

New York City, March 11, 1895.

Hon. James M. E. O'Grady,
Chairman of the Committee on Cities,
Assembly Chamber, Albany, New York.

Dear Sir:

There is now pending before your Committee a bill, the purport of which is to enforce the establishment of grades in the park police force, instead of leaving such establishment discretionary with the Department of Parks, as it now is, and further undertaking to increase, by mandatory provision, the salaries of the different grades in the park police force, instead of leaving such increase of salary discretionary with the Board, by and with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

There are also pending in the legislature, either before your Committee or elsewhere, other bills of a mandatory nature, the effect of which is to increase the expense of conducting the public business of the city of New York by mandatory provisions, leaving no discretion whatever to the authorities of that city in relation to the propriety of such increase.

Most of my predecessors in the office of Mayor of the City of New York have vigorously protested against the passage, by the legislature, of mandatory bills of this character, and in consequence of such protest, backed up as it was by a practically unanimous public opinion in this city, the legislature of this state for a number of years refrained from passing acts of that character. I have observed with regret that of recent years the custom

of imposing expenditures upon the City by mandate of the legislature, leaving no discretion to the city authorities, has appeared to be upon the increase, and, as I have said, there are now a number of measures pending in the legislature of this general character.

Unless my observation as to the temper and sentiment of the people of this city is entirely at fault, there is an almost universal feeling in favor of what has been denominated "home rule".

There is a profound belief in the community that the City of New York, by its chosen officers, is in a much better position to judge as to how its money should be spent, than any other body of men can be, no matter how wise or intelligent, who are not intimately acquainted with the needs and resources of the City.

Whether the increase of pay to the members of the park police force should be made or not, I am not at present prepared to say, nor is it pertinent to the subject of this letter. What I am prepared to say; however, with all the emphasis possible, is that the Park Commissioners and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the city of New York are of necessity much better able to judge as to whether or not there should be such an increase of pay, than your Committee or the legislature itself can possibly be.

It is with some reluctance that I have concluded to address you upon this subject, because it is my desire to refrain as much as possible from appearing to interfere with, or influence, the action of the legislature; but I have not felt that it was fair to you or to the other mem-

bers of the legislature who are striving to do what is right and best, that I should remain silent while legislation of this character was being passed, and I have therefore ventured to express to you my views upon the general policy of mandatory legislation, to which I am unalterably opposed.

The administration of the finances and business of a large corporation like the City of New York is no light task. It must be proceeded with cautiously, carefully and with foresight. It cannot be so proceeded with, if all the calculations of its principal officers are to be disturbed and set at naught by sudden and large increases in its expenditures through mandatory acts of the legislature.


I therefore desire to protest, in the name of the City of New York, against the adoption, by the legislature, of mandatory laws imposing upon the City the expenditure of moneys, in large or small sums, and leaving to the officers of the city no opportunity to exercise their judgment or discretion as to the amount to be expended, or the time at which such expenditure is to be made.

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

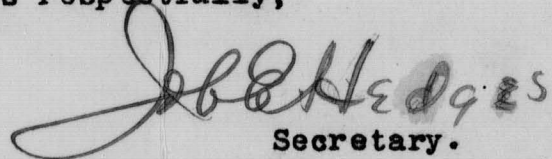
May 27th, 1895.


Mrs. Gustave Pfingsten,
18 Bridge Street,
New York City.

Dear Madam:-

The Mayor directs me to inform you that he has decided to appoint you an Inspector of Schools for the First District, and would be pleased to have you call at the City Hall at your earliest convenience and receive your appointment.

Yours respectfully,


Secretary.

Sept. 26, 1894

Rec'd from N. O. A. through

Wm. Liburn \$50⁰⁰

for Western Relief Fund

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED
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 or 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, President and General Manager.

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

513

RECEIVED at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 195 Broadway, N. Y.

Dated

To

July 19 1895

Spring House Richfield Spring N.Y. 19

Mr. Jaroleman,
Acting Mayor
New York City N.Y.

Sign the Ferry franchise have written
W. S. Strong

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Pursuant to the authority of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed on the 10th day of October, 1895, and signed by the Mayor on that date, the Colonial Committee of the New York State Commission to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, hereby acknowledges the receipt of the portraits of Governor Stuyvesant, Mayor Livingston, and Mayor Hamilton, to take, use and exhibit such at the said Exposition, contracting to properly pack, ship, insure and carefully guard said portraits while on exhibition in Atlanta, Georgia, and to return the same to the Mayor's Office in the same condition they are at present, and from the time of their receipt until their return to the Mayor of the City of New York, to keep said pictures insured, the first one mentioned for the sum of \$2,000. and each of the other two for the sum of \$1500. each.

New York, October , 1895.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

December 6th, 1895.

Mrs. Mary Shepard Amory,
Morris Heights, City.

Dear Madam:-

If you will kindly call at this
office to-morrow morning about eleven o'clock
you will be sworn in as an Inspector of Common
Schools for the 8th District.

Yours respectfully,

W. L. Strong
Mayor.

Mrs. Madison

Lido
2.69
Abbey Hamilton
Mo Don



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

February 13th, 1896.

To the Honorable

The Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:-

I return herewith, for amendment, resolution of your Honorable Body, adopted February 4th, permitting James McMurray to construct two awnings, one in front of 121 Madison Avenue and another in front of 25 East 30th street. The ordinances of the Board of Aldermen prohibit the erection of awnings on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue and Lexington Avenue. Therefore that part of the attached resolution referring to Madison Avenue is illegal.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. STRONG,

Mayor.

*Copy of letter sent to
Board upon previous
resolution. J.L.B.*

*See Mr
J.H.*

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

April 9th, 1896.

To the Senate of the

State of New York,

Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

I return herewith, without acceptance by the city of New York, the bill entitled "An act to consolidate the local governments of the territory within the City and County of New York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City and the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof".

Public hearings have been held according to statutory requirement, and adjournments taken to permit the fullest discussion of its provisions. Numerous and voluminous written communications have been received setting forth at great length arguments for and against the acceptance of the bill.

The vote taken upon the subject of consolidation at a recent election shows but a small proportion of the entire vote cast in the districts sought to be united. I am convinced, however, that a large majority of the citizens of New York favor a

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Senate, 2.

greater New York, and believe in a consolidation certainly of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, while there exists a more marked divergence of opinion as to how much territory should be added to that of the cities named.

The arguments presented to me against the acceptance of the measure herewith returned bore more upon the provisions of this bill than against the subject of consolidation itself. There should be and will be a Greater New York as the direct result of consolidation, and I desire to be distinctly understood as favoring such a consummation and in no wise opposing it, except in so far as this particular more of bringing about a union of the cities is concerned.

The commercial interests of New York demand consolidation; the geographical location of the City and its natural facilities as a commerce point mark it as the metropolis of this continent. Its commercial and manufacturing interests will establish it as such, and the very fact of a municipality so largely increased in population and in boundaries will of itself advance the value of property, invite capital, enlarge commerce and in innumerable other ways increase the potential power inherent in so large a community.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Senate, 3.

To accomplish all these objects, however, and to establish a municipality embracing in whole or in part the limits projected, the work should be brought about as a result of most careful investigation of existing conditions and conscientious inquiry regarding all the problems to be solved, as to the best methods of administration and a wise guardianship of the property interests of the several communities to be brought together. It would seem, therefore, to be a reversal of the logical steps to be taken to first declare, as does the present bill, the legal consolidation of the territory named and leave it to the future to bring about the methods of such consolidation.

That provision of the bill appointing a commission to frame a charter and report the result of their labors to the Legislature on or before the 1st day of February, 1897, in my judgment does not provide a sufficient length of time during which the labors of any such commission, however wisely appointed, could accomplish the best results. Without doubt the Legislature would be compelled, upon the request of the commission, to grant an extension of time for their deliberations, leading, possibly, to the establishment of commissions for the government of the territory projected, and would bring about great confusion throughout

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Senate, 4.

the entire territory, and force the Legislature to ultimately conclude their labors by compromises and combinations, or else leave the subject open for a number of years in such an unsettled condition of affairs that, not only would proper administration be an impossibility, but property interests be jeopardized and capital kept from us rather than invited to our borders. There should not, therefore, be a specific time limit within which a charter should be reported to the Legislature.

It has been urged, and with much force and consistency, that the Legislature should provide for the appointment of a commission to draft a charter for the district to be consolidated, which charter should be passed upon in its entirety by the people at the polls.

After careful deliberation, I am satisfied that such procedure does not follow precedent in the establishment of municipalities, but, on the contrary, that, as in the past in other instances, so can the one in contemplation be best established by the action of the Legislature, and that with less delay and confusion than would be effected were the matter submitted to popular vote. I am fully convinced, however, that consolidation should not be decreed until the Legislature adopts the charter

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Senate, 5.

finally uniting the sections to make up the Greater New York.

With this fact in view, I most respectfully urge that a commission be appointed to report to the Legislature at the earliest practical moment consistent with conscientious and thorough study, a charter to cover a Greater New York, and that the adoption of that charter be left to the Legislature.

In returning this bill without acceptance, I repeat my desire not to be understood as wishing in any way to offer captious objections to consolidation, with which I am in most hearty sympathy, but, on the contrary, to give evidence of my deep interest in the subject and full desire therefor in a manner which will bring about the greatest good for the new municipalities. Consolidation there should and will be; a Greater New York is to be the inevitable result of the natural growth of the communities embraced within the present New York and the territory mentioned in the bill herewith returned. Just how much of that territory shall be taken and in just what manner it shall be accomplished, should be, as I have before stated, the result of the most studious inquiry and conscientious investigation, and when the results of such investigation are reported to the Legislature in the way of a formal charter, it is clear to me that then it will

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Senate, 6.

meet with the approval of the great majority of our citizens, and finally establish New York as the commercial centre of the Western Hemisphere, making her the leading factor in every line of development which tends to bring about a happy, prosperous and intelligent community.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. L. STRONG,

Mayor.

Form No. 2.

Use A. D. T. Call Box for MESSENGER Service

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.

Time Filed

Check

OFFICE,

SEND

the following message subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

273 BROADWAY.

May 29th, 1896.

189

To Mayor of St. Louis,

St. Louis, Mo.

Can we do anything to assist you in taking care of the unfortunates
in this terrible disaster?

Mayor.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK.

63

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED ; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same ; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices ; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

By virtue of the authority contained in Chapter 36 of the Laws of 1895, and the power invested in me as Mayor of the City of New York, I do hereby publicly proclaim that the flag of the Chinese Nation may be displayed upon the public buildings of the City of New York, so long as the distinguished statesman of that country, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, shall remain in the City of New York.

Dated at the City Hall this twenty-eighth
day of August, A.D., 1896.

W. L. Strong
M a y o r .

W H E R E A S, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, at their meeting held September 23rd 1896, assigned the room on the Second Floor of the Centre Market Building, situated immediately north of the rooms occupied by the Second Judicial District Court, for the use and occupation of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, until the further order of the said Commissioners,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor of the City of New York, pursuant to the power in me vested by law, do hereby certify, that the said room, so assigned by said Commissioners, is sufficient for the purposes of the said association.

Given at the Mayor's Office, in the City of New York,
this *Twenty Eighth* day of *September* 1896.

W. L. Strong

Mayor

7



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

68 11
30
November 25th, 1896.

Mr. James A. Scrymser,
107 East 21st street,
New York City.

Gentlemen,
~~My dear Sir:~~

Referring to ^{the} ~~our~~ conversation on the oc-
casion of your recent call upon me at the City Hall
^{Committee}
in the matter of public schools, I write to supple-
ment it and explain more fully my ideas in the mat-
ter of providing ample and suitable school accom-
modations for all children who desire to attend.
And in doing this I am fully sensible of the very
keen interest which you have always manifested in
the work of the various charitable organizations
throughout the City, and of the splendid results
accomplished through these agencies.

The recent letter I addressed to the
churches of this City, through their pastors and
trustees, had a double purpose. First: I sought
to provide immediate accommodations for all the

school children in this City, and the second and no less important reason in my mind was to arouse the interest of our citizens throughout the churches and elsewhere to the vital necessity of this City's providing such thorough school facilities that no child might be deprived of the benefits of our common school system.

It is perfectly apparent that to provide sufficient school accommodations will necessitate an increased expenditure of the City's money above what it has been customary to make during recent years. It is not unlikely that such an expenditure would increase the tax rate; nor, on the other hand, is it a debatable proposition that the city of New York must not fall behind other cities in the respect that it can and should furnish not only the physical accommodations necessary for housing every child of a school age, but maintain a system of education second to none. I believe that in pursuing such a course it would, in fact, be economical for the City, as it would rob the alms houses and charitable institutions of many of their inmates,

and establish a feeling of pride and progress in the rising generation that would make them self-respecting and self-supporting.

Until the last day of my administration, and even thereafter, I intend in every possible way to keep the subject of our public schools before our citizens, and to leave no effort unmade to make the school buildings and the school system of New York what it should be: first and foremost in the country. In such a line of conduct I know I have your support, and believe that these efforts will commend themselves to every thoughtful, conscientious and patriotic citizen.

Very respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. S. Strong". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Mayor.".

Mayor.



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

63 98

January 9th, 1897

Mr. James P. Knight,

Examining Board of Plumbers.

Dear Sir:-

The Mayor directs me to say that, as the term of your office has expires as a member of the Board of Examining Plumbers, he is pleased to re-appoint you, and to request you to call at the City Hall at your early convenience to receive your formal appointment and take the necessary oath of office.

Yours truly,

Job O. Schoops
Secretary.

— 21 231/95

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

July 9th 1897

Bion. L. Burrows Esq

My dear Sir:

The receipt of this
will you please telephone
to each one of the Departments
except the Marshall and
ask them to mail a
duplicate of their weekly
reports to me here so as
I will be sure to receive
them here Tuesday morning
and oblige

Yours truly
H. L. Strong

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

August 18th, 1897.

Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch,
Comptroller.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to yours of the 23d ultimo, requesting, in accordance with Section 10 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, estimates for the expenses for the Mayor's Office for the year 1898, I beg leave to submit the enclosed statements.

It is probable that there will be an unexpended balance for the Mayor's Office for the year 1897 of about \$1,000.

The increases noted for 1898 over 1897 are: Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics and Assistant, the salary of the first being fixed by the new Charter at \$3,500., and the Assistant to get \$1,000; an Assistant Bond & Warrant Clerk, without whom it will be impossible to do the increased work of the office under the changed conditions; and an increase of \$300. in Contingencies.

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Hon. A. P. F. 2.

Respectfully submitted.

Mayor.

A p p r o p r i a t i o n

MAYOR'S OFFICE

&

BUREAU OF LICENSES

for the year

1 8 9 7 .

.....

Mayor	\$10,000.	
• Secretary	5,000.	
Confidential Clerk	3,000.	
Bond & Warrant do	2,500.	
Stenographer	1,200.	
do	1,200.	
Messenger	1,400.	
Contingencies	700.	
	<hr/>	\$25,000.

B u r e a u o f L i c e n s e s .

.....

First Marshal	\$2,800.	
Chief Clerk	2,000.	
One Inspector	1,500.	
Five Inspectors		
at \$1,200. each	6,000.	
Messenger	900.	
Contingencies	3,955.	
	<hr/>	17,155.
Total		<hr/> \$42,155.

E s t i m a t e o f E x p e n s e s
f o r t h e
M a y o r ' s O f f i c e
a n d
B u r e a u o f L i c e n s e s
f o r t h e y e a r
1 8 9 8.

.....

Mayor	\$15,000.	
Secretary	5,000.	
Confidential Clerk	3,000.	
Bond & Warrant Clerk	2,500.	
Ass't Bond & Warrant Clerk	1,500.	
Two Stenographers	2,400.	
Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics	3,500.	
Ass't do do	2,000.	
Contingencies	1,000.	
Messenger	1,400.	
	<hr/>	\$37,300.

B u r e a u o f L i c e n s e s

.....

First Marshal	\$2,800.	
Chief Clerk	2,000.	
One Inspector	1,500.	
Five Inspectors at \$1,200. each	6,000.	
One Messenger	900.	
Contingencies	3,800.	
	<hr/>	17,000.
		<hr/> \$54,300.

C o m p a r a t i v e S t a t e m e n t
o f t h e
E x p e n s e s
o f t h e

MAYOR'S OFFICE & BUREAU OF LICENSES

for 1897 and 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Mayor	\$10,000.	\$15,000.
Secretary	5,000.	5000.
Confidential Clerk	3,000.	3,000.
Bond & Warrant Clerk	2,500.	2,500.
Ass't do do	1,500.
Two Stenographers	2,400.	2,400.
Messenger	1,400.	1,400.
Chief of Bureau of Municipal Statistics.....		6,500.
Ass't do do	2,000.
Contingencies	700.	1,000.
	<u>\$25,000.</u>	<u>\$37,300.</u>

B u r e a u o f l i c e n s e s .

First Marshal	\$1,800	\$2,800.
Chief Clerk	2,000.	2,000.
One Inspector	1,500.	1,500.
Five Inspectors at \$1,200. each	6,000.	6,000.
Messenger	900.	900.
Contingencies	5,955.	4,800.
	<u>\$17,155.</u>	<u>\$17,000.</u>
Totals	<u>\$42,155.</u>	<u>\$54,300.</u>

C o m p a r a t i v e S t a t e m e n t
o f t h e
E x p e n s e s
o f t h e
MAYOR'S OFFICE & BUREAU OF LICENSES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Mayor.	\$10,000.	\$10,000.
Secretary	5,000.	5,000.
Confidential Clerk	3,000.	3,000.
Bond & Warrant Clerk	2,500.	2,500.
Two Stenographers	2,400.	2,400.
Messenger	1,400.	1,400.
Contingencies	700.	700.
	<u>\$25,000.</u>	<u>\$25,000.</u>

B u r e a u o f L i c e n s e s .

First Marshal	\$2,800.	\$2,800.
Chief Clerk	2,000.	2,000.
One Inspector	1,500.	1,500.
Five Inspectors		
at \$1,200. each	6,000.	6,000.
Messenger	900.	900.
Contingencies	3,955.	3,955.
	<u>\$17,155.</u>	<u>\$17,155.</u>
	<u>\$42,155.</u>	<u>\$42,155.</u>



MAYOR'S OFFICE.

New York,

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Parks has requested the undersigned to pass upon the memorial to the late Richard Morris Hunt to be erected in the Central Park in the City of New York:

AND WHEREAS, upon examination, it appears to be a commendable work of art; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that in accordance with the power vested in us by Chapter 108 of the Laws of 1896, we do hereby approve of the same.

Mayor.

President of Board of Aldermen.

President of Municipal Art Society.

President of National Sculpture Society.

Field Marshal Yamagata:-

As Mayor of the City of New York, it is my pleasure to welcome you to our municipality, and to express a very hearty wish that your stay may be accompanied with comfort and pleasure.

Our citizens will be gratified to feel that you have received pleasant impressions from your visit here, and, I am sure, regret that your sojourn with us is of such brief duration that it prevents extending hospitalities, which, otherwise, they most gladly would do.

There is no thoughtful citizen who is not familiar with the rare intelligence and remarkable progress of the nation which you represent, as well as also with your own distinguished services in behalf of your country.

There seems to me to be a peculiar fitness in an intimacy between your country and ours. The history of each is marked by valor in arms, advance in methods of administration and remarkable progress in the arts, sciences and extent of commerce. That such intimacy may continue and increase I most earnestly hope.

Among our people, you will find many of your own people who rank high among our citizens, - successful merchants, - and who in all duties of citizenship reflect credit as well upon the country of their extraction as of their adoption.

As Japanese enterprise has invaded our

2.

borders, so has American activity extended to the Japanese Empire. The increase of both will, I trust, furnish indissoluble bonds of intimacy, binding our people firmly together in the best results of all that tends to make a happy and progressive civilization.

Once more, for myself as Mayor and as a citizen, I welcome you, and will take great pleasure in presenting the heads of the City Departments, who will be honored by a personal introduction.

9
Field Marshal Yamagata,

Waldorf Hotel,

New York City.

My dear Sir:-

It gives me great pleasure to add to the message conveyed by my personal representative last evening, the assurances of my esteem and consideration for yourself and the country which you represent, and to express the hope that your visit to this country will serve to further cement the pleasant relations existing between Japan and America.

It will give me great pleasure to receive you at the City Hall to-morrow, Thursday at twelve o'clock, and to present to you the heads of the City Departments. My Secretary and personal representative will call upon you at your hotel at eleven o'clock and conduct you to the City Hall.

Again expressing my assurances of esteem,
believe me, my dear sir

Very respectfully yours,

*With distinguished consideration
I am, my dear Sir
to remain, Yours very truly*
Mayor.



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY:

Your attention is especially called to Section 1936 of the New York Consolidation Act, which provides as follows:

"No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer, or permit any servant, agent or employee to throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any gutter, street, lane or alley, or in any public place in the city. The willful violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor not more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five days."

"Section 95 of the Sanitary Code requires every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of every building to provide and keep within each building suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels and tubes for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that may accumulate in said building, and that no such box, barrel or tub, before or after it is emptied, shall be placed or permitted to remain upon the open sidewalk between the curb and the area and stoop line."

All of us are interested in the Streets of the City of New York being kept clean, and if each and every one of us will



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

take special care to obey the laws as given above, especially merchants of all kinds and business men in all pursuits, and if the owners of all tenement houses will observe the rules laid down by the Sanitary Code in Section 95, as above quoted, it will facilitate the Street Cleaning Department very materially in keeping the streets clean, and I earnestly hope the people of this city will co-operate with the authorities in so doing.

W. L. Strong
Mayor.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

To the Citizens of New York County:

On Monday, June 17th, will be held the commemorative ceremonies on the occasion of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal. These exercises mark the completion of a work of national importance that suggests an era in our city's history and indicates a commercial supremacy which should appeal to the patriotism of all our citizens.

Consistent with the importance of the day, the Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution, which has been duly approved by the Executive, recommending that Monday be observed as a ~~legal~~ holiday, and that public business cease after eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

As suggested in such resolution, no official business will be transacted at the City Hall after eleven o'clock on Monday, and the heads of the various departments are urged to observe a similar course.

To our citizens generally I appeal to give proper observance to the day in question, and that they follow so far as possible the course to be pursued by the city officials. Wherever it can be done, I urge them to observe Monday as a holiday, and to

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

participate in such celebration by the display of the National Flag and other decorations to indicate their active interest in the completion of the Harlem Ship Canal, which will bring an increased importance to our commercial interests, and serve the more rapidly to build up the upper portion of our city.

Especially to the citizens of the 12th, 23rd and 24th Wards do I appeal to close their places of business and participate in the exercises in question and make the day memorable in the history of our city.

W. L. Strong
Mayor of
New York City

The following are some of the objections to the Raines Bill:

First. It takes from every city one-third of its legitimate revenue, which is generally devoted to the support of its charitable institutions, or which may be used to reduce its taxation, and transfers the same to the State treasury. The amount collected for the State treasury from the rural districts from the proposed excise tax will be trifling, and, consequently, the cities contributing large amounts from this source to the State treasury will be unjustly and unfairly taxed for the benefit of other parts of the State which are practically exempt from the excise tax. There is no reason why each locality should not receive the whole amount collected from an excise tax, from ferry and railroad franchises or similar sources, or that large communities should share with remote districts the moneys so collected, and which are needed for charitable and other legitimate purposes in the places where such taxes are levied and paid.

Second. The difference in the amount of the tax in different localities is neither just or equitable. There is no good reason why the excise tax should be less in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and any other city than in New York, and any such discrimination can have no other purpose than to obtain from the large towns money for the benefit of the smaller ones. It is neither Republican nor Dem-

ocratic to exclude the poor man in cities from the right to engage in a business which is recognized as legitimate by imposing a high excise tax, while a man of the same pecuniary ability in small cities or in villages or towns can, on account of the trifling excise tax imposed, carry on this business and obtain a livelihood.

Third. The violation of home rule by the abolition of county excise boards, or other local authority, and the exercise by the State of powers vested from time immemorial in local officers, cannot be approved. The excise tax proposed could be collected by county or town collectors or treasurers at less expense and equally effectively, and a large number of state officials provided for by the proposed bill could be dispensed with.

Preliminary Committee to organize the General
Committee on the Greater New York Celebration and Festival.

Hon. Wm L. Strong.
Accepted

Gen'l Horace Porter,
" Gen'l Thomas L. James,
" Col. Daniel Appleton,
" Mr. John Sloane,
" Mr. Robert Dunlap,
" Hon. Darwin R. James,
" Mr. Isaac N. Seligman,
" Mr. F. W. Devoe,
" Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt,
" Mr. James H. Breslin,
" Col. Henry H. Adams,
" Mr. Louis Stern,
" Hon. Isidor Straus,
" Mr. Alexander E. Orr,
" Col. Joseph A. Goulden,
" Mr. George Ehret,
" Mr. W. W. Niles, Jr.,
" Gen. T. T. Eckert,
" Mr. Theodore Havemeyer,
" Mr. Wm. Berri,
" Mr. George J. Gould,
" Mr. John A. Stewart,
" Mr. Fred P. Olcott,
" Mr. Edward King,
" Mr. John S. Kennedy,
" Hon. C. L. Guy,

" Mr. W. A. H. Washington
" " David B. Sickle

Mayor N.Y. City.

15 Broad St.
Lincoln Bank.
13th St. and 5th Ave.
884 Broadway.
5th Ave. near 23rd St.
/ 23 Maiden Lane.
21 Broad St.
Cor William & Fulton Sts.
120 Liberty St.
Gilsey House.
177 Broadway.
23rd St. near 5th Ave.
R. H. Macy & Co.
Chamber of Commerce.
239 Broadway.
93rd St. and 3rd Ave.
11 Wall St.
Western Union Building.
117 Wall St.
Arbuckle Bld'g, Brooklyn.
195 Broadway.
45 Wall St.
54 Wall St.
80 Broadway.
45 Wall St.
11 Wall St.

145 B'way
100. "

Fellow Members of the Republican and Sound Money Clubs
of New York City;

I congratulate you on the success that has crowned your efforts, ~~the~~ ^{the} celebrated ~~and~~ magnificent pageant that the business men, without regard to party affiliations, presented to the country on the 31st day of October last. This banquet is given to commemorate that event. The causes that led up to it were unique. When the Republican party convened in June in St. Louis to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, a large majority of the convention felt that Protection would be the prevailing subject for discussion during the campaign, and without much of a contest the convention nominated a man whom all considered to be the personification of that principle. The platform denounced all heresies in finance and proclaimed to the country that every dollar issued by the Government must be redeemed in Gold, and all issues, whether of Silver or paper, kept on a parity with Gold.

In the month of July the Democratic convention convened in Chicago to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The declarations of its platform were antagonistic to the principles of the old Democratic party and the nominees of the convention equally so. Like an electric shock the platform and candidates were denounced by the old leaders and by the best thinkers of the party. The business of the country became paralyzed,

repudiation and dishonor, fiat money and the free coinage of silver belched forth like an avalanche from the *Tongues* of the orators of the so-called and misguided Democratic convention. At this supreme moment the old song of

"Rally Round the Flag Boys"

was heard at every street corner. Party lines were obliterated. *The issue of the campaign was changed* Democrats and Republicans alike vied with each other in forming clubs and raising the Starry Banner at their headquarters. From the Battery to the Bronx, the entire length of Broadway and parallel streets and cross streets, could be seen the flag of our country representing the practical and cordial union of the business men without regard to party affiliations. Noon-day meetings were held at many of these headquarters. The Commercial Travellers' and the Dry Goods Clubs were perhaps the largest of any of these organizations, and at each of their headquarters daily for about seven weeks between three and four thousand people were in attendance. Gray-haired, white-haired and bald-headed ~~old~~ veterans of both parties joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," "Rally 'Round the Flag Boys" and other patriotic songs before and after listening to prominent speakers. About two hours each day ^{was} given up to these meetings. Employer and employee met on the same platform singing the same songs, all working to sustain and maintain the credit of our country and the honor of our flag. I personally assisted at seventeen different flag-raising upon the formation of clubs, and the same enthusiasm

*Between the two
Press Abstract
Parker.*

prevailed at all the meetings.

Democrats as well as Republicans spoke from the same platform. ^{The} constant tread of business men was felt from Maine to California. Never in the history of our country were the united efforts of the business community so thoroughly aroused and cemented as during the campaign of 1896. The grand parade which we commemorate to-night was the result of the work done by the leaders of these thirty-five clubs. Never did men work harder than did ^{you} ~~they~~ in enrolling on ~~these~~ ^{your} books over one hundred and twenty-five thousand members. ^{Never} were men rewarded with better results. The prayers of thousands of loyal women and sturdy men invoked the blessing of the Deity on our labors, and when the day ^{on the 31st of October} dawned upon us and the bright sun shined in benediction, every patriotic heart leaped for joy. Martial music could be heard throughout the city and the measured tread of laboring man, ^{the} manufacturer, ^{the} merchant, ^{the} banker, ^{the} lawyer, ^{the} minister and doctor, - in fact of all who represented the different interests in this community joined in keeping step to the music of the union. That grand march extended extended from the Battery to 42nd St., Promptly at 10 o'clock the Order "Forward, March," was given by our Grand Marshal, General Porter, and with equal promptness each man obeyed. Carrying their flags they marched ^{from the Battery up Broadway} to Eighth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to 42nd Street, and never was Broadway so profusely decorated. Flags hung from almost every window, and from the house-tops could be seen our "Starry Banner" waved by patriotic

from the Battery up Broadway
Starry Banner
Prayer

4.

women and children bidding us god-speed in marching to victory. The pomp and circumstance of war never exceeded in martial splendor the magnificence⁸ this business men's parade. The day over, the electric spark flashed the glad news of the mighty parade's success throughout our fair land and patriotic hearts beat with joy. For forty-eight hours thereafter and immediately prior to election, anxiety and fear for the honor of our country kept us in the saddle until the 3rd of November^{even on the} That classic day which was to decide the destiny of a nation by means of ballots instead of the ~~anxiety~~ of bullets. Thirteen million ^{human} voters walked up to the ballot boxes and deposited their ballots ~~for McKinley and Hobart~~.

And when the results were announced and it was learned that the ^{McKinley + Hobart} ~~the~~ Sound Money ticket had ^{in hand} seventy thousand more votes than ^{our opponents} the ticket of our enemies confidence was restored and the country saved.

*For
for against
Republican
L. D. Johnson*