed of the liquor traffic or to depraved
appetites imported from foreign lands, we trust that you will
keep the Sunday saloon—that flood-gate of pauperism, idleness,
and lawlessness—literally closed.

Who will deny that the growing army of paupers, tramps and
criminals are largely recruited from the (poor men) who squander
their earnings in the Sunday saloon? The hollow claim that the
poor man's great guaranty of personal liberty is in the Sunday
saloon, will subside, and may give place to a cry from our law-
abiding people for protection against a menacing rabble of self-
pauperized and unpunished criminals.

It is time to recognize the principle that a republican
government has the right to close up the most prolific fountains

of pauperism, ignorance and crime.

To those who believe in the permanency of American Institutions, your solemn demonstration that the Sunday law need not be a dead letter, sounds like the strongest declaration of loyalty to lawful authority since the end of the Civil war.

On behalf of the C. T. A. Union

Rev. George Zurcher
J. H. Murphy
J. E. Travers.

3347 Main St. Buffalo N.Y.

New York, May 11, 1895.

Eugene Frayer, Chairman.

Dear Sir:-

I n accordance with your instruction of last night, I visited all the streets in our district to-day.

At 103rd St., between Central Park West and Manhattan Ave. are six flats being erected. From the South side to within six feet of the opposite curb were sand and mortarbeds. At one point there were but 4 feet of unobstructed roadway. Across the way and extending to Manhattan Ave. blasters were drilling; they were supplied with a few logs but no chains.

On the same avenue at 102nd Street, buildings are going up on both sides of the street. On the West side was a long pile of brick six feet into the street, while on the East side, brick, mortarbeds, pipe, ashes and cement occupied from twelve to eighteen feet, nearly the entire length of the block. Acting Captain Cooney went with me to this corner and agreed that no fire engine could pass through either of these streets.

The contractor in 103rd St. complained that he had been waiting eleven days for the Public Works Dept. to tap the water main.

122 to 126 W. 102nd St. Engine, brick, mortar and lumber occupy 22 feet from the curb.

At the Methodist Church, flag stones and sand take up 16 feet of the street.

Farther over on 104th Street, corner of Boulevard, a long pile of foundation stone obstructs 19 feet of the street. A gang of Italians are blasting there and are poorly provided with logs. I saw but one chain.

At 101st Street and Amsterdam Ave. a mortar bed covers 15 feet of the avenue in front and 16 1/2 feet on the side street.

I saw a hole fired at 103rd Street and West End Ave. proper logs and chains were used and the shot was harmless, but a neighbor told me that the deep holes are heavily charged, and when fired, shake up the entire block. I saw no dynamite packages, but incline to the belief that the law is evaded by using explosives of an unusual high degree, say 60% or perhaps 70%, whereas 40% nitro-glycerine is the grade ordinarily used.

At 105th St. between Boulevard and West End Ave. at least 21 feet of the road bed is absorbed by the builders.

At 54 to 64 W. 99th Street, mortar, sand, etc., takes up 18 1/2 feet.

At 48 West 98th Street, mortar, sand, etc., takes up 17 3/4 feet.

At 2 to 8 West 74th Street, mortar, sand, etc., takes up 19 feet.

At 102 & Central Park West, door and window frames take up 17 2/3 feet.

At 77th St. & Columbus Ave. J. Farley & Son, contractors, Prague, owner. More street has been absorbed than at any other point. 20 feet of the Ave. and 32 feet on 77th St. are piled high with lumber, sand, etc. Been there all winter.

Amsterdam Ave. and 80th St. are almost impassable for footmen. One pile of boards 12 feet high extends 16 1/2 feet into the street.

At 208 80th Street, mortar 15 feet across the way at 209, brick 6 feet; a grocer wagon would probably stall at points in this block.

More brick and mortar at 212 and 214 West 80th St. 16 feet devoted to their use.

At 83rd St. & Amsterdam Ave., sand pile 16 1/2 feet stone foundation stone, blasted out on avenue 15 1/4 feet.

At 127 to 131 W. 84th St. mortar and cement barrels 16 feet.

At 143 to 151 W. 84th St. mortar and cement barrels 17 feet.

At 154 to 156 W. 84th St. mortar, brick, etc. 15 feet roadway a narrow S.

At 85th & Columbus Ave. P. J. Brennan, Contractor; lath, lumber, etc. 20 ft. on Avenue and mixed material 19 feet on street.

13 to 71 W. 85th St. more than half the long block. P. Canavan, Contractor. From 18 to 26 feet devoted to boilers, stone and mortar.

152 to 156 W. 86th St. 21 feet devoted to mortar, etc.

32 to 42 W. 87th St. 16 1/3" " " " "

73 to 79 W. 89th St. 16 1/2" " " " "

116 to 142 W. 91st St. more than 2/3 of street gobbled in front of Trinity School. The open roadway measures 8 ft. 6 inches.

x x x x x x

Central Park West and 91st St. Nos. 8 to 14. Lime and cement 18 1/2 feet.

153 to 155 West 97th. 11 feet open roadway.

101st St. & Columbus Ave. W. Hilger, paver. Takes 19 feet on Ave. & 16 1/2 feet on the street. Been upset all winter. The Public Works Dept. having a large force at work at many of the above localities tends to add to the confusion.

New York, May 24th, 1895.

Eugene Frayer, Esq.,

Chairman Grievance Com.

Dear Sir:-

At 105th St. from Boulevard to W. E. Ave. about 19 feet of street obstructed, but the piles of sand and screenings were not so high. About 2 foot deep at outer limit.

104th near Boulevard: Stone pile reduced to 1/2 the street, except at one point where sewer connection is being made.

At the Methodist Church, 104th near Columbus Ave. I found 3 iron stakes driven for guy anchors. More than 16 feet from curb. Nearly 1,000 school children pass four times a day. Derrick in use.

103rd St. & West End Ave. Blasting with consideration of the new law; the only instance in the district where the chains pass through all the logs.

103rd St. & Manhattan Ave. Much less care in regard to blasting; logs in use short, splintered in some cases. A single chain wrapped around the blanket of logs. I saw, however, a number of new oak logs on the ground, but they were not in use at the noon blast.

103rd St. near Central Park West: Building on both sides of the street, with the result that while neither party occupies more than 14 feet, the street is well nigh impassable for traffic. The same condition is apparent on Manhattan Ave. from 103d to 102d Sts. and in 102d St. from Manhattan Ave. half way to Central Park West.

101st St. & Amsterdam Ave. Very much improved since last report.

184 W. 101st St. 15 1/2 feet used for material.

142, 144 and 146 W. 101st St.:

Fully 15 feet occupied by mortar, brick, etc. but all brick are dumped outside of that limit and thrown back by hand, which operation retards traffic. (I saw 4 teams waiting to get through.)

117 & 119 W. 100th St. Blasting, 12 new logs, 2 chains used. No holes in logs. 140 & 142 W. 98th St. take 15 feet for broken plaster and rubbish. (Very dirty on windy days) their clean material- lumber is piled on the opposite side of the street 20 feet farther east.

45 & 47 W. 98th St. 17 feet of street in use; a hoisting engine is so placed in the street that the exhaust steam is projected across the street.

122-142 West 91st St. still in a bad condition; 12-18 feet of street taken; obstructions include 2 hoisting engines and 4 large anchor posts for guy ropes.

14-18 W. 91st St. Lath, sand and mortar occupy 18 feet of the street.

13-71 West 86th St. Last week I erroneously located this nuisance on 85th St.

14-20 feet of this street for a long distance is given up to the builder. From 55-71 blasting is going on, the logs are old and shivered, but there seems to be plenty of them. I saw eleven

used; two chains were wrapped around them. No covering at the ends. Mrs. Hanley, 56 W. 87th St. reports no broken windows and no cracked ceilings.

85th St. & Columbus Ave. very little improvement. 20 feet of avenue and 19 1/2 feet of street still in use.

84th St. 121-131; heating apparatus occupies 13 feet of street and trenches dug from four houses across the street to tap the water main; about stops travel through that block; the pipe layers will finish to-morrow or next day.

143-147, and 146-150 on same street require from 8-13 feet on either side of the street.

83rd St. & Columbus Ave. 14 1/2 feet on street; avenue occupied to elevated posts 20 feet.

80th St. & Amsterdam Ave. Trestles and board pile removed. Whole block much improved.

217-223 W. 79th St., (wide street) 31 feet occupied.

W. 77th St. 211-215: Hoister in street. 18 feet devoted to sand, brick, etc.

315 Amsterdam Ave.- Blasting for sewer connection; poor logs; (several split in half; one chain, but as the trench is deep and narrow, the danger is not great.

77th St. & Columbus Ave., (60 feet wide) slight improvement on the avenue; much rubbish removed; but 16 1/2 feet still devoted to flooring and sand.

Central Park West and 74th St.: Hotel San Remo, iron girders, pillars and other material take up all but 7 feet of street; part of the paved street has been excavated for cellar; undermined perhaps is a better term than excavate.

New York, June 8th, 1895.

Eugene Frayer,
Chairman Grievance Com.

Dear Sir:-

At your request, I walked through our district to-day from 73rd St. to 107th St.

At 74th St. & Central Park West (Hotel San Remo, T. J. Brady, Builder) I found paving stones and general building material piled 12 feet into the avenue. 17 1/2 feet on the street was obstructed with girders, beams, brick and sand. 7-8 feet of the road-bed is being guttered for vault purposes.

77th St. & Columbus Ave. T. Farley & Son, builders, 15 feet of avenue needlessly taken for debris and unused building material. Mortar beds in 77th St. occupy at least 25 feet of that wide street.

215 W. 77th St. An engine and building material occupy just 18 feet of the street.

Amsterdam avenue near 77th St. (Gordon Bros. 451 Am. Ave) dump sand and mortar to the street car track (15) feet they are blasting at this point, but are nearly through; the logs used are inadequate, some being 9 or 10 inch logs split in two. A single chain hooked around the six logs is their method. Grammar school No. 87 is on the corner of 77th St., not 100 feet away.

79th St. West of Amsterdam Ave. (A. G. Pucci) 25 feet of this wide street is used as a work shop.

80th St. & Amsterdam Ave. 100 feet of Avenue covered to car tracks.

215-217 West 80th St. While within his 15 foot limit leaves D. Lawson (214) and the public to divide the remaining 15 feet equally. Asked a policeman who was the builder at 215 & 217. He said he didn't know. "New man on the beat."

82nd & West End Ave.: W. H. Jackson Iron Co. 315 E. 28th St. Hollow brick & Tiles piled 15 feet in street; pile nearly 100 feet long and 8 feet high. Cheap storage.

83rd St. & Columbus Ave. A pile of refuse 20 feet from curb. Another 17 1/2 feet, waste material.

/ 85th St. & Columbus Ave. Prague & Elliot, builders, driven out of avenue by gas pipe layers, but still hold 20 feet of 85th St.

70, 72, 74 W. 85th St. Stone and ashes 18 feet.

86th St. East of Columbus Ave. P. Canavan, Contractor. On western half; did not learn the name of builder for 9 buildings toward Central Park West, where 20-26 feet of the street is used for carpenter shop, mortar mixing and brick storage. Mr. Canavan has two large boilers in the street, one of which is in use. It is of at least 40 h.p. and stands 5 feet from the curb, being barricaded on the outside by wagon wheels, paving stones, coke, etc.; on my way down, I saw street sweeper No. 2394 (a Swede I think) trying to sweep the street. On my return, he was throwing back stones dropped by the contractor's wagon. Asked him if he were hired to do that work. He replied that "his foreman has instructed him to keep all rock and stone out of the street. This block keeps me nearly all the time, but I have four more to look after."

86th St. 152-158: Prince & Kinkle, 25 feet used for sand and mortar. (125 1st Ave.)

87th St. & Am. Ave. P. Reddy, 444 121st St. 17 feet on 87th 14 ft. on Ave. for entire length of the block. Blasting single chain around six logs. Saw 10 new elm logs, some of which were less than 7 inches in diameter.

87th St. Nos. 27-49 West: Brick, stone and mortar 21 feet into the street; a board is laid at opposite curb to protect it from passing wagon wheels. One wagon at least drove on the side walk at #44 to pass a stone wagon being unloaded.

88th St. 141-143 West: Blasting, regulation size, square pine logs, no holes, brush, boards, no tin, single chains.

89th St. 51-71 West: Screenings, mortar boards, broken lime barrels, sand & mortar 20 feet into the street.

list St. 120-148: Very dirty, fully 15 feet is in use the whole distance, at one point near Trinity School 16 1/2 feet. Near by is a Lidgerwood hoister, the exhaust of which is set at an upward angle, but across the street. This engine ought to go inside the curb line, it is now 6 feet outside. A single elbow would throw the steam toward the building.

94th St. & Columbus Ave. (Colonial Bank) 20 feet on Ave. piled with old brick, burnt lath, paper & lumber, plaster, lumber and waste on 15 feet of 94th street.

94th St. 118-124 West: Paul Pugh, builder. Blasting, square oak logs, holes in both ends, 40 h.p. boiler in cellar, but 8 feet of street, taken for brick, etc. (This man's moderation and observance of the law would indicate that others might do the same)

95th St. Nos. 123-127: P. Fogarty, builder. Blasting, both round and square logs used, single chain around the middle of cushion.

96th St. 110 W: Blasting logs, 7-9 inches in diameter, 2 chains, no holes in logs.

98th St. 142 West: 15 feet devoted to shavings, broken mortar and sweepings; been there at least 2 weeks.

Central Park West, bet. 97th and 98th: 18 feet devoted to mortar and sand.

98th St. 47 West: Hods are filled 17 feet from curb. A steam hoisting engine, 6 feet from the curb might go inside the building, exhaust arranged especially to drive a spirited horse crazy (turned outwardly across the street) A wrench and five minutes time would throw the steam of exhausted steam inward.

99th St. 60 W: Mixing mortar 16 feet from curb, boiler 8 feet from curb, but not in use.

101st St. & Columbus Ave. Geo. Eggers, 19 feet of Ave. used for mortar & cement, but the side street is clear for the first time in 9 months.

101st St. 140 W: 16 1/2 feet for mortar.

101st St. 305 W: J. Canavan, contractor. Blasting fairly good logs, single chain, boiler 8 feet in street, rock hauled away nearly as fast as broken.

103rd St. & West End Ave.: Blasting, 2, 6 log blankets, one of round oak logs, the other of square pine logs, both with chains through each end.

102nd St. near Central Park West: Phil. Braedner, fully 15 feet used for boxes & mortar, leaving J. Yule and the people 6 & 9 feet respectively.

103rd St. & Manhattan Ave. Large boiler 7 feet in the street, ought to be in the lot where the blasting is done, especially as pipe is being laid in 103rd St. and but 9 feet of open road way remains both sides of this street all the way to corner buildings at Central Park West. Badly obstructed.

104th St. near Columbus Ave. Methodist Church. Quincy & Harris. Dangerous anchor bolt driven in street 15 1/2 feet from curb. Might be driven over by any near sighted man.

105th St. & Boulevard: Horgan & Slattery; 16-17 feet of unpaved street taken.

105th St. & West End Ave. Jas. Bradley. Could see no reason for the long delay in making water connections; ditch has been open for weeks, large pile of dirt & stone on West End Ave. 16 feet at least.

106th St. West of Amsterdam Ave. & near Boulevard. Sand and other building material strewn over 30 feet of this wide thoroughfare.

106th St. & Amsterdam Ave. 14 feet on Ave. 16 feet on 106th Street.

107th St. & Columbus Ave. Lion Brewery Asphalt kettles, 17 feet of street.

June 8th, 1895.

N. B. I think the case of Pugh in 94th St., proves that all these others could do their work well on less city territory.

A partial list of violations of the city ordinances in the 23rd Assembly District reported by the police of the 24th and 26th Precincts, forwarded to Headquarters and to the Corporation Attorney's office for the month of May, and portions of April and June, 1895.

T. J. Brady, 74th St. & Central Park West,
Reported June 1st.

F. Farley & Son, 77th & Columbus Ave.,
Reported May 16, 17, 25.

Geo. Crawford, 77th St. 215 West,
Reported May 30th.

A. G. Pucci, 79th St. near Am. Ave.
Reported May 20, 28, June 1, 5th.

H. E. Stevens, 80th St. 217 West,
Reported May 17th.

W. Hilgers,
Reported May 30th.

Brown & Buckley,
Reported May 15, 17.

Prague & Elliot, 85th St. & Columbus Ave.
Reported as ("Unknown") May 25th.

P. J. Brennan, 70-74 W. 85.
Reported May 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28,
June 5th.

D. & P. Canavan, 86th East of Col. Ave.
Reported May 20, 22, 24, 28, June 1, 3, 5, 11.

P. Reddy, 87th St. & Am. Ave.
Reported April 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24,
May 24, 28, June 5, 6, 10.

J. J. Carlew, 87, 27-49 West.
Reported April 12, 15, 18, 20, 23, May 17,
18, 20, 21, 25, 27.

S. Millhauser, 88th, 141, 143 W.
Reported May 20, 25, June 3rd.

S. Millhauser, 89th St. 51-71 West.
Reported May 17, 18, 28, 31.

Holbsey & Eagan, 91st St. 122-126 W.
Reported May 15, 17, 20, 21, 25, 28.

W. Draught, 91st St. 128-130 West.
Reported May 15, 16, 17, 18.

P. Hegeman, 94th St. & Columbus Ave.
Reported May 16th.

R. J. Hawks, 98th St. 142 West,
Reported April 17, 18, 20, 22, May 17, 18,
28, 29, June 1st.

Mrs. Mary Walters, 98th St. 47 West,
Reported May 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22,
24, 25, 31, June 1, 3.

P. Hegraw, 99th St. 60 West,
Reported April 11, May 16.

G. Eggers, 101st St. & Columbus Ave.
Reported May 29, June 8, 10.

P. Canavan, 101st St. 140 West,
Reported May 20, 28, June 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13.

J. Canavan, 305 W. 101st St.,
Reported June 10th.

Quincy & Harris, 104th St. (M. E. Church)
Reported April 30, May 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, June 1,
4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 11, 13.

Phillip Braender, 102nd St., near C. P. West,
Reported April 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24
27, 30, May 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, June 1,
3, 4th.

Van Orden Bros., 103rd St. & Manhattan, S. Side.
Reported May 4, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23,
29, 31, June 1, 3.

Masterson, 103rd St & Manhattan Ave., N. Side.
Reported June 10th.

Grant & Burt, 103rd St. (N. Side) bet. Man. Ave. & C. P. West.
Reported April 12, 13, 17, 24, May 6, June 4.

Horgan & Slattery, 105th St. & Boulevard,
Reported May 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27,
29, June 1, 4, 6, 10, 13.

Jas. Bradley, 105th St. & West End Ave.
Reported May 20, 22, 24, June 11th.

Robt. Ferguson, 106th St. near Amsterdam Ave.
Reported May 21, 27, 28, June 1st.

New York, July 8th, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of
Good Government Club B.

Gentlemen:-

As Chairman of your Grievance Committee, I beg leave to submit the following report upon the subject of the violation of the city ordinances, and the non-enforcement of the penalties provided by the ordinances and by law for the violation thereof.

The attention of your committee was called, among other things to the manner in which the ordinances were openly and flagrantly violated in the 23rd Assembly District by all sorts of people, and particularly to the manner and extent in and to which the builders, operating in that district, occupied the streets and sidewalks and ignored the rights of the public therein, and the utter and uniform disregard of the ordinances in relation to blasting by persons engaged in that occupation within the district. We set about ascertaining where the responsibility for the non-observance and non-enforcement of these ordinances lay, and began with the builders and blasters as the most flagrant and notorious violators, and those whose circumstances and position in the community were such that they could well afford to set an example of obedience to the law and respect for the rights of others to their fellow citizens less fortunate than themselves.

We caused an examination and report upon the exact condition of things in the district in this respect to be made, and called the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works and the Captains of the 24th and 26th Police Precincts to the facts thus reported, and reminded them of the duty which they were supposed to have in regard to such matters. We received a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works some weeks later, in which he informed us that our communication had been referred to him by the Mayor, and that his Bureau of Encumbrances was giving attention to the matter, although we never discovered any other evidence of such attention. We presume he referred to our communication to him, inasmuch as we had no recollection of sending any to the Mayor; but he did not explain how our communication, sent directly to himself, came to be referred to him by the Mayor.

The Police Captains of the two precincts informed us that their men had regularly and repeatedly reported nearly every one of the cases referred to in our report, and that such reports had been regularly forwarded to Headquarters and from there to the Corporation Attorney's office, but so far as they were aware, nothing further had ever been done in respect to the violations of the ordinances thus reported.

Subsequent to our examination of the district, and our communication to the police in respect to the same, there appeared to be some improvement in the case of some of the offenders; but for the purpose of following up the matter, and ascertaining just where the responsibility lay, we caused inquiries to be made at Police Headquarters in respect to the complaints forwarded from the precincts, and at the Corporation Attorney's office in respect to the complaints forwarded there from Headquarters.

Our representative was informed at the Corporation Attorney's office that the cases would be brought up in the 11th District Court at an early day named by him, which, as I recollect it, was May 23rd. The Chairman of your Committee attended in that Court on the day named; and while there was a great raft of barbers, shoemakers, butchers and other small tradesmen in Court upon complaints for having signs extending beyond the stoop line, or for having coal boxes on the sidewalk, or exhibiting their wares on the sidewalk beyond the stoop line, and other similar complaints, and one old woman for maintaining a news stand on the sidewalk under the steps of the elevated railroad, so far as appeared by the proceedings then had, none of the builders or blasters, against whom complaints had been made in the 23rd Assembly District were present or expected to be present at that time. Their names were not called.

The representative of the Corporation Attorney's office, after the adjournment of court, explained that by saying that their process servers had returned the summonses issued against them as not personally served for the reason that they could not be found, although they are all, or nearly all, fairly prominent and well known men, whose offices or places of residence, could be found with no serious difficulty. He, however, promised that if evidence of violations of the ordinances were obtained against any of these gentlemen, he would cause them to be prosecuted, and the penalties provided by law for such violations, enforced. Your Committee thereupon had a second examination of the District made and somewhat later, a third. Copies of the reports of the three examinations are herewith submitted.

Your Committee then went to Police Headquarters, and obtained there a list of violations of ordinances reported by the police against the gentlemen named in the reports to your Committee and with that list called at the office of the Corporation Attorney. We were there informed that the complaints had been regularly forwarded from Police Headquarters to that office, but that we were unable to learn that anything had been done in respect to any such complaints. It also appeared from the statement of the Corporation Attorney, that there was little probability of any action being taken in respect to more than a very small fraction of these, or of any other complaints forwarded to that office from Police Headquarters; that with the organization and equipment of the office, and the funds at its disposal, it was practically impossible to take action in respect to more than a very small percentage of all the complaints of violations of ordinances received at that office from the police authorities: It also appeared from statements made by the Corporation Attorney, as well as from the proceedings in Court on the day on which the Chairman of your Committee attended there, as above stated, that in only an exceedingly small percentage of the cases in which any action is taken in the Corporation Attorney's office, is the penalty imposed by law and the ordinances for violation of such ordinances ever imposed or collected. It would appear that from the vast number of complaints made by the police of violations of the city ordinances, only an exceedingly small percentage are selected, probably very much at random, and proceedings taken thereon; and in the case of those in which proceedings are thus taken, it appears to be the regular practice to ~~bring the offenders into Court some four or five months after the commission~~

bring the offenders into Court some four or five months after the commission of the offense, and if, at any time before the case is actually called for trial in Court the violation has ceased, the complaint is dismissed as a matter of course, without regard to the evidence. In a large percentage of the cases in which the offenders are brought into Court, probably from 75% to 90%, or even more, although the proof of the violation is clear, and no attempt is made to present any excuse or defense, the complaint is dismissed and the offender allowed to go, perhaps with a caution not to do it again. Scores of police are taken from their precincts and their ordinary duties and brought into Court to testify in support of the complaints which they have made, and violations of the ordinances which they have reported, and after the giving of their evidence, the almost uniform decision is promptly rendered- complaint dismissed, and the policemen who have made the complaints and come to Court and given their testimony, are allowed to go back to their precincts.

There is no reason to believe the proceedings in Court on the occasion referred to were at all different from the ordinary character of the proceedings in such cases. They are not calculated either to inspire any great fear of punishment or respect for the ordinances on the part of those charged with violating them, nor to cause policemen, who have gone to the trouble of observing and reporting the violations, to entertain the slightest respect, either for the ordinances themselves or for the officers or official machinery provided by law for their enforcement. In fact, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more calculated to destroy, in the mind of an honest self-respecting policeman, all respect for the whole business of reporting violations of the ordinances or pretending to call the offenders to account, than the proceedings which they are called to witness and to participate in, whenever a calendar of these cases is made up and called in one of these courts.

In my opinion, the attention of the Corporation Counsel and of the Mayor should be sharply called to the condition of things in the Corporation Attorney's office, and its utter failure to perform the functions and accomplish the work which it is supposed to perform and accomplish, and for which it is established and maintained.

In presenting this report, we do not desire to be considered as attacking or seriously reflecting upon the present occupant of the Corporation Attorney's office. We understand that he has been in office only some three or four months; that he has found in force a system and organization established by his predecessors; that in the organization of the office and the means at his command, he is limited both by the instructions and authority of his superior, the Corporation Counsel, and by the meagre funds, placed at his disposal by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that he appreciates, quite as fully as your Committee, the utter failure of his office, as at present constituted, organized and equipped, to perform the work imposed upon it by law. He appears to appreciate also, quite as fully as your Committee, the discouraging attitude of the Justices of the District Courts who have juris-

diction of complaints of this sort; and your committee has reason to believe that he would not only resent, but would welcome any investigation into the condition of his office, and any agitation of this subject, which may be set on foot, or any assistance which the Good Government Clubs or anybody else can give in bringing about a reform in the organization of that office, and any steps which might be taken to call public attention to the attitude and conduct of the Justices, before whom any cases, which he may bring, must be tried.

It is believed that the difficulty lies quite as much in the disposition of the Justices to avoid giving offence to their constituents by imposing fines upon them, as in anything else connected with the administration of this branch of the city Government. But your Committee is, at the same time, of opinion that more might be done in the way of enforcing penalties for violations of the city ordinances than has hitherto been done, or is now being done, in the Corporation Attorney's office itself with the means at its command.

And while this matter seems to be beyond the proper functions of your committee, they have thought it proper to bring the matter to your attention, in case you may think best to set on foot any movement designed to remedy the condition of things pointed out.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Eugene Frayer,

Chairman.

Plattdütsche Volksfest-Vereen.

*New York Office,
World Building,
Rooms 92, 93, & 94.*

*Fair Committee,
Henry Kroger,
President.*

July 8, 1895.

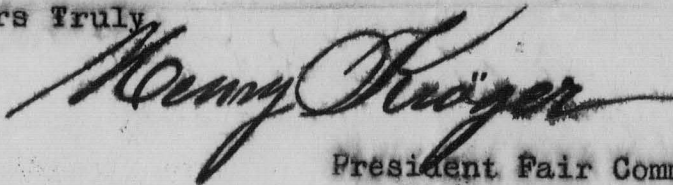
24
Mr. William L. Strong,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to inform you that the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the great fair to be held by the above named Society next October, have elected you as one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents for that occasion. The object of the fair is to raise a building fund for a home for our aged and infirm countrymen, which we propose to erect at Union Hill, N.J., on a site which we have already purchased at a cost of \$100,000.

Expecting that you will do us the honor of acting in the capacity indicated- which does not involve the assumption of any obligation, and that you will favor us by a formal acceptance, I remain, with great respect,

Yours Truly



President Fair Committee.

P.S. We enclose Prospectus. The favor of a prompt reply is requested. Should we not hear from you, we shall assume that you have accepted.

The Morning Advertiser's

NET BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION
ON EACH DAY DURING THE
MONTH OF

JUNE, 1895,

WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Saturday,	June 1.....	62,991
Monday,	" 3.....	62,936
Tuesday,	" 4.....	62,846
Wednesday,	" 5.....	62,626
Thursday,	" 6.....	62,358
Friday,	" 7.....	62,762
Saturday,	" 8.....	62,681
Monday,	" 10.....	62,452
Tuesday,	" 11.....	62,641
Wednesday,	" 12.....	62,929
Thursday,	" 13.....	62,752
Friday,	" 14.....	63,303
Saturday,	" 15.....	62,599
Monday,	" 17.....	62,152
Tuesday,	" 18.....	62,214
Wednesday,	" 19.....	62,186
Thursday,	" 20.....	61,846
Friday,	" 21.....	61,814
Saturday,	" 22.....	61,923
Monday,	" 24.....	62,155
Tuesday,	" 25.....	62,199
Wednesday,	" 26.....	62,407
Thursday,	" 27.....	62,377
Friday,	" 28.....	62,278
Saturday,	" 29.....	62,333

The above statement is true in every detail

ROBERT CURREN,
Superintendent of Circulation,
The Morning Advertiser.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1895.

WALTER C. PALMER,

Notary Public,
New York City and County.



PUBLISHER'S OFFICE
ROBERT A. CORREGAN,
PUBLISHER.

Morning Advertiser
Sunday Advertiser
Commercial Advertiser

New York,

July 8th, 1895.

12

Hon. John Jacobus,
Acting Mayor of New York,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:-

We understand that you will have the designation of the newspapers in which are to be printed the sale of the railroad franchise in the Annexed District provisionally granted by the Board of Aldermen to the People's Traction Co. last week. In this connection we desire to call your attention to the large circulation of The Commercial Advertiser which maintains a department of uptown news. The Morning Advertiser is also extensively circulated in the territory in question.

We respectfully ask you to designate one of these newspapers in the list for the franchise sale.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours truly,

Robert A. Corregan
Publisher.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
INSURANCE.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
COLLECTIONS.

F. A. BLACK,

MEMBER OF THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM (LIMITED)

.. Real Estate ..

No. 109 WEST 125TH STREET.

TELEPHONE, HARLEM 379.

New York, July 8th 1895

To His Honor
The Mayor of New York City
Dear Sir

As a law abiding citizen even to its most literal interpretation I find myself compelled to appeal to you on account of what appears to be ignorance on the part of the Police.

As I understand the law I am allowed to display a sign within the strip line of my premises, or in other words to a point reaching 3 feet from the outside wall of my office. To day the Police have declined to allow any sign whatever outside of my door.

Would you kindly advise me of my rights in the matter and must I be compelled to relinquish the privilege of within the strip line?

Very respectfully
F. A. Black
No 109 West 125th Street.

R. H. BOYLE, President.
J. E. BOYLE, Secretary.
J. D. BOYLE, Treasurer.

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT
UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, DELAYS OF CAR-
RIERS & OTHER DELAYS, UNAVOIDABLE OR BE-
YOND OUR CONTROL, AND ALL AGREEMENTS
SUBJECT TO CHANGE TO CORRESPOND WITH
ANY CHANGE IN RATE FOR MINING.
MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS BY RAILROAD
WEIGHTS.

BOYLE BROS. COAL CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THIN VEIN
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS & STEAM COAL,
FROM HACKETT MINES, B. & O. R. R.
OFFICE, 8₃ FOURTH AVE.
Long Distance Telephone 1589.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,.....*July 9, 1895*.....189

27
To the Honorable Mayor of New York:

I take leave to ask you, if
you will be kind enough to find out for me, if a certain Jas.
Brown, who resided in your city in 1861, is still living and give
me his address, or hand him this letter. I find his name in a
diary of a relative of mine by the name of Penry Williams, an
artist, who had his studio in Rome, Italy and sold one of his
pictures to him.

There are only two of his pictures in this country and I am
very desirous to see some of his work. If not taking too much
liberty in asking such a request, will you kindly send me this
information, if in your power to do so, or refer me to some one
who can, and you will very much oblige.

Respectfully yours,

% BOYLE BROS. COAL CO.

83 - 4th Ave.

D. Oliver Evans.



JOHN P. HAINES,
PRESIDENT.

*The American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

Headquarters, 10 East 23rd Street,

New York, July 9, 1895

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

Dear sir:

Replying to your favor of 2d inst., which I received upon my return to New York to-day, and in which you enclose a communication from Mrs. B. Richards, of 14 East 11th Street, complaining about the Police not having power to shoot stray animals in the streets, I would say that Mrs. Richards, who signs herself "A Member of the Civic League," would be, I am sure, one of the first to complain if the law were such as to permit the indiscriminate shooting by the Police of dogs on the streets, and certainly it would be the duty of this Society to interfere if such were the fact. As a matter of fact, the employes of this Society are seizing and removing from 100 to 150 dogs and from 125 to 200 cats every day from the streets of New York, and humanely destroying those that are not redeemed or provided with homes. I will write Mrs. Richards, with whom I believe I am personally acquainted, in regard to the matter.

Yours very truly,

John P. Haines
President.

W.K.H.

WALTER STANTON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN P. FAURE,
SECRETARY.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD,
PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN BURDGE,
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
HENRY MARQUAND,
TREASURER.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD

ORGANIZED OCT. 19TH 1866

26

TRUSTEES

WM. H. WILEY, JOHN W. WEED, JOHN P. FAURE, JOHN T. JAMS, WILLIAM THURMAN, M.D., MARK BLUMENTHAL, M.D.,	WM. BROOKFIELD, LLOYD I. SEAMAN, CHARLES A. LEALE, M.D., B. V. TOMPKINS, M.D., FRANKLIN BURDGE, W. W. FLANNAGAN,	WALTER STANTON, JAMES E. CHANDLER, J. HENRY FRUITNIGHT, M.D., JOHN H. HINTON, M.D., W. L. STRONG, JOHN CLAPLIN,	WM. HILDRETH FIELD, ROBERT H. GREENE, M.D., WILLIAM F. KING, JAMES SPEYER, HENRY MARQUAND, WILLIAM R. WARREN, ABRAHAM JACOBI, M.D.
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THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
NEW YORK HARBOR
ACCOMMODATES 1400

THE SEASIDE HOSPITAL
— NEW DORP, S. I.
ACCOMMODATES 250

THE CHILDREN'S CITY HOSPITAL
155 AND 157 WEST 61ST ST.
ACCOMMODATES 50

INCORPORATED DEC. 1872

ST. JOHN'S GUILD
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SPECIAL RELIEF IN NURSING
FOR CHILDREN IN THEIR HOMES

OFFICE 501 FIFTH AVENUE, EAST 42ND ST.
TELEPHONE CALL, 447-38TH. NEW YORK

July 9, 1895.

Job E. Hedges, Sec'y.,

Office of the Mayor,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to acknowledge, on behalf of the Treasurer of the Guild, the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing a check for \$25 from Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs of Narragansett Pier which was sent to the Mayor.

I have acknowledged the receipt of the check direct to Mrs. Griggs as you suggest.

Thanking you very cordially for your kindness in forwarding same and acknowledging its receipt to Mrs. Griggs, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

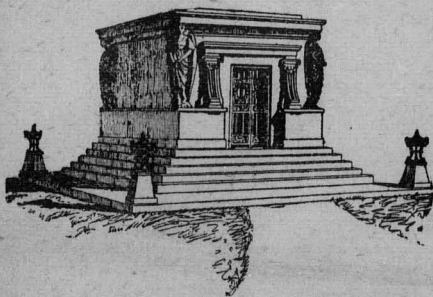
Duff G. Maynard
GENERAL AGENT.

Star July 1, 95

A NOTABLE MAUSOLEUM.

Christian Heurich Erecting a Large Tomb at His Country Seat.

Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Christian Heurich determined to erect in the grounds of his country seat near Hyattsville, Md., a large mausoleum as a permanent resting place for the dead of his family. He is now building there one of the largest examples of mortuary architecture yet attempted in this country. A sketch of this proposed tomb is given here. It is to be composed of huge blocks of granite, the top stone weighing alone over twenty tons. The monument is thirty-eight feet by twenty-seven wide at its base, and nineteen



feet high. At the four corners are four bronze statues eight feet in height, representing guardian angels. A bronze gate closes the entrance. At the rear is a large window of stained glass, representing the angel of peace. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with mosaic in rich designs. There is the following inscription of mosaic in German: "In Tiefem Schmerz Keine Meltmeisheif zurs Herz." In the interior there are sixteen niches for cinerary urns, and in another room underground there are sixteen crypts for coffins. Probably a life-size statue in Italian marble, representing grief, will also be placed in the upper room. The estimated cost of the structure is \$30,000.

Mr. Heurich called upon over a dozen prominent artists, part resident and part non-resident, for sketches, and asked a committee of experts to pronounce the award. The competition was won by Prof. L. Amateis, head of the department of fine arts of the Columbian University. J. F. Manning & Co. have the subcontract for the granite work, and Hayward & Hutchinson for the mosaic work.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PROF. L. AMATEIS, HEAD OF DEPT.

July 10, 1895

29
C
To the Honorable

The Mayor of New York City.

Sir:-

Having seen published that a Public Fountain is to be erected in your city, I would respectfully request you to inform me to whom I should write for information in order to enable me to submit, without cost, a sketch (in scale) for the same.

I inclose a clipping taken from the "Evening Star" referring to one of my recent works.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, and thanking you in advance, I remain, Sir,

Yours very respectfully;

L. Amateis

Telephone: 496 FRANKLIN.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

General Agents Office,

273 BROADWAY, Corner Chambers St.

O. S. COCKEY, General Agent.

New York, July 10th. 1895

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

Mayor City of New York

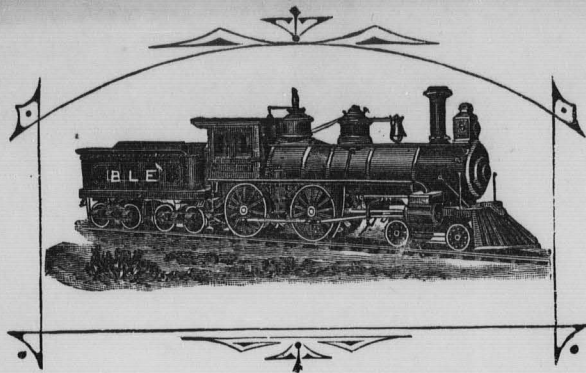
City Hall City

Dear Sir:-

P. Lawrence has a bootblack stand outside of my office at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, which he purchased several years ago. He is employed by this Company as Janitor and is a very respectable and reliable young man, and has a family to support. He has made application to the proper parties to retain his stand, and if you will be good enough to approve this and hand it to the proper parties to be attached to same, I will appreciate it very much. We find the stand very convenient and it is in no sense a nuisance.

Yours truly

Genl. Agent



C. E.

F. A. E.



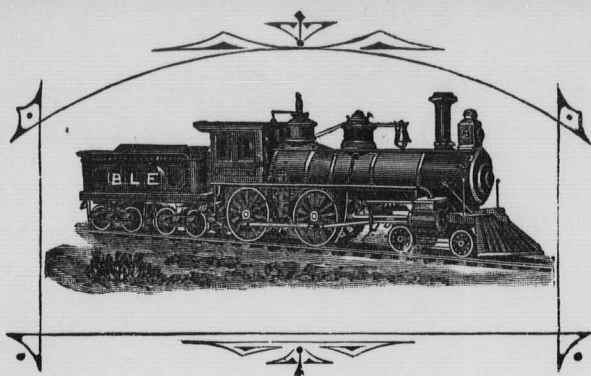
Asheville, N. C. July 10th 1895

To the Honorable Mayor

New York City

I have a Crayon Picture of the famous Engine 999. of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R.R. 3 1/2 ft x 7 ft long, all complete.

All hand work of the finest of Crayon Art. finished Indelible. I wish to sell this worthy and master piece of Art to some Art Gallery where valuable Art is appreciated, for it is one of the many Exceptional pieces of Art known. And has several reasons why, one is, that it was executed by a Locomotive Engineer in actual service, that it will have close inspection from Artist of high Culture, that it is wholly and solely hand work, that its protection is bold in



C. E.

F. A. E.

Asheville, N. C., 189.....

appearance, and looks more like a mammoth Photograph than hand work. And that it deserves merit on account of it being made Indelible and is as fast as if done with India Ink. furthermore that this method by which it is so finished is the invention of the Engineer who patented the art piece,

I am he who executed this magnificent Picture.

For 18 years I have studied art at odd times. I now have my wifes Portrait 3 x 7 ft. and all my families Portraits life size of my own hand work on best Draughtmans Egg Shell paper

The Picture of the Engine is the same that hung in the

hall of the Convention of B. of L. E.
at St. Paul May 1894.

I will take \$75 for it - it
was valued at \$200.00 at St. Paul
but as it is a worthy Crayon
both of its fine execution, and its
history of production, I wish it to
fill a place of noted for its fine
art - that I may profit thereby.

I am 54 years old and have
retired from RR life, and am a
poor man, any favor shown
me will be appreciated.

Advise me if the Art depart-
ment of N York City would pur-
chase this picture, or any other
department you know of.

I am willing to send it for
inspection.

Yours J. F. Turner

201 Park Ave
Asheville N.C.

B. L. E. Div 267
B. L. E.

N. Y. City

✓ July 11/95

To Hon. Mayor 16

City of N. Y.

The petitioner
living in West 19 St
with a complaint
of the daily occur-
rence of corpet beat-
ing in the back yards
of No. 24 - 25 & 28
W. 18 St. As this is
clearly against the law

Will you please have
the misance a -
bale it at once
& oblige

Yours Truly
E. Scott Dixon

C

New York City July 11th 1895

To the Mayor of this beautiful
City

I wish to draw your
attention to the street sweepers
above 59th street. We have
Societies for prevention of cruelty
to Animals, and Children, but
none care the prevention of
Cruelty to the men working
in the noonday sun with
those Canvas Suits and

hot Canvas Caps, the
invention of some Dude
or company who wants
to profit by making the
same. and thing But a
white Suit to Sweep the
streets would look better
be cooler for the men and
less work for wives and
Mothers washing the same
I do not know any of the
Sweepers but have seen
their terrible heated faces
and think it my duty to
humanity to call your
attention in that direction
as the head of this large
and beautiful City to do

some thing to alleviate the
condition of a suffering
class of workmen in the
street cleaning employment

Respectfully Yours

Mrs. Geo. Warner
113. West. 102nd street
City

Cable Address
"Timato."

Pavey & Faring,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
32 Nassau Street,

Frank D. Pavey,
Charles W. Faring.

New York July 12th 189 5

31
My dear Sir:-

I wish to thank you for the interest which you manifested in my appointment as attorney to the new East River Bridge Commission. I shall endeavor to prove to the Commissioners and counsel that the recommendation which my friends made were well founded, and that the confidence of the Commission has not been misplaced. I expect to be in the city all summer, and if at any time I can be of any service to you personally, either before or after my assignment to active work I shall be most happy to have the opportunity of doing you a favor.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank D. Pavey

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor, &c.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

[The editor is invited to use these paragraphs in the form most convenient.]
[Issued July 12.]

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, of Georgia, chief of the Educational Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, wires from Denver that the National Educational Convention, ten thousand strong, at Denver, has accepted the invitation to be present at the Exposition, and open the Congress of Education, the last week in October. The National Educational Association has taken a deep interest in the Exposition from the start, and was one of the first bodies to memorialize congress in its behalf. Gov. Northen is an educator of life-long experience, and during his two terms of office, did more than any of his predecessors to improve the public school system in the State. He has the hearty support of the Department of Education at Washington, in his administration of this department of Exposition work.

A party of newspaper men and ladies have arranged a house-boat party, to leave New York City on the first of September, for the Cotton States and International Exposition. The route which they take is a good illustration of the facilities for water travel through the Union. The boat's dimensions are thirty by twelve feet, and the greater part of the distance will be poled. The route, as outlined, will traverse the Hudson river, from New York to Albany; thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo; thence to Cleveland, along the shore of Lake Erie; thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, by the Ohio canal, where the Ohio river will be taken to the Mississippi, and the latter down to some convenient point, probably Memphis. From there, the railroad will be taken to Atlanta, where the party will arrive on the 18th of September, the opening day. The party propose to have a great deal of pleasure along the route, but the Exposition will be the objective point.

Hon. Henry G. Kittredge, the secretary of the Massachusetts Commission to the Cotton States and International Exposition, has been in Atlanta during the past week, conferring with the Exposition Management, in reference to the Massachusetts display. He selected a site at Piedmont Park for the Massachusetts building.

An application has been received at the headquarters of the Cotton States and International Exposition, from the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Georgia Railroad, for a suitable location on which to erect a building to be occupied jointly by these two roads. The Central and the Georgia roads cover the most fertile parts of the State, and will make an exhibit that will fully demonstrate the products of Georgia. They will be awarded a prominent place on the Exposition grounds, and the officials of the roads announce that they will erect a very handsome building.

The exhibit which will be made by the commissioners from the district of Columbia at the Cotton States and International Exposition, will be an exceptionally fine one. It will comprise an exhibit from the Public Schools of the District, Colonial and Revolutionary relics, the works of Washington artists, a Library and Literary exhibit, and an exhibit by the Woman's Peace Congress. The exhibit will be particularly rich in Colonial and Revolutionary relics, in which the District abounds, and will be viewed with interest as an exhibit collected by private effort from the capital of the country.

The Woman's Press Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition, of which Maude Andrews Ohi, of the Atlanta Constitution, is chairman, will meet in Atlanta on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of October. During their stay they will be guests at the homes of the board of Women Managers, and will be delightfully entertained.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Mr. S. M. Inman, chairman of the finance Committee, announced that more bonds were to be placed before the opening of the gates. In about fifteen minutes all of the bonds were placed, and the expenses to the opening of the Exposition gates fully covered. This absolutely secures the financial status of the Exposition. A significant fact in the placing of the bonds was that they were all taken by the officers of the Exposition and members of the Board of Directors, who are fully cognizant of the progress of the Exposition, and its financial standing and outlook.

The State Editorial Association, of Minnesota, will send a committee to Atlanta soon to look into the matter of an excursion to the Cotton States and International Exposition, during the fall. The Alabama Editorial Association will visit the Exposition, on invitation of the management, on the 10th of October. Many other State Editorial Associations have accepted the invitation of the Exposition management to visit Atlanta during October, and it is probable that the associations of a majority of the States will be in Atlanta during that month.

A representative delegation from Wilmington, North Carolina, visited Atlanta during the last week with a view to arranging for a military encampment of the North Carolina volunteer troops during the Cotton States and International Exposition. Among the party were the Mayor of Wilmington, representative citizens of Wilmington and commanding officers in the North Carolina National Guard and the Naval Reserve of that State. They visited the grounds and looked into the situation. It is probable that a large encampment of the troops of that State will be arranged for some favorable date during the progress of the Exposition.

The State Board of Commissioners from Illinois will visit Atlanta during the coming week to select a site for the Illinois Building, and make arrangements for the installation of the exhibit from that State. It will be remembered that Illinois recently appropriated \$15,000 for a representation of the State at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The State will be given a suitable location for their building, and will be tendered every facility for the arrangement of business in Atlanta.

Among the operative exhibits that will be shown in the Machinery Hall at the Cotton States and International Exposition is a pin machine. It is in two parts; the first of which makes pins and the second sticks them in paper. This will be done in full view of the visitors. A slender thread of brass wire is started in one end of the machine. It is cut, pointed, and the head put on, and the completed pin is dropped into a bath which plates it with white metal. From this receptacle the pins are dropped into a sifter, which carries them rapidly to the sticking machine, where they are stuck in regular rows in the paper, and a complete paper of pins is turned out. The mechanism of the machinery is delicately elaborate, and it will be one of the most interesting exhibits in the Machinery Hall.

The envelope machine at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be one of the most interesting operative exhibits in Machinery Hall. A roll of paper is started in one end of a machine, and at the other end the complete envelope, made, gummed and packed in boxes comes out. The paper is cut into shape and gummed, the envelopes folded, sealed, and counted and packed all by machinery. The gum is dried on the envelopes by a series of rapidly revolving fans, so that there is no sticking together.

ATLANTA, July 8th, (Press).—Messrs. J. E. Graybill, Fred W. Snow, Frank M. Baker and Jas. Swann, the New York commissioners to the Cotton States and International Exposition, visited Atlanta during the past week and selected a site for the New York Building. Mr. Graybill, the chairman of the commission, expressed himself delighted with the harmony of the landscape and the architecture, giving the combination of park effect with solid buildings. All of the visitors were much gratified at the progress of the Exposition buildings, which are very near completion. The New York commissioners intend to give a large part of their appropriation to an exhibit of colonial relics. It is proposed to devote much of their efforts to induce manufacturers of the State of New York to make large exhibits.

At a recent fourth of July celebration on Prince Edward Island, Canada, Mr. B. W. Wrenn, the passenger traffic manager of the Plant System of Railroads and Steamship lines, made a speech about the Exposition. Reports from Canada indicate that a great interest is being taken there in the Exposition.

Among the special excursions coming to Atlanta during the progress of the Cotton States and International Exposition will be that of the Albany, New York, Burgesses Corps and their Honorary Members. This is one of the oldest organizations in New York State and it is their custom every year to make an excursion through some section of the country. This year they will visit Atlanta, and take in the sights at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

The work of construction at the Cotton States and International Exposition is rapidly approaching completion. Several of the buildings have been completed and accepted by the Exposition management from the contractors. The work of installation in the Electrical Building has already been begun, and the Machinery Building will be ready for the exhibitors next week. The parking is almost finished, and the grounds and buildings are beginning to resemble the completed Fair. The water from the city water works was turned into the lakes during the past week.

During the past ten days, since the organization of the Department of Public Comfort of the Cotton States and International Exposition, with Mr. Alex. W. Smith as chief, arrangements have been closed for sixteen hundred new rooms

for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition. These rooms are all located in new hotels to be constructed, or annexes to the present hotels. They will range from ordinary Exposition hotel quarters to annexes to such first-class hotels as the Aragon and the Markham, where the very best facilities can be had. In addition to this, one thousand rooms have been engaged by a party, who will put them in thorough order for Exposition visitors.

The Department of Electricity has received the first shipment of machinery for installation. It consists of the General Electric Company's alternator of 250 kilowatt capacity for incandescent arc lighting and power. It weighs 37,000 pounds.

This week work will be begun on the wiring for electric lights, both external and internal. Orders have been placed with the General Electric and Westinghouse companies for all the incandescent lamps and fixtures, and with the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company of New York for the underground cables. The service over this cable will be one of the heaviest ever required. It will have to carry a current of a 125-light arc circuit with 75,000 volts between terminals.

The General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., is showing its usual enterprise by being the first on hand with material for its exhibit. A large shipment of apparatus has already arrived from the shops of this company for its exhibit in the service plant and in the Electricity Building.

Other exhibitors in the electrical line would do well to follow the example of this company, and make early shipments, so as to have everything in readiness when the Exposition opens.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the General Electric Company for its promptness in all these matters. It is the largest company in the country, in its line, and the first to take advantage of all opportunities for extending its business.

The work on the Electric Fountain is progressing rapidly. All the timber work will be completed in a few days. A sensation is in store for the public in this Electric Fountain as it will surely surpass anything of the kind ever shown, or constructed, heretofore. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen in the South, and the Fountain will surely be the central feature of the Exposition.

Space is rapidly being allotted in all departments of the Exposition, and the longer intending exhibitors delay making space contracts, the more difficult it will be to provide for them suitably and satisfactorily. It is a pity that people who fully intend making exhibits should delay matters until the last minute, as this creates a terrible rush during the few days before the opening.

Mr. Frank L. Stanton, the well-known poet of the Atlanta Constitution, has celebrated one of the local complications of a great Exposition in the following lines:

THE EXPOSITION RELATIVE.

Pack yer trunk, Mirandy, an' Molly, trim yer hat,
Fer here they've writ a letter where our relatives are at;
They're livin' in Atlanty, in a house six stories high,
An' we'll see the Exposition by an' by, by an' by!
Put up a jar 'o pickles, an' a basket full o' eggs;
An' ketch a dozen pullets with the fat and yaller legs;
Throw in some watermelons—the "Baker" and the "Gem,"
Fer we're goin' to see our kinfolks, and we'll live awhile on them!
They say this Exposition—hit'll beat the county fair;
(Now, Mollie, you be stylish, an' go bang yer sister's hair!)
Atlanty's over run with folks—there ain't a house to rent;
But we're goin' to our kinfolks, an' we'll never need a cent.
They'll put us in a house o' brick, with papered walls an' sich;
They'll ring a bell fer dinner, an' we'll live like we was rich!
They'll make the silver jingle, till we think we're seein' stars;
They'll take us out on Peachtree an' they'll ride us on the cars!
It may be they'll be crowded an' can't 'commo-date no more;
But I reckon we're obligin', an' we'll jest sleep on the floor!
We're goin' to see our kinsfolks—or we'll know the reason why,
An' we'll see the Exposition by an' by, by an' by!

Editors who use these notes or print articles on the Exposition are invited to send marked copies in order that their interest may be noted and appreciated.

[Opens September 18; Closes December 31, 1895.]

WALTER G. COOPER,
Chief Department Publicity and Promotion, Atlanta, Ga.

Frederick L. Hoffman,
761 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

July 15, 1895.

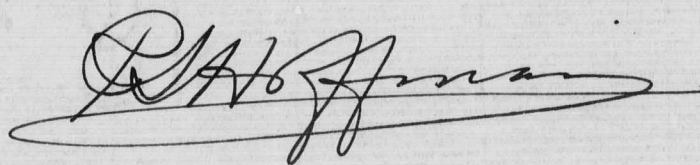
Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor City of New York,
New York.

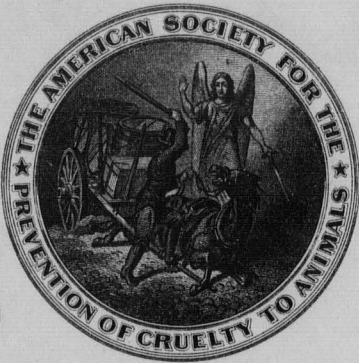
Dear Sir:-

For statistical and other purposes I would like to obtain a copy of the Report of the Building and Fire Departments of your city. May I ask of you the kindness to direct your officials in charge to have a copy of the same forwarded to me at their convenience?

You will oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. L. Hoffman", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.



JOHN P. HAINES,
PRESIDENT.

*The American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

Headquarters, 10 East 22^d Street,

New York, July 15, 1895

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

Dear sir:

I send herewith, with my compliments, a Manual and digest of the Laws of the State of New York relating to cruelty to animals, just published by this Society, which I hope you will find useful.

Yours very truly,

John P. Haines

President.

W.K.H.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

July 16th 1895.

37
Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary,

Mayor's Office, New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I expected a letter from you this morning, but have just learned that no mail went out from here Sunday evening, and will no doubt receive some tomorrow.

If you should finally decide that my signature to the Ferry Franchise is not valid, I presume it could become a law without it, and the same way with the Traction Company's franchise. I see no special objection to that, and if Judge Jaroloman sees none he can sign it, if he has the power, or if not, it can become a law without my signature.

If there is no meeting of the Board of Aldermen until the 6th of August and I have time to affix my signature to that document, or veto it as the case may be, after my return and previous to the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, I will discuss the whole subject then.

I suppose the Judge will swear in Mr. Merges when the time expires, and also Mr. Kelly as School Commissioner, and I believe that will close the account.

I am having a very comfortable time up here. By this time I expected to be on crutches, and perhaps in a wheeling chair, but my first attack has passed away entirely and I am just as well as ever, and some of the medical fraternity up here think I will remain so. If I am to have an attack at all I would prefer to have it here while I have noth-

(2)

ing to do but attend to it.

I enclose you a letter I received today from the State Lunacy Commission. I would like to have you send for any one of the Commissioners, or both Mr. Faure and Mr. Wright, let them read this letter, and ask them if they have the new pavilions ready for the 150 unfortunates that they expected to get in there by the 20th of the this month.

When I was down there that Sunday both Dr. McDonald and Dr. Smith told me they would have the sanitary arrangements all completed and the pavilions would be ready for occupancy the 20th of July, and you tell Mr. Faure and Mr. Wright that I expect that to be carried out to the letter. As soon as I return I will visit the Islands and see the condition of the insane there. I want those gentlemen to give special attention to the Insane Asylums on the Island, and particularly to the food. We can give them good clean palatable food, and no rye coffee.

Hoping you are getting along nicely with your new chief, I am,

Very truly yours,





July 16 1895

Mayor Ludwig
City Hall
New York

Esteemed Sir,

I have the honor at the request of the relatives of the late Thomas Kent Sr., to try and obtain for them the burial or death certificate of the deceased -

He died on the 2^d of May 1828 aged 33 on board the Packet Ship "New York" on his return from England, and was buried at Sandy Hook by the Rev - Duncan of Baltimore -

An inscription from an stone placed

35
of his grave was sent to the relatives
some many years ago and read
as follows.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas
Kent. Stappochine, who departed
this life 2^d May 1828 on board
the Ship Capt Bennett near
Sandy Hook". In which he
had left the City of New York
with his family only the day
before to return to England.

Any expenses you may incur
in procuring this certificate, I
will be happy to remit.

Thanking you in anticipation

I am the honor to be

Esteemed Sir

Yours obedient servant

W. S. Murphy

U. S. Consular Agent

T. MCCLURE PETERS, Treasurer, 70 West 104th St.

HENRY R. KUNHARDT, JR., President.
JOHN P. PETERS, Ph. D., First Vice-President.
S. P. CARMICHAEL, Second Vice-President.

T. A. FULTON, Hon. Secretary, 70 West 104th St.

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GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB

===== B =====

Club House, 70 W. 104th Street.

New York, July 16th, 1895

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEO. H. BAKER,	WM. M. KINGSLEY,
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JAMES M. GIFFORD,	E. H. PORTER, M. D.,
THEO. I. HAUBNER,	JAS. K. WARNOCK.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Sir:—

In accordance with the action taken by the Board of Trustees of Good Government Club "B" at their meeting on the 8th inst., I enclose copy of report made by the Grievance Committee of the Club, relative to infringements on the laws governing street obstructions, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Copies of the report have been sent also to the Corporation Counsel and the Associated Press.

Yours very truly,

T. A. Fulton
T. A. Fulton

W.P. New Orleans, La. July 2nd 1896
Barbara Smith ^{nee} wife of
Valentine Smith
Mayor New York
Dear Sir.

Having left Williamsburg
some twenty or more years ago would you have
the kindness to let me know if you can find out
if there is any family by name of Smith or Schmidt
or Kiefer or any relative of either family living
when last heard from they were living on Grand St
I am an only sister of Barbara Schmidt nee Kiefer
had a brother named ~~Andrew~~ ^{Henry} Kiefer living there
also think Barbara Kiefer must be dead but some of
her children or grand-children must be there don't know
if you are the right party to ask this information of
if not will you please forward this to right party as
you would bestow a great favor. please give me
an answer my address. 324 1/2 Clara bet Thalia
and Melpomene Sts New Orleans La. and oblige

Yours Respect
Miss Angelica Kiefer

Mayor's Office, July 6/95.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Respectfully referred by His Honor, the Mayor,

to the Department of

Police & Civil.

for attention and report.

Wm. Adams,

SECRET.

Office Com'r of Police & Ex.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Referred to the

Superintendent of Police for

attention.

Dep'ty Com'r & Chief Clerk.

George Lusk

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Brooklyn, N. Y. July 6 & 8, 1895.

Respectfully referred to

Captain Wheat.

for investigation, and
desired informa-
tion.

and return, with report,

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

Wm. Adams

Mayor's Office,
Brooklyn.

July 16th, 1895.

Mr. Job E. Hedges,
Secretary to the Mayor,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Careful inquiry by the Police, in regard to the inclosed complaint which you forwarded to this office, shows no trace of persons of the name mentioned in Grand Street, Brooklyn, E. D. Is it not possible that the letter refers to Grand Street, in your city?

Very truly yours,

W. M. Palmer

Secretary to the Mayor.

N. J. July 17 / 95

Mayor H. L. Strong
Hon Sir

Once again
do I ask you to please excuse me
for taking the liberty in addressing
you, as I am desirous of thanking
you kindly for referring my complaint
which I have made to your Honor
requesting the removal of soda
water cigar & cigarette stands upon
the sidewalk and which is ruining
my business entirely and but a few
feet away from my store. Hon Sir
I am sorry to state that I have
obtained little or no satisfaction
whatever from the Department of
of Public Works, as Mr Brookfield
the Commissioner has written to me
that these stand owners have

applied to the Board of Aldermen
for permits to maintain their stands
and therefore they have been allowed
an extension of time until they are
capable of obtaining such permits.

Now Hon Sir I understand that the
law forbids any stands upon the
sidewalk, and according to my knowledge
it appears that your laws of
June 18th should not be attended to
but Mr Brookfield is to wait until
we have a change in law so that
these parties are capable of receiving
permits. Now Hon Sir I as a citizen
desire to learn from you whether
that is justice and whether none
is to be obtained, hoping to receive
a speedy reply. I remain

Very respectfully

Asher Folkowitz
99 Henry St. City

N. Y. July. 17/95

W^m L. Strong Esq.
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find copies
of a Patent granted me, also. Copies of a patent
for which Patent Letters have been applied for.
I have taken the liberty of sending you these
trusting you will give a little of your valued
time in looking over them. or show them to any
Architect or Builder and get his views thereon.
A building constructed with these improvements
are not alone fire proof but at the same
time will be of great benefit to the public at
large. as in case of fire they will not collapse
as a great many have to date, nor can a
Cyclone destroy them as has occurred of late.
Until the present date I have endeavored
to get this patent before the public
without success, having
had it before the Building Dept. last
year & before the Landlords Ass'n.
Expenses etc. will be of no consideration.
My main object being to get it before the public
& let them decide, whether it would be better
to use this patent, & derive more benefit &
feel safer at all times.

"over"

I would ask of you if it is within your
power to direct me to some people, or
through your influence introduce me
to the building dept. now in force, through
whom these improvements may be brought
before the eyes of the public. if necessary
I am always ready for a personal interview
I will call at any time if required.

Awaiting a Reply

Remain Respectfully

Henry Zogmann

350 E 62 St.

Chetopa M.
July 1890.

Dear Mr. Hedges: I have
come into possession of a
large correspondence,
including epistles &
telegram from one
E. S. Nichols of Hartington &
Glasgow one Howell
Scudder & one Henry
Klinger. Nichols
wrote me to telegraph
you that it was all
right to license John
Young, one of the Purdey
and Home crowd. This
I refused to do &
so telegraphed him.
Scudder's requests
were O.K. & I suppose

(2)

you have my telegram con-
cerning him. Henry
Klinger 333 E 79th
is a new man who
wants to win favor or
a position under
the reform admini-
stration. I have
today written him
a letter similar
to that I wrote to
Rich David Davis &
McTaggart, viz; that I
don't know quite enough
about him yet to
assume to advise
you on the premises.

I hope you
are feeling as
well as usual, &
bearing yourself
with the same

(3)

equanimity of spirit
which has already become
a widely recognized
characteristic, - under
what Col. Bracer might
perhaps denominate
"otherwise melancholy
circumstances".

I remain,

Sincerely

Ben L. B.

40
ATLANTA, GA., July 19th, 1895.

To His Honor,

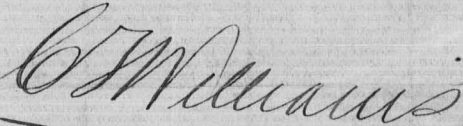
The Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:

I see in the papers an announcement of the death of Miss Abbie D. Clay, second cousin of Henry Clay, who resided in Harlem and who was buried in Woodhaven Cemetery on the 17th.

Will you be kind enough to refer this to some one who would possibly be in a position to know something of the deceased's relatives, if she has any; or some one who had knowledge of her, with request that they communicate with the undersigned.

Very respectfully,



C. T. Williams,
737 Equitable Building,
ATLANTA, GA.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, WATCHES

And Precious Stones.

ALSO FINE ARTS

OIL PAINTINGS AND

BRIC-A-BRAC.

EDWARD BERGER,

Manufacturer of Artistic Picture Frames,

~~1272 BROADWAY.~~ 460 6th Ave

New York, July 22 1895.

329
HON. W^m. L. Strong:

Mayor of the City of New York.
City Hall, N.Y. City

Dear Sir:

I have made repeated complaints to the Board of Health of the city, of the unsanitary condition of 458 Sixth Ave. adjoining my place of business - which condition has caused constant & serious illness among my clerks as well as to myself.

In as much as my attempts to obtain relief at the hands of the Board of Health, have proved unavailing.

I now seek redress at your hands, in the hope you will urge the proper authorities to their duties.

I remain

Yours very truly

Edward Berger

460 6th Ave.

RECEIVED

New York July 24/95

Hon. Wm L. Strong
Mayor City of New York
Honorable Sir!

I wish again, to call your attention, to the stand in existence, at 147 Attorney St. unlawfully located there, and being the source of a great nuisance, to the neighbors. The Bureau of Embroideries have evidently taken notice thereof, but the owner of same, is evidently very tricky and to avoid the officers of this department, he removes

such stand at day, and replace
it ^{at} night. so you can readily
see he is a violator of law.
if you call the attention
of this Bureau, to this state
of facts, I am sure this
nuisance, can be disposed of,

I am

Very humbly
yours

A. Radetzky

152 attorney St

27 & 29 Pine Street,

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York July 8th 1895.

Job E. Hedges Esq.,
Secretary for the Mayor,
City Hall, City.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you for your letter of the 3d inst., from which I note that my second communication addressed to the Mayor concerning the fountain at Rutgers Square has likewise been sent to the Park Department, from whom no answer has as yet been received.

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It is now fully two weeks since I made the request that the fountain be taken over by the City, so that the water might be turned on, and the people in the surrounding tenement district might get the pleasure and benefit from the fountain, which to give it was constructed. The gentlemen of the Park Department are no doubt at this time recreating at their country places. Perhaps it would not be out of place to remind them that the tenement population, which of necessity is suffering so greatly during this sultry season, does deserve some consideration. I am personally disappointed to find what an amount of "red tape" has to be gone through, before one is allowed to do an act of kindness to the community.

Respectfully,

Jacob W. Schiff

46

27 & 29 Pine Street,

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York July 22d 1895.

Job E. Hedges Esq.,
Secretary for the Mayor,
City Hall, City.

Dear Sir:-

Since you wrote me some ten days ago that the question of the taking over of the Rutgers Square Fountain by the City had been referred to the Comptroller, I have heard nothing upon the subject, and I am indeed at a loss to know what is to become of the fountain. I suppose the most appropriate thing I could do is to have it taken down again, and have some monument put in its place symbolizing the "red tape" existing in our City Departments.

Respectfully,

Jacob H. Schiff

The City Vigilance League,

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22ND STREET,
ROOM 408.

C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., President,
188 East 35th Street.

W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D. }
Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Vice
A. E. KITTREDGE, D. D. }
Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, } Presidents.
JAMES A. SCRYMSEY,
CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
JOSIAH STRONG, D. D. }

A. W. ABBOTT, Secretary,
United Charities Bldg., Room 408.

WM. M. KINGSLEY, Treasurer,
45 Exchange Place.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

New York, July 23 1895.

At a meeting of the Twenty - ninth Assembly District Organization of the City Vigilance League of New York, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously adopted.

Whereas - There are many laws on the statute books which are dead letters but still operative, and

Whereas - These laws as in the case of the excise laws in this city can be and have been used for dishonorable and corrupt purposes and

Whereas - Laws that are used for purposes of extortion and intimidation and that are enforced at certain times and not at others create in the minds of the people only contempt and not respect, and

Whereas - Respect for the law is of vital importance with all classes, and more especially in a city like ours, made up as it is of people from all parts of the world, ignorant often of our language and customs, and

Whereas - unless people are taught that laws are made for the protection of the whole, and that every infringement will be met with sure and swift punishment, then the community can never be safe:

Therefore be it RESOLVED

That this Twenty - ninth Assembly District Organization of The City Vigilance League congratulates the Mayor and Commonality of the city of New York, on possessing a Board of Police Commissioners who are determined to enforce the laws as they exist on the statute books.

Resolved - That we commend the action of Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues in enforcing the excise law and in seeing that the police give to the city the service for which they are paid.

Resolved - That we pledge the commissioners our sympathy and support and call upon all good citizens to do likewise.

Resolved - That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the Mayor and Police Commissioners of New York and to the Public Press.

SIGNED

Frank Van Fleet, M.D. President.

W. W. Pinkham, M.D. Secretary.

82. E. 92 St.

SPRING HOUSE,
HIGHFIELD SPRINGS, N.Y.

July 24th, 1895.

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Mayor's Office,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 22nd inst. was received by me yesterday, and I intended to answer it but did not. However, if you think it best you can communicate with the heads of the Departments to get ready their statements to be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and send them out.

I am getting along splendidly and, if I continue, shall walk into the Mayor's Office on Tuesday morning, the 30th of July, and there is a strong probability I shall have to get Ed. to introduce me to you, and the Judge may not be willing to turn over the robes of office to so young and youthful a man as I shall be when I get home. Look out for your own laurels.

Respectfully yours,

H. S. Strong

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E. S. WEAVER,

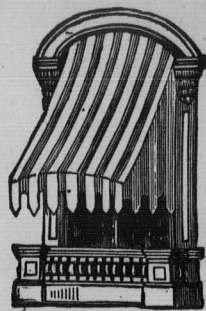
MFR OF

AWNINGS,

Window Shades, Flags and Signs,

HORSE, TRUCK AND WAGON COVERS,

223 CENTRE STREET,



Branch 161 Grand Street,

New York, July 24th 1895

The Mayor

Honorable Sir:

The encumbrance that you ordered down about a month ago was taken down at the time, but was again put up last Monday. Officers are stationed here but they have rebuilt it from the inside.

I wish you would kindly have it removed as it is hindful to my business.

Trusting you will see to the matter as soon as possible I am dear sir

Most resp. Yours
Lot.

Mrs E. S. Weaver

223 Centre St
N. Y. City

Draw

...OFFICE OF...
THE WOMAN'S RESCUE LEAGUE,
812 WASHINGTON STREET.

Boston, Mass., July 25, 1895

Hon. Mayor Strong,
New York.

Hon. Sir,--I expect to visit New York soon in the interest
of women, and moral and industrial reform.

Will you kindly grant me a permit to speak in open air meetings?
The enclosed circulars will explain my position in Boston.

Respectfully,

Charlotte Smith
Pres. W. R. L.

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To the Women of Massachusetts.

THE WOMAN'S RESCUE LEAGUE of Boston appeals to you for your active co-operation to save your children from the most dreaded of all diseases, and the one against which there is the least sanitary assurance. There is no protection in this Commonwealth for mothers and wives against this nameless disorder, because laws have not been enacted, and laws that have passed have not been enforced. The victims of prostitution that have no money cannot be cared for in a single hospital in this Commonwealth, except the Tewksbury Almshouse, and this class of women will not go there.

Society has been silent too long on this much dreaded subject, and by the spread of this contagion we are fast becoming a nation of lepers, because of the non-enforcement of existing laws, and the want of proper legislation to guard against the ravages of this malady.

It is due to society that every child that comes into this world should be born decently. Statistics are appalling of the number of children suffering for the sins of their parents. It is high time that the alarm bells should be rung from every steeple and town hall, as well as legislative chamber, sounding the tocsin of reform; demanding the enactment of laws better suited to preserve the public morals and the public health.

The Woman's Rescue League takes the initiatory steps to this by demanding of the State legislators that a hospital be established in Boston, where all skin diseases may be treated free of cost, when the sufferers are poor and unable to pay.

This League presented a bill to the last Legislature,

through Hon. John Quinn, Jr., asking that free wards be established in all municipal hospitals for the care of persons infected with this poison. This bill did not pass, because it was introduced late in the session.

This same bill has been introduced by Hon. John Quinn, Jr., during the present session, and has passed the House, and after a bitter fight of seven weeks' deadlock passed the Senate, but no provision has been made for funds to sustain the wards; therefore the hospital wards cannot be opened to these unfortunate cases who may apply for admittance.

We now appeal to you, mothers and heads of households, to protect your own families. Girls that have been heretofore inmates of houses of ill-repute, and have been protected by the keepers of these houses by employing physicians to care for the inmates (as a matter of self-protection), by the closing of these places through recent police regulations, are now driven to the hotels, lodging houses and the flats. The most dangerous of all this class is the professional street-walker; 99 per cent of these women are physical wrecks. These are the girls that live in the lodging houses and haunt the streets, and who "don the white cap and apron" as table girls, nurses, and chambermaids, thereby bringing discredit on honest and industrious girls who are breadwinners. They recuperate their wasted condition in this way, and then go back again to their life of prostitution and crime.

The Woman's Rescue League demands medical inspection, and the arrest of all persons who by their vocation are liable to communicate this dreaded disease to innocent persons.

We demand that the Board of Health and all sanitary officers be empowered to enforce the health laws against venereal diseases as strictly as they operate against small-pox, cholera, or yellow fever.

Statistics will prove, and the highest medical authority show, that in Boston 75 per cent of all diseases spring from this terrible scourge.

The League appeals to mothers, wives and sisters to inter-

est themselves in this subject, for no class of society is free from the liability of contagion.

Mothers, you have already been too long silent through a false sense of modesty, while the cancer has eaten its way into the best families of New England. Woman's work and mission consists in the protection of innocent children, and furnishing aid and comfort to the unfortunate members of womanhood who wish to lead better lives. Women who may have been indiscreet and yielded to the many temptations which assail humanity should be given an opportunity to reform.

We appeal to you for moral aid in carrying out this work that has been left undone so long by others, and for financial aid as well. We have never before invoked your financial assistance, but have devoted our time, our energies, our strength and our money for nearly two years in promoting this cause, and for those who were in need of temporary aid and shelter.

Will you not help society? Will you not help humanity? Last, but not least, will you not help your own families in a crusade for the better protection of life and health? We have had the moral courage to ask for legislation and laws to protect society, of which you are a member; now in return we ask for your hearty co-operation in this moral crusade.

Will you help us?

Very sincerely,

CHARLOTTE SMITH,

Pres. Woman's Rescue League,

22 Eliot Street, Boston.

♦•TO THE♦•

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

ASSEMBLED IN COUNCIL IN BOSTON, 1895!

GREETING!

TO THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS OF AMERICA!

Will you help the Woman's Rescue League solve the problem on what is to be done with the outcast women of the large cities of these United States?

TO THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS OF THIS COUNTRY!

Will you help reform the 500,000 women who live by immorality in the United States? The average life of these women is but four years; where do the recruits come from? Who will answer? Boston has 15,000 professional outcast women; where are they to go, and how can they be saved?

Will the Christian women band together and help the Woman's Rescue League save the bodies as well the souls of these outcast women? Will the Christian women assembled in Boston respectively help the starving outcast women to reform in their towns and cities? Will the Christian men and women endeavor to have hospitals established in every state and city in this Union to protect the innocent from contracting loathsome diseases? Will the Christian Endeavor leaders help industrial women by demanding legislation that working women should have proper remuneration for their services? Will the Christian Endeavorers endeavor to abolish sweat-shops in the United States?

TO THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS!

The Woman's Rescue League will publish a souvenir edition of 100,000 illustrated copies of Boston's moral and industrial history of the social evil from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time, which will be sent to all parts of the United States on receipt of postage. Call or address CHARLOTTE SMITH, President Woman's Rescue League, 812 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF BOSTON:—

As is well known, the Legislature of Massachusetts at its session just closed, recognized the work of the Woman's Rescue League of Boston in passing the "Smith Bill" (which had the strongest endorsement of Commercialmen ever given a Bill), and which provides that:

"All cities and towns throughout this COMMONWEALTH maintaining hospitals or quarters for the reception and treatment of the sick, shall make suitable provisions for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from Contagious or Infectious venereal diseases who may offer themselves for treatment, and when the patient shall satisfy the Superintendent or other chief medical authority that they are Indigent and unable to pay for reception and treatment, they shall be received and treated free of charge."

As the Legislature did not provide the means for the carrying out of this Bill, the Woman's Rescue League appeals to you for funds to carry on their work of rescuing and aiding young girls, and to open wards for those suffering from sickness. until the next Legislature makes provision for the carrying out of the "Smith Bill."

Now that the police are making such stringent efforts to stop the moral depravity and other evils that have existed in Boston for 176 years and are closing houses of ill-repute this has thrown upon the charity of the League a great number of girls who are destitute and so we find the resources of the League are overtaxed and we appeal to you for aid and subscriptions to help us in our work of moral reform, furnishing aid to needy women and fulfilling the provisions of the "Smith Bill." Of the work of the League the Boston Post of June 28th says:—

"That the headquarters of the Woman's Rescue League are overrun, as 25 to 30 girls apply nightly and must be accommodated outside as the rooms of the League are too small. This state of affairs has been caused by the closing of houses of ill-repute.

"That Mrs. Smith, President of the League, to guard against impositions has addressed the proprietors of these houses of ill-repute and gotten a list of these girls.

"That although the Woman's Rescue League was making efforts to destroy the social traffic, still it had no animosity against the victims but extended all possible aid to them.

The Record of June 23d, says:—

"The women at the rooms of the Rescue League are destitute in the extreme. Many of them profess repentance and are anxious to lead honest lives if given the opportunity.

"The accommodations at the League are very limited, but a cordial invitation is still extended to the homeless Magdalenes to make the rooms their homes until better accommodations can be provided for.

Enclosed please find subscription blanks and oblige by filling out and returning. Subscription of \$25.00 entitles one to life membership in the League. \$5.00 entitles one to membership in the League. Annual dues \$1.00.

Enclosed also find tickets for a concert to be given by the League to raise funds so it can continue its work.

We again appeal to you and say that subscriptions are necessary to aid us to fulfil the requirements of the "Smith Bill" and for other charitable and moral work the League is interested in.

Please send all communications and remittances to,

CHARLOTTE SMITH,
President of Woman's Rescue League,

WHAT THE WOMAN'S RESCUE LEAGUE IS, AND WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR WOMEN.

The Woman's Rescue League is a branch of the Woman's National Industrial League of America and was organized in Boston in May, 1892. The League has made war on all crime and agents and brokers who are engaged in the sale of young girls. The League has demanded a higher standard of morality among public officials and sought their aid in the suppression of crime and moral depravity.

The Woman's Rescue League is the only organization that has had the moral courage to fight against leasing houses for immoral purposes by wealthy men, whose avarice and greed makes them the auxiliaries of Satan.

The Woman's Rescue League is the only organization that has plead for justice and legislation for the unfortunate transgressors of the moral law (and they are legion.)

The League has sought, worked and pleaded, aye, have demanded that a hospital be established in Boston and hospital wards be opened in all municipal hospitals in this Commonwealth for the care of persons who were too poor to pay for medical treatment and who were suffering from infectious diseases.

The Woman's Rescue League framed a bill and paid for all expense of legislative work for two sessions of the Legislature. This work was done for humanity and it is the first time in the history of Massachusetts that women ever worked for women in demanding hospitals for the fallen and unfortunates of God's creatures suffering from infectious and contagious diseases. Society tolerates 5000 houses of assignation and ill-repute in Boston, but is silent on the results of this great and growing evil that makes wrecks of the victims of moral depravity.

Societies are formed for the care and protection of the birds of the air and the brutes of the field. While cat and dog asylums are founded in the city, not a hospital or ward is opened where the 40,000 professional Magdalenes can enter and be treated in this Commonwealth, when they have no money.

The Legislature just ended has recognized the work of the League by the passage of the "Smith Bill" to open wards in hospitals but failed to make appropriation for the same. (So much for man's legislative abilities.)

THE REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S RESCUE LEAGUE shows that it has cared for and paid all expenses of 97 women and girls who were inflicted with venereal diseases and buried 4 out of that number. Ten girls were sent to their mother's, and 37 to friends. The League has furnished 3,000 meals free to unemployed women and girls and other unfortunates who applied for aid. 480 women and girls were furnished free lodgings. 39 persons were given free transportation. It has issued and had printed 100,000 Rescue League calls and 200,000 copies other printed matter for distribution. Total expense, \$7800. Donations received, \$100.

The entire receipts of the concert given in People's Church, Jan. 10th, (supposed to be about \$1,000.) were stolen by Manager T. E. Lawton who left the State with the entire funds. The Police are anxiously waiting his return that they may serve a warrant on him. Balance in the treasury, nothing.

CHARLOTTE SMITH,

President Woman's Rescue League,

MARTHA ADAMS, Sec'y.

Woman's Rescue League.

WHAT WE DEMAND:

1st. That recruiting stations for houses of ill-fame be broken up by the police;—

2d. That Agencies and Brokers in the sale of young girls for purposes of prostitution be abolished, and both brokers and purchasers of girls shall be subjected to public prosecution;—

3d. That public officers in authority shall no longer shield well-known wealthy men, frequenters of houses of ill-repute and purchasers of young girls for illegal purposes. That public officials are paid by this Commonwealth to protect the innocent against "procurers" as well as depraved male agents for vice and immorality.

4th. That there be a more strict enforcement of laws already enacted, and that more stringent laws be passed by the Legislature and municipal authorities to suppress crime and moral depravity—that the wealthy offenders be prosecuted without fear or favor, as well as the poor transgressor.

5th. That all persons who have contracted venereal diseases and are unable to pay for medical relief, be admitted free of charge into all city and town hospitals in this Commonwealth. Furthermore that all professional street walkers be arrested when found suffering from venereal diseases, and placed in locked hospitals until they are cured of this dreaded infectious disease.

We further demand, that owners of property, who hire or lease through agents or otherwise, houses, flats, or lodgings to persons engaged in immoral traffic, or aid and abet keepers of dens of infamy shall be taxed for the maintenance of free wards in hospitals in this Commonwealth whereby the innocent may be protected from contact with infectious venereal diseases.

6th. That the Pulpit no longer shall regard with indifference and remain silent, while wickedness runs riot, destroying souls as well as bodies. Boston and her recruiting agents furnish annually 10,000 young girls for immoral purposes. What becomes of them? The almshouse, prisons, lunatic asylums, morgues and the dissecting tables answers the question! Will the pulpit and the press remain longer silent? Preachers and teachers of Christ, will you sit and look on from your lofty pedestals, indifferent to the wail of mothers from all over the land, going up to the throne of mercy to save their daughters, who go down into the depths of moral depravity, misery and degradation each year? Five hundred thousand women live by leading the lives of prostitutes in the United States, while the average life of a courtesan is but five years, hence the recruiting agencies.

7th. Preachers of the Gospel, who preach in your well paid pulpits the doctrine of salvation of the poor and needy, of even the outcast Magdalene, will you enter into this moral crusade in behalf of these unfortunate victims to man's wickedness, more sinned against than sinning, for there was never a bad woman without a bad man, and man is the lawmaker, for woman has no voice in making the laws of the land. Therefore, woman is the more innocent or ignorant of transgression of the laws. It is to you, teachers of Christ, we appeal, to rise as one man and demand the abolishment of these dens of prostitution where young girls are bought and sold like chattels! It is your duty to rise and demand that this Commonwealth shall provide suitable shelter and aid for these unfortunate leperous women who are barred out of our hospitals and are haunting our thoroughfares, spreading disease and physical and moral ruin in their path.

Again, we say, to the women of this Commonwealth, will you sit silent with folded hands, while 10,000 immortal souls are being bought and sold at the very doors of the church, and within the sound of the pastor's voice, where dens of infamy and recruiting agents for hell reside? Aye! Virgin Brokers who sell girls, perhaps not your daughter, but some one's daughter, at the cry of Satan's auctioneer, going, going, gone to the highest bidder at \$10.25 and \$100. per head.

AN ACT to provide for the treatment of INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

To be enacted as follows:—

SECTION 1.

All cities and towns throughout this COMMONWEALTH maintaining hospitals or quarters for the reception and treatment of the sick, shall make suitable provisions for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from Contagious or Infectious venereal diseases who may offer themselves for treatment, and when the patient shall satisfy the Superintendent or other chief medical authority that they are Indigent and unable to pay for reception and treatment, they shall be received and treated free of charge.

SECTION 2.

This act shall take effect on its passage.

To prove that the above bill, that Hon. John Quinn Jr. introduced at our request, ought to pass the Legislature, we submit the following letters from well-known Clergymen and Physicians, as well as members of the Legislature who heartily endorsed the bill.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

BOSTON, MAY 22, 1893.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,

MADAM:—

I am very glad to learn that you are endeavoring to have introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, a bill to provide in our Hospitals for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases. It seems incredible that such sufferers should be turned away from our Hospital doors and have no place to go to but the Poorhouse.

The evil should be remedied at once and the wonder is that no one has called attention to it before. Your efforts in the matter call for the endorsement of every member of the community and will win, I am sure, the lasting gratitude of those friendless sufferers in whose interest you are laboring.

I am very truly yours,

WM. P. MCQUAID

40 TEMPLE STREET, BOSTON, MAY 22, 1893.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,

MADAM:—

I most heartily favor the adoption of the Bill introduced into the Mass. Legislature to provide for the treatment of infectious diseases in our hospitals. It is strange that such a manifestly proper thing should have been delayed so long. The thanks of the Community is certainly due to "The Woman's Rescue League" for urging the matter on public attention.

I shall be glad to serve you in any way within my power.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,

MADAM:—

The bill introduced by John Quinn Jr. to the Legislature is worthy of the support of every friend of humanity. It ought to pass without the least opposition and I hope it will. It is surely not creditable to our civilization that the present state of affairs exists. I am glad to see you interest yourself in the matter, and I pray that success may crown your efforts.

Yours most respectfully,

John Brown.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We, the undersigned, do hereby endorse the measures set forth in the appended Bill of "THE WOMAN'S RESCUE LEAGUE."

John Quinn, Jr., H. A. McInerney, Sixth Suffolk, Richard J. Hayes, 17th Suffolk, Patrick Riley, S. M. Perkins, 18th Suffolk, Anthony Smalley, Nantucket, John J. Mahoney, 3d Suffolk, Patrick F. Brogan, 7th Suffolk, J. E. Hayes, 3d Suffolk, Arthur S. Kneil, 2d Hampden, E. S. Brewer, Hampden, Geo. R. R. Rivers, 4th Norfolk, Augustus M. Nickerson, 2d Barnstable, Harwich, Marcus C. Cook, Boston, Hobart Raymond, Westminster, Enoch J. Shaw, Boston, Hugh McLaughlin, Boston, M. C. Bowles, Haverhill, Alfred S. Rice, Worcester, G. L. Jewett, North Adams, James Beckford, John B. Newhall, Lynn, Charles Favrean, Marlboro, L. H. Bartlett, Lynn, M. J. O'Brien, Boston, E. A. Bessom, Lynn, J. S. Richardson, Boston, W. E. Parkurst, Clinton, E. B. Atwood, Plymouth, John H. Dee, Boston, Warren Hoyt, Haverhill, John N. Easland, Great Barrington, Henry C. Bacheller, Sutton, Fred W. Whitcomb, Holbrook, Eugene M. Moriarty, Worcester, M. R. Leonard, Waltham, O. B. Merrill, Newburyport, Geo. A. Fleming, Wendall, Franklin Co., 3d Franklin Dist., Isaiah Hutchins, John Haigh, 8th Essex, Frank C. Wood, 1st Suffolk, Geo. A. Galloupe, 12th Essex.

PASTORS.

Wm. P. McQuaid, Pastor of St. James Church, John S. Lindsay, Rector of St. Paul's Church, William H. Longridge, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Robert A. Woods, Andover House, Boston, Rev. E. C. Headle, Winthrop, Rev. J. T. Lusk, Boston, Rev. A. E. Stuart, Boston, Rev. C. C. Earle, Harvard St. Baptist Church.

DOCTORS, ETC.

Geo. W. Galvin, M. D., Emergency Hospital, Boston, Dr. C. S. Hardy, Boston, Dr. James B. Ayer, Boston, D. Murphy, Lowell, Michael J. Meagher, Woburn.

We called upon the Pastor of St. Stephens Church on Florence St. for his indorsement of the work we had undertaken, namely a Bill for the relief of the sick and indigent. The Rev. gentleman said that he was interested in a Church Mission of his own and our bill might interfere with his, and he "ought to be at that moment collecting money for the mission." He then related a circumstance of a wealthy man on that street who owned a house that he wanted to rent for a mission house which was then used for a house of ill-fame. The landlord was a wealthy man, his son held an official position, while his daughter was a society woman and a church leader. Notwithstanding that he offered more money for the rent of the house than the party who ran the house for immoral purposes, he, the clergyman could not get it, for the landlord refused to rent it for any but immoral purposes." When we asked for the name of the owner of the property the Pastor refused to divulge it, as it might interfere with his subscription for the immediate interest that he was connected with. We denounced the course of the Rev. gentleman when he shielded the landlords who were serving the Devil by acting as recruiting agents for his Satanic majesty's dominions, where fire and brimstone alone could soften the hearts of such landlords.

We also called upon the State Board of Health Officers to aid us in obtaining legislation for the unfortunate. Dr. Abbott said his attention had never been called to the fact and he supposed that all venereal patients could be admitted into City Hospitals. We then turned our attention to Dr. Durgin of the City Board of Health, who stated that such a Bill ought to pass. He then gave me the following slip to call upon:—

J. C. White, 259 Marlboro St. "If Dr. White will sign the Bill, I will." S. W. Durgin.

We spent a good part of the day chasing up Dr. White. When our turn came for admittance, Dr. White kindly told us to let the matter rest until next session of the Legislature, as he was interested in the passage of a Bill that more fully met his approval, namely his own Bill. Being aware that Dr. White had a large practice of venereal patients, we requested him to give us the present number of patients he was treating. He replied, "Three hundred outside of the hospital patients." We quote this item to show that 75 per cent of all diseases in Boston are directly or indirectly due to this dreaded infectious disease, and we can prove these facts. The Boston Dispensary's annual report for 1890 says, "Medical attendance 20,955. Diseases of the skin 1415. Dr. Frances B. Greenough told the undersigned that venereal diseases were not confined to his department alone, but in other departments in the Dispensary, coming under the head of Consumption, etc. Dr. C. S. Hardy, another endorser of our work, told us that he treated any number of cases where the patients would not admit that they had contracted this dreaded disease, but he treated them for it all the same, and he supposed his experience was that of hundreds of other physicians in this as well as other states. This is another illustration that the wealthy can be shielded from publicity and can even deceive themselves as well as trying to deceive their physicians, but not so with the poor. They must go on record.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the past ten years I have held in the city of Washington, D. C. the position of president of the Woman's National Industrial League of America where my labor for the advancement of industrial women, has obtained the cordial endorsement and support of the best men of both the House and Senate.

In the autumn of 1887, I came to Boston spending several months devoting myself to the industrial interest of the working men and women. In the prosecution of this work my attention was drawn to the iniquitous system of traffic carried on by sundry persons in the sale of young women under the guise of the Intelligence offices, and I became instrumental in securing legislation on the subject, as well as bringing several of the offenders to justice.

This work was accomplished at a cost to myself of nearly five thousand dollars, the sole contribution being the sum of fifty dollars paid by the Carpenters Union and eighty dollars from the Central Labor Union, of Boston.

Some four months since I resumed the work of investigation of the condition of girls leading immoral lives and the causes of the same in this city.

In the later investigations we find that immoral traffic in young girls prevails to even a larger degree no longer confined to intelligence offices alone, but largely carried on by lodging house keepers where single men and their wives reside, in one instance were traced six members of one family all engaged in this nefarious business.

Accident recently brought to me for relief one of the most distressing cases on record, that of a young girl, seventeen years of age, of New York city, whose affianced induced her to come to this city, established her in a lodging house of the character mentioned, where he deserted her at the end of a week, leaving her absolutely destitute. She was sent to a flat "Virgin Broker" and remained in a quiet house where only wealthy men visit, there she contracted a nameless disease. After three months she was then turned into the streets, for she was no longer commercial value to the virgin hunters. In another instance the young man holds a responsible position in the city and when appealed to for a few dollars indebtedness by the girl, pointedly refused, receiving the approval of his employers, a wealthy corporation, namely the B. & A. R. R. Unable to meet expenses, the mistress of the house turned the girl into the street, detaining her clothes. It was at this crisis that the case came under my observation. I devoted several days to a search among the municipal institutes of Boston to find a refuge and proper medical attendance for the girl. But not a dollar for the unfortunate Magdalene. Not a refuge or a door was opened to her.

There is not in this city of Boston a municipal refuge for the hundreds of women and girls walking the streets nightly, all infected with disease, who have not the money to pay for medicinal aid or refuge outside of the almshouse, where only residents of this state are received. These unfortunate girls are largely recruited from various towns and states outside of Boston, therefore they do not come under the law.

But this is not the whole story, not half the revelation brought about by this incident. We find ostensibly reputable lodging houses really marts for the sale of young girls who are sacrificed to wealthy men, aged and debauched. Young and innocent girls are demanded and in such cases large sums are paid by patrons of houses whose demands must be met weekly. From what sources are these recruits drawn? Well dressed women haunt large dry goods houses, offices and other places where young girls are engaged at small salaries, seeking fresh victims to immolate at the altar of lust. In a few short weeks these unfortunate victims become the scourge of society, pests of our streets, seeking willing victims to maintain an existence, wretched beyond the tongue or pen to portray. We ask in the name of God! of Christ! of humanity, for a refuge and shelter where these victims of a criminal social state may receive such care and medical relief as their cases call for. No mother, no father can afford to ignore this appeal—to recognize the unutterable gravity of this subject. It touches the foundation of national existence and threatens its perpetuity. We are fast becoming a nation of lepers. Unless this evil be checked, extinction of the race cannot be far distant. Its subtle poison steals into the veins of the unborn babe and writes it down upon the virgin page before a leaf be turned.

Youth of both sexes fall at the threshold of life victims to its corrosive venom, poisoning the stream of human existence from age to age.

Our ports of entry are quarantined against the cholera and other deadly maladies, while we encourage, foster and spread in our midst without an effort to eradicate or suppress, a malady far more insidious and deadly.

Do not say that this is a delicate subject and one that cannot be touched upon. It has reached a point where life and death meet face to face and the conflict is upon us. Shall it be met with that intelligence and promptness this crisis demands, or will you parley and say, "Tis not in me to enter the fray?" You may encase yourself in a rayless dungeon and declare no storm rages without, because its deafening roar penetrates not its walls. But outside, your daughter, your son still are exposed to its destructive fury.

Your pure and innocent daughter meets it at the door of the bridal chamber. It lays siege to the heir, the hope and pride of the ancestral home at every step upon the highway of life. With gay and seductive mien it steals into the citadel of home, laying waste its foundations, and the silent tomb alone tells too late of the destroyer.

Let us see what it costs the State of Massachusetts to maintain institutions for the support of criminals, lunatics and paupers. We submit the following official figures:—

The cost of maintaining the House of Industry for the year 1892 was \$158,523.15, and out of that expense \$1,434.24 was paid for religious services, and \$36,803.78 for salaries to employees. The total expenses for running and maintaining pauperism in public institutions, cost the Commonwealth of Massachusetts \$660,794.83, an increase of \$24,136.83 over the year preceding. The total inmates of all these institutions are 3,509.

The Lunatic Hospital cost for salaries \$28,793.45, Total expenses \$86,204.

Marcella Street Home cost for salaries \$12,887.95; Total expenses \$44,886.04.

Home for Paupers, Rainsford and Long Island, salaries \$11,499.17, Total cost \$75,123.89.

Almshouse, Charlestown, salaries \$2,918.99; Total cost \$13,539.24.

Pauper expenses support outside city institutions, pay roll, \$8,324.16, Total cost \$157,256.

The Marcella Street Home admitted girls for the first time October 11, 1881. The total number of girls admitted and discharged to date were 359. Cost to the State for boarding each girl per annum is \$175.98;

or a weekly average of \$3.35. This is but another illustration of man's inhumanity to women, for the average wages paid to girls in stores and work shops in Boston is \$2.50 per week. She is supposed to be honest, virtuous and pious, dress well and make a good appearance in church and society, for less than paupers can be boarded for, who are housed and clothed by the State. One commercial house keeps a standing advertisement in the daily papers, offering the munificent sum of \$100. per annum for young girls to learn the art of selling dry goods. Comment is unnecessary in this case, notwithstanding there are 100,000 more females than males in the great State of Massachusetts, and women are paid less than half the wages paid men for the same work, with an average pay of \$3.50 per week for all industrial women employed as bread-winners. Behold the record! Male inmates in the almshouse 145, women 62, boys 2, girls 0. House of Industry men committed 3,552, women 983. Committed for drunkenness, males 1,901, females 601. These figures show that if women had half the opportunity that men have as bread-winners, there would be much less crime than there is at the present time.

Who will say that drunkenness is not on the increase in Boston? The daily average arrests for drunkenness during the year ending 1892 were 92 per day, an increase of 6,302 more persons than in 1891, or an increase of 23 per cent, while 24,841 were released from station houses. The total number of arrests were 48,331 for the year preceding. "Offences against chastity, morality, etc., increased 2 per cent." The number of males arrested were 42,741; females 5,722. Police reports show that 33,698 of these were for drunkenness. Of the above number of females arrested, out of the 5,722, 3,705 were arrested for drunkenness. What does Rev. Hugh Montgomery of Lowell say of that city at a recent convention! "Hosts of poor girls representing drunken parents, to get rid of rags, are driven to a life of shame, or by drunken parents are educated in profanity and licentiousness." At one of the boarding houses on the Corporation here, the landlady told me that she had 23 girls who were common drunkards. It would be impossible for me to draw a worse picture of the rags and wretchedness of their homes.

I will quote but one other paragraph, to show what it cost the citizens of Boston for maintaining a police force, \$1,246,826.52 for the year ending 1892. Therefore, there is no excuse for not having sufficient funds for maintaining a police force, without the aid of "tips" from keepers of houses of prostitution and their agents. Ninety per cent of all houses of prostitution in the United States are owned by men and are run for revenue only.

CONCLUSION.

The women who are associated with me in the "Rescue League" are all poor working women, therefore are unable to incur the expenses of securing legislation, testimony, printing, postage, and helping those who require immediate aid. I have spent 15 years of my life for the industrial women, and in obtaining legislation, and my record will bear investigation in Washington, New York and Boston. In the prosecution of this work, I have spent a good sized fortune and but little remains to my credit of what I once owned. This is the first time I have ever solicited financial aid, to help me to do the work that has been left undone by others. Therefore I feel that I have a right to call upon business men and women, and all good law abiding citizens of Massachusetts for aid in the prosecution of the work of the "League."

CHARLOTTE SMITH.

WORK OF THE RESCUE LEAGUE.

The Rescue League held a meeting at the Crawford House May 23d, for the purpose of taking steps to present its work to the State Legislature. The League is now urging the passage of a bill for the proper care of diseases among the poor, which has received the endorsement of a large number of clergymen and physicians, as well as many members of the Legislature.

At the meeting an executive board was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, chairman, Mrs. Laura Webber, Mrs. N. M. Dodge, Mrs. Catherine Bergen, Mrs. Catherine Adlum and Mrs. E. A. Bryant. A finance committee was also appointed, consisting of Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Mrs. Martha Adams, Mrs. Harriett Mussey and Mrs. Ellen McCartney.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. John Quinn Jr., John S. Lindsay, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rev. W. B. McQuaid, St. James Church, Wm. H. Longridge, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Samuel W. Clifford, Esq., Rev. John Brown, William H. H. Hastings, M. D. Hon. Elijah Morse.

A VOICE FROM LYNN.

The following item, clipped from THE PRESS, shows that the women of Lynn are alive to the great question of today—whether our fair cities are to be given up to immorality and licentiousness, disease and death, or whether by the proper enactment and enforcement of the law, the despoiler's hand shall be stayed, and our youth saved from a life of shame and disgrace.

"HAIL TO THE SMITH BILL!"

MRS. LIZZIE A. BENT, Secretary of the Essex County Helping Hand Society, Bids It God-speed—The Evil is Not Confined to the Poorer Classes, and Attacks Alike the Guilty and the Innocent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS—I want to say a word in regard to Mrs. Charlotte Smith's bill which appeared in the columns of THE PRESS, June 10. We pray it will be passed and right speedily. This is a delicate subject to handle and so is the whole question of social evil, but it is in our midst and all the false modesty, and all the horror of protection to the innocent has failed to relieve the public or benefit the suffering as yet. This bill of the "Woman's Rescue League" of Boston is the only practical relief, and every person who has the interest of humanity at heart will, heartily endorse it. It is an alarming fact that the number is into the hundreds of diseased men and women who walk our streets, as well as the large number of families who are almost lepers in this respect, to say nothing of the infants born and unborn who are

Victims of This Poison.

Nor is the number small who are "patched up" by quacks, whose worthless nostrums are an injury to the system.

This is not confined to the ranks of poverty alone; the sons of the wealthy, "swell dudes," high livers, frequenters of high-toned (?) establishments, as well as the poorer class are alike in this respect; the only difference is that the rich can pay for the treatment, and for the poor there is no door open. "An empty pocket is the worst of crimes."

Many a wife has suffered and is now suffering from the disease without a name. Some are in perfect ignorance of the cause of their suffering.

Many a Woman

has been cared for by the woman physicians in our own city without money and without price. It is only a few days since an orphan girl came to us with her story—wholly ignorant of her condition—and is now under the care of one of the woman physicans. This girl did not contract the disease through immorality either.

Look at the puny, sickly infant of the diseased mother (whose only sin is that it was born)! "The sins of the father visited upon the children," We say from our hearts and from our experience among the suffering, "All hail the Smith bill!" and God bless the noble woman who is pushing it.

Here is our heart and hand for "a refuge and shelter where those victims of a criminal social state may receive such care and medical relief as their cases call for."—Mrs. L. A. BENT,

Secretary Essex County Helping Hand Society.

Lynn, June 13, 1893.

LASTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Lynn, Mass, June 12, 1893.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,

MADAM:—

At a meeting of the Lynn Branch of the Lasters' Union of America held Friday Evening, June 9, 1893, it was unanimously voted to endorse the "Women's Rescue League Bill. Our Order is composed of over 1000 members, mostly all young and able bodied men. We do sincerely hope that your efforts will be crowned with success.

Yours most Respectfully,

R. J. KANE, Sec'y Lasters' Union.

BOSTON DISPENSARY, BOSTON, MAY 23, 1893,

I know something about the condition of the sick poor of Boston, and in my opinion some provision ought to be made by the cities and towns of this state for their care and treatment in the general hospitals, when they are suffering from venereal diseases.

W. H. H. HASTINGS.

No one in Boston is better qualified to know the necessities of the poor and distressed, than Superintendent Hastings. He heartily co-operates with us and puts his name on record. Yours for humanity.

ARTHUR KEISTER,
 GENERAL REPAIRER OF
 UMBRELLAS, CHAIRS,
 SCISSORS, ETC.
 Circulars Distributed on Short Notice.
 OFFICE AND SHOP:
 NO. 161 EIGHTH ST.

Middletown, O., July 25 1895

To The Mayor of the City of New York
 Dear Sir are the Lots all right in
 Rose Lawn Park. riverhead Long Island
 are they on high ground or is they in water
 or are they worth very much we got
 one of these circulars the Lots are
 brown & very nice is this a fraud
 i thought i would ask you & see
 if it is or not i guess there are no
 harm done By asking you
 Good By God Bless you
 Please answer at once

address your mail to The Umbrella &
 Chair Shop
 Middletown
 Butler Co

July 28/98-

Mr Strong Mayor
Dear Sir

Has a tenant the
the Right to dump
Loose Straw in the
Ash Barrells the
tenant - Claims the
Right to dump it in
the Barrells with the
ashes please to let me
know withich is write
and Oblidge

J. H. Brown 670 W. 19 St -
City



843 Broad Street.

Newark, N. J. July 25th, '95 189

To

The Honorable Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:-

You are respectfully requested to answer the following questions at your earliest convenience as it is a matter of importance to us:

What body has control of the Ambulance service in your City and

What system in vogue?

Have all Hospitals an Ambulance service?

Has the Police Department an Ambulance service?

What is the cost of maintaining the service?

Yours truly,

DR. H. C. H. HEROLD,

Pres. of Board of

Health.

P. S. Please address all communications to

#77 Congress St.,

Newark, N. J.

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Dunmore Pa
July 27th 95

Hon. William L Strong
Mayor of New York City
Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly inform
me as to the state of
progress of the New York
and Hudson River Bridge.

As to whether or not
Commissioners have been
chosen, and if so, who
they are? Also, whether
or not a Chief Engineer
has been chosen, and
if so, who he is?
Hoping you may be put to

no inconvenience in
answering these questions,

I am most respectfully

Lewis M Smith C.E.

asst. Engineer E. & W. V. R. R.

Mayor Strong's Farewell
to Richfield Springs
July 28, 1895,

Farewell, ye boiling sulphur baths,
For which I late forsook the paths
Of City Hall and town.
Exultant now from Richfield Springs
I fly, an angel without wings,
Laying my burdens down.
Farewell, ye breezes full of hop,
That made my gouty twinges stop—
Ye airs of malt extract.
Farewell, the hop that in my gait
Made people say I limped of late;
Ye've drawn out, for a fact.

Farewell ye sulphur springs, no man
Need eat eggs for his breakfast when
He first may drink of you!

Richfield, farewell! In thee I prize
A certain freedom from excise
And Teddy's minions blue.

Farewell, I hie me home to meet
An office-seeker in each street;
Yet I'll not give an inch.

And if I run against Tom Platt
There's one thing you can stand on, pat
It won't be I who'll flinch!

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Office of the
Commissioners of Accounts,

ROOMS 114 AND 115.

Stewart Building,
260 Broadway.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
RODNEY S. DENNIS,
Commissioners.

New York.

July 28th, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Richfield Springs, New York.

My dear Sir :-

I noticed in the paper last night, mention of the fire at the Richfield Springs House, which is the first I had seen that there was a fire there, having been in the country since last Friday, owing to the illness of every member of my family.

I am very glad to see that you suffered no harm and trust that you were not very greatly inconvenienced.

You have probably noticed in the papers Mr. C. W. Haskins' appointment by Mr. Fitch as one of the accountants to examine the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Haskins you recollect, is the man who "lived in Georgia" as the newspapers stated and the one whom they said Mr. Fitch was going to investigate. This appointment disposes of that subject, at the same time it brings about, in a happy way, the conclusion which you desired, i.e., the reduction of expenses in our office in the amount of Mr. Haskins' salary. We will make some arrangements with Mr. Fitch whereby Mr. Haskins can complete his investigation of the Dock Department which he is doing down to date, so that it will not interfere with the work in our office.

Trusting that your vacation has been productive of benefit to you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Rodney S. Dennis

✓ New York City July 29/95.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor of the City of New York

Sir:

The following remarks made by a member of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. (of which Company Wm. R. Grace is President-) may assist you in arriving at the true inwardness of the award of the contract for the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Before it was known that an Injunction had been issued, he remarked: —

"We had to hustle to keep the award from going to Andrew Onderdonk."

"We found that Onderdonk was so strongly backed financially and made such a favorable impression on the members of the Board, when he explained to them how he proposed to do the work, that it was useless to try to have the award made to Ryan, Drake, McMillan and Rogers, and that there would be difficulty in having the award made to any other but him."

"We were opposed to Onderdonk because he is a director in the Fraser & Chalmers Co. who are agents for the Rand Drill Co., our opponents."

Fraser & Chalmers' man boasted to me that if Onderdonk got the contract, that Rand's ~~middle~~ of machinery would be used. We would rather have had the work given to O'Brien than to Onderdonk, although O'Brien is in favor of Rand's machinery, he sub out his work and we would have had a chance to sell our machinery to the subs."

To beat Onderdonk we had our friend on the Commission point out that if McDonald's bid was passed it would appear to the public as if the award was made through favoritism."

Scott had a great time inducing Duane & Tucker to vote for McDonald."

"In secret-session last-Thursday the Commissioners had a hot-time of it, but it was then decided to award the work to Mc. Donald. I offered to bet \$1,000 that night that Mc. Donald would get the contract"

"Our friend tells us that Cannon was so mad about the decision to give the work to McDonald that he did not enquire of the Banks as to McDonald's financial standing although it was intrusted to him to do so."

"Cannon has heretofore been the strong man of the Commission ~~but~~ Scott's place when he left, but now Green comes to the front as the strong man"

"Turner (the vice-president of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., and Scott's law partner) is writing the opinion for the Board in regard to the Board's right to pass the lowest-bidder. Scott is away."

"If the fact is proven to the Aqueduct-Commission that McDonald's bid is a straw bid of Drake & Strattons [they having bid in firm Ryan, Drake McMillen & Rogers] it will not ^{now} help Onderdonk because the award having been made if it is revoked then all the Commission can do is to declare all bids off and readvertise the work."

"Con. Ryan [who bid with Ryan, Drake McMillen & Rogers] did a foolish thing in going before the Commission and offering to back up John O'Brien's bid, because the Commission then could see that he was in on O'Brien's bid also."

Yours truly
L. Vorst.

5-3
CENTRAL * LABOR * UNION,

CLARENDON HALL,

114-118 East Thirteenth Street,



New York, July 30th 1895

Hon. Wm. L. Strong (Mayor)
Dear Sir:

At a meeting held on the 28th inst, several Delegates introduced for discussion, the action of the Aqueduct Commission in awarding the Contract for the Construction of New reservoir to a Non Resident Contractor, and I was authorized to communicate the fact to Your Honor that the Central Labor Union strenuously protests against said action, for the following reasons

I We believe that all Municipal functions should be exercised by residents of Municipality wherein such work is to be operated, ~~in~~ as much the Citizens of that locality are obliged to stand the burden of costs accruing from such improvements.

CENTRAL * LABOR * UNION,

CLARENDON HALL,

114-118 East Thirteenth Street,



New York, 189

I. The Trades of this city have observed, that the employment of Non Resident Contractors invariably introduces cheap labor and an unfair competition.

II. Our third objection emanates from the reports current, that this Baltimore Firm secured the Contract despite the fact that other competitors agreed to perform the work at a less cost assuring the city a saving of \$15000.

It is hoped that your Honor will give this matter his kind and considerate attention, and that through your efforts all Public Work will be performed by our New York Citizens.

Very Sincerely Yours, J. E. Bausch Secy
88 Cannon St. N.Y.