

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

May 21, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

By direction of the Board of Police I herewith enclose copy
of report sent to E. A. Hammond, Long Branch, N. J., as requested in
yours of the 30th ult.

Very respectfully,

John J. Ketchum
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 21, 1896.

Mr. E. A. Hammond,

Box 164, Long Branch, N. J.:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 29th ult., addressed to His Honor, the Mayor, complaining of a stable, that Captain Pickett, of the 19th precinct, reports concerning the same as follows:

"I made a personal visit to the place complained of, and found the railing had been broken, as stated in Mr. Hammond's letter. I saw Mr. Sharkey, the owner of the stable next door, and he told me the railing was broken accidentally by a green horse from his stable, and he has repaired the damage. I would also state I have given instructions to the patrolmen on this post to prevent any placing of wagons or trucks on any sidewalk, and if Mr. Sharkey is found violating this law I will take action accordingly."

Very respectfully,

John J. Kane
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 21, 1896.

Mr. Job E. Hedges,

Secy. to His Honor, the Mayor:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 9th inst., relative to the feeding of prisoners in station houses, that Acting Chief of Police Cortright reports concerning the same as follows:

"I have been unable to find any expressed provisions in the rules, regulations, or orders of the service bearing upon the subject in question. I do find, however, from my own experience, and from inquiries made of certain officers who have been in the service for a longer time than I have been, that for upwards of thirty years it has been customary to feed in the station houses only prisoners who, after arraignment in court, have been remanded for a further hearing or examination of their cases. Such prisoners, as well as all other prisoners, have always had afforded to them the privilege of sending out for their meals if they had the means to purchase them, or of having their meals brought ~~ixix~~ in to them by relatives or friends. And as for prisoners without means who were really in need of a meal, I have never known a single case in which they were not provided with food, and I have known of many cases where their wants in this regard were supplied at the expense either of the doorman who had immediate charge of them or the officer in command of the station house. There are about one hundred thousand prisoners arrested by the police of this department every year, the greater number of whom are arrested at such times that they have to spend the night, or a part of the night, in the prisons of the various station houses. To feed such a number of prisoners would involve a considerable extra expense to the department. Since the Saturday half-holiday law went into effect, the City Magistrates' Courts have closed on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, noon, and thus prisoners arrested after noon on that day have to be held in the station houses until they are arraigned in court the next morning. It is this fact that causes the only difficulty that seems to exist in connection with the subject in question, and this difficulty, such as it may be, has only existed since the Saturday half-holiday law went into effect. Most of the prisoners ar-

2 J. E. H.--May 21/96.

rested during the period referred to have the necessary means to provide themselves with food, and while it would be well to try to get the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make some provisions to feed prisoners arrested after noon on Saturday, I feel justified in stating that, even if such provision be not made, there is no more likelihood that prisoners without means to buy food will be subjected to greater danger of starvation in the future than they have in the past."

Very respectfully,

John J. Ryan
Chief Clerk

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1896
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Castroville
Liver

Adopted March 13th, 1896.

Resolved: That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and hereby is respectfully requested to transfer the sum of \$3,000 from the appropriation^{un} made to the Police department for the year 1895, entitled " Police Fund, Salaries of employees", which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriation made to the same Department for the year 1896, entitled " Supplies of Police", which is insufficient. The transfer is desired to enable the Police Board to purchase bicycles to equip additional officers upon the Avenues and Boulevards of the City, and supplant the present mounted force in the upper part of the City. all aye.

(Present Roosevelt , Andrews and Grant.)

Police Department,

Board of Police Commissioners,

of the City of New York,

Theodore Roosevelt,
President.
Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.
Frederick D. Grant,
Andrew D. Parker.

300 Mulberry Street,

New York,

May 21, 1896

My dear Mr Mayor:

On March 13, 1896, a resolution of the Board of Police was duly forwarded to the Comptroller for action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requesting the transfer of \$3,000. from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1895, entitled "Police Fund, Salaries of Employees", to the appropriation for supplies for the current year, to enable the Police Board to purchase bicycles with which to equip the present bicycle squad and extend this important service. A few weeks later, the attention of the Comptroller was invited to the importance of this resolution, and urging that it be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for action, but as far as I can learn this has not been done.

The Police Department at the present time is making unusual efforts to regulate traffic of all kinds upon our public streets. The services of policemen mounted upon bicycles has proven to be of such great value in this work, that I beg to invite your attention to the following summary of the work done by

the bicycle squad as at present organized.-

The squad was organized on December 12, 1895 by detailing four men to bicycle duty: two on duty on 8th Avenue from 14th to 59th Streets, and two from 59th to 106th Streets, at alternate tours. On April 15, 1896, the squad was increased by the addition of two patrolmen. With the addition of these two men, the post upon the Boulevard was divided into two, one from 59th to 80th Streets and the other from 80th to 106th Streets.

The presence of these officers was at once felt by the important services they rendered in the regulation of traffic of all kinds, and particularly in the interests of pedestrians and bicycle riders.

From December 12, 1895 to May 19, 1896, a period of a little over five months, covering for the most part a portion of the year during which the bicycle riding was comparatively light, the squad has made three hundred and twenty-one arrests. About 90% of these arrests have been for violation of corporation ordinances relative to fast riding and driving on the public streets, while the remaining 10% cover a variety of offenses, such as disorderly conduct, assault, intoxication, petty larceny, felonious assault, suspicious persons, violation of sanitary code, etc. The total amount of fines imposed by the Magistrates upon these arrests is \$921.

Considering that, from December to April, the squad con-

3.

sisted of but four men, and since that time of six men, an examination of these figures shows that the bicycle squad has made an average of 15 arrests per month for each member, involving the payment into the Treasury of an average of \$42. per month in fines for each officer, or at the rate of 180 arrests and over \$500. per year, based upon the work done during the winter and early spring months.

Comparatively few cases have been discharged, while several have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, or for trial at Special Sessions, the results of which do not appear in this report.

I cannot refrain from mentioning with especial commendation the services of Officers Scheusler, Neggismith and Gilles. Officer Scheusler has made since January 21, 1896, a total of 75 arrests and \$233. fines imposed. Officer Neggismith, since Decr. 12, 1895, has made 74 arrests with \$220. in fines, and Officer Gilles 61 arrests with \$136. in fines.

Within a few days, the squad has been extended by placing officers on duty on 5th Avenue in the vicinity of Morris Park, on Willis Avenue from 133rd to 148th Streets, and upon Second

Avenue from Houston Street to 22nd Street, to Lexington Avenue to 34th Street.

The importance of the work done by this squad in the regulation of traffic, the suppression of scorching, and other most excellent police service, has been, of course, more important than the mere collection of fines. I have, however, set forth the financial view with some stress, because of the long delay in acting upon our request for the transfer of \$3,000. to enable us to purchase additional bicycles.

The bicycle squad has been possible, because of the fact that several manufacturers and dealers in bicycles have loaned their bicycles to the Police Department for extended test.

The appropriation for supplies for the current year did not include any allowance for the purchase of bicycles, and the demands upon it are so numerous that we do not feel justified at this time in incurring this additional expense, and have, therefore, asked a transfer from a saving effected in the appropriation entitled "Salaries of Employees" for the year 1895.

The wheels loaned to the Department have already been retained on trial longer than could have been reasonably expected, and furthermore, we are exceedingly anxious to extend the service

5.

to other important avenues and streets in the city where very good results would undoubtedly be obtained.

I enclose a copy of the resolution of the Board of March 13, 1896, requesting the transfer, and respectfully urge that the matter be presented to the Board at your earliest convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

Frederick D. Johnson
Treasurer

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, City Hall, New York.

COPY OF RECORD OF ARRESTS BY BICYCLE OFFICER

SCHUSSLER FROM JANUARY 21 to May 19, 1896.

10	Violation of Corporation Ordinance,	Fined \$1. each
10	" " " "	" 2. "
28	" " " "	" 3. "
14	" " " "	" 5. "
4	" " " "	Discharged.
2	" " " "	Fined 10. "
1	Assault	Held \$300. to answer.
1	Intoxication & Violation Cor.Ord.	Fined \$5.
1	" " " " "	" 10.
1	Disorderly conduct,	" 5.
2	Intoxication,	" 3. each
1	Drunk & disorderly,	" 3.

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COPY OF RECORD OF ARRESTS BY BICYCLE OFFICER

NEGGESMITH FROM DECEMBER 12, 1895 to MAY 19, 1896.

10	Violation of Corporation Ordinance,	Fined \$2. each.
20	" " " "	" 3. "
14	" " " "	" 5. "
3	" " " "	" 10. "
10	" " " "	Discharged
2	Disorderly conduct,	Fined \$5. each
1	" " " "	" 10.
4	" " " "	Discharged
5	Intoxication,	Fined \$3. each.
1	"	" 5.
2	"	3 days each.
1	Assault & Vio. Corporation Ordinance,	Pending.
1	Intoxication,	Work-house.

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COPY OF RECORD OF ARRESTS BY BICYCLE OFFICER
GILLIES FROM DECEMBER 12, 1895 TO MAY 19, 1896/

9	Violation Corporation Ordinance,	Fined \$1. each.
9	" " "	" 2. "
16	" " "	" 3. "
9	" " "	" 5. "
2	" " "	" 10. "
10	" " "	Discharged
1	Disorderly conduct,	Fined \$3.
1	Intoxication	" 3.
1	"	Discharged
2	Suspicious persons,	Discharged
1	Felonious assault,	Pending
61		

COPY OF RECORD OF ARRESTS BY BICYCLE OFFICER
BROWNE FROM MARCH 12 TO MAY 19, 1896.

1	Violation of Corporation Ordinance,	Fined \$10. each
1	" " "	" 2.
16	" " "	" 3.
4	" " "	" 5.
3	" " "	Discharged
1	Disorderly Conduct,	Fined 3.
1	" "	" 5.
1	" "	Five days.
2	Suspicious persons,	Discharged
1	Intoxication,	Fined \$3.
1	Insanity,	Committed C. & C.
1	Assault,	Fined \$5.
1	Intoxication & Disorderly conduct.	" 3.
1	Pettit larceny,	\$200. to answer.
1	Drunk & Disorderly,	Fined \$51.
1	" "	Three days.
1	" "	Work-house.
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Board of Police Commissioners:

Theodore Roosevelt,
President.

Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.

Frederick D. Grant,

Andrew D. Parker.

Police Department,

of the City of New York.

300 Mulberry Street,

New York, May 21, 1896

My dear Mr Mayor:

I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a statement relative to expenditures chargeable against the Contingent Fund of this Department. It was prepared by Mr Roosevelt and myself in explanation of certain sensational statements made in the newspapers recently.

This statement was given to the press late last evening, but as it contained a plain and fair statement of the case, was not extensively published by the papers this morning.

Yours very sincerely,

A. D. Andrews

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, City Hall, New York.

In the argument on the mandamus proceedings yesterday, it was repeatedly stated by the Comptroller's representative that this Department had no power or authority to expend or to authorize the expenditure, or to pay bills for expenses incurred in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses. Two or three instances were cited where the bills amounted to from \$12. to \$55., and the argument was based upon the assumption that these were fair samples of all the bills amounting to \$9,416.53, for which the transfer was requested. *This is not true, as will be shown a little later.*

If the contention of the Comptroller is correct, this Department is absolutely without power to regulate or control in any manner houses of ill-fame or prostitution, varying from the lowest dives formerly so common in Wooster Thompson and Greene Streets to the more expensive places in the fashionable parts of the City. No conviction can be obtained in the courts without the production of testimony which can be secured only through the expenditure of money, varying from small sums upward.

Section 282 of the Consolidation Act declares:

"It is hereby made the duty of the police force, at all times of day and night, x x x x x carefully observe and inspect all houses of ill-fame or prostitution and houses where common prostitutes resort or reside xxx and to repress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein; x x x and for these purposes, with or without warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offenses."

Furthermore, the final estimates for the Police Department for 1895 contained the following item which has for years covered expenses of this character: "Contingent expenses of Central Department and Station Houses, including expenses of patrolmen and others, expenses of detectives, execution of criminal process, apprehension and arrest of

criminals\$11,000.

Reference has been made to the publication of several bills chargeable against the amount for which the transfer is requested. All of these bills have been most carefully examined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and have been open to examination by any person having a proper interest therein. The Police Board has refrained from publishing items for reasons apparent to any one desiring to avoid sensational statements with regard to crime and criminal proceedings.

The expenditures covered by the amount for which this transfer was requested, cover a period of about four months, consisting of September, October, November and December, 1895. The bills aggregating \$9,416.53 can be summarized as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS made in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses,	2,057.80
DISBURSEMENTS made in obtaining evidence against violators of the excise law,	526.09
DISBURSEMENTS made in obtaining evidence against bucket shops,	172.00
DISBURSEMENTS made in obtaining evidence against pool rooms and policy shops,	435.20
DISBURSEMENTS made for expenses of detectives sent to other cities,	487.05
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR OBTAINING EVIDENCE,	\$3,678.14
Bills rendered for photographs of criminals,	3,651.50
Do meals for prisoners,	771.05
Do telephone service,	1,036.70
Do miscellaneous, such as ice, cartage, newspapers, cable-rams, etc.	279.14
TOTAL TRANSFER REQUESTED,	\$9,416.53

For the year from May, 1895 to May, 1896, 403 convictions for keeping houses of prostitution and assignation were had upon evidence obtained by officers of this Department, as against 172 convictions for the year previous. The number of cases pending on May 1, 1896 is 207, as against 66 cases

pending May 1, 1895.

The number of convictions for keeping gambling houses from May 1, 1895 to May 1, 1896 is 254, as against 143 convictions for the previous year, and the number of cases pending on May 1, 1896 is 172 as against 49 pending on May 1, 1895.

It thus appears that for \$2,057.80 of the money involved in the mandamus proceedings, not less than 135 convictions were obtained for keeping houses of prostitution and assignation, with 207 cases pending in the court at the end of the year.

It also further appears that for \$607.20 expended in obtaining evidence against gambling houses, policy shops etc., not less than 85 convictions were obtained, with 172 cases pending at the end of the year.

Other items not mentioned by the Comptroller chargeable against the \$9,416.53, are \$771.05 for meals of prisoners, \$1,036.70 for telephone service and \$279.14 for sundries such as cartage, newspapers, telegrams, cablegrams, postage, etc.

This matter was made the subject of an exhaustive report by the Treasurer of the Police Board to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on March 4, 1896. The statements therein were carefully examined and cannot be controverted. It is anotorious fact that on account of the delay in transferring funds of this kind, the Department has been seriously crippled.

Many of the duties of the Police Department are not pleasant, but nevertheless they must be performed. One of the least pleasant is dealing with disorderly houses and with the crime of illicit sexual intercourse. The subject is a disagreeable one, and we speak at all simply because the Comptroller has rendered it necessary for us to answer certain statements made by his representative in court yesterday, statements which so warp the facts as to evidently give the presiding justice an entirely erroneous opinion as to the action. It is a disagreeable task to get evidence against houses of prostitution, precisely as it is a disagreeable task for a surgeon to undertake an operation for some loathsome disease, and the details of the operation in one case as in the other do not make pleasant reading. And yet the Police Board can no more refrain from doing its duty in trying to suppress the disorderly houses, than the surgeon can refuse to do his duty in performing the operation.

The contention of the Comptroller, through his counsel, is in fact that it is improper for the Commission to suppress disorderly houses; and if the Comptroller's position is proper, practically no restraint can be put upon the running of a house of prostitution in New York. No representative of the disorderly houses could ask for more on their behalf than the Comptroller asks in requiring us to refrain from procuring against them the only evidence upon which a conviction can be based.

It must be remembered that the methods of procuring evidence ~~are~~ to which the Comptroller objects, so far from

being new with the present Board, are precisely those which have always obtained in this Department whenever there was a sincere purpose to stop any disorderly house, and they are the only methods by which that purpose can be achieved. The only difference the present Board has made has been, whereas formerly these methods were resorted to only against houses which did not pay blackmail, or were not protected, now they are enforced against all offenders of high and low degree. The lowest houses can be reached with the expenditure of little money, but the present Board has seen no reason why it should connive at vice in any section of the community, and it has, therefore, proceeded with energy against the so-called high class houses, where the obtaining of evidence necessitates much more heavy expenditure. The present Comptroller, and his predecessors, have invariably made transfers to cover such expenditures without any protest whatever, on the Comptroller's express motion, and these bills, and bills like the, have always been before the Comptroller, and he has had full knowledge of the methods of the police in spending this money, and has by his action repeatedly approved these methods. Moreover, the convictions which have been obtained have been obtained by these methods, so that within the past year, the Judges and juries have, in hundreds of cases, inflicted penalties on testimony which in itself showed that it was obtained precisely in this manner. There never has been a question of the propriety of the police getting evidence in this way until after the present Board came in and made evident its purpose to enforce the law not partially and

force the law not partially against unprotected offenders, but against all offenders, no matter what their grade.

Under existing conditions, it has been found wholly impossible to get convictions against houses of prostitution unless we can produce direct and explicit testimony of the commission of improper acts. Some of the Magistrates, indeed, declined to issue warrants, or hold prisoners, until such testimony could be given covering at least two separate offenses. For the police to refrain from getting such evidence would be equivalent to announcing the purpose not to interfere with the business of sexual vice.

The case of the 15th Precinct, which includes Wooster, Thompson, Greene and West 3rd Streets and Minetta Lane, etc., may be taken as one in point. It was formerly infested with vice from one end to the other. Within six months between forty and fifty houses in this precinct have been closed, not one of which could we have closed save by procuring testimony of the kind to which the Comptroller objects. The 15th precinct is now a reputable part of the city. What the 15th precinct was, the whole City would become if the Comptroller's desires in this matter were carried out.

For a man, above all a policeman, to go to one of these houses, avowedly with the purpose of obtaining testimony against it, would be, of course, absurd. He can secure admission to the house and see what goes on, only if the inmates believe him to have visited the house for the reasons which ordinarily induce such visits. If the officer does not make certain steps to

ficer does not make or it ain expenditures of the kind ordinarily made in such places, he can not get testimony, and unfortunately we find that before a case can be clearly established, one of the inmates of the house must take some action of a character that will indicate clearly that the house is run for immoral purposes. Unless we can get some testimony of this kind, we cannot secure convictions. The Police Board resolutely refuses to discriminate in favor of the pandering and trafficking vice by failing to use against them the method which it employs against more open, but in reality less harmful criminals. If the courts decide that it was illegal and improper to get testimony against disorderly houses, as the Commission now gets it, and as it always must be procured by any Board honestly striving to suppress the evil, the result of their decision will be that New York will be open to a trafficking vice more barefaced than in any city in the civilized world, and until such a decision is made, the Board must certainly continue to do in the future as it has in the past, and to war resolutely against this evil, precisely as it wars against other evils; that is, by procuring the only evidence which can secure a conviction of the wrongdoer. The courts say to us now in case after case that we can only secure convictions by the production of testimony of this kind, and it is hardly to be supposed that the courts will turn around and say that we shall not produce the only evidence upon which conviction can be had.

District Attorney's Office,
City and County of New York

May 15 1896

Acting Chief of Police Cuthbert,

My dear Sir,

This morning

I had a conference with Magistrate
Knobel in regard to the charges
against Valentine and other persons
doing business under the name
of the New York Commission Company,
at 17 Broadway. While it is
morally certain that their business
is illegitimate, it will be impossible
to make out a legal case against
them without evidence as to the man-
ner in which they conduct their
so-called "Exchange" in Jersey City.

District Attorney's Office,
City and County of New York

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This evidence can be best secured with the assistance of Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, who is at present absent in Tennessee. I understand he will return in a week or two, and both Magistrate Rudick and myself think it will be best to wait until his return before taking any action in the premises.

In the meantime I shall endeavor to have the indictments now pending against Valentine, Jander & others placed upon the calendar and pushed for trial.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Cadogan Batten
Assistant District Attorney



Chief's Office
Police Department.

Jersey City, N.J. May 20 1896

Moses W. Cortright,
Acting Chief of Police,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

One of the detectives
at 2nd St called upon me several
times concerning the Jersey City Stock
exchange who have resumed
business here, and in your city.
Your detective wanted to see
the place of business of this concern
and I took him there to look
at it. They are located publicly
at 49 Montgomery St. have a
sign "Jersey City Stock Exchange";
and no apparent secrecy about
their business. You will
recollect I arrested Chief Coulter

in the suppression of these bucket
shops some months ago, and
on the fact of their commitment
by your Police Court for trial
supposed a case of gambling
would be made out in your
jurisdiction. Not being connected
with such crime we had ^{no} a chance
of connecting them here, as they
do no business at all in this
city. Since reopening they do
business entirely different from
what they formerly do. They
now will sell you any and
stocks that are listed by the
New York Stock Exchange as
well as the special stocks
they deal in, therefore they are
guilty of no crime against the
laws of this State unless the
business they are conducting here
is for the purpose, or a part of any
gambling scheme in this or any
other State. I have talked with
our Prosecutor of the Pleas on
this subject. He advises that in



Chief's Office
Police Department.

Jersey City, N.J. 189

in order to make a criminal
complaint against those people
in this State we must have
some information that the
business of this concern is a
part of and in connection
with a Gambling in your
State. When you are in a
position to charge them with
Gambling in your City I will
then act with you on this
end of the line. But hope there
will be no sleep up this time
Myself and four men lost
several days in your police
courts and it appears nothing
came out of it although there
seemed to be an excellent
case against them. However
Chief we are always ready

To aid in the suppression of crime
and stand ready in this case
if the circumstances will warrant
action.

Very truly Yours
Ben Murphy
Chief of Police

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 2

New York, May 21. 1896

Moses W. Cortright

Insp. ^{Asst.} Deputy
Chief of Police

Sir

On April 30. 1896. acting under my instructions, Pat^m Max Neumain of my Command visited the rooms on 1st fl. of No. 17th 19 Broadway occupied by a stock brokerage firm known as the New York Commission Co.; on the wall were blackboards with the following stocks marked upon them - Excelsior Gold Mining Co. - Imperial Pros. ^{and} Developing Co. - ^{and} The Salvador Mining ^{and} Milling Co. - none of which stocks are listed on the N.Y. Stock, N.Y. Consolidated ^{and} N.Y. Mining Exchanges. Pat^m Neumain during that visit purchased "on margin" Excelsior - paying \$2 -; On other occasions he called and purchased as follows May. 5. '96. Excelsior ^{and} Imperial "as above mentioned" paying \$2 - for each; May 6. '96. Excelsior \$2 -; May 8. '96. bought Excelsior \$2 -, sold \$2 - same; May 12. sold Salvador \$2 - ^{and} bought Excelsior \$15 -; May 13. sold Excelsior \$5 - ^{and} bought \$10 - of same, also of Salvador \$2 -; and on May 14. sold Imperial \$2 -.

With the slips containing the transactions above mentioned, as evidence, Off. Neumain

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 189

presented himself before Mag^t Rudick ^{and} Asst. Dist. Attorney Battle and stated the facts to them ^{and} was ordered to buy again, which he did, May 19th 96, when, accompanied by Pat^r Frank Connor also of my command he bought "at same place" Imperial for which he paid \$2⁰⁰; "this margin was lost within five minutes." They again visited the above named officials, asking for a warrant on the evidence produced, which both refused, on the ground that the evidence was not strong enough to secure a conviction, and that it would be necessary to procure an employee familiar with their methods and manner of doing business to secure a conviction of the principals in this case. In connection with this matter Off. Neumann visited Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City and also called at the N.J. Exchange #47+49 Montgomery St. that city; this N.J. Exchange is an annex of the N.Y. Commission Co. and occupy three rooms in the building last mentioned, fitted up similar to the N.Y. end. In an outer room Off Neumann was informed that none but members were allowed inside, but if he wished to purchase stock they would sell to him; he repeated this statement to Chief Murphy but that official said he could take no action as they were doing a legal business

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York,

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in that State.

The N.Y. Commission Co. #14 ^{Qu}19 Bway is largely patronized, and crowded daily by from 50 to 75 persons at a time, composed of old ^{and} young men and even boys. It is controlled by a person named Gender "who is at present under indictment for conducting a bucket shop" having been arrested in a raid made by Chief of Police Peter Boulin "at this same place" in December 1895; there are a number of employees, clerks, telegraph operators, markers &c., none of whom have I any acquaintance with or have been able to secure as witnesses in corroboration of the illegal transactions of this firm.

Respectfully
Lewis J. Brennan
Sergeant in Command 2nd Precinct

Sgt Brennan
in Command 2 Prec

Concerning an
alleged fraudulent
Stock Concern

New York, MAY 22 1896

Respectfully forwarded to the Board of Police

Wm. J. Brennan
and Deputy

CHIEF OF POLICE

TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE

With instructions that the
officers be requested to call
upon the Dist Atty and
submit to him the question
whether or not the proof
secured by them is sufficient

MAY 22 2 36 PM 1896

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

Wm. J. Brennan
CHIEF CLERK

From the Board 3297

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 22, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day it was

RESOLVED, That His Honor, William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, be and is hereby respectfully invited to act as reviewing officer on the occasion of the parade of the Police force June 1st, 1896.

Very respectfully,

John J. Ryan
Chief Clerk.

Police Department,

Board of Police Commissioners:

of the City of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt,
President.
Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.
Frederick D. Grant,
Andrew D. Parker.

300 Mulberry Street,

New York, May 26, 1896.

Wob E. Hedges, Esq.,

Mayor's Office,

City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Roosevelt directs me to forward to you,

with his compliments, the enclosed tickets for the Grand Stand.

Respectfully,

Minnie G. Kelly

Private Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD INSPECTION DISTRICT.

4300 MULBERRY STREET.

New York, May 27th., 1896.

PETER CONLIN,

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Sir:

In reference to the communication of President Theodore Roosevelt, as to whether or not the methods pursued in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses, from December 31st. 1875, to May 20th. 1879; were the same that have been employed since you came into the Department, and have been employed during your term as Acting-Chief, and Chief, viz: during the past year, I herewith report as follows:

During the time specified I was a Roundsman, and Sergeant, and was attached to the late Inspector Thorne's office; consequently I was not in a position to know from practical experience, as to the methods then used in obtaining evidence, but, I had been informed by the late Inspector that the methods were the same as are used at present. Since my appointment as Captain, on June 30th., 1887, and up to the present time, so far as I know, the evidence necessary in such cases, has been procured in the same manner, with this exception, that during the past few years the Magistrates in the Police Courts have refused to issue warrants upon the evidence of any Officer, unless, it was corroborated by another Officer, thereby necessitating another visit to the places complained of, and thus incurring double the expense of former years.

Respectfully,

Nicholas Brooks

Acting Inspector, 3rd. District.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Office of the 2nd Inspection District.

#300 Mulberry Street.

New York, May 27th, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq.,

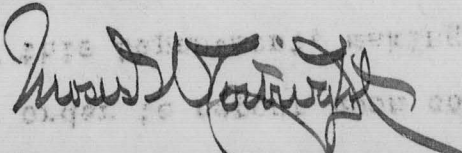
Chief of Police,

Sir:-

In compliance with your order to report upon communication, sent to you by President Roosevelt of this Department, making inquiries relative to the modus operandi pursued in obtaining evidence against disorderly houses, from December 31st, 1875, to May 20th, 1879, as compared with the present methods of so doing, I desire to state that in former years, and including the period of time specified, evidence against disorderly houses was procured in very much the same manner as it has been for the past year, and since you have been at the head of this Department as Acting Chief and Chief of Police.

In fact, I know of no other way of getting evidence against such places, as aforesaid, that would be acceptable to Police Magistrates, and upon which conviction could be had in the Courts.

Respectfully,


Inspector, 2nd District.

2nd Dist.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 7.

New York, May 27th, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq.,

Chief of Police.

Sir:-

In compliance with instructions received from you I respectfully state that so far as my recollections go for the time that I have been in this department, and particularly for the time that I served on the staff of ex-Superintendent Murray while he was Inspector of Police, the methods used in obtaining evidence against houses of prostitution and disorderly houses of that kind were the same as are in use to-day, and I cannot see how evidence could be obtained to suppress such places in any other way.

Respectfully,

William Meastin
Captain 7th Precinct.

7th Print.

Police Department of the City of New York

Printed by ...

New York, New York, 1907.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Precinct No. 19

New York, May 27th, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq.,

Chief of Police.

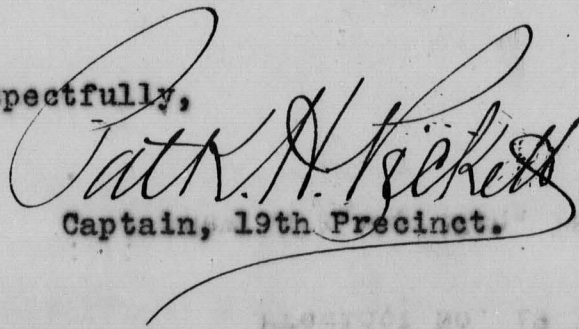
Sir:-

In compliance with your directions to report as to whether or not the methods used to obtain evidence against disorderly houses from Dec. 31st, 1875 to May 20th, 1879 were the same as those employed since you have been Acting Chief and Chief of Police, I most respectfully state that during the time above specified I was assigned to duty in the office of one of the Inspection Districts, and consequently had no personal knowledge as to the methods employed then in obtaining evidence in that class of cases.

Since I have been in the department I have always heard that such evidence was obtained in precisely the same manner in which it is obtained now; and from my experience as a Captain of Police, particularly during my time in this precinct I am prepared to state that there is no other practicable manner in which to obtain evidence against and to effectively suppress such places than the methods now in use and which have been in use since you became Acting Chief of Police of this department.

I would also state that the requirements of the present city Magistrates that the statement of police officers in these cases must be corroborated and that more than one visit to these places must be made before a warrant is issued causes a very great additional expense for evidence.

Very respectfully,


Captain, 19th Precinct.

19th Precinct.

[illegible]

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. One

New York, May 27 1896

Peter Conlin

Chief of Police

Sir

In compliance with your order of 26 inst
I desire to report as follows.

I have scarcely any knowledge of the
method used to obtain evidence against
Disorderly Houses from Dec 31-1875 to
May 20-1879 principally from the fact
that I did not join the Police Dept
until the Summer of 1876 and up to
1879 was not in a position to ascer-
tain very fully the manner of obtaining
evidence against houses of the character
named. With my limited knowledge, for the
years mentioned, of that branch of the busi-
ness, I cannot see where there is any
material change in the method of getting
evidence, other than this fact. In the
time from 1875 to '79 it was very much easier
to obtain evidence, sufficiently strong to
justify the Magistrates of those days to
hold the accused to bail. During the
past year whatever attempts have been
made to do business by referees of
suspected Disorderly Houses, it has been done
in

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 189

such a manner as to make it next to impossible, for a Police Officer or any person having the appearance of one, to obtain sufficient evidence to procure a warrant or to make arrests without warrant without the use of disguises of different kinds or the employment of persons not in any way connected with the Police Dept

Respectfully

Amos T. Smith

Captain First Prec

1st Print.

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, May 27th 1896.

Peter Conlin.
Chief of Police
Sir

Replying to your communication of the 26th inst directing me to report not later than 3. P. M. 27th inst as to whether the same means was used in obtaining evidence against Disorderly houses from Dec. 31st 1875 to May 24th 1879 as are now and have been used during the past year.

I have the honor to state that I have no personal knowledge of the means adopted for procuring such evidence during the said period and have been unable to learn anything definite on the subject from those I have questioned regarding the matter, but believe they were the same for the reason that with the exception of a Complaint from A. Citizen or Citizens who had visited such house or houses for the purpose of obtaining such evidence and such Citizens Complaint properly presented in Court and a Warrant obtained the only way to procure the necessary evidence in order to procure a Warrant is to adopt the means now in use in the Department

Respectfully
John J. Harley
Captain and Acting Inspector
4th Dist

4th Dist.

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, May 27th 1896

Peter Conlin

Chief of Police

Sir

In compliance with your orders, to report to you on a communication, sent you by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of Board of Police, as to whether or not the methods pursued, in getting evidence against Disorderly Houses, from Dec. 31st 1875, to May 20th 1879, were the same that have been employed since you came into the Department, and have been employed during your term as Acting Chief and Chief up to the present time.

I have the honor to reply, that from Dec. 31st 1875, to May 20 1879, it was a very easy matter to get evidence against Disorderly Houses, for they were numerous during that period.

All honest means, to get evidence to suppress them, was obtained, the same as it is now in vogue, under the present administration.

Since you became Acting Chief, and Chief of the Department, it has been very difficult to get evidence against

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, 189

Disorderly Houses, for the reason that they do not openly do business.

It is useless to try to obtain evidence without buying it, if you want to honestly do your duty; any other way of getting evidence, leaves the person liable to suspicion, that he is not honest in his intentions.

Respectfully,

John M. Keefe
Act Inspector 1st Dist.

1st Dist.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No. 6

New York, May 27th 1896

Peter Connelley
Chief of Police
Sir

In reply to the communication received from you, containing a copy of a request from President Roosevelt for an opinion, "as to whether or not, the methods pursued in getting evidence against disorderly houses, from Dec 31st 1875, to May 30th 1879, were the same that have been employed, since you came into the Department, and up to the present time", I would state as follows.

My:

Since I came into this Department, thirty years ago, I have never known evidence against disorderly houses, to be procured, in any other manner than is being done at the present time, and in fact there is no other way in which it can be done, as the magistrates require the most positive evidence to be produced, before they will grant a warrant for any place of the kind, and officers of the Department, assigned to this, or any other duty, are the only ones that can be depended upon.

I have referred this question to the following named Sergeants attached to this Precinct, all of whom have spent long terms of service in the Department, and they all concur in the above statement.

Police Department of the City of New York.

Precinct No.

New York, 189 .

Sergeant Richard Majan	26 Yrs of service
" George Osborne	26 " " "
" Patrick Leonard	24 " " "

Respectfully
Robert Young
Act Capt 6th Prec.

6th Precit.

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, May 27 1896.

Peter Conlin
Chief of Police
Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 26th inst relative to the methods used for obtaining evidence against Disorderly Houses from December 31st 1875 to May 20th 1879. I would state that from my recollection of the methods used then, and also from inquiry I have made since the receipt of your query, they were precisely the same then, as those used during the past year.

Respectfully
Walter L. Thompson,
Acting Inspector 5th Dist.

5th District

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, May 27th 1896.

Peter Bonlin
Chief of Police
Sir.

In answer to the communication of President Theodore Roosevelt as to whether or not the methods pursued in getting evidence against disorderly houses from Dec 31/75 to May 20th/79 were the same that have been employed since you came into the Department, and have been employed during your term as acting Chief, and Chief, viz; during the past year, I herewith report as follows.

During the above specified time I was a Sergeant in the 18th Precinct; not being the commanding officer, I can not recall any particular case in which evidence was procured by the methods at present employed. I have however understood that such methods were then employed.

Since July 20th 1883, the date of my appointment as Captain I have resorted to the same methods as at present employed in procuring the necessary evidence against disorderly houses; as no warrants could be procured from any Police Justice without having produced such evidence.

Furthermore, the present Magistrates will not issue a warrant on the

Police Department of the City of New York,

No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

New York, May 27th 1896.

unsupported evidence of a single Patrolman,
but require a second Patrolman to procure the same
evidence on another occasion, so that the one will
corroborate the other.

Respectfully,

John J. McLaughlin
Acting Inspector

6th Dec.

May 20th, 1896.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Andrew D. Parker, Esq.,

Police Commissioner.

My dear Sir:

When I appointed the board of Police Commissioners about a year ago, I fully expected that each member would discharge his full duty, having at heart the best interests of the City,-- And work out a complete reformation in the department. And really felt that in securing you for one of them that your ~~best~~ work would add greatly to the accomplishment of that result, but your course during the last four months has convinced me that you have lost your influence with the public and the board. Consequently I feel that your resignation would be for the best interest of the Police Department.

I regret the necessity of this decision. However I feel that in coming to this conclusion it is in the interest of good government. And while I have no one in mind to fill your place I would like your resignation on receipt of this, to take effect when your successor shall be appointed.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. Strong,
Mayor.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
City of New York.
ANDREW D. PARKER.

May 27th, 1896.

My dear Sir:

I must decline your request for my resignation. I think your view is due to an imperfect understanding of the facts.

Many weeks ago I visited you and placed myself at your disposal for the explanation of anything you might wish to understand touching the affairs of the police board. It was the most courteous and proper method I could conceive. Notwithstanding, you never sought from me a particle of information. At length, when you had made many statements which, in my opinion, showed that you had been misinformed, I urged an interview either with yourself alone, or, preferably to me, with yourself and such, and as many gentlemen, as you should choose. You promised this, fixed the evening, and were to fix the hour and place, and to send me word. I have never heard from you since.

With deep regret at the situation as between you and myself, I remain/

Yours very respectfully,

A. D. Parker,
Commissioner of Police.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

12
CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

May 28th, 1896.

Hon. Andrew D. Parker,
Commissioner of Police,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Yours of last evening was duly received, and you can judge of my astonishment at a portion of it when I tell you that when we separated two weeks ago last Monday I thoroughly understood that the arrangement for a meeting on the Wednesday evening following at my house was thoroughly settled upon, and, in consequence, I invited Mr. Bliss, Mr. Root and Mr. Scott to be at my house that evening, and they were, and we had a very pleasant evening waiting for you, until about 11 o'clock, then we separated, since which time I have heard nothing from you until your letter of yesterday.

Now, Mr. Parker, I simply want to say that when I appointed the four gentlemen whom I appointed as Police Commissioners, I felt very sure that each one of them was a gentleman, and, as such, I felt that at any time I asked either one of them for their resignations I would get it promptly, and you can judge of my surprise when I received your note last evening.

I can only say that I think it would save you a great deal of trouble and me a great deal of trouble, and the Police Department some severe criticism, if you promptly forward your resignation to me.

While no one can regret more than myself the necessity of demanding this from you, yet I feel that it is in the interest of the Department and your own interest that you should step quietly down and out.

Very sincerely yours,

W. L. Strong,
Mayor.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 28, 1896.

Mr. Gustav Scholer,
267 West 34th street:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 14th inst., addressed to His Honor, Mayor Strong, making complaint of the decorating of ash cans, etc., with bills, and the playing of ball in the streets, that Acting Captain Brown, of the 20th precinct, reports concerning the same as follows:

"I have given strict orders to the members of this precinct to see that no cause of complaint as stated should occur, and if it should that prompt action be taken by the members who observe it. Ash cans are not allowed to remain outside after being emptied by the ash cartman. Several arrests have been made in this precinct for ball playing before and since May 5th, 1896, and will be continued."

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Kern
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 28, 1896.

Mr. David W. Cronin,
Railroad and 10th aves.,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 1st inst., addressed to His Honor, Mayor Strong, inquiring as to one Jacob J. Jones, that Sergeant Patrick Byrne, of the Bureau of Information, reports concerning the same as follows:

"The Directories of this city have been examined from 1885 to date and the name of Jacob J. Jones only appears as follows: 1890, Jacob J. Jones, cigars, 112 South st. 1894, clerk, 199 Washington street; 1895, agent, 199 Washington st.; 1895, cigars, 46 New street. At these addresses they had no knowledge of David W. Cronin, the writer of the letter of inquiry.

Very respectfully,

John J. Jones
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 28, 1896.

Miss L. M. Lewis,

Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.:

Miss:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 13th inst., that we are informed by the New York Trust Combination that the goods you refer to as not having been received were shipped to you on the 11th inst., to the Winthrop Express office.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. F. Felt
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 28, 1896.

Mr. Frank Langenstein,

Pelham Bay Park:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 14th inst., addressed to His Honor, Mayor Strong, asking appointment as deputy to see that lights on vehicles are kept burning after dark, that the Chief of Police reports concerning the same as follows:

"There is no necessity for such an appointment even if it could be made. The police have been directed to and will enforce all ordinances."

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 28, 1896.

Mr. Albert Schneider,
305 West 142d street:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 13th inst., addressed to His Honor, Mayor Strong, and referred to this Department, complaining against a nuisance, that Acting Captain Grant, of the 30th precinct, reports concerning the same as follows:

"I caused an investigation to be made and learned that the nuisance complained of consisted in the casting of human manure into the yard of the complainant at various times for the past six months, from the adjoining flat house No. 303. Although this has been going on for that length of time and strict watch has been kept by the injured party no evidence has been obtained that would indicate in what part of the house the miserable creature lives that commits the detestable nuisance described. Suspicion, however, rests upon a party living in the top flat. Such suspicion, however, is not strong enough to warrant taking any action. I will see the owner of the premises No. 303, and use my utmost endeavors to enlist his assistance and co-operation in bringing to justice a person who would be guilty of so base and filthy an act."

Very respectfully,

John J. Kane
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* May 29, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

By direction of the Board of Police I herewith enclose copies of reports sent to writers, as requested in yours as follows:

May 7, D. W. Cronin, San Francisco, Cal.

May 14, Miss L. M. Lewis, Stockholm, N. Y. Dr. Gustav Scholer,
267 West 34th st.

May 15, Frank Langenstein, Pelham Bay Park

Albert Schneider, 305 West 142d st.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Kern
Chief Clerk.

Police Department,

Board of Police Commissioners,

of the City of New York,

Theodore Roosevelt,
President.

Avery D. Andrews,
Treasurer.

Frederick D. Grant,

Andrew D. Parker.

300 Mulberry Street,

New York, May 29th. 1896.

Mon. W. L. Strong,

City Hall,

New York.

My dear Sir:-

I have replied to Admirable Bunce's telegram
direct as you requested, and the Chief will issue the orders.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

97/13

105

no record

Burns

Montpelier Vermont

May 18 1856

To Messrs of City of
New York

Would you be kind

Enough to give me any
information concerning

the death of a young
man who died in your
about two weeks ago

I am his mother and

I can only find out that

he is dead and buried
died at Hospital and as

is a death record kept-
in all Cities & thought-
you might be kind
enough to write me
and let me know
what was the cause of
death his name was
John Leavens

Any information you
will give me will
be kindly appreciated by
me his

Mother

Mrs Leavens
P.O. 5 Pitkin Court
Montpelier
Vermont

Please reply as soon
as you can continually
and obligo.

Mrs Leavene

Montpelier Vt.

Concerning death of her
Son. John Leavene.

Received from
Mayor's Office

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 1, 1896.

Mrs. Leavene,
5 Pitkin Court,
Montpelier, Vt.:

Madam:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 18th ult., addressed to His Honor, the Mayor, and referred to this Department, asking information of your son, John Leavene, that the records of this Department have been examined and the name of your son does not appear thereon, which shows that he was not sent to a hospital through the Police Department. If you desire a search of the death records of this city, the enclosed circular will show you how to proceed.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Keogh
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 1, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

By direction of the Board of Police I enclose herewith copy
of letter sent to Mrs. Leavene, Montpelier, Vt., as requested in yours
of the 21st ult.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Keefe
Chief Clerk.

508

De Witt Memorial Church,

280 Rivington St.

188

New York May 20th 1896

Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear Sir;

The streets in the 12th and 13th Police precincts, were last Sunday, - May 17th - a disgrace to any civilized country. Owing to the fact that the two following days were Hebrew Holidays, the vendors and peddlars with push carts and baskets were allowed special privileges and, it seems, special police protection. In addition to the very large number of fruit carts, we had men and women with fish, shirts, neck-ties, umbrellas, toys, novelties and every conceivable

and unconceivable article made
to sell. We have complained to
the police Captains, to the Chief of
police, to the Commissioners, to
the Aldermen and to yourself on
other occasions in regard to this
nuisance on the Christian Sabbath.
We did hope that under a reformer
mayor and city administration we
should have had some redress,
but it gets worse instead of better.

We believe your Honor can help
us to remedy this evil by demanding
a strict enforcement of the law,
we therefore respectfully appeal to
you on behalf of the thousands
of Christian people who reside
in the before-named precincts.

Respectfully

Malcolm R. Burnie

Chairman City Vigilant League - and elder of De
Witt Memorial Church.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, June 12th, 1896.*

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of the 21st. ult. enclosing letter from Mr. M. R. Birnie, 280 Rivington street, I would respectfully state that Captain Walsh, reports as follows:

" I personally visited the location complained of on that date and regulated the vendors so as not to obstruct public travel and drove away all peddlers except those selling articles of food and detailed officers to keep the same so regulated."

Very respectfully

John J. Kelly

Chief Clerk.

135/13

RV

Baltimore May 25/16
To honorable Mayor of
New York city

Your honor
Would you please try
and find my brother
which is supposed to be
in your city he is young
man age 32 and a
baker by trade name
Leopold Teweles
Oblige

I Teweles
321 North Eutan st
Baltimore
MD

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

June 12th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Inquiry has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of
Leopold Teweles, but we are unable to obtain any information regarding
him.

Very respectfully

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

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

June 12th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayer New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Inquiry has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of
Leopold Teweles, but we are unable to obtain any information regarding
him.

Very respectfully

Wm J. Ryan
Chief Clerk.

118/13
~~546~~
Older's Home, Santa Monica
Los Angeles County, Cal
11th May 1896

Major Strong
New York
City

Sir -

I take the liberty of a (paralyzed) Catholic and Trustman in thus addressing you - I have been paralyzed & helpless for the last 11 years.

I enlisted in the 149th Co. U. S. V. in 1864, Capt R. L. Shannon who was a. a. g. at Hearts Island Co. U. S. V. took me as a clerk. I have written to the Hon^{le} R. L. Shannon Washington D. C. with a strong Affidavit, stating things, & how many clerks, and what nationally they were, besides myself.

I enlisted under the name of Charles Byrne, though my proper name was

Morning

Lodowick John Link

Can I trouble you to find out for me, a person's name of Hymn, who lived at 66 West Street Ct. D in 1864, there was a mother, 2 daughters + 1 son, who I was very friendly with

I used after the war, used to attend Bar, at the corner of Marlboro + Delaney St^s Ct. D, can you find them out for me

I have written to the R. C. Priest at West St^s Ct. D, I beg to refer you to the R. C. Clergyman. Rev^d P. Lockman said Barbara Cal + the Rev^d Do O' Reilly Bakersfield Kern County Cal, who I know for some years, apologizing for thus troubling you, + I hope you will excuse my writing

I remain Sir

Yours obed^t + serv^t

L. John Link

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

June 13th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong
Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Sergeant Byrne of the Bureau of information reports as follows on communication from L. John List, sent to this Department by you May 21st, 1896.

" The person mentioned in the annexed letter, by name of Flynn, and said to have resided at 66b Mett street this City in the year 1864 does not now reside at that address.

Inquiry among the residents of the above neighborhood showed that the above named person several years ago moved to No. 88 Patrician street Brooklyn N. Y. "

Very respectfully

John J. Kane

Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 13, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to enclose herewith copy of report relative to character, etc., of Philip Koch, of 117th street and Lenox avenue, as requested in yours of the 9th inst.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

New York June 2nd 1896

Honorable Mayor

I Sir

I appeal to you, for years I have tried in vain to have right done by the Department of comburblers in seeing that the law is enforced by having a 12 ft wall built around a Box Yard situated

W. Broadway, the ~~San~~ bureau have informed, ^{me} that the law calls for an 12 ft wall built all around, and that they were not allowed, to tier the boxes any higher than 18 ft, it is an outrage to think that they would be permitted to tier their boxes up to the 3. Story, with tenement house

around it, it is the biggest
fire trap in the city of N. Y.,
the yard takes in 3. lots so
you see it is not a small
concern, there is nothing to
protect, ^{the} house adjoining it.

I beg of you Kind Sir
please, to inform ^{me} what
step I can now, take in
the matter, the owner of
the yard is a wealthy man
and thinks he can do with
poor people as he likes.
Trusting Hon Mayor you
will give this your Kind
attention I remain

Respectfully
C. Calahan Owner
Lou Schmitt Agt
46 Grand St
City

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 26, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

By direction of the Board of Police I enclose herewith copy of report sent, as requested in yours of the 4th inst., to Louis Schmidt, with reference to packing boxes on sidewalk.

Very respectfully,

John J. Kane
Chief Clerk.

copy

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 26, 1896.

Mr. Louis Schmidt,

46 Grand street:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 2d inst., addressed to His Honor, the Mayor, and referred to this Department, concerning packing boxes on the sidewalk, that Acting Captain Titus, of the 8th precinct, reports relative to the matter as follows:

"From inquiry I learn that the Police Department has no jurisdiction in the matter, the case properly belonging to the Fire Department, they having passed regulations governing the same on February 19, 1890, as follows: 'No person shall have upon storage any packing boxes, barrels, or cases of wood in any open lot or space in that portion of the city of New York in which the erection of frame buildings is prohibited by law, unless such lot or open space be surrounded on all sides by a wall of brick or stone or other fire-proof material, to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, not to exceed eighteen feet in height above the curb, and such boxes, barrels or cases of wood shall not be piled or stored to a height greater than 12 inches less than the height of said wall or fire-proof fence surrounding the lot or open space on which the same are kept.' I have notified the Fire Department of the violation of these requirements on the premises complained of, and they have promised to give their immediate attention to the same. I have visited the writer of the letter, and he expressed himself as being well satisfied with the action taken."

Please send any comment or suggestion you may have to make.

Very respectfully,

John J. Kane
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* June 26, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 8th inst., regarding complaint that sufficient care is not being exercised for the protection of passengers at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, that Acting Captain Ryan, of the 4th precinct, reports concerning the same as follows:

"At the corner mentioned there is in course of erection a 25-story building, which causes a large number of persons when passing to stop and look up. The sidewalk there being very narrow and the traffic very great, it is difficult at times to keep the passage clear.. I have made a special post of that corner, and have a man there whose special duty it is to keep the crowd moving, so that at no time is there any hindrance to a free passage for pedestrians. I have also a man in citizens clothesthere during the hours when traffic is great to look after pickpockets, and I visit the corner myself as often as circumstances permit, and use every endeavor to prevent cause for complaint."

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Ryan
Chief Clerk.

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

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

June 26th, 1896.

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

My dear Mr. Mayor:

Since my return from the West, I have received copies of the oration delivered by Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, at Riverside Park on the 30th of May last. In the letter transmitting them to me, he asked me to deliver one copy to you. I now comply with this request.

I am, my dear Mr. Mayor, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick D. Grant

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

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

June 27th, 1896.

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

Your Honor:

I am in receipt of your letter of June the 26th, enclosing a communication from Mrs. M. Galligan, of No. 247 East 30th Street, concerning her pension, and requesting a report from me upon the matter.

The pension papers in this case are not now in this office, being in the possession of Commissioner Parker, on account of his trial; but from the records I have in this office, I find that a pension of \$200 was granted Mrs. Galligan on January the 5th, 1894. Through some influence, Mrs. Galligan secured an increase of \$100 on November the 23rd, 1894. Soon after Your Honor had appointed the present Board of Police, Mrs. Galligan appeared at Police Headquarters, and demanded an additional \$70 as being due her between January and November, 1894, claiming that she needed this money to pay her passage to Philadelphia, where she desired to go and live with her brother. This demand caused an investigation of her case, and it was discovered that she was receiving the maximum pension given to widows of police officers, with children. The usual pension of a widow with no one depending upon her, is but \$10 a month, and where they have relations who should contribute something towards their support, the custom is to give no pension at all. Under

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

*Frederick D. Grant,
Commissioner.*

Hon WLS -2-

this rule, Mrs. Galligan's pension was reduced, by the Board of Police, to \$120 a year.

Many of the statements that she makes in her letter are untrue. She called at this office for her pension, and because she did not get as much as she thought she ought to receive, she would not take any. The amount that is due her is here, and she ^{will} ~~can~~ receive it at any time she wishes to draw it.

I made a full statement of her case in December, 1895, to the Board of Police, and my recollection is that they reduced her pension by a unanimous vote.

I return herewith Mrs. Galligan's letter, for the files of your office.

I am

Very respectfully Your Honor's

Most obedient servant,

Frederick D. Grant

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 2nd, 1896.

Hon . William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the President to inform you that communication has been received from Cornelius Morrison, 87 Wall Street, relative to an application for "business men's" parade, October 31st next, and that I am informed by the Chief of Police that permit for the parade has been forwarded to James D. Smith, Esq., 32 Broad Street.

Very respectfully,

John J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, June 30th, 1896.*

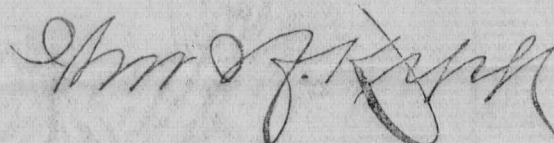
Guy Turner, Esq.,
932 Lovering Ave.,
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to say,
with reference to yours of the 16th inst., that Sergeant
Byrne, of the Bureau of Information, reports as follows:

"The directories of this City for 1887 and 1888 have
been examined and the name of William J. Hand does not appear
in same, and inquiry at office of "Trows Directory Co.,
11 University Place, this city, shows that the name of the
above mentioned person does not appear in any of the partnership
or other directories published by them in those years."

Very respectfully,



Chief Clerk.

This copy to the Mayor.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 2nd, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

Persuant to direction contained in your
letter of June 17th, I enclose you copy of letter mailed this
day to Guy Turner, Esq., Wilmington, Del.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Ryan

Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 8th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favor enclosing letter from Mrs. Anna Haldbrand requesting information regarding her brother Sergeant Byrne reports " the name does not appear in the City Directory and the writer of the annexed letter does not give any information whereby an investigation could be made."

Very respectfully

Wm J. Kelly
Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York, July 10th, 1896.*

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to say,
with reference to yours regarding "Little Italy", that
Capt. Westervelt, 28th Prec., reports as follows:

"In regard to newspaper clipping would say there is no
more disorder there than would be expected in any neighborhood as
thickly populated as that is. The value of real estate may
have depreciated, and doubtless has, but not, however, from any
disorderly acts on the part of those people but simply from the
fact that when they colonize in any vicinity they render the
neighborhood undesirable.

"I do not know of any of them keeping goats, chickens or
geese in their cellars. They may sleep on fire escapes and hang
clothing from same, but when we find any improper obstruction
they remove it on notice.

"Many keep small stores and display their goods inside the
stoop line, same as other shop keepers in other locations.

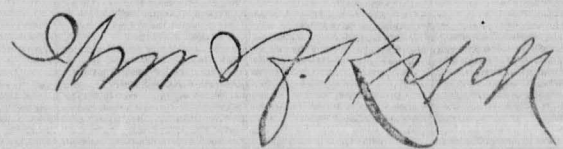
Hon. W.M.Strong.....2.

"The streets and gutters are not in a filthy condition, but are kept in a clean condition, and the Foreman of the Street Cleaning Department informs me this morning that they have no more trouble to keep the streets clean there than in any other tenement district.

"The saloons are not open at any time in violation of law. Neither do disorderly women ply their trade in tenements. They do not parade every fortnight but have two parades during the year. These parades are held in connection with religious services. During their parades they discharge fireworks. We always give this special attention and arrest any one found so doing."

Any comments or suggestions you may have to make will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John J. Keefe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" and last name "Keefe" clearly distinguishable.

Chief Clerk.

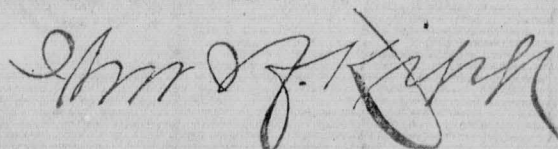
*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 10th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

Persuant to directions contained in your letter
of the 12th of June, addressed to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, I
mail you copy of letter this day forwarded to John A. Clark, Esq.,
Wadsworth, Ohio.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John A. Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J".

Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 10th, 1896.
July 10th, 1896.

John A. Clark, Esq.,
Wadsworth, O.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Board of Police to say, with reference to yours of June 23rd, addressed to the Mayor, that Capt. Ryan, 4th Prec., reports as follows:-

"I would report that I sent officer Horatio, of my command, to see Mr. George B. Kerr, the editor and publisher of the journal referred to in Mr. Clerk's letter. Mr. Kerr told the officer that the trouble had been settled he hoped to the satisfaction of the complainant."

Any further comments or suggestions you may have to make will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. Kerr

Chief Clerk.

*Police Department,
of the City of New York,
300 Mulberry Street,
New York,* July 10, 1898.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor:

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Police to say with reference to yours of the 15th ult., relative to violation of law at 2d ave. and 6th street, that Acting Inspector O'Keefe, of the 1st District, reports concerning the same as follows:

"I detailed Patrolman James A. Hart, who is attached to this office, to investigate the matter, and he reports that he visited said place every evening for a week and failed to find any violation of law there. He also states that there is a piano in the back room of the saloon, but that no one played on it during the week, and that there is no sign of any concert being given there. He also interviewed several neighbors who stated that they did not hear of any concert being given there."

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Keefe
Chief Clerk.