

SHELLEY & BRIEL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL AND WOOD,
Main Office, 1464 THIRD AVENUE,
Branch Office, 1616 Third Ave.,
YARD, 424, 426, 428, 430 & 432 East 93d St.
NEW YORK CITY.

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New York, Jan'y 11th 1885

Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

Members of us up here read
with a great deal of satisfaction
your action in relation to salaries
&c of some Clerks in your office
which was published in Yesterday's
World. We feel that it is but
a fore-runner of what will take
place when the Legislature places
it in your power to do so, in the
way of lopping off useless and
worthless employees in our City
Departments, as well as those who
are paid far and away beyond
what their services entitle ^{them} to admitting
for argument sake that they are competent
to discharge the duties assigned them

Why Sir I know personally
two men who but a short time
ago were bar keepers in rum shops
who are to day drawing salaries
at the rate of \$4,000 per annum
in our City Departments, either of
whom were I compelled to employ
would consider their services
high at \$15 a week.

Now Mr Mayor as a matter
of fact one of the issues advanced
by the business man & taxpayer of this
the 24th of dis^t in advocacy of
your election, was this very thing - a
reduction in the salaries of all City
employees commensurate with their duties
and a lapping off of useless sinicures.

I am not going to bore you further
in this connection at present, but before
I call on you without delay, when I am
fortunate I can give you some valuable
information in this particular.

Yours truly
Edw. J. Kelley

EDWARD H. KENDALL,
ARCHITECT,
No. 150 FIFTH AVE.,
ROOM 17.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11th 1895.

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Hon. Wm. E. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned have been appointed by the Architect-
ural League of New York to consult with you as to the desirability
of appointing as one member of the Park Board of this city an
architect of distinction. We shall also represent the New York
Chapter of the American Institute of Architects upon the same
question.

We therefore beg that you will, at your convenience, appoint
a day and hour for a hearing.

Yours very respectfully

Edward H. Kendall
Charles F. McKim

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SUBURBAN RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB.
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, AND 217TH ST.
NEW YORK.

Jan. 11, 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Declined

Mayors Office, N.Y. City,

Dear Sir:-

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to proffer you honorary membership in the Club. The Executive Committee consists of Col. Lawrence Kip, President; A. Newbold Morris, Vice-President; Capt. J. H. Coster, Treasurer; Samuel Walter Taylor Jr., Secretary; J. G. K. Lawrence, J. B. Houston, F. A. Hammond, and James Hude Beekman. Will you kindly inform me of your wishes in the matter.

Very truly yours,

SW Taylor Jr
Secy.



JOS. WEHRLE & SON.
PROPR'S.

New York, Jan 11th 1894

Dear Sir,

Congratulating you to your election as Mayor of this city and having taken position of your office I beg leave to send you a few lines, as to give information to reform our city and leave to the best of your knowledge to transact to the following statement I will present to you.

On 14th Street near 3rd Ave George Theis is owner of a Musical Hall, this place is nothing less than an exchange of prostitutes, which are going there to select men for improper purpose.



JOS. WEHRLE & SON.
PROPR'S.

New York, _____ 189

This fact is known to the police at the 5th St. Station house, also it is known to the proprietor, but nothing have been done, to keep these women out of this place, after selecting their men they make appointments to meet on the street and they go to some house in the neighborhood.

Dear Sir all respectable citizens in the neighborhood will be thankful to you, if you would act upon and clear this house and the neighborhood later will clear by itself, if these women have no

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JOS. WEHRLE & SON.
PROPR'S.

New York, _____ 189

place to select and meet
men.

Most Respectfully,
Yours

Ernst Bühler
75. 3rd Ave
bet 11-12 Sts

*Max Nathan, Pres.
William Scothel, V. Pres.*

(Dictated.)

*J. W. Mack, Sec. & Treas.
Chas. Fudge, Asst. Secy.*

*Nathan Manufacturing Co.
92 & 94 Liberty Street,
New York,*

January 11th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor,
City.

Dear Sir:-

I had the honor of an introduction to you at the Harmonie Club Dinner, through Mr. Isaac Wallach, and feel confident that we have in you a man who will do his duty. I have a matter to call your attention to, which I would do in person, but knowing that your time is so much encumbered with other matters, I thought it best to lay it before you in the form of a letter. It is in relation to a nuisance which has existed for a long time on the Southeast corner of 72nd Street and Madison Avenue. My house is situated on 72nd Street, No. 32, just east of Madison Avenue. The nuisance exists from the fact that the property on the corner is a vacant lot, and the sidewalks both on 72nd Street and on Madison Avenue have been torn up for a long time, and in this Winter weather the mud on the sidewalk is six to eight inches deep all the time, so that parties have to go out in the street, in passing that way. This is especially unpleasant for ladies who live in

*Max Nathan, Pres.
William Tooth, V. Pres.*

*J. W. Mack, Sec. & Treas.
Chas. Fudge, Asst. Secy.*

*Nathan Manufacturing Co.
92 & 94 Liberty Street.*

W.L.S. 2.

New York,

January 11th, 1895.

the neighborhood, who have to pass the place frequently.

I have already called the attention of the Bureau of Streets and Roads to the matter, under date of December 5th, but the only notice they took of the matter was to ask me the name of the owner of the property, which I gave them, but since then nothing whatever has been done to mitigate the annoyance. I called the other day on Mr. Brady, in relation to it, and he stated that the matter would have to go before the Common Council, which I thought rather a curious mode of proceeding, as I supposed that the Bureau of Streets and Roads had full authority over a matter of that kind, and made up my mind that it was only another method of putting me off, and postponing the abatement of the nuisance. Such being the facts of the case, I have concluded to lay the matter before you, and to ask you to give it your kind attention at as early a day as possible. The name of the owner is Mrs. Waldo, residing at the Hotel Savoy.

Regretting to have to trouble you in this matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Max Nathan.



CITY HALL.
MAYOR'S OFFICE

COMPLAINT No. 10



AUG. HERRMANN, Prest.
JOHN FREY.
GEO. T. STERRITT.
JOHN B. WASHBURN.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

A. P. BUTTERFIELD, Clerk.

January 11th 1895

J. E. Hedges Esq
Secretary to the Mayor.
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th inst, in reply to our inquiry of the 7th, duly received for which I am greatly obliged. We are preparing a statement of the water rates of 13 different cities, and an answer on the enclosed form, will greatly help us in the work. I will be pleased to transmit to you, a copy of the result of our labors, should the same be desirable. With many thanks, I am

Yours Very Truly
A. P. Butterfield
Clerk

New York City

What are your charges per annum for dwelling-house containing 10 rooms, attic and basement, say, from 25 to 28 feet front, two and one-half stories high, having the following water privileges: (giving each item separately if possible)

Ten room house, basement and attic (25 to 28 feet front, 2-1/2 stories high.

1 yard hydrant	\$
1 kitchen sink	\$
1 stationary wash-stand	\$
1 bath-tub, (hot and cold)	\$
2 self-closing water closets	\$
1 2-tray laundry	\$
Sprinkling lawn, say 150 square yards	\$

80. East 55 St Jan'y 11. 1895.

Hon. H. S. Strong }
Mayor etc }

Dear Sir. The way to clean the
streets of New York is to clean them. If any
one doubts, he should have witnessed the
rare and unusual exhibition on Madison
Avenue today. That avenue from 42nd to
59th street, has been an almost impassable
canal of mud and water for many days.
This morning it was attacked by a few genuine
working men. They have simply
worked and a few carts have carried away
the results. At this hour (4 P.M.), the avenue
is clean, a protection against disease and
a credit to the city, at all events below
59th street. When will the cross
streets experience the same treatment?

Yours Truly
S. Whittenden

Jan'y 12th 95

Mayor Strong
Sir

I see so much
discussion about the Health &
St-Cleaning Departments being
a nuisance and dangerous to a
certain class of gentlemen that I
wish to inform you of a building
just the place which can be got
cheap which will accommodate
the both departments that is Earls
old Hotel at Canal & Centre Sts

I hope you will give this year
careful consideration.

And oblige

A number of citizens
of the old 14th Ward

466 W 41st St

(3)

New York Jan 12th 1895
Wm. L. Strong Esq.
Hon Sir.

I wish to respectfully call your attention to the filthy condition of 41st St Bet 9th & 10th Aves.

Ashes and garbage has been lying in heaps for weeks, and will certainly breed disease if not removed. It seems as if the Authorities do not think it worth while to attend to this locality.

As Ash Cans are sometimes
left standing for three days
on the sidewalk before
removal.

By calling the attention of
the Street Cleaning Dept.
to this matter you will be
doing a service to the
people of this section for
which they will feel grateful.

Yours Truly

John Owens.

New York City
June 12 1895.

VP

Mr. Wm. L. Strong
Mayor.

Dear Sir

I take great pleasure
in writing you these few lines
in regard to the removal of the
Coc. Segar Stands. I have my
place of business at 319 Broome
St where I have been for twenty
nine years but I am now unable
to pay my rent on account of
these Stands undercutting me
as they do not have much rent
to pay and they have the best Cocs
in the City - and it being contrary
to law and you being Mayor of
New York City - I wish you will
attend to this at your earliest
convenience by doing as I will

be ever so much obliged to you

I remain

Very Respectfully

John Miller

319 Grooms St.
City

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New York, Jan. 12/95

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

Sir:

A communication which I have received from Senator Joseph C. Wolff, at Albany, in reference to the matter mentioned below, advises me that it would have to be approved by the Mayor of New York, and a bill drawn amending the existing law.

I therefore beg to call your attention to an ancient blue law, which operates greatly to the disadvantage of private clubs and societies, giving invitation fancy dress and masked balls, greatly marring and detracting from the innocent pleasures, for which purpose these affairs are given.

I refer to the law, which I am told, prohibits anyone from wearing a mask after 12 o'clock midnight.

It would seem, that at a private invitation ball, the law should not interfere with the rights of private individuals in their own

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houses, or halls, as the case may be, hired for the occasion of receiving their friends.

Such private entertainments, as given at the Lenox Lyceum, Lexington Ave. Open House, and other first class halls, by private clubs, circles, societies, etc., rarely commence before midnight, and then the guests are compelled by the policemen in attendance, to take off their masks, thus spoiling the pleasure for which these affairs are purposely given.

Surely there can be no harm in a coterie of friends wearing fancy dress and remaining masked for a few hours after midnight, when they are in a private room and do not appear in public!

Can not some thing be done for the benefit of thousands of pleasure seekers, to remove this obnoxious law from the Statute Books, or at least to so amend, that a bit of harmless amusement may be indulged in?

I would be glad to anything in my power, that you might suggest, towards

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obtaining the result desired, and would respectfully,
ask, in the interests of many, if you see any
harm in permitting masks to be worn
two or three hours longer under the above
circumstances? And also if you would
approve of an amendment to this effect?

I should be greatly indebted for any
suggestion on the subject, and earnestly beg
that you will communicate with me
in reference to the matter, at your earliest
convenience.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

H. Rupert

Yonkers

A. J.

118 South St
New York Jan. 12th/95

Hon. H. L. Strong Esq - Mayor NY City

I have Sir noticed in the daily press that you Sir are making an effort to have the Police Dept co-operate with the street cleaning Dept in the work of keeping the streets clean. I sincerely trust that you Sir will succeed. I respectfully call your attention Sir to the violation of the law on the part of Janitors of buildings. Housekeepers and also those people who keep newsstands who are responsible for the vast quantities of waste paper that is scattered over the streets whenever the wind blows. Housekeepers place loose paper on top of ash receptacles all over the City wherever I visit every day and I have often taken the trouble by calling their attention to the necessity of destroying the paper by burning it or else tie the same in bundles so that the wind will not scatter the paper over the streets. Small boys I have often noticed are in the habit of upsetting receptacles that are placed on the sidewalk ^{in the dry goods district} & they appear to search for things among the contents of box in order to gratify their curiosity and I have noticed that

Policeman do not interfere but are indifferent about such matters. Ever since Mr Coleman was commissioner of street clean I have sent many complaints to the heads of that Dept and nothing would be done until I called the attention of the City Improvement Society to the complaint. The collectors of ashes &c from the tenement house districts are as rule very slovenly in the performance of their duties and I frequently have occasion to talk to them about their carelessness in removing the accumulation of dirt from the streets & sidewalks. I shall continue on that line whenever I notice any violation of the law. I hope that the Police force will pay more attention to such matters instead of visiting saloons when on duty and standing on street corners in close proximity to saloons chatting with other members of the force as I have often noticed in various parts of the City and if I could obtain the numbers of those policeman on any occasion I would certainly report them if I thought it would do any good. I have made complaints to that Dept but no notice would be taken of them.

Respy Yours
C. H. Lockwood

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NEW YORK CITY, 12 Jan. 1895

to the Hon. Mr. Strong
our Mayor of New York City.

Sir;
I allow myself to bring to your notice
following abuses.

1st Second Hand Lawyers or what you
call Shysters - drunkards - Boom Lawyers
with their Drummers and interpreters at the Tombs
Courts or all Police Courts where poor people
are skinned - by idlers and Police is not better
2^d Marshals of Mayor's office who only
give a permit or License when bribed
by a second party.

3^d Police Market on Mulberry Street which
block the street with Stand Barrels etc
Baster Bayard mob - Roswell etc all
over these people have to pay taxes to Police
regular.

4th Fruit Stand permit is given
Fruit cart wagon can be run by dirty
skinning laborers who hardly wash
their hands or face

once a week - and sleep in dirty filthy rooms with
same friends -

5th The filthy streets at Mott, Mulberry,
Elizabeth, Lester, Bayard Street - can
not be kept cleaned when Police is blind
and foster dirt. - Now a man sweeps
and behind him a mattress is flung
down - Police help their tax-payers -
what can you expect of a Police
man who collects his Taxes for
privileges and rubs few apples etc
in familiarity of Italians - Would the
Police not be to blame for so many
crimes could be avoided under
Italians.

Continual Complaint was made against
a disorderly Bar 232 Elizabeth Street
2-3 tenement Houses + Yard
House places in which prostitutes
keep with men in view - 6-7 and
closed themselves for the scandal of innocent
children in a back little room. - I am
afraid Inspector Conklin is a poor chief
of Police Your servant
H. A. Andrews

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Office of
The Fruit and Produce Trade Association,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

(MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BUILDING.)

6 HARRISON STREET,

New York, 1895

Jan'y 12th 1895-

Hon Wm L Strong,

Mayor City of N-Y,

Dear Sir:-

I notice from the public prints that it is your purpose to send to the Hon Board of Alderman a message suggesting certain changes in the ordinances regarding the use of sidewalks by merchants. As presiding Officer pro tem of the above Association which has in its membership a majority of the merchants in the fruit and produce trade I respectfully request that you will allow a Committee from our Association to have an audience with you in relation to the above matter before you send the message.

Very truly yours,

William A. Holmes.

First Vice President,

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Police Department of the City of New York,

Bureau of Elections,

300 Mulberry Street,

New York, Jan. 12 1895

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To

Job E. Hedges Esq.
Secretary to the Mayor

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th inst. referring the communication of J. W. Francis concerning the payment of election officers, to this office for such attention as I may deem proper.

The payrolls were transmitted this day by the Board of Police to the Comptroller for payment.

Very respectfully

J. F. Rosenbough
Chief of the Bureau

Evening Sun
Chicago
Sept 10th

MODEL POLICE ORGANIZATION.

COL. RICE'S WORK WITH THE COLUMBIAN GUARDS.

How He Got Together and Controlled an Efficient Body of 4,000 Men—A Lesson for New York.

The Columbian Guard, which performed all the various police functions for the World's Fair at Chicago during nearly three years, is an example of the successful organization and direction of a police department on a non-partisan basis by a military man. London and Berlin furnish instances on a larger scale of military superintendence of police forces, and the gendarme systems of Paris, Rome, and other European cities have shown the use of military principles in this municipal service; but the Columbian Guard is nearer home, and triumphed under American conditions. It is said in military circles that Col. Edmund Rice, the man who organized and commanded it, was an exceptional officer even in the army, where all officers have to handle bodies of men; but that only adds the interest of the man to that of his command.

Col. Rice was nominated for the World's Fair work by Major-Gen. Miles, for the following reasons: (1) He was "the best organizer and disciplinarian in the army, he commanded the best-drilled regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the war and some of the best-drilled and disciplined troops in the army since the war"; (2) he was a man of wide experience and training, having served on the staff of Gen. Skobelev in the Russo-Turkish war and travelled and studied governments and organizations generally in Europe; (3) he was a man of inventive faculty and of resources, whose undertaking would be no experiment, but a certain success. Several other men had been suggested, when Gen. Miles was asked by the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition to name the man, but he pushed them all aside and selected Col. Rice as preëminently the man best fitted for the task, and Col. Rice was appointed by the directors upon getting a leave of absence by act of Congress.

His police force numbered over 4,000 men, picked from 15,000 applicants. He started the organization with 100, all of whom he chose himself personally. That was in October, 1891. As the construction grew and the duties and responsibilities increased, the force was gradually augmented till the fair was opened and the guard was complete. Col. Rice had with him as a staff of assistants a number varying from thirty to eighty United States Army officers, captains and lieutenants who came and went during the three years. To some of them he left the duty of recruiting the force, but the method was the same as he followed in the first hundred. Appointments were made on (1) recommendations, (2) physical examination, (3) intelligence, (4) education, and (5) good appearance.

He had the exclusive control of the organization and was known as the commander. His assistant and executive officer was the adjutant, whose orders were issued to captains, forty in number, in command of forty companies. Senior captains acted as inspectors of districts, where, as in the Manufacturers' Building, more than one company was required. These companies so officered were assigned to buildings or districts, into thirty-eight of which the grounds were divided, as this city is into precincts. Of the other two companies, one was a secret or detective service squad of 300 men, the other a corps of 150 guides. Besides these there were a fire department, janitors, cleaners, etc., and an "intelligence bureau." But the police force proper numbered 2,500 men.

Discipline was as completely under the control of the head of the department as was the organization, but Col. Rice concerned himself not at all with the details of this function. He held the captains accountable and confined his discipline to them. If they found a man neglecting his duty or committing any offence repeatedly, he was dismissed, and dismissal was what the officers had to expect if they could not prevent breaches of discipline among their men. It was a matter of strict justice always, but good service and an efficient force was the sole object of this organization, and if the individual was not unmistakably up to the mark he was replaced by another. There were plenty of applicants for appointment to the force, as there are in this city, and, unlike in this city, no other consideration had any weight, so there was no reason for keeping doubtful men. Yet, it is interesting to know that the pay of their patrolmen was \$2 a day. Many of the applicants, it is known, desired to enter the service for the privilege of seeing the fair; but it was observed by the officer from whom the above facts were obtained that in any large city there are hundreds of young men of education, as well as intelligence and good physical development, who would join the police force under better conditions. The pay might be reduced, and yet, if the career were honorable and honest, promotion sure to merit and good record without the aid of "pulls," young men of really desirable qualities, preparation, and promise would seek to enter the service in the hope of rising to higher rank.

One fact of peculiarly local and timely significance was referred to in the accounts given the reporter; that was that the Chicago politicians who wanted Gen. Miles to recommend their friends as the "best man" sneered at the idea of a military and non-partisan police force as "unpractical." But the Columbian Guard was conceded by all who knew it to have been a success. Only to the politicians it "proved" nothing.

150 E 45 St.
N. York Jan^y 12th 1895.

Mayor W. E. Strong Esq.
Honorable Sir.

As all the good Citizens
united to elect Your Honor as our
first Reform Mayor, I hope You will
it not find wrong that I as a Citizen
living 35 years in this city, a Republican
and Vice President of the Germ. Americ.
Reform Bund direct this line to Your
Honor.

I would call Your attention to an
Article in the Evening Post of the 10th
and take the liberty to enclose the same.

Respectfully
Yours
Oliver J. Metz

PLATFORM.

Protection to American Homes,
American Markets and Amer-
ican Workmen by peaceful
and practical political action.
Arbitration, Co-operation and
Profit Sharing as a Substi-
tute for Strikes and the reme-
dy for Idleness, Want and
Over-Production.
The Union of Labor and Cap-
ital for Mutual Benefit, with
Justice for all.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL
UNION,

MAYOR'S OFFICE

COMPLAINT No. 93

CLARENDON HALL,

New York, January 13, 1895

OFFICERS.

W. A. A. CARSEY, President.
L. G. JEFFERS,
H. C. BEACH,
WM. ROBERTS, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. D. LENNON, Treasurer.
A. F. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.
E. J. MURRAY, Cor. Sec'y.
JAS. A. THOMPSON, Sergt.-at-Arms.

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Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, N.Y.
Dear Sir

at the regular meeting of this Union last night I was
by resolution instructed to call Your attention to a
violation of the provisions of Chapter 622 of the Laws
of 1894 by the Department of Public Works; and of
which the Commissioner is cognizant; in the month of
August ^{last} I wrote to Commissioner Daley, and called his
attention to the fact that several of the Powers in
the Craton shut off pipe & staff cock repair gangs
were being discriminated against inasmuch as that
they were not being paid the prevailing rate of wages
paid to the other Powers in the Department; his
answer to my letter was an evasion of the complaint
as he claimed that their work was light and not
worth the prevailing rate, and that ~~they~~ while they
were on the pay roll as powers they were only
nominally so; he ignored the fact that Section 2
of the Law as amended by Chapter 622 is mandatory
and that he had no choice in the matter; I wrote

to him again in September and called his attention to the Law and that by its provisions that the City was in debt to these men in the sum of one dollar per day each from the time that the law went into effect: his answer was that the men received a high rate of compensation for the light class of work performed by them, and then proceeded to draw a comparison between them and painters who worked for Contractors in relation to lost time: claiming that the Complainers earned more wages per year than the others even if the others received the highest rate of \$5⁰⁰ per day when they obtained work; he considered the complaint a Contention and in a very evet manner informed me so; but he never once made any mention of the Law on which the Complaint was based. after considerable inquiry among people who understood the condition of affairs; we were compelled to drop the matter for the time; but now as the administration is changed our people thought that they would try again to get justice for those men there is only nine of them in the Department; now Sir as we see that You are going to have every one of the Departments investigated we most earnestly hope that You will see that those painters as well as all others receive justice they are just as much entitled to the advance pay under

PLATFORM.

Protection to American Homes,
 American Markets and Amer-
 ican Workmen by peaceful
 and practical political action.
 Arbitration, Co-operation and
 Profit Sharing as a Substi-
 tute for Strikes and the reme-
 dy for Idleness, Want and
 Over-Production.
 The Union of Labor and Cap-
 ital for Mutual Benefit, with
 Justice for all.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL UNION,

CLARENDON HALL,

page 3.

New York, _____ 1894.

OFFICERS.

W. A. A. CARSEY, President.
 L. G. JEFFERS,
 H. C. BEACH,
 WM. ROBERTS,
 Vice-Presidents.
 GEO. D. LENNON, Treasurer.
 A. F. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.
 E. J. MURRAY, Cor. Sec'y.
 JAS. A. THOMPSON, Sergt.-at-Arms.

The provisions of the law as was the Sweepers and
 Masters of the street cleaning Department: I had an
 Opinion on this question from Attorney General; Thomas
 E. Hancock in which he says (assuming as we should
 that the Legislation in question is valid, the spirit as
 well as the letter of the Statute must be observed and
 violation of same cannot be permitted whereby the
 intention of the law is evaded) we tried to get
 Mr. Daly to obey this law in his Department and
 he refused to do so, and now we appeal to our
 Mayor and hope to see Mr. Daly compelled to
 observe the majesty of our statute laws and that
 immediately. we are with very best wishes the
 American Industrial Political Union

Edward J. Murray

Corresponding Secretary

206 East 20th St.

N. Y.

OFFICERS.

A. P. LITTLE, PRESIDENT.
W. R. LANSING, 1ST VICE-PRES.
MISS E. M. EARLES, 2ND VICE-PRES.
G. H. BRADSTREET, SECRETARY.
J. B. PINKERTON, TREASURER.

Flower City
Stenographers' Association,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE.
G. G. CAMPBELL,
A. HUBREGITSE,
MISS L. JOHNSTON,
MISS M. CROUGHTON.
EXAMINING.
MISS EDITH MARCELLUS,
MISS M. E. LYONS,
T. R. GRIFFITH.

Stewart Printing House,
32 Mill Street

To Mr Strong
Mayor of New York

Will you kindly give me the address
of one of the members of the local
association of the Anneke Jans Estate
I thought possibly you would know the
proper person to whom I can correspond
with regarding the matter that is now
before the courts, whether or not they
have decided to distribute the property
amongst the heirs I should like very
much to know. - I will feel extremely
obliged if you can have one of
your staff acquaint me -

I am

Dear Sir

Yours very respectfully,

Spencer Johnson
H

Jan 13/95

56 West Seventy-first Street,
New York.

To the Hon. Am. L. Strong.

Mayor of the City of New York

Dear Sir.

Some years ago, when
Mr. Gilroy was Commissioner
of Public Works a petition
was sent to him by the
property-holders of West 71st
St. asking him to repave
the street with asphalt. He
refused, on the ground that
the street was not sufficient-
ly built up. Since then the

street is entirely built up.
Some months ago, I wrote to
Mr. Daly again requesting
him to put this street on
the list of those to be asphalted.
His reply was "there is no
appropriation." In this way
we have been put off for
four years, until now the
street is in such a condition
that it is dangerous to life
and limb. Large puddles
of water remain for days
to soak into the cellars;
it is with the greatest dif-

further that a carriage can drive over
the uneven cobbles, and all told, I do not
believe there is a street on the upper West
side, which is in such a deplorable condition
as 71st St. bet. Central Park West & Columbus.

Are
I would not trouble you with this matter,
but I have tried every other source and have
failed, so I feel bound to address myself
to the fountain head.

Hoping you will pardon the liberty

I am truly yours

(Mrs.) Florentine S. Sutor

Jan. 13th 1895

46
Magnetic Iron Ores a Specialty.

25 YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

PROPERTIES EXAMINED AND REPORTS PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

CENTENNIAL MINES.
MIDVALE MINES.

S. D. BROWN,
MINING EXPERT.

United States Hotel,
142 WORTH STREET,

NEW YORK CITY,
Paterson, N. J., Jan 14th 1895

142 WORTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

To The Comptroller

I own the 5 story iron
front & basement buildings
147. to 157. Worth St. These buildings
I would think would be elegant
for the street cleaning department.
I would give the City a long
lease at low rent, or would
sell at sacrifice will call on
you if you desire me to do
so and give you full particulars

Truly Yours
S. D. Brown

Magnetic Iron Ores a Specialty.

25 YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

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CENTENNIAL MINES.
MIDVALE MINES.

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MINING EXPERT.

United States Hotel,

NEW YORK CITY.

Paterson, N. J.,

142 WORTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

189

Hon. Wm. L. Strong
Dear Sir

I own and would like
to rent the 5 story river front
buildings 142. to 152. North St.
These buildings are just what the
City needs for the Street Cleaning
department. I would give a long
lease at low rent or would sell
to the City at sacrifice

Truly Yours
S. D. Brown

Sheet Cleaning

FDW

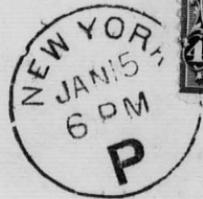
46

The

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor,

New York City



WEST SIDE GERMAN DISPENSARY,
Deutsches Dispensary der West-Seite,
328 WEST 42ND STREET,

New York, January 14th 1895.

F. J. [unclear]

Hon. W. L. Strong
Mayor of the City of New York
Dear Sir!

The Board of Trustees of the West Side German Dispensary requests me to call your attention to the condition and work of our Institution, in order that a due proportion of the Excise funds may be allotted to us.

This Dispensary is the only one on the Westside supported solely by voluntary contributions.

A few years ago we were almost unknown, while during the past year we treated more than 17,000 poor patients free of charge. For a number of years we received \$225⁰⁰ from the Excise funds. Although the scope of our work and our expenses have increased three and four fold, the appropriation has remained stationary.

The demands made upon the Dispensary are increasing to such an extent, that the estimates for the current year, which were made as late

WEST SIDE GERMAN DISPENSARY,
Deutsches Dispensary der West-Seite,
328 WEST 42ND STREET,

New York, 189.....

Hon. W. L. ^{II} Strong

as last October, are far too low, and our Treasurer has been obliged to borrow \$1000⁰⁰ (during the past week) to meet current expenses.

In distributing the excise funds, we beg that you will be guided by the services our Institution renders to the public.

I enclose herein a copy of our Annual Report 1893-1894.

Yours very respectfully
Julius P. Cohen
Secretary
Office 24 Walker St.

Ward 7
City Hospital
Wards Island
July 14/95

I am a patient of Ward 7. in this
hospital and have been in the place
for this last 12 months. I am an
Englishman and was transferred here
from Belle Vue, on the understanding
that it would be a rest for me, and
that I could leave whenever I liked,
but when I reached here I was horrified
to find that I was sentenced for life.
We that have ~~sent~~ attached our names
to this note are prepared to stand
forward and give direct evidence
as to the devilish treatment accorded
to the poor on this Island, we are
all classed as insane, but still
have to do the work that the
attendants are paid to do,
if it is only cleaning their shoes
you have to do it, or if you don't do

it to suit them, get a good drive
in the face and a kick to teach
you their authority.

In this place you are simply
treated as dogs in every thing.

If a thing is not right, you
must not grumble, or it means
being half killed.

Last Sunday, January 6, four of them
dragged me out of the dining room
by the collar, dashed me on the
floor, jumped on me and kicked
me insensible, and then threw me
into my room after taking the bed
out leaving the mattress for me
to sleep on for a week, just
for daring to grumble because
we had no soap that morning
to wash ourselves, nor molasses
to breakfast simply through the
attendants being too idle to see
to these things. Molasses we have
forgotten we have rice but it is tasteless

Milk and sugar I have not seen
since I came on the place.

It is now over a week since
we saw a bit of salt and if
we ask we get thrashed.

We wish you to give us an interview
with some person you could
appoint and we are prepared as
I say to give direct evidence
as to the horse method this

place is worked under, all day
long, the attendants roll on the benches
reading, chewing, or sleeping, they
place one of the patients on guard to
give notice if the doctor or inspector
enters the ward. When they all leap
up and stand at attention and
commence ordering the patients round.
If we complain to the doctor he
simply tells us to keep quiet.
If you get lamed he orders you
to bed and they make it out your
fault so he won't believe your tale,

To show you ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~difficulties~~ ^{difficulties} we
are under I have to smuggle
this letter out of the building
by the generosity of a visitor.

Hoping this letter will do something
for the investigation you have so
kindly promised, We remain

Your most obedient servants
John Wm Baird
Philip Light. (Purman Jew)

Anthony Basman Jr

His worship
Wm L Strong Esq
Mayor
City of New York

Care. Charles & Conner

43

109 W. 112th St.

New York Jan 14/1915

Mayor Strong
Kind Sir

I saw you were
so busy this morning
I spoke by your
private Secretary
and he told me that
I had better write
you. And I will be
as brief as possible
for many years the
City Prisons and Court-
rooms in fact all the
City buildings have
been in need of a
disinfectant - that was
a deodorizer and germ

Killer although
there are many on the
Market - I think there
are none quite equal
to the one that I
wish to introduce.

It is now being
used by the Vienna
Bakery ^{and} - My own
experience I have used
it in the Tombs Prison
and House of Detention
the effect - Delighted
the Officers you may
remember I left a
sample in your Bank
for you to try.

My object in
handling this is to go
on with my Philanthropic
work.

May I trouble you

To let-me know what course
I am to pursue to accomplish this

Resptly

Linda Gilbert

P.S. As you do not-know much of my work
I enclose a few letters ~~for~~ to examine
at your leisure but-have your clerk
return them as they are valuable
to me.

L.G.

42

NICHOLSON & CO.,
150 BROADWAY,
BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS
A SPECIALTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14th, 1895.

Hon. Ashbel Fitch,
Comptroller City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to offer the following solution to the problem
"How to make more room for the Courts in the new Municipal Building"
We will lease to the City for the use of the Street Cleaning Department and Health Board for a term of ten years, the new fire proof building on Duane, Pearl and Elm Streets as shown on enclosed cut. Owing to the difference of grade of streets, the basement fronting on Duane Street, becomes the first floor on Pearl and Elm Streets.

We will lease at following low price, viz:

Basement and first floor, - - - - - \$15,000.
" " " and second floors, - - - - - 20,000.
" " " second and third floors, - - - 25,000

which includes heat and use of three elevators; or will lease the entire building of nine floors at \$40,000 a year, you to heat it, run elevators, &c. As each floor has an area of over 10,000 square feet, and the building fronts and has entrances on three streets, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of City Hall, Court Houses and nearly all the City Departments, it is especially adapted for the use of the City. As we now have many applicants for the building, prompt action is desirable.

We will call on you at once with further particulars if desired.

Yours truly,

Nicholson & Co.

We also have five new buildings cor. Chambers & Wall Streets

46

ENTIRE BUILDING.

Completed March 15th, Rent Free to May 1st, 1895.



BASSETT JONES, ARCHITECT.

DUANE, ELM, AND PEARL STREETS
NEW YORK CITY.

TO RENT IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

Light from Three Streets and Two
Central Court-Yards.

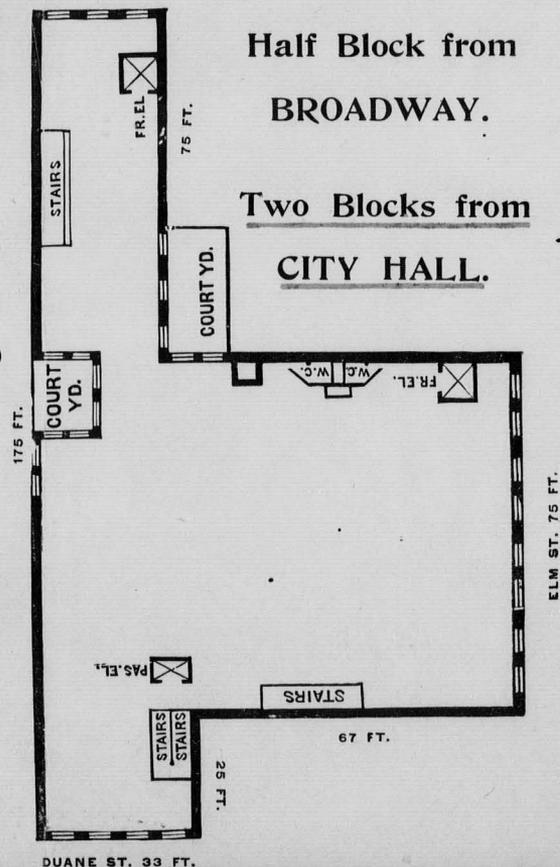
STORE,
BASEMENT,
SUB-CELLAR, AND
SIX LOFTS.

(About 10,000 square feet each.)

FROM
NICHOLSON & CO.,
160 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Sole Agents.

PEARL ST. 27 FT.



Half Block from
BROADWAY.

Two Blocks from
CITY HALL.

NICHOLSON & CO.,
150 BROADWAY,
BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS
A SPECIALTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14th, 1895.

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Mayor New York City,
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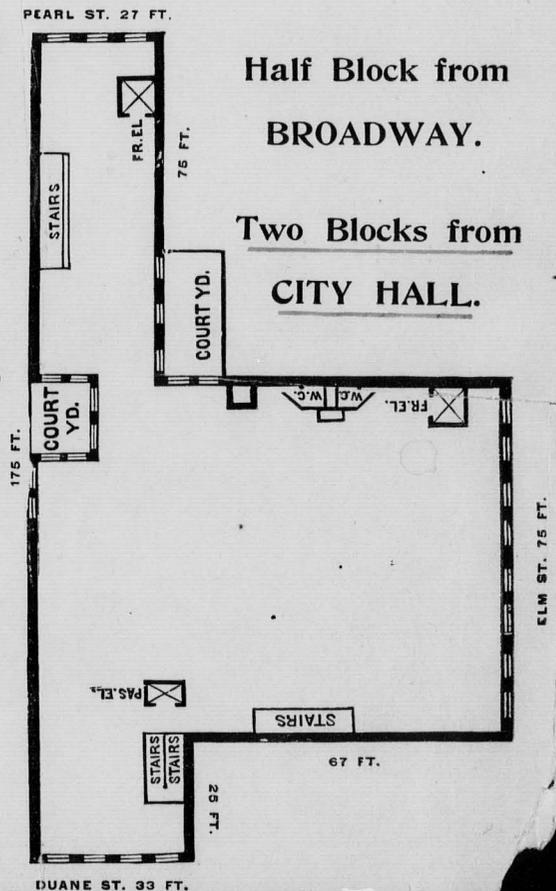
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Two Blocks from
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Completed March 15th, Rent Free to May 1st, 1895.



BASSETT JONES, ARCHITECT.

DUANE, ELM, AND PEARL STREETS

NEW YORK CITY.

TO RENT

IN

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

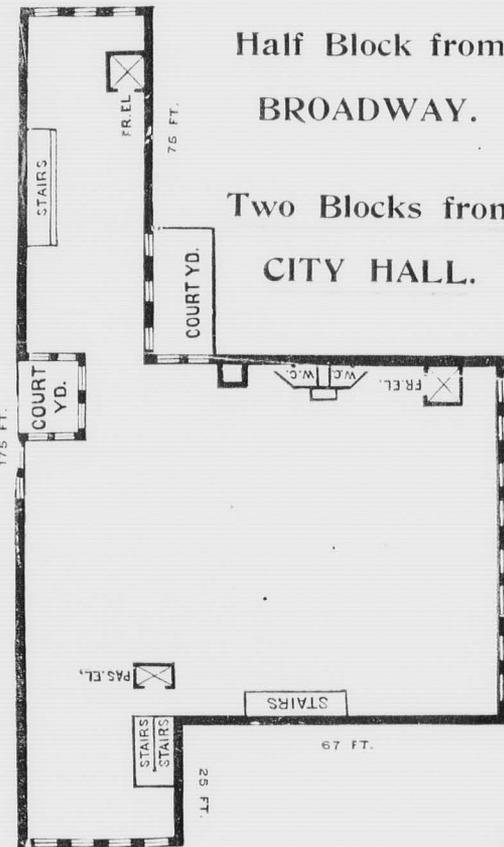
Light from Three Streets and Two
Central Court-Yards.

STORE,
BASEMENT,
SUB-CELLAR, AND
SIX LOFTS.

(About 10,000 square feet each.)

Sole Agents

PEARL ST. 27 FT.



Half Block from
BROADWAY.

Two Blocks from
CITY HALL.

DUANE ST. 33 FT.

A. LESTER HEYER,

Curer, Smoker and Packer of the



PERFECTLY PURE LEAF LARD

MAYOR'S OFFICE

629 THIRD AVENUE, BET. 40TH & 41ST STS.

COMPLAINT No. 9

New York, Aug 14 1895

How W. L. Strong
Esq Sir

There is a leakage of the Caston pipe or Hydrant on 40 St near 3 Ave and the Basin on 3 Ave Bet 40 & 41 Sts is constantly flooded with water nearly to the level of the curb.

It has been in this condition for some time. Will you kindly have it looked into?

Very respectfully

A. Lester Hoyer

Recd Jan. 16/95

President.
L. J. CALLANAN.
1st Vice-President.
ALFRED R. CONKLING.
2d Vice-President.
S. CARMAN HARRIOT.
3d Vice-President.
EDWARD B. MERRILL.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB "F."

HEADQUARTERS, 524 Hudson St.

Bet. Charles and W. 10th Sts.

TERRITORY, 8th, 9th and 13th Assembly Districts.

4th Vice-President.
WILLIAM LYALL.
Secretary.
JOHN P. FAURE.
Treasurer.
CHAS. L. COPPINS.
Secretary's Address,
238 West 11th Street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

COMPLAINT No.

New York, Jan. 14th 1895.

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

22

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of good government why is it that the Street Cleaning Department were so careful to clean and remove the debris on Leonard St. from the 5th Precinct Station house to West Broadway where trucks are backed in daily, in fact at all times of day on the sidewalk causing all citizens and the officers of the above mentioned precinct to walk in the middle of the street and dodge horses on the opposite side, while piles of dirt and snow are still left standing between the station and Hudson St?

Good Government Code.

Very truly yours,

Chas L. Coppins
75 Bedford Str
Coey

45

New York City, January 15, 1895.

Honorable William L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

The undersigned, Trustees of Common Schools for the Twenty-third Ward, respectfully solicit your aid in enforcing the completion of the proposed additional class-rooms for Grammar School No. 60 in our Ward.

There are many children in the lower part of the Ward, chiefly applicants for admission to Primary Departments, who are now without school accommodations, and who can only be provided for through vacancies caused by the promotion to Grammar Schools of those now in the Primary.

To meet, in some measure, the demand for additional school facilities, a wing has been added to Grammar School No. 60. The building is finished, except the equipment of furniture and heating apparatus. The contracts for them were duly awarded as follows: For furniture on the 17th day of Dec. 1894 and for heating apparatus on the 27th day of Dec. 1894 and the awards respectively approved by the Board of Education on or about the 27th day of Dec. 1894 The con-

Dec 28 / 12 1/2

tracts have not been executed, and the new rooms, six in number, are all without furniture or heating apparatus.

The promotions from the Primary to the Grammar Department by the regulations of the Board of Education must be made on the 1st of February proximo. The children qualified for promotion cannot be provided with any class-room equipment, have no right to be in the Primary Schools, and should be sent from them into the streets with the multitude already there, for want of adequate school facilities.

We believe the necessary furniture to be ready for delivery in the hands of the manufacturer to whom the contract was awarded, and respectfully solicit your aid in discovering and remedying the cause of this delay, and in accomplishing a speedy completion of the improvements to the school mentioned, and relieving parents, children and ourselves from what promises to be an exceedingly unfortunate catastrophe, to avert which we are powerless.

Very respectfully yours,

James A. Ferguson
William Hoag
William Sandberg
Thomas Kark

} School Trustees
of the
23^d Ward -

44
FROM

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "JHUMPHRIS, THAME."

J. E. HUMPHRIS,

ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, ETC.

THAME, OXON. ENGLAND

January 15th 1895

The Honourable
The Mayor of New York U. S. A.
Sir

I beg to say having recently read that the scheme for tunnelling under the Hudson River as been abandoned, owing to the water being so troublesome

I respectfully ask if it would be any use to offer an effectual scheme for the completion of this Tunnel, If you or the authorities interested wish to complete it I will under certain conditions guarantee to submit Plans and Specifications in detail for this purpose, without bringing compressed air into the quest; on the principle of "No Cure, No Pay", if you or those interested would kindly say what such a scheme would be reasonable worth and guarantee that amount to be paid to me or mine, when the Tunnel was brought to a successful issue

If you should honour me with a reply I beg for answers to the following questions

State the nature of the strata through which the projected boring is to be carried out

The depth of river and the thickness between the bottom of river and the crown of Tunnel and the width of river at High Tide to enable me to arrive at an approximate estimate of the cost

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant.

J. E. Humphris

46

New York. Jan. 15/95

Hon. Mayor Strong.

Dear Sir:-

In reference to the obnoxious Departments in the new Criminal Court Bldg, I beg to state that the building under construction, situated at the N. W. cor. of Elm & Franklin Str directly opposite the new Court Bldg, which could accomodate these Departments, is at your disposal.

This Bldg. with an elegant frontage of 80 ft. on Elm Str, is a 7 story 25 x 80 strictly Fire-Proof construction, with all modern improvements, including

Elevators, Electric-lights, steam-heat &c. &c.

I shall be pleased to submit plans, should you desire it.

Your obedient servant

J. Fred Brown
40 Franklin Str.
N.Y. City

11 Pine Street New York Jan'y 15. 1895

Hon. N. G. Strong Mayor. etc

Sir. I think I ought to call your attention to a violation of the tax laws, which I consider intolerable if not criminal.

It is the practice of the tax office annually, to notify a great multitude of professional and other citizens that they are required to pay taxes on \$5,000. or \$10,000. of personal estate. This notice is given without enquiry or evidence and is purely arbitrary. It compels every one of these men, before April 30. to go to the tax office and "swear off" the assessment. It causes a great amount of inconvenience, the benefit to the city is nil, and the practice unauthorized. The Commissioners have the right to assess, but only upon evidence which makes a prima facie case.

Another custom of long standing is more injurious to the city and a more palpable violation of law. It is for the Commissioners to accept a sum named by the wealthy tax-payer as the value of his personalty, under a threat that if it is increased he will remove from the city and pay nothing. A large number of wealthy men have compromised with their consciences and the Commissioners in this way, and the amount which thus escapes taxation is much greater than the amount which is taxed. The Commissioners have no right to make such or any compromise. It is their duty to subject all personalty to taxation. What the tax-payer may do, does not concern them.

It would be better for the city to enforce the law even if the tax-payers made their threats good and changed their residences. The inconvenience of doing it would be great and they would soon tire of the habit. If they did not, it would be the duty of the legislature to correct the evil.

I know of but one rule for the administration of a public office. It is for the incumbent to keep his oath - to obey and enforce the law. Much of the favoritism, corruption and scandal which have made our city a spectacle before the world, have been caused by the discretion assumed by its public officers. The remedy is in your hands and the people are behind you. Put men into these offices with capacity and industry enough to learn what the law is - force of character enough to enforce it against everybody and integrity enough to obey it themselves and many of these evils will disappear.

I am not discussing the policy of taxing personal estate. But so long as the law exists it ought to be enforced. It is not creditable to the city or the place where he lived that Jay Gould should have accumulated \$80,000,000. not a tenth of which ever paid taxes.

I call this matter to your attention so that if you think best, you may have the statutes examined and if necessary amended, touching the taxation of personal property. I do not believe in legislation for temporary evils, and yet a simple amendment on the point of residence might enable you to increase the amount of taxable personalty, enormously. Volunteered assistance is suspicious and yet I am not afraid to say that if I can aid you to correct these wrongs my poor services are at your command.

Yours very truly

L. R. Chittenden

Please refer to this in our
next conversation I am not strong

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

27 & 29 Pine Street,

New York Jan. 15th 1895.

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

My dear Mr. Strong:-

I am asked to transmit to you the letter here-enclosed and addressed to you, and I can do no better than to enclose with it Miss Wald's letter to myself.

Miss Wald is one of two young ladies who some two years ago moved down into the tenement district, and are there devoting their lives to district nursing, and to the endeavor to raise the state of health and morals in the 7th and 10th Wards. These intelligent, self-sacrificing young ladies are doing the greatest labor of love I know of, and to me personally Miss Wald's every suggestion is of the greatest value, and given prompt consideration whenever in my power to do so.

Believe me, dear Mr. Strong, with assurances of respect,

Yours very truly,

Jacob H. Schiff

69

Dr. E. R. DUFFY, Chairman.

W. B. Gonsalves,
SECRETARY.

W. H. Morris,
TREASURER.

REPUBLICAN * ASSOCIATION,

15th. Election District,

19th. Assembly District,

125 West 60th. Street, New York City.

(21)

January 16th 1895

John E. Hedges Esq.

Dear Sir

About two weeks ago I wrote to His Honor the Mayor in reference to the filthy & unhearty condition of the street in front of my private residence on Union St. You certainly must have rec'd it. For to it I have rec'd no reply.

My family is all laid up with the Grip due to the unhearty condition of the locality. The street is ana has been for the past six months two feet ana more deep with mud ana no dirt walk from my House to Westch. Ave. This is a disgrace to Civilized Community & if there was even a Dunge flag so that we could reach our doors without wading through the mud there would be some satisfaction. I hope you will call Mr Hedges attention to this
truly yours - E. R. Duffy M.D.

PETER A. H. JACKSON & SONS,



AGENTS

TO TAKE CHARGE OF ESTATES,
REAL AND PERSONAL.

OFFICE: 163 EAST 27TH STREET,

LOANS AND INSURANCE
EFFECTED.

New York, January 15th 1895

Hon William L. Strong
Mayor of the City of N.Y.
My dear Sir:

I represent premises 147 to
165 East 27th St. This City and am
constantly annoyed by complaints
from my tenants of various nuisances
arriving from the said premises
all night, and that the same
is a nuisance and a common
annoyance for tramps, and an
worse night a sleeping house
I have written to the Dept. of
Street Obstructions & they have
not stated nuisance. Kindly
advise me what to do.

Very Resp. Submitted
Henry Jackson

Recd Jan. 22/95

1315 Madison ave
S. E. Cor 9th
My Jan'y 15th /95-

Hon^{ble} W. L. Strong 16

Mayor Respected Sir

I wrote you a personal letter several days before the election giving ^{on the election} my views from the result of an earnest investigation.

Now I address you as "our Mayor" - Our blocks, say Madison ave between 9th & 9th on one side has not seen a sweeper for nearly two weeks. The condition of this particular quarter is worse than wretched.

The intention seems to have
been to show how much
worse our Reformers were
than Tammany—

A good, honest, strong-
milled District Supt
of Sts, with new men
under him, would more
than compensate this
neighborhood for its
struggle for reform—

Very Resp
J. P. Brown

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
Fifth Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets,

W. C. Bitting, Pastor,
27 East 127th Street,

55

New York City, Jan. 16th 1895

Answering yours of -----

Stamped and addressed envelope enclosed.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Dear Sir: -

In common with thousands I was pained to see in the papers this morning words attributed to you, in the interview with the liquor dealers, that are utterly disappointing to the better elements of our city.

I find it hard to think that you uttered them, and if you did, it is hard to believe that you thought of the meaning of them.

I am one of the ministers who, in the pulpit, and out of it on the platform, did what I could to secure the election of yourself to the office you now fill. If you have indicated your disposition towards the moral element of the city, then we are deceived in you. The question of civic and personal uprightness was involved in that election. Will you invoke the forces that were against

Mount Morris Baptist Church,
Fifth Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets,

W. C. Bitting, Pastor,
27 East 127th Street,

New York City,.....189

Answering yours of.....

Stamped and addressed envelope enclosed.

municipal wickedness, against yourself? I feel sure that you will not be willing to cast your lot with those who are the enemies of our Sunday, and ^{of} those churches and men who worked so hard to elect you. On behalf of thousands of women whose husbands and sons and brothers are ruined by the saloon six days in the week, do not, I beseech you, hand their homes over to the mercy of the greatest of all law-breaking businesses we have.

A still greater surprise is to read that one so lately sworn to enforce the law should so soon forget his oath and counsel its violation. I hope, from my heart that the newspaper reports are not true.

With promises of all loyalty to you in supporting the laws, and equally intense criticism, publicly and privately, if you assume either to make or break the laws, I am

Yours Most Sincerely,

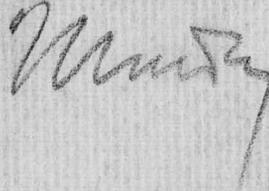
W. C. Bitting

T. & A. WALSH,
HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS,
96 & 98 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK January 16, 95.

53

Mayor Wm. L. Strong.



Sir:-

It has occurred to some of the advocates of the bill recently introduced in the legislature by Assembly Lawson, to re-organize the Dock Department of this city, that perhaps you might wish to have its provisions explained, so as to show wherein it is better than the present law, which it is intended to supercede, and at the same interview point out the mistake the Committee of Seventy has made in proposing to have the Lawson bill of last winter modified so as to allow the Dock Department to build the sea wall under the wasteful system of days' work, with its own plant.

Should you consider such an interview desirable, you will please

T. & A. WALSH,
HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS,
96 & 98 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK. January 16, 95.

name the time that it would be convenient
for you to see us and Mr. Wm. H. Jenks, and
we will call on you.

Respectfully yours,

T & A Walsh

THEODOR AUB
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
54 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

N. Y. Jan. 16. 1895.

Mayor W. L. Strong.

Sir:

If I read it aright the Inferior Criminal Judicature Bill creates nine Committing Magistrates and five Judges of Special Sessions. Three of the latter constitute the Court which has jurisdiction of misdemeanors, bastardy cases and certain other minor offences, involving neither great research nor particular learning. Two of the five judges are always on vacation and three must sit every month in the year, the length and frequency of the sessions being left to their discretion. They receive Nine Thousand Dollars salary and are constitutionally protected against removal.

The nine magistrates, it would seem, do not come within the same constitutional provision, they receive only Seven Thousand Dollars salary, they must sit one in each of the nine Police Courts, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day in the year. Sundays and holidays are excepted from this imperative regulation. But it is well known that in common humanity Police Courts have to be opened on Sunday and holiday mornings and magistrates attend there and at Police Headquarters at all hours of the night for the relief of unfortunate prisoners, the law requiring a prompt attendance to such cases. Cases of the highest importance

and legal intricacy, in which the ablest lawyers appear on either side, are brought in the first instance before the Committing Magistrate, requiring on his part not only legal acumen, but examination of precedents and authorities, and time and opportunity for research and deliberation. There are no libraries in the Police Courts. Sitting there all the year round, every day and all day without intermission or vacation or relief allowed or possible, how can those magistrates perform that task?

Their legal standing must be the same as that of the five Judges. The field of their activity however is much wider and less even. Their duties are more exacting and continuous, they undergo a mental strain more severe and unremittant.

Theoretically the gradation may appear just, empirically, however, it looks invidious.

Much has been said about the importance and influence of just these Police Courts on the masses of the people, and by no means too much.

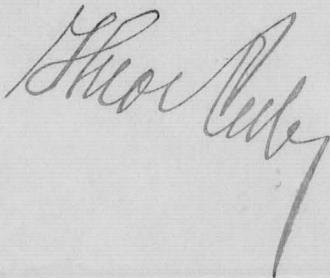
Are you going to mend matters and to secure real justice tempered with mercy and charity by degrading your new magistrates to dull drudges, doomed to plod along, year in and year out, in every condition of mind or body. Will it elevate their standing or benefit their work to fix their working hours like those of a menial underling, and to guard against their neglect of duty by dread of removal. And if one of them should by accident be prevented to attend.-

THEODOR AUB
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
54 WALL ST·NEW YORK·

2.

- few people work ten years without loss of
a day - what becomes of the prisoners in
that Court ! Clearly that bill needs
amendment before it be made a law.

Yours respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Theodore Aubrey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed closing "Yours respectfully,".

New York Jan 16th 1895.

Hon Mr L. Strong

Mayor

51

Dear Sir:

I am a veteran of the old 71st Regt American Guard, one of the men who responded to the first call of Abraham Lincoln for volunteers to protect the Capitol and was with the Regiment during its several calls to the front and also served with it during the riots in this City.

I never have asked or looked for any recognition of my services from the Government - but was appointed to a position in the General D. O. which I held until Tammany took possession when I with others was obliged to make room for a fresh importation.

This action to say the least was unjust

and contrary to the spirit of the law
considering that I had thrown up a good
position to take up arms in defense of my country
and I have no doubt you will agree with
me and I write to ask you if such a
case as this interests you to the extent
of righting a wrong by appointing me to a
position in the City government if so I
would greatly appreciate your kindness

Respectfully

Frederick H. Piper

Address Room 3-58 Cedar St.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
PASSAGE TICKET AGENT,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1004 NORTH 8d AVE. Opp. 160th St.
3394-5 Ave

New York, January 16th 1895

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear Sir,

Proclamations "To the Citizens", like the one issued by you to day are of no avail, if the police do not co-operate with you.

Every bill-poster, Patroller & Grocer boy, delivery-wagon &c &c will dump their dirt & papers broadcast into the street if the police, as they do at present, simply act as lookers-on.

Half a dozen arrests will do more to keep our streets clean than a thousand proclamations!

I have written the same thing to Mayors Grant & Gilroy, without however inducing them to seek police action or even receiving a reply to my well-meant solicitation.

Yours very respectfully

Louis Schneider

57

New York Board of Fire Underwriters,

Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street.

(Room 710.)

New York, January 16th, 18 95

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"This is to certify that Mr. F. C. Moore has been duly appointed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, its Delegate to the Board of Examiners, of the Building Department of the City of New York, in accordance with Section 504, Chapter 275, Laws of 1892."

John A. Washburn

President.

Attest.

J. M. Holburn

Secretary.

Certificate N.Y. Board
Appt. Delegates Bond Examiners

Attest.

of 1895.

52

of New York, in accordance with Section 204, Chapter 242, Laws
of the Board of Examiners, of the Building Department of the City
appointed by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, its Delegates

President.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission of delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
26	JK	JK	16 pd

RECEIVED at 985 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

NOV 5 1892

Dated Fifth Ave New York 5

To J J Daly 135 W 62 City

Please call at room one fifth ave hotel early this afternoon or evening without fail. important Job E Hedges

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN 985 EIGHTH AVENUE, between 57th and 58th Streets,

CABLE OFFICE.

WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

ALWAYS OPEN.

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WORKINGMEN.

Grand Open-Air Meeting

will be held

TO-NIGHT:- Friday, November 2d,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

N. E. Cor. 61st St. & Amsterdam Ave.

under the auspices of the

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CLUB,

of the 19th Assembly District, who favor the

RE-ELECTION of the Hon. LEMUEL E. QUIGG,

for the 14th Congressional District.

S P E A K E R S .

Congressman QUIGG,

WM. H. FEARNs,

(THE DUBLIN SIVERSMITH.)

A N D O T H E R S .

The Paulist Cadets Fife and Drum Corps will furnish the music.

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AND OTHERS.

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Chairman.

JAMES MOLLOY,
Secretary.

GENERAL — ALL COUNTIES.

[Four folios.]

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority.

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall not take effect until the twentieth day after it shall have become a law. Section 43, article II, chapter 8, General Laws.]

Chap. 622.

AN ACT to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or otherwise engaged on public works."

BECAME a law May 10, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

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

Section 1. Section two of chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or otherwise engaged on public works," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the state, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the state or such corporation for performance of public works. And all such mechanics, workingmen and laborers so employed shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen and laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the state, any municipal corporation therein and by persons contracting with the state or municipal corporation thereof, and every contract hereafter made by the state or any

municipal corporation, for the performance of public works must comply with the requirements of this section.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.



THE UNITED ORDER
—OF—
AMERICAN * CARPENTERS * AND * JOINERS.

NEW YORK DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTORS D. A. 253, K. of L.

New York, 1894.

To

DEAR SIR: We desire to remind you that the Bill providing for the employment of American Citizens who are Union Mechanics and Laborers at the recognized rates of wages on all State and Municipal works in the State of New York will come before the
May we expect that you, whom we are assured are in favor of the object of so equitable and just a measure, will assist us in having it passed into law?

We have communicated with the most prominent citizens and the executives of the chief labor organizations of the State and have received an abundance of replies, strongly in favor of the measure.

The Bill which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Robertson has already been reported favorably to that house by the Committee on "Labor and Industry." May we not hope that Mr. Sullivan, who has charge of the Bill in the Senate, may also be able to report success with "Judiciary Committee?"

We are sure that you will agree that the State is bound to guard the interests of the American workingmen by preventing a reduction of the present wage scale, and trust upon consideration you will see that we demand nothing that is either extravagant or unconstitutional.

We think you will also agree with us that if the State expresses its approval of cheap labor and starvation wages, it is only to be expected that contractors, whether for public or private undertakings, will deem themselves perfectly justified in following the example set by the government.

We complain that in many of the public buildings and other works carried out by the State or Municipal and other corporations that contracts are accepted at such a price that they cannot be executed at a profit except by the employment of cheap labor. This we desire to bring to an end.

Day after day, and year after year, we see men coming here from every country in Europe. They are glad to work here for lower wages than the union — or standard — rate, because they even then are better paid than at home. They remain here a few months; they buy nothing except their food. They do not come here with the intention of acquiring citizenship, and are utterly valueless to the Republic. From Canada hundreds and thousands of men invade us under similar circumstances, and the Bill for which we have asked your support will merely put an end to the foreign importation of cheap labor, and protect our own citizens who pay the greater portion of our taxation, and whose interests are bound up indissolubly with this country, of which they are an integral and a not unimportant part.

Whether the abolition of the tariff will reduce the earnings of workingmen generally is a question which is of a debatable nature, but one fact is unquestionable. That is that this country is rapidly increasing in population and in general prosperity. This increase necessitates the erection of larger and more commodious public buildings of all descriptions as well as many other undertakings which will give an immense amount of employment. Is it unwarrantable on our part to ask that the State shall insist that in their works, at least, the laborer shall receive such payment as will allow him to live as a man and bring up a family respectably and well?

In England the Government in its dockyards, arsenals, and all Government work, employs Union labor, and has not found such a course of procedure detrimental or unwise. The English House of Commons is at present busily engaged in fixing the hours of labor. Are we, in this great Republic, to be left behind by a country which we consider is not nearly so advanced in everything tending to promote the welfare of the people as we are?

Our government does not deem it unconstitutional to fix the rate of wages paid its employees in all departments. Where will the unconstitutionality come in in fixing the rate of wages to be paid to the mechanics and laborers on all government works? We fail to see. We consider a provision inserted in all State and Municipal contractors' agreements would be eminently constitutional and dictated by the elements of justice and fair play.

This is not a question of party politics. It is a question of *protection* by the Legislature of the workingmen and their interests. When *protecting the manufacturers of the country, surely the rights of those engaged in them and in all branches of trade or labor are not* to be disposed of by inapt comparison or studied neglect. As workingmen we shall feel it our duty on all future occasions to support the men who will support us, and this we shall do irrespective of the party to which the men who assist us may belong.

We trust that you will by your advocacy of the very simple measure introduced on our behalf, materially assist in passing it into law, and by so doing bring food and work to the willing but unemployed American citizen, be he native or naturalized; so as to enable us to live as befits the citizens of this great republic.

We remain, dear Sir, on behalf of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners,

Yours respectfully,

COMMITTEE ON BILL:

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WILLIAM RYAN,

Contract Laborers from Nova Scotia
(Special to The World.)
BOSTON, March 31. —Immigration Commissioner Skeffington says in an interview: "My eight years' experience in the labor organizations of New England has taught me there are more contract laborers coming over here from the Dominion of Canada and especially from Nova Scotia than come across from Europe altogether. At this particular time, when building operations are beginning, the carpenters, farmers and fishermen are coming here in droves. The building trades council of Boston, through Hugh McKay, G. Childs, William Shields and John Burke, have requested us to exercise more vigilance in the detection of these contract laborers than heretofore, as they expect a large number of men engaged in the building trades to land at this port."



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WOULD-BE STREET CLEANERS

A Thousand Men Waited Hours to Be Finally Disappointed.

In reply to an advertisement which appeared in yesterday's papers, that 2,000 men were wanted to work upon cleaning the streets, fully a thousand men were gathered about the new Criminal Court Building this morning.

As soon as the doors were opened the men flocked into the rooms of the Street-Cleaning Department and the adjacent halls and corridors. About one thousand of the men were registered and waited about the building expecting to be put to work at once.

The crowd of waiting men, many of whom carried shovels and heavy wire brooms, rendered the corridors of the building almost impassible, and people who had business at the various public offices found difficulty in reaching them.

By 10 o'clock the men were growing impatient to get to work, and were loudly complaining at being kept waiting so long.

Finally about 1 o'clock they were notified that they would not be wanted today and that they could not be put to work until there was another snow storm.

The men were loud in their denunciation of the manner in which they had been treated.

A committee of the men called at "The Evening World" office this afternoon to protest against what they thought was most unjust treatment. It was said that many of the men could have secured work during the time that was wasted today waiting at Street-Cleaning Department. It was claimed that each man was given to understand when registered that he would be put right to work.

No Commissioner of any city department has the right to advertise for men, keep them hanging around his office until the day is more than half spent and then announce to them that they are not wanted, as was done recently in the case of the men advertised for by the Street-Cleaning Department. The men who applied got neither thanks nor money for the better part of a day wasted, but as a sop for their trouble were told that they might be wanted after the next snow-fall. The same business courtesy is due to a \$2-a-day laborer as to a millionaire banker, and neither should be inconvenienced by promises that cannot be fulfilled.

Evening World
Jan 12 1895

Daily News Jan 15/95

3

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doors were kept
to sidewalk, and
were not wanted.
ified copy of
trust after
at Mayor Strong

will not be a party to show
the worthless man down to starvation
wages. I am Dr. Mayor
Wm. H. Daly
133 West 62nd St

advertised for 2000 Men at
\$2⁰⁰ a day as the Bill calls for,
they Can Command all the help
they require and American Citizens
at that as demonstrated last
Friday when hundreds were kept
till one P.M. on the Sidewalk, and
were then told they were not wanted.

I enclose Certified Copy of
the Citizens Bill & trust after
consideration that Mayor Strong
will not be a party to show
the working man down to starvation
wages. I am Sir
Your Obedt Servant

Wm. D. Daly

133 West 62nd St

Mr. Wiles appeared in amending the Consolidation of the provision requiring the Street Cleaning Department in the city of New York to be American citizens and citizens of the city. He cited the fact that during the present winter there were occasions when the condition of the streets required the employment of 2,000 or 3,000 men for instant work. Thousands of the poor people were debarred from employment by the law. The bill had the approval of Mayor Strong and was generally commended.

New York, August 28 95
155 W 62nd St

Hon. Wm. L. Strong
Mayor N.Y. City

Dear Sir

It is reported in today's Press how you are in favor of the measure introduced by Assemblyman Wilds repealing the Citizens Bill passed in last year's "Republican Legislature" In as far as "Employing Street Cleaning Department are concerned"

Permit me to say this move of Mr. Wilds is viewed amongst working-men as simply the entering wedge to wipe out completely off the Statute Book the long felt want from which the American citizen ^{mechanic & laborer} suffered in this City & Empire State from unscrupulous

Mr. Wiles appeared in support of his bill amending the Consolidation Act by eliminating the provision requiring all employees of the Street Cleaning Department in the city of New York to be American citizens and citizens of the city. He cited the fact that during the present winter there were occasions when the condition of the streets required the employment of 2,000 or 3,000 men for instant work. Thousands of idle poor people were debarred from employment by the law. The bill had the approval of Mayor Strong and was generally commended.

New

W

New York,

189

Whiticians, Greedy Contractors and
Padrones, whose heretofore lived
on deals & grafts -

As one of the Committee on behalf
of our Organization The United Order
American Carpenters & Joiners
who were deputed to try get
this Bill passed, we issued
the enclosed Cir letter setting
forth some of the reasons why
this Bill should become law and
who had to go to Albany a few
times before Committee on hearing.
I can bear witness having received
favorable assurances of support
from every Senator & Assembly Man
mostly whom we addressed ~~as well~~
(irrespective of Party being nonpartisan)

2

New York,

189

also from

The Mayor & other public men
throughout the State,

Whilst every known underhand
device was used by the aforesaid
Party to defeat the measure I am
glad to say proved unsuccessful
& the Bill passed to assembly
^{final reading}
181 to 8 & was adopted unanimously
by the Senate Chamber. & Signed
by Gov. Flower.

It now remains for those
I secure Mr. Wild to know more
than all this combined force
of thought & effort, what is best
for the President Citizen of this Great
State be they Working Man or Legislators
I would ask you Respectfully

W

New York,

189

Mr Mayor as a working man and
I think as lively Republican in
my own way & done as much for the
Cause as Mr Wild both in former
Campaigns, as well as the late
one, that you will carefully
peruse the enclosed Circular
after which I trust you will
be convinced of the evil of your
alleged Support of this wild measure.
If passed it will drive thousands
of ^{otherwise} conservative working men I fear
into other political channels & will
be used to the detriment of the
Party by their opponents at next
election

If the Street Cleaning Spk

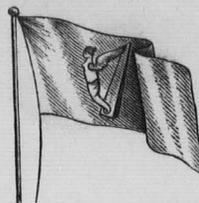


HEADQUARTERS

Irish-American Republican Club.

19th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Nevada Exchange, 125 Amsterdam Avenue.



Personal

155 West 67 St

New York,

July 16

1892 5

Wm E. Hedges Esq
Secy Mayor's Office

Dear Sir I mailed a letter to Mayor Strong
in reference to proposed amendments to Citizens Bill
by Assemblyman Wilds which I trust you will

have read to him also Circular letter & certified
copy of Bill as passed & some newspaper clipping

Let you may not remember me I enclose
one of your telegrams to me as Chairman of the
Irish American Rep Club, Campaign 92. also

a couple Souvenir of the late Campaign and
as one who negotiated & stored this Bill,

through influence of Republican friend ⁱⁿ last
year's Legislature on behalf of my Organization

The United Irish American Carpenter & Joiner's

Say now as an humble Republican working man
who know my fellow workers feeling, It will be

one of the greatest traps the Republican

Pally were not led into, and will be
used for all to us by the other
Side, at every opportunity. If
this Amendment of W. Wilds go through,
It will drive lots of Working Men who
are ~~not~~ Conservative followers of the
two Regular Party into the ranks
of Populists & Socialists.

Should you desire it I will
be glad to call see you to give
you full information to verify what
I state.

Yours Respectfully
John P. Daly

155 W. 62nd St

25

Vanetta N.Y. Jan 16-95-

Mayor Strong

Dear Sir:

I sincerely trust you will vindicate the suggestion of your name and remain strong in your purpose of the Sunday opening business. I have never seen any sense in the senselessness of saloons all the week and closing Sundays - neither in that of supposing that because a thing isn't seen it isn't done. Regulation is the need of the drinking business not restriction. I am not a drinking woman, as you will probably judge; but I am one for personal liberty, and still more one, for woman suffrage; and woman suffrage owes more of its defeat to the howls of the temperance women

of this Country than to all other Causes Combined. They have frightened the men who feel they have the right to themselves as much as women wish for themselves, into declaring against woman suffrage, just because of the unseasonable and unreasonable demands they make now in regard to liquor selling — cutting their own throats, as it were. I learned this in my travels about for signatures for the Constitutional Convention. Hundreds of men refused me solely on that ground — that men were meddled with too much already and that woman suffrage only meant prohibition; and they wouldn't have it! And right too. So as I say, I trust you will stick to your colors, as a rebuke if nothing else, to extremists and bigots.

Very Respectfully

Darrah F. Boston

Mayor Strong
A. G. City



A ST. ANDREW'S COFFEE STAND.
(AN ACTUAL SCENE)

Office and Kitchen
OF THE
New York and Brooklyn
ST. ANDREW'S
ONE CENT COFFEE STANDS.
281 East Broadway, N. Y. City.

New York, Jan 16th 1895

Dear Sir - Many thanks for your
kind reply to my request - I much
regret however you could not undertake the
Treasurership - I now write to ask you & your
firm consent to place a coffee stand
at the corner (within the Hoop Line) of
Chambers & Centre St. - In fact I am against
the wall of the Building of the Fire Engine House
I have their consent in the matter & am banking
upon - I am constantly requested by the poor
Boys & Women to put a stand there as a source
of hot coffee or soup would be more than grateful
to them - This particular location may be the
property of the Park Board - Still with
permission from you I can approach



A ST. ANDREW'S COFFEE STAND.
(AN ACTUAL SCENE)

Office and Kitchen
OF THE
New York and Brooklyn
ST. ANDREW'S
ONE CENT COFFEE STANDS.
281 East Broadway, N. Y. City.

New York, 189

The Park Board, & shall have no
further obstacle in my way - I make all
this as I think it will not occupy so much
of your time as a personal interview -
This time is an important matter especially
as inclement cold weather is upon us -
Therefore may I beg of you to send me a
reply at your earliest possible convenience
 trusting you will grant this request as
I am most desirous to help the poor in
our midst as far as lies in my power

I remain, Yours truly

Wm. J. McQuinn

Enclose present location of stands
with daily menu

St. Andrew's

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN

One Cent Coffee Stands.

LOCATED:

- No. 11, Greenwich Street.
- No. 2, Old Slip.
- No. 3, Pier 3, East River.
- No. 4, Grand St. & Centre Market Place
- No. 5, Jefferson Market.
- No. 6, Fulton and Sands Sts, Brooklyn.
- No. 7, Elm Street, (at the Tombs.)
- No. 8, Office and Kitchen, 281 East
Broadway, N. Y. City.

STANDS SUBJECT TO CHANGE OF LOCATION.

BILL OF FARE.

Half-pint of Coffee with Milk and Sugar and one slice of Bread	-	1 cent.
Beef Soup with Vegetables, and one slice of Bread	- - - -	1 cent.
Pork and Beans	- - - -	1 cent.
Fish Cakes	- - - -	1 cent.
Sandwiches	- - - -	1 cent.
Fridays—Fish Chowder	- - - -	1 cent.

AND EXTRAS OCCASIONALLY

**Soup and Coffee supplied to Families by the Quart or
Gallon, at same rates, Bread to accompany
each portion.**

**BOOTHS OPEN DAILY FROM 5 A. M. to 7 P. M.
SUNDAYS FROM 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.**

**Tickets for distribution can be purchased at the
Office, for one dollar per hundred.**

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Office, for one dollar per hundred.

HENRY DAHNKE & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Importers,

1525 THIRD AVENUE, Cor. 86th St.

206 THIRD AVENUE, Cor. 18th St.

New York, January 15, 1895
Hon. Asst. Com. Fitch

Comptroller etc.

My dear Sir:-

I have noticed in the newspapers considerable agitation of the subject of the removal of some of the city departments on account of the crowded condition of city buildings. I saw that it was mentioned that a new location was to be made in the case of the Board of Health. In view of these facts I wish to call your favorable consideration to my new building located at 3444 Broadway near St. Jones St. This building is admirably adapted for just such uses and is first class in every respect, having all modern improvements. I enclose you full description. You will notice that these premises are in line with the Building Dept. and just around the corner from the Police Headquarters.

HENRY DAHNKE & BRO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Importers,

1525 THIRD AVENUE, Cor. 86th St.

206 THIRD AVENUE, Cor. 18th St.

New York, 189

My terms for entire building on Leoville, Ten Hundred Dollars (\$1000) per annum, which is a low figure for such a magnificent structure. I will put in a passenger elevator and radiators just as soon as lease is completed. This will take but a short time and I will push matters. The steam heating apparatus is already in building and simply needs radiators.

Respectfully,
Henry Dahnke & Bro.



CITY OF NEW YORK.

Finance Department

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

January 16th, 1895.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor,

Dear Sir; -

I beg leave to submit for the action of the Sinking Fund Commission, the enclosed communication from Messrs. Dahnke & Bro., offering premises at No. 344 Bowery, for \$ 7,500 per annum, for the use of the City Departments.

Very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

Comptroller.

M.....

Dear Sir:

We own and have building to lease as described below, which we would let in floors if necessary, but our preference of course is to let all to one tenant. It is in every way equal to any building of its class on Broadway or elsewhere, and is located between Bond and 3rd Sts., adjoining the corner and directly opposite the Dry Dock Savings Bank. This location is by far the choicest on the Bowery and right in the heart of a first-class business district.

Elegant, substantial, new granite stone and Pompeian brick building, six stories, cellar and sub-cellar, with vaults under sidewalk, steam heat, elevator and side-walk elevator, 60 horse power boiler, marble tiling and wainscoting, marble stairs and all modern improvements.

No. 344 BOWERY, BETWEEN BOND & 3rd STREETS.

Dimensions 26.4x89x98 ft.

The especial attention of parties requiring WELL LIGHTED premises is invited to this handsome new building.

Splendid store and show rooms, and upper stories have light on all four sides, making them particularly desirable for any business needing exceptionally fine light. Building now ready for occupancy.