

COMMISSIONERS.

FRANK BULKLEY, PRESIDENT.
HENRY L. STODDARD, SECRETARY.
WALTER KATTE, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.
THEODORE W. DAVIS.
ERNEST HARVIER.
GEORGE H. THOMPSON, CHIEF CLERK.

THE BOARD FOR THE

• PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT •

— ABOVE 106TH STREET.

OFFICES

501 Fifth Avenue, Corner Forty-second Street.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1897

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

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Board for the Park Avenue Improvement above 106th Street, to enclose you herewith copy of the within resolutions, duly adopted by the Board at its meeting of August 17th, and to notify you that, in conformity with same, Frank Bulkley was elected President, Lloyd Collis Superintending Engineer, and Theodore W. Davis general Superintendent.

Yours very truly,

Ernest Harvier

Acting Secretary.

WHEREAS, Mr. Walter Katte has been acting as Superintending Engineer of the work of the Park Avenue Improvement under chapter 339 Laws of 1892 and of the acts amendatory thereto,

RESOLVED, that this Board does herewith revoke and annul any and all authorization of said Walter Katte to act as Superintending Engineer of, and from, this date and that said Walter Katte is herewith and forthwith directed to turn over and file with this Board all papers, memos, contracts and other documents of whatsoever nature in his possession as such Superintending Engineer.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Board that there should be a change in the officers thereof, and that the same should be reorganized and that the offices of President, Secretary and General Superintendent be and hereby are, declared vacant, of and from this date and that the appointment and election of said officers are hereby revoked and annulled.

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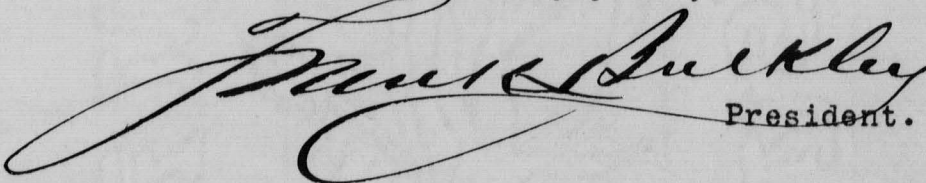
NEW YORK, September 1, 1897.

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

Dear Sir:-

Allow me to inform you that at a regular meeting of this Board held August 31, 1897, Mr. Henry L. Stoddard was made Secretary of this Board, and, in consequence of the resignations of Mr. Lloyd Collis as Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Theodore W. Davis as general Superintendent, Mr. Walter Katte was, on unanimous vote, made Superintending Engineer and General Superintendent of the work of this Board.

Respectfully yours,


President.

C

Savannah Ga 9/2 - 97
To Mr. Hansbelle Mayor of
the City of N.Y.
Dear Sir

It is said that
About 1789 one Thos. Edwards
leased certain lands or tract of
land in the City of N.Y. to
one Aaron Burr, for 99 years.

Burr held the land for 33 years
Ed sub-leased it to the City of
N.Y. for 66 years, Ed the
lease ran out in 1889, Ed the
land together with all the improvements
were to revert back to the heirs
of Thos Edwards or their descendants

It is further stated that $49\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the land has been secured by the heirs of said Thos Edwards.

It appears that the land described as follows, Beginning at a point on the Hudson river, running down the river, taking a part of Long Island, then to the Bowery, then up Canal Street to Broad Street, taking in Trinity & St. Peter's Churches, then to the point of beginning.

Will you kindly advise me if such are facts. If you cannot give me the desired information, will you kindly advise me who can.

I am very Resp Yours
Address E. J. Stokes
304 College Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Brewster N. Y.
Sept. 3rd 1897

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir: Owing to absence from home I have just received a communication from your secretary, dated August 17th, asking me to call for my reappointment as Inspector of Common Schools. Being physically unfit to properly attend to the duties of the office, I respectfully ask to be excused from further service.

Thanking you for the honor conferred,

I am

Yours very respectfully,
Sarah B. Miller.

Bar Harbor, Maine.

Apr 3 1897 191

My dear Mayor Strong
I venture to write
you a modest & the
Bottle Garden

Whether I have been
Connected with various
Matters Connected
with the city more
or less acting for
forty years and have
never known someone

And strange as
Opposition as has been
developed & our much
needed work

The Board ^{of the Garden} is an
able one, composed
of Citizens you can
trust — All of them
intelligent showing not
only the best interests
of the City at heart,
but equally anxious
with others, to preserve
intact the beauty of our
parks — We have
steered the matter
with care & with the

aid of experts in Europe
there, in eight years
and believe we can
do work of which the
City will be proud. —

We have now
— even against our
best judgement in
part — accepted all
the definite suggestions
of the ex-parte &
all informed Commission
appointed by the Park
Board & are ready
to go on — But the
queer opposition still
continues — It is

impossible to understand
it — We have lost
an entire year
I earnestly hope
you will feel it
consistent with
your views & urge
the Board of Estimate
and the Comptroller to
enable us to go on
with high esteem

I am
very truly yours

John W. Wooley
H. L. Strong
Mayor & —

OFFICES OF

ERNEST HARVIER,
Gilsey Building, 1193 Broadway,
Between Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Streets.

PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY.

NEWSPAPER CONNECTIONS IN
CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

New York, Sept. 3, 1897.

My dear Burrows:-

The clause in the charter to which I referred is section 1424 which says: that the terms of marshals shall expire January 31, 1898 "except those of the marshals of the late City of New York and the marshals in the late city of Brooklyn who shall continue to be marshals of the city of New York, as heretofore constituted, until the expiration of their respective terms.

Yours faithfully

Ernest Harvier

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PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY.

NEWSPAPER CONNECTIONS IN
CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

New York, Sept. 4, 1897.

My dear Burrows:-

The Board of Health report
for 1896 gives the facts about which your
North Carolina correspondent inquired. There
were 20,500 marriages in this city last year:
two white men married colored women and eight-
teen white women married colored men. Twenty
mixed marriages in a total of 20,000.

Yours very truly,

Ernest Harvier

CITIZENS UNION LECTURE BUREAU,

Telephone, 3407 CORTLANDT.

74 CORTLANDT STREET.

James Loeb, - - - Chairman.
S. C. Van Dusen, - - - Treasurer.
Arthur W. Milbury, - - - Secretary.

Edward A. Drake.
E. R. L. Gould.
Richard Watson Gilder.

C. C. Nadal.
James W. Pryor.
James B. Reynolds.
John Lloyd Thomas.

Chas. Stewart Smith.
Wm. H. Tolman.
George Tombleson.

New York, Sept. 6, 1897. 189

My Dear Sir:

I shall be greatly obliged if you will cause to be sent to me as soon as is convenient a schedule of the moneys expended in locating and constructing small parks during your administration to date; also, in addition, as close an estimate as possible of the obligations incurred for this work during your administration.

Prior to your taking office, as I understand it, there had been expended under the Small Parks act of 1887 about \$522,000, and obligations incurred to the amount of about \$1,500,000. We want to compare with these figures what you have done.

Very truly yours,

Arthur W. Milbury
Secretary.

To

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City,

New York City.

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

NEW YORK, September 7, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor,

City Hall N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have to lease for the use of the Sheriff and Street Cleaning Department, the following places, each ready for immediate occupancy.

FIRST: Four entire floors, each fifty by one hundred and fifty, with direct sunlight on three sides, two elevators, steam heat &c., - at 365 and 367 Broadway, on Northwest corner of Franklin Street.

Offices will be partitioned off to suit the tenants, and rent made at extraordinary low prices.

SECOND: We will lease you the entire building 149 & 151 Leonard St., covering about 75 x 100, seven stories and basement, two elevators, engine, boiler and heating apparatus, all new, sweet and clean and in perfect order. Will arrange the floors to suit the different departments, and give immediate possession, and at a very low rent.

It may be of great importance to the City to lease this entire Building, which is only a few hundred feet from the Tombs, and the New Municipal building, and we will call on you with plans at any time you may desire.

Yours respectfully,

Nicholson & Co.

*Headquarters Seventy-First Regiment,
National Guard, I. N. Y.*

New York, September 8th, 1897

Honorable W. L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Mr. Mayor :

I have been out of town on a short vacation, and your letter of August 27th, in regard to the use of the Armory for the exhibition by the Street Cleaning Department, was only received on my return yesterday. I immediately called up Colonel Waring's office, and learn that he has made arrangements to use the Cooper Union for this purpose, because the Armory is not at all adapted for any such use. The matter is thus disposed of, and I only write to let you know the reason why your letter was not promptly answered.

I need hardly say that any requests you to have to make will always receive immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. V. Greene
Colonel.

The East Side House,

Foot of 76th Street, C. R.

Managers.

EVERETT P. WHEELER JOHN SABINE SMITH
EDWARD R. SATTERLEE HENRY K. POMROY
W. FRANKLIN BRUSH A. MCLEAN PARKER
F. S. SMITHERS PIERRE JAY
F. WILLIS REESE

President.

EVERETT P. WHEELER

Secretary and Resident Manager.

CLARENCE GORDON

Vice-Presidents.

BISHOP POTTER

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

R. FULTON CUTTING

Treasurer.

JOHN SABINE SMITH

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1897

Hon. W. S. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

My Dear Mayor Strong:-

I have on several occasions sought your aid in the work we are trying to do in this Settlement--especially with wage-earning men whom we would help to become more patriotic and more intelligent citizens. For this purpose, especially in our Fellow Citizenship association, of some eighty members we have been talked to during the last two winters by R. Fulton Cutting, Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Waring, Comptroller Fitch, Dr. Dana, Jacob A. Riis, Prof. Giddings and other gentlemen of prominent worth in the community, and the results have been excellent.

The leaflet enclosed was issued last Spring when we hoped you would speak at one of our receptions, and I would ask you to read it now in fuller explanation of the endeavor we are making.

Again I venture to ask your very valuable help: your presence and words of encouragement would be a contribution of much value to our endeavor as a Settlement to "reach",- as Bishop Potter has said when writing, last year ^{of the Settlement} ~~Settlement's part~~ as an agency in the campaign of education--"persuade, and enlighten the multitudes in our great city, with whom, finally, so largely rests the choice of our rulers, the stability of the Republic, and the progress of our civilization".

It is a humble and troublesome mission to come up to ^{the} water edge of East 76th street to address an audience of only one hundred to one hundred

The East Side House,

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Vice-Presidents.

BISHOP POTTER

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

R. FULTON CUTTING

Treasurer.

JOHN SABINE SMITH

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 1897

and fifty plain people in a comparatively small room, but it will do good far beyond appearance; therefore, knowing your most active and honorable part in all civic progress, I do venture again to solicit your help.

If you can name Friday evening, October the eighth or fifteenth, choosing your own line of address, you will do the East Side Settlement and its neighbors, a distinguished honor and service, and I shall remain with sincere gratitude,

Yours Very Respectfully,

Clarence Gordon

P. S.--If the eighth or fifteenth is impossible, kindly name your own evening early in October, and Mrs. Gordon and I will be most happy to have you dine with us and other residents at seven o'clock. *Cl.*

There has never been such a volume of business in building in New York as is now going on. With the return of business confidence, capital is now seeking investment and is very largely being turned to Real Estate improvements. The towering buildings within the Greater New York limits are substantial proofs of this statement. Building material, of all kinds, is now being manufactured and sold at prices which are producing substantial profits. In the matter of building bricks the trade has been confined to bricks made from the secretious settlements in low lands, making a clay or mud brick which when dressed and subjected to glazing, has cracked, crazed or discolored.

It is proposed to form a combination similar to the Standard Oil Company to manufacture and control the highest grades of building materials, which industry amounts to \$200,000,000 this year within Greater New York.

As a practical demonstration of the profits to be derived along these lines, the Company proposes to erect a section of a plant on its property in Pennsylvania by December 31st, so as to fill orders now offered, and be in position to enlarge and extend operations in the Spring.

The New Jersey Central Railroad surveying corps are now working on the railroad route on the property.

The New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co. chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 4th, 1897, with authorized capital of \$750,000. has the largest vein known in the United States of Kaolin Clay, not a deposit or a secretion, but a vein in the mountains of Pennsylvania from which they are now manufacturing samples of white bricks, tiles and paving blocks secured by valuable patents not yet introduced to the trade. These bricks while far superior to any mud bricks, being more durable and of finer texture, can be sold at a much less price than inferior grades now offered and net over 50% profit. These high grade bricks are now in demand in the market, as they are superior to any goods now offered. The present building regulations require all elevator shafts to be brick, and this Company making these high grade white bricks will be in a position to meet this new demand. This Company has millions of tons of the valuable white Kaolin Clay and the facilities for transporting its goods through the entire Eastern market at so low a cost, enables it to successfully compete with the manufacturers in the field and net large dividends. The Company has secured an entire vein of 11 miles in length of the Kaolin, situated in what is known as the Chestnut Ridge in Carbon and Monroe Counties, along the Aquashicola Creek, in Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, 92 miles from New York, 80 miles from Philadelphia and within 5 miles of main line of Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad Co. The Company has secured the services under contract of Mr. Walter W. Booth, one of the best experts on clay in the business, who has had forty years experience. Mr. Booth will have entire charge of the manufacturing in Pennsylvania. In addition to these high grade bricks, it is proposed to manufacture enamelled bricks and tiling, which by reason of the vitreous qualities of the Kaolin prevents crazing or cracking of the smooth polished surface. Chemical ware and electrical goods can be manufactured out of this Kaolin at prices which will prevent importation heretofore necessary, and the 30% additional duty under the new tariff law adds that much to the profit of the manufacture of this ware. This high class clay can be sold for the manufacture of paper, oil cloth and for other purposes in bulk. There is also upon the property a peculiar grade of white sand, flint and silicate used in the manufacture of glass wares. There are paint ore and slate of the best quality and five distinct kinds and colors of clay on this Company's property, all of which is located on Chestnut Ridge, which is bounded on both

sides by a never failing mountain stream suitable and invaluable to this Company for the manufacturing and washing of clay.

In this enterprise the stock to be sold is limited to 2000 shares of the par value of \$100. each, fully paid up and non-assessable to be sold to selected subscribers at \$85. per share. The proceeds are to be entirely applied to the acquiring of additional mineral rights, the building of a spur of railroad now contracted for, to connect with the main line of The Central Railroad of New Jersey, at or near Lehigh Gap, which is the next station to Mauch Chunk, the erecting of a complete plant capable of turning out 50,000 bricks a day, and providing \$50,000 of working capital.

The cost of various items are estimated as follows:

1000 additional acres of land (mineral rights)	\$10,000.
Plant complete	46,000.
Railroad 10 miles	62,000.
Cash Capital	50,000.
Preliminary expenses	2,000.
	<u>\$170,000.</u>

The original owners and promoters take their pay in the stock of the Company. (Note: Original owners and promoters in consideration of 1000 shares at par of the stock of the Company turned over their deeds and options, title and interest, railroad privileges and improvements, and gave full and complete title for the same to the Company.)

As the three salient points to be considered for safe investment -- supply, demand and profit -- those who will secure the stock of The New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company are assured of these facts; that there are millions of tons, a practically inexhaustible vein of the Clay, and the demand is so much in evidence in the cities of the East and profit on the sales of these high grade bricks even at 50% of the present prices, is sufficient to pay a dividend on the stock issued of over 10%, and leave a net cash surplus of \$75,000 on the first year's business on this one brick alone.

O U T P U T .

50, 000 bricks per day, 4 days in the week, 50 weeks in the year, equals 10,000,000 bricks for this first section of plant.

Lowest price offered us for this #158 brick is \$26.00 in New York City. The manufacturing expenses and re-handling to New York City, and total cost of this brick is under \$11.00 oer thousand, making net profit of \$15.00 per thousand, or \$150,000. cash per year on this one brick. Office expenses and management, including salaries of President, Vice President Secretary and Treasurer, allowing \$5,000 for bad book accounts; \$5,000 for unknown sundries, is \$35,000. 10% dividend on \$300,000, \$30,000 making total deduction of \$65,000, giving net surplus, \$95,000. Deducting \$20,000 for depreciation or any losses of any sort, leaves a clean, clear and net surplus of \$75,000. Half of this amount would put up sufficient additional plant to net as much more income next year, and leave a sinking fund of \$35,000.; so there will be no need of selling any more stock from the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION

Income from 10,000 bricks per year	
at a profit of \$15.00 per thousand,	\$150,000.
Expenditures:	
10% dividend on \$300,000	\$30,000.
Salaries and office expenses, (est)	25,000.
Bad debts abd sundries	10,000.
	<u>65,000.</u>
Total surplus over all ..	\$ 95,000.
Further allowance for depreciation or losses	20,000.
Very conservative estimate of surplus	\$ 75,000.

Elmsford, N.Y., September 8th, 1897.

Chas. W. Mc Murran, Esq.,

Vice President N.Y. & Pa. Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiries, permit me to say:

I was born in Stoke-on-Trent, the center of the English Clay fields, and have been in the clay business ever since I was 16 years old. I made brick in England with my father and brother for 4 or 5 years; I have been in business in America 14 years. I was first employed in America as assistant superintendent for Mr. James Carr, whose pottery establishment on 14th St. is the oldest in America. I have been employed in making fancy crockery, lamps and vases for Mitchell, Vance & Co., David Collamore & Co., Abram French & Co., Meridan Britannia Co., Oxley & Enos, Whitehall, Tathan & Co., Haggerty Bros. and a number of others. I made the large clay chandelier for the Wallack Theatre.

I was engaged for 2 years in making brick for the Croton aqueduct. I have had experience in employing all classes of labor and have employed at one time as many as 1,000 men. I have always had a small kiln at my home and have always conducted experiments in brick and pottery making.

I have been over the ground owned by the Company in Pennsylvania. The variety of Clay found there is peculiar; it is a decomposed rock, very much like the Cornish Stone of England. I do not know of any other deposit like it. It is not properly Kaolin, but contains some better properties than the class of Europe. It contains 90% silicate of Alumina. I consider this a very valuable bed of clay. Brick made from it would be without competition, because from it you can make white brick which will not discolor. The white brick commonly used today, is a dipped brick and is only skin face.

A plant to turn out 50,000 bricks a day would cost \$46,000, including kilns. This estimate allows for sufficient power to turn out more brick when the capacity of the plant is increased. The estimate covers supplies, wagons and horses.

It will cost \$7.35 per thousand to make the regular #158 Standard Brick and place them on board the cars. In this calculation the lowest price figured for labor is \$1.50 per day.

I can give as references many men in the City with whom I have done business, namely: Chas. Francis Stone, Cor. Liberty and Nassau Sts., A. Bush, 11 or 7 Wall St., Mr. Hay & C. T. Barney, Wall St., A. T. Gillander, Nassau St. I have had extensive contracts with Mr. Gillander occupying 5 or 6 years.

I instructed and still advise my son in the clay business. He has charge of the mixing of clays at the Perth Amboy Brick and Terra Cotta Works, the largest Company in this country, and has held his position over 4 years. There is some paint mineral on the Company's ground in Pennsylvania. It costs the Prince's Metallic people \$5.00 or \$6.00 a ton to mine their ore, and they are obliged to operate their mines by tunnels. We can dig that ore on the surface on 2 days notice. We can produce large quantities of it for \$2.00 and some of it for \$.25. There are deposits of lime and cement rock which would last for ages. A Portland Cement can be produced which is as good as the best quality of imported.

Other valuable minerals are found on the property. There are large deposits of roofing slate close to the surface; this slate is bluer and retains its color better than that commonly used.

There are 5 or 6 kinds of clay which can be used for tiling, for chemical apparatus, and for crockery. There is also an unlimited supply of the finest quality of glass sand.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. W. BOOTH,



New York Sep. 10 1897

Hon. W. L. Strong,
Mayor,
Dear Sir:

ackd

Allow me to
thank you in behalf of the
owners of the north-east corner
of Rector and Washington streets
120 and 22 Rector and 101
Washington - for your stand
against the proposed widening
of Rector street.

The sidewalks
are only crowded for fifteen or
twenty minutes in the morning
and afternoon in summer and
Colonel Waring's magnificent work
in the removal of all "dead"
(cover)

trucks and carts from the streets
of the lower districts has left
room for double the amount
of trucking now done in them.

Yours truly
Edward Smith

109

Chicago Ills

Sep 10 97

To Mayor of N.Y. City

Dear Sir

you will Please Excuse me for
again applying for a Permit for
my child to appear in your city.
Mr Keth will apply for Permit
for Gertie to open at his house
in the near future. you will
Remember She opened at Madison
Square Garden with the
Barnum and Bailey circus
By yours and Mr Gerrys kind
Permission. Please accept my
Sincere thanks for so doing,
and if it is not asking too much.
I Pray you Grant a Permit for her
appearance

at the theatre. Mr Gerry is willing
(Providing you see fit to grant
Same. the theatre work will be easy
^{and} Pleasant Hoping it will please
your honor to comply with my
request, I will await your
answer

I Remain very
Resp

Mrs John Cochran
1149. W. Madison st
Chicago

Executive Department.
City of Binghamton,
GEO. E. GREEN, MAYOR. N.Y.

September 11th, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

M a y o r,

City of New York.

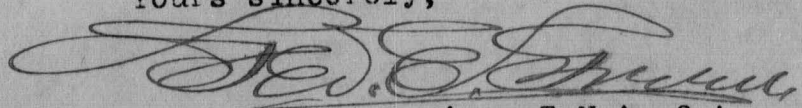
My dear Mayor:-

As you are doubtless aware, it is proposed to hold the Second Annual Fair, in the interest of the building fund with which to complete the Commercial Travelers' Home to be erected in this City, said Fair to commence Feb. 28th.

You rendered the commercial travelers invaluable assistance in connection with the last enterprise, and to a man, so far as I can learn, all of those interested are exceedingly anxious that you will consent to honor them by allowing your name to be used once more as Vice-President of the Honorary Fair Committee. I may say that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew consented, some time since, to again act as President of the Fair.

If you can consistently see your way clear to honor the boys by allowing your name to be used as indicated, the favor will be most gratefully appreciated by them and by

Yours sincerely,


Pres't C.T.H.A. of A.

Dic. G. E. G. (N)

P.S. An early reply will greatly oblige.



CATHOLIC BOYS' ASSOCIATION

312 West Sixteenth Street

RAMSEY PEUGNET, Treasurer

New York, September 11th 1897.

Hon. Wm L. Strong,
Mayor of New York.

Your Honor:-

The members of the Catholic Boys' Association beg to express their thanks for the encouragement given to their work for poor boys by your presence at the Lecture given for their benefit, and delivered by General James R. O'Brien, Commissioner of Charities, on June the 6th last.

They likewise desire to apologize for the delay in expressing their appreciation of your kindness & courtesy on that occasion; this delay having been caused by the fact that the first meeting of the Association held since the Lecture has only taken place recently.

Gratefully,

The Catholic Boys' Asscn.

Edw. H. Peugnet Secy.



JAMES E. MARCH.

James E. March

Association

37 MARION ST.,



NEW YORK.



Hon Wm L. Strong
Mayor.

New York, Sept 12th 1897

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find invitation to the James E. March Ass'n's Annual Outing to take place Sept 29th - Please accept the same, with my compliments -

I also wish to ask you - (if I am not presuming too much) - to review the parade as it passes City Hall - the same as you did last year - By so doing you will confer a great favor on the Association, and upon -

Yours Respectfully
James E. March

New York Harbor Line Board,
Army Building,
New York City, September 13, 1897.

Sir:

There will be a Public Hearing of the New York Harbor Line Board in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 28, 1897. At the Hearing the Board will consider applications of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the Union Ferry Company, for extension of pierhead lines on the East River in front of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., between Fulton and Hamilton Ferries.

You are invited to be present and give your views.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. ROBERT,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
President of the Board.

His Honor, The Mayor
of New York City.

Hon. Wm. H. Strong,
Mayor.

Sir: For a long time I have
been anxious to secure a
photograph of the portrait
of Gov. Morgan Lewis (my
grandfather's uncle), which
hangs in the Governors' Room,
City Hall.

I write therefore to ask
if you will kindly permit

me to have the photograph
taken, and if necessary, by
flashlight.

Hoping to receive an answer
at your earliest convenience,

I am respectfully yours,

Era Wilson Clapp.

September 13th 94

Mrs. E. W. Clapp
219 West 15th St
New York

Memorandum.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, Pres.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

To Hon W L Strong
Mayor of City
Dear Sir

Pacific Bank,
470 Broadway.

I wish to say New York, 14 Sept 1897
a word of Commendation in behalf
of a most worthy young friend
of mine Mr Stephen W Dodge - I
understand he has worked like a beaver
to secure the "Soldiers & Sailors monument"
prize. I have seen some of his work
which seemed to me very meritorious

As a member of the municipal
Art Society I would be delighted
to hear of his success, if consistent
with the judgment of your
Committee

Yours Truly
H B Brundrett

PS
I write you without being
asked to do so WMB

September 14, 1897

Union Market,
East Houston St.

Hon. William L. Strong.

Dear Sir:

I have the above market on lease, and I would like to have your honor to grant me a permit to keep open the market part of the day, on Sunday preceding the 27th of this month and the following Sunday. The reason I ask this permission is because the Jewish holidays fall on days following these Sundays, and the orthodox Jews according to the laws of Moses are not allowed to buy anything on the holidays but lay in a stock of provision and a day preceding. Hoping that your honor will consider my petition.

I remain

Very respectfully yours,
Max Schöen

Chicago Ill Sep 14, 97

Mr Gerry

Dear Sir

you will Please Excuse the
liberty I take in Presumptively to
address you again for the
Consent and approval of the Society
for the appearance of my little
Daughter in your city. Mr Keith
is very anxious for her to Play
his circuit and will himself
apply to you for the Right to
do so. you will Remember She
opened in Madison Square
Garden with the Barnum
and Bailey circus by your
kindly allowing her to
do so

2

Please accept my sincere thanks
for so doing. and with all Respect
Due the Society if it is not
asking too much I Pray you
give your consent for Gertrude
Cochran to appear in Mr Keiths
House some time in November
her work is memory or mental
work viz answering difficult
questions on all Subjects
an act that is easy and one
that is appreciated by all
intelligent People endorsed
by Press Public and clergy
Every where. The Mayor will
no doubt give me a Permit
if my Request meets with

3

your approval. on receipt of
this letter you will please
communicate with the
Mayor at once and should
you be disposed to consider
this matter favorably it
will be very much appreciated
I assure you. awaiting your
Reply I am Resp

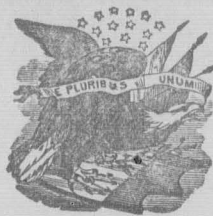
Mrs John Cochran
1149 W Madison St
Chicago



JAMES E. MARCH.

James E. March

37 MARION ST.,



Association

NEW YORK.



HEADQUARTERS

New York Sept 15th 1897.

Mr. Biron L. Burrows.

Dear Sir:-

I hope you will pardon me for not sending your invitation before this. The reason why I did not do so, was, I did not know your full name; and as soon as I received the Mayor's acknowledgment, I immediately sent your invitation, after I had learned your name. I should be very much pleased to have you attend, if you are able, and assure you that you will have an enjoyable time.

I wrote the Mayor regarding his reviewing the parade; but I see he did not reply. If it is not asking too much of you, I would like you to please try your best to get his Honor to do so; as he reviewed it last year and should very much like to have his Honor do the same this year. If you will kindly do this I shall consider it a great favor. Hoping to meet with a favorable reply:-

Respectfully yours

James E. March

FREDERIC GROSS,
CHAIRMAN.
R. E. LALOR,
TREASURER.
J. J. BEITLER,
SECRETARY.

BLAINE REPUBLICAN CLUB,
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
19 West 24th Street,

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th, 1897.

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

Dear Sir:

I was surprised to notice in a published interview that you declared that you were a Republican. Ever since I first knew of you politically, and that was when you were at the head of the Business Men's Republican Organization in the Harrison campaign, I believed you to be a Republican. Now I am surprised at your feeling called upon to declare your "Republicanism," and am, as are others, wondering what you have done to demand this public declaration. It is eminently fit that Prof. Low should make such a statement. It is a declaration, on his part, contrary to universal opinion, he having been well known as, and doubtless is, a free trader. But when you make such an announcement I am astonished and perplexed. I would not be more surprised at reading a statement by Judge Hedges that he was an "honest justice," and would naturally ask, "what has Job been doing to trouble his judicial conscience; or who said he was not honest?" Your Republicanism may be doubted by some, but not by me, because of your retention of so many capable and honest Democrats in office. If you were called upon to fight snakes you would be justified in killing the reptiles, but as the law would

FREDERIC GROSS,
CHAIRMAN.

R. E. LALOR,
TREASURER.

J. J. BEITLER,
SECRETARY.

BLAINE REPUBLICAN CLUB,
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

19 West 24th Street,

NEW YORK, 189

~~Hon. W. L. S. / -- /~~

not justify you in killing Democrats you have pursued the wiser course in retaining them in office and thus drawing their fangs.

Allow me, your honor, to say that in my opinion you are the only man of any importance, politically, who has so far endorsed the Low boom. But I desire also to inform you that there are at least 20,000 voters in New York County who are true Republicans and to whom the endorsement of Low for Mayor of Greater New York by the Republican organization would simply mean "war to the knife; and the knife to the hilt" against that organization. The hard times of the Cleveland administration are too fresh in memory for us to forget and we remember who were responsible for the anti-American free-trade policy of the "heavy-weight champion vetoer of soldiers and widows pensions."

As an honest and practical gentleman do you not think non-partizan municipal politics, under present circumstances, only the dream of impractical College theorists; and that the intelligent mechanic who would vote for the man whom the grand and peerless Blaine was not good enough for and who preferred the man who offered his life in defense of his country by "substitution" to the patriotic Harrison, or any other Mugwump, an idiot?

BLAINE REPUBLICAN CLUB,

FREDERIC GROSS,
CHAIRMAN.

R. E. LALOR,
TREASURER,

J. J. BEITLER,
SECRETARY.

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

19 West 24th Street,

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Hon. W. L. S. -- 3.

I have presumed to thus address you because I belong to a class who are true to the Republican principle of protection and because you have given, by your endorsement, a tone to the "Citizens," so-called movement, it would not otherwise possess.

Still remaining true to the principles of Lincoln and Blaine, even if compelled to vote for a Tammany mayor, I am,

Respectfully,

J. R. McKelvey

~~Junger, Day,~~
MATTHEW DALEY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
170 BROADWAY,

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NEW YORK, September 13th 189

Dear Sir:

It is said that we are a free people. Legislators, elected by the people make laws and judges chosen by the people interpret them. Yes, we are told such things - elected and chosen by the people. There are flowers of rhetoric and there is such a thing as pilded slavery. History proves that no country ever lost its entire freedom at one fell blow. Vices grow up rank and powerful and remedies long delayed become impossible. The corruption of officials and apathy of wealth, the discouragement of the better classes in affairs and irritation of the masses in

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presence of public life which means
tyranny to them, produce distrust and
gradual and eventual decay of self-
government.

You are the father of the city and
are bound in conscience to protect
every citizen from every wrong. If you
are unable to correct grave abuse, your
title has no meaning, and your man-
hood should not be betrayed by your
continuance in office.

A few days since, you sat on a
secure seat alongside the Chinese vice-
roy. From your place reserved far
above your people, you and your ob-
servant companion saw the following
acts, which I quote from the news-
paper report: Then the police, in all
their force turned upon the people &
they backed their horses, striking them

3-
with spurs so that the brutes (with four
legs) pranced and kicked into the citi-
zens caught in a trap. Women were
carried or rather dragged to the am-
bulances, while children were passed in
sensible from hand to hand. If a man
protested when the foot soldier-polic-
men struck with their clubs, two or
three policemen seized him unable to
move backward, and hurled him clear
into the open space. — All this before
the assembled officials in easy seats.

We have all shuddered at the savagery
of war, merciless to women and defence-
less men, within the enemy's city. Have
these citizens a mole determined to injure
the representative of a friendly nation?
On the contrary, these persons were free-
men, we are told, of centuries of civil-
ization, peaceably assembled under the

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law and on your invitation. You permitted your guests, women and children, even, to be trampled upon by horses, iron-shod. You said no word when men, your equals by nature — men, not dogs, which paid agents protect against savages' clubs — "were hurled into the open", carried off in open wagons, tried and convicted felons have covered and later, cast into dungeons — for resisting an officer of the peace — civilized law — save the mark!

The reporter continues: The mayor says that the viceroy is, an intelligent and observant man. The reporter supplements your statement: The earl wore that curious expression of face ++ laughing at the people". Yes, this "heathen" laughs at us who send missionaries to China to teach Christian civilization which forces losses upon helpless women, maimed

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children and horse slaves - mis-called men - upon the ground (awaiting in - Prisoner Avenue in presence of the passive fathers of the city. Is it true that we are centuries advanced from the butchery of a Roman holiday? It is a scandal and a shame.

What does the "curious expression of face", that hardly masks the thought mean? This "observant gentleman", and uncivilized mandarin, the ruler over "lepers", and beings benighted from the life-giving western sun, asks himself who these men are who hold life and death in their hands. The uniform, bludgeons and partly exposed pistols, make it known that they are of the soldier class. Has his honor, the mayor, forgotten that the soldier class is held by this heathen, even, to be

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the lowest, meanest, of mankind?
What says Wellington, of our own tongue?
"The army is composed of the brutal classes"

Yet we send missionaries of our civilization to China, when our soldier-police raise or turn down the thumb whenever the city's father makes a holiday for his people - and desert them in peril. No wonder that the heathen gentleman sneers. Formerly, we had one royal ruffian who denied our right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Now hundreds of native and imported ruffians, who make no claim of royal prerogative, creatures with animal instincts, who admit that they are mere servants by nature, but by political selection capable of destroying God's handiwork and natural rights of every man, trample us and imprison us.

What raised Mr. Strong from private

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7.
life and who gave him place of power?
Surely, not these policemen who acknowledged that they had been unblushingly guilty of armed and cowardly ruffianism, treacherous temptation of citizens and summarily spying. These dogs of the law said too, that they had also lived by the unspeakable wage of women slaves in scarlet and were ever ready to follow, face down to the earth, animal like, the trail of human blood for a hound's reward. It was the virtue of the people who made mayor Strong, who, with his predecessors, leaves his people at the mercy of self-convicted pariahs of our civilization, at which a mandarin must blush.

It has often been shown, that history repeats itself. Permit me, if you please, to quote a few lines from the history of our country which offers prima facie

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evidence of not being a chronicler's narrative of imaginary events.

xx Meantime, the military (armed police-men) who had been ordered to Boston to enforce the city laws. xx They began to use freedoms in consistent with the rules of peace. Their behavior gave great offence to the citizens. x Those who know the character of armed men x when a temptation offers x. A collection of men, gathered not only from the lowest, but the basest of the people x will always be ready to commit any ruffianism. x It was evident that the slightest incident might lead to scenes of open violence, tumult and bloodshed. These consequences did not fail to result; and the memorable affair of the 5th of March, 1770, known as the "Boston massacre", ensued. A policeman assaulted a workman, who outspurred him. He ran to his barracks

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x and returned to take revenge. The soldiers armed with guns and bayonets were defeated by the rope-makers, who used clubs and stones.

x x

The governor took occasion x offensive insolence x. It was declared unlawful to assemble in public meetings and Randolph boasted that the rulers of New-England were "as arbitrary as the great Turk".

While Andros mocked the people with a semblance of trial by jury, he contrived, by intrigue and partiality in the selection of jurgmen, to convict and wreak his vengeance upon every person who offended him, as well to screen the misdeeds of his own dependents from the punishment they deserved.

Pictorial History of
the Western World.

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After a century of lauded Americanism, have we no "rulers as arbitrary as the great Turk"? Not merely among the rulers, but even all of the police cav-
naille? Have we no Andros to-day, who selects subservient jurymen, others easily frightened into violation of oath to avoid oppression, and others again who, are blackmailed if they dare resist police dictation? How happens it that police indictments are readily dismissed be-
cause "witnesses are in California" as our worthy District Attorney, after many months, explains? How many were shaughaid - I mean carefully shipped with passage kindly prepaid - from Jersey City, under careful, watchful, eye of an inspector of police sent to make arrests of witness es against himself? What about the re-
venge against Ledlow witnesses, self-con-
fessed thieves, who had exposed their police accomplices? Is it true that Stow-

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Stevenson will never be pentured
and M. Laughlin not have his cow-
ardly fears of Sing Sing realized? Your
Commissioner, Roosevelt, rewards by
promotion for killing an Italian
laborer who threatened "a well-known
contractor", although the former commis-
sioners, notwithstanding the influence and
all that in mind, saw no reason to com-
mend the policeman for killing an un-
armed man in broad day-light. Since
then three other policemen shoot a boy
through the heart and two men through
the head. The policeman, acknowledged that
the man had no pistol, and an eye-witness
swore that six policemen were in sight, in
friendly company. "It was a cold-blooded
murder," he said. If the good-fellowship of
these six policemen had given opportunity to
a thief, would they not have shot him down

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" Well, that of which you complain existed in this city long before that, and probably always will exist. I admit that, in your case, you were deprived of your rights as a citizen, but what were the police to do? They had to carry out their orders. The only thing that I see I can do, my dear Mr. Owen, is to discharge you. Next case."

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"Well, that of which you complain existed in this city long before that, and probably always will exist. I admit that, in your case, you were deprived of your rights as a citizen, but what were the police to do? They had to carry out their orders. The only thing that I see I can do, my dear Mr. Owen, is to discharge you. Next case."

What reason is there for a
Court if it sustains police
in oppression of citizens. No doubt
George T. Bates had Judge Hammer in mind
in the expressed surprise and chagrin at
appointments to the magistracy.

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in discharge of "duty" neglected for gossip
for which the city must pay and human
life be forfeit? Duty is a principle, not
a mere convenience as these dull fellows
believe. Were these men, ignorant of
morals and reckless of human life, as
becomes their brutish class, were they
even held in custody who had been judges,
juries and executioners? Not for one moment.
They had made a "record", and impatiently
await Mr. Roosevelt's return to the city to
show their dripping hands which they will
wish to hide, some day. I enclose a cutting
from a news-paper. Witnesses swore that this
savage with his club - Rooney - declared his judge
against his respectable victim. The policeman
followed him and struck him across the
body and upon the head. The water collection
on the breast and the fractured skull deposed
to by the surgeon, proved the testimony of
murder. Nevertheless, the policeman was
"discharged" from nominal arrest by the
coroner. The officers of the law must be sus-
tained. Yes, and the police vote of four

when they got him on the sidewalk. The policemen corroborated each other in their statements, but there were half a dozen witnesses who testified that Rooney had struck Thompson in the chest and across the shoulders with his club and punched him on the head. Dr. Schultze, Coroner's Physician, testified that Thompson had died of concussion of the brain, resulting from a blow on the head.

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thousand men, their families among black-legs, stool pigeons and of untried non-official felons - this great power of our free institutions must be regarded.

Commissioner Andrews says that the Police fund is for the purpose of bribing country legislators. The police vote before this has defeated "enemies", but honest men who opposed schemes. Use of this fund secures legislative immunity from punishment for atrocious crimes against the person and property, and gives the extraordinary salary ^{to cops} the mass of whom could not earn an unskilled laborer's money.

Commissioner Parker tells us that no policeman dares refuse to stand by his fellows. Commr. Grant declares that he would not do the dreadful, heinous, policeman's duty - a town wholly perverted by men who despise the individual heathen, yet follow the Shintoism of heathen worship. United Participatio Christi

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at Belial? We have injured no
man; we have corrupted no man;
we have over-reached no man, - says
the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Lord.

This generation of vipers crawls through
cess-pools of human villainess for gain,
and even poisons the children of the poor
as spies and innocent temptors against law.

An appointee of the mayor, the magis-
trate Deuel, pretends to threaten policemen
with indictment for perjury, yet every
hour he takes away the liberty of the friend-
less and deprives families of bread-winners
upon testimony of heartless men seeking
a "record" of infamy. Another of mayor
Strauss' officials, Buddich, declares with
the court of appeals, that he knows what
police vengeance and corroborative testi-
mony mean, nevertheless he commits
citizens solely upon the oath of spies, and
gives women the alternative of blackmail or
imprisonment.

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What influence saved the notorious Byrnes before the Lexow committee, and afterward caused mayor Strong's commissioners to pardon the one-time poor peasant immigrant, now a millionaire, with \$3000 of others' money? Roosevelt tells us that he will unfold a tale of the chief of the band of forty — rather, of forty hundred, if he opens his complaint. Was ever English ruler "arbitrary as the great Turk," as arbitrary as this fellow who arrested men without warrant under his law enacted at Albany against "suspicious persons," subjected men to torture at police headquarters, committed adultery by proxy for "testimony," and proved his subjection of the judiciary by ordering the "trial" and "conviction" of an enemy, and confinement within Sing Sing in twenty-four hours? Mayor Strong never broke bread with this ferret eye infamy, all powerful in our civilization exhibited to the heathen viceroy, but the learned, honorable judges of the Supreme Court did greet the Turk, year after year, at the

Sixth street. A few days ago the police of the East Fifth street station got a tip that a policy game was in progress in one of the flats in the house. Acting Captain Herlihy assigned Policemen Brush and Hienatz to hunt up evidence against the place.

The policemen watched the house for some time and made inquiries from the children around, who usually know more than their elders about what is going on. They were unable to learn anything definite in this way, and on Saturday night decided to visit the flat and see if they could not find out for themselves whether a game was going on or not. As they entered the house they say that Ludwig, who was standing at the door, disappeared inside. This gave them the idea that he was the lookout for the game, and when they went through the flat that was under suspicion without finding anything suspicious, they also paid a visit to Ludwig's flat. Their search did not avail them anything, and they returned to the station house and reported the result of their investigation.

"A short while after

Box
Spite.

times, the acting Captain's patience was exhausted and he ordered both locked up.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Brann sustained the charge of disorderly conduct and fined the Ludwigs \$3 each. They were rather subdued after this, but still threatened to make it hot for the policemen. They paid their fines.

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16.
Police Captains' dinner. It is an unhappy thing to know that gentlemen, at all events men with the breeding of gentlemen, should listen to "good stories," so understood by policemen, in order to secure judicial preferment under our free elective system in control of New York county McKames.

The mayor's commissioners find place in the ranks that "with all their force turn upon the people with clubs and horses," to Schmittberger, made captain of his former rich tenderloin of human carrion. The appalling record of this brute partly acknowledged when the thieves fell out before the Lexow committee is not new. A morning paper just republishes the police method of twenty five years ago when this rat-eyed fellow blackmailed women for another clubhouse and yacht owner, now pensioner under Roosevelt. Creedon, who joined with this exhibit in exposing his pals, a self confessed perjurer and whining

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informers, without virtue of repentance,
also shows his hand raised ^{against} clean and
honest citizens invited by mayor Strong.

Does mayor Strong, who appoints Police Commissioners, pretend that he and they secure
the people in free speech, the salvation of
our land and city, now ruled by Conlon who
lauds the police for good conduct—where they
"turned with all their force upon the people" and
charged cavalry upon women and children?

I enclose a news paper account of a meet-
ing of Thursday night. The police filled the
hall and the chairman chosen by the people
had no voice against the police in the conduct
of a lawful assembly. "we do not want those
men put out" cried senator Frank D. Pacey,
the presiding officer, "we want to convince
them". This is a fundamental purpose of public
meeting, so valiantly fought for by the colonists,
but the police rulers of our free city trampled
upon the rights of citizens, as they had done
upon their bodies before the viceroy, and

ignored their wishes expressed by their
timid chairman. Was Patrick Henry
arrested or even his mouth closed after
his words had made discord and aroused
the passion of royalists and cries of treason?
Did the soldiers "a menace to freedom," pre-
vent processions and assemblies whose
leaders "kindled a flame in the temper
of the people," in opposition to established
government? "Some men near the middle
aisle were hauled out and roughly handled
by the police. & The protests of those being
put out." The mayor remembers the con-
duct of policemen three weeks ago when they
did every thing possible to create riot by
arbitrarily precluding citizens with tickets of
admission to another political assembly at
Madison Square garden. Only lately a sergeant
of police refused to withdraw his lawless
subordinates from a convention of reverend

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19.
ministers, who protested against the un-
godly presence of men who are a shame
to a Christian community. The most abject
slaves should not endure this system with-
out murmuring. What shall freemen do?

No policeman arrests another, and even a
man of magistrate Cornell's intelligence
finds laughter and buffoonery in the error of
arrest of a detective by another who imprisons
a man and boy friend without a shadow of
reason. Not long ago, two policemen fought
with clubs and fired pistols in presence
of nine hundred children of Dr. Howland's
school (public), in Harlem, but not even cen-
sure faced them. But these fellows imprison
licensed pedlars, respectable women who
refuse solicitation, and even children who
innocently and harmlessly play upon the street.
In sight of mayor Strong's office window,
a policeman refused to arrest a drunken, boister-
ous man who showed a policeman's shield, and with
hand on pistol defied his armed companion
lawless in inactivity and non-performance
of manly duty. Does captain Monahan

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lock up and take before the court, his fellow politician who tortures a prisoner under "protection" of the station-house?

Your chief detective, O'Brien, beats men arrested on "suspicion" for record and spite, until pictures of the half sensible men be taken for the rogues' gallery. This in opposition to the declaration of the court and in defiance of law which requires that a prisoner shall be carried, without delay, to the nearest court. What is the number of O'Brien's late comrade, Stracensson, McLaughlin, of Cudson, Schmittberger, and other pantatas, convicted fellows, of Byrnes, Williams and others, whom the commissioners declare themselves able to convict? Has O'Brien added the histories of his police blacklegs to Byrnes' own book of biographies of thieves?

Do you tell me that you know all this?
So did your predecessors, who made Byrnes possible. But you are not a mere politician, inactive, save for personal and party aims.
Why do you not use your power for the

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People who made you, against these servants who rule the people with soldiers' force and methods of torture, and to whom they apply clubs, pistols and horses' hoofs and secret outrage instead of the more merciful tomahawks and scalping-knives of the original savages.²

Parliament and British soldier-police men who patrolled the streets with cutlasses and muskets instead of the present bludgeons and revolvers, ever at hand, called the Americans "cowards, who would not dare oppose." There is no doubt that the authorities here and police men look upon the unarmed people to-day as proverbs. The news-papers call the people "good-natured", which means cowardly, when rights are invaded without outcry and men are beaten, hand-cuffed and imprisoned on mere statements of soulless men, and women are trampled by horses. One may see reason for this disregard of the sovereign people in the fact that the body of persons in attendance in public halls and processions, are the poor, accustomed to submission and direction. The poor, however, have no rich private

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fortunes in their possession; no dazzling preferments within reach; and consequently, less restraint on the full flow of their social affections. Every new movement belongs to irresponsible assemblies or individuals. We saw this when an obscure laborer (unhappily, his name is unknown) brought about what made John Adams exclaim: "O! what an ever-glorious morning is this!" considering the effusion of blood as the prelude of events which must secure the independence of the country from tyrants.

It is true that the armed police with cowboy bravado among men unprepared, prevented the people in a constitutional right to bear arms. But modern weapons, easily carried in the vest pocket, are no longer "snow-balls, ice, stones and sticks" of the Boston citizens opposed to muskets "upon the very muzzles of which the people seemed ready to run". Yes, even the "American cowards" did this. Let not the police and authorities - mere mercenaries - rely implicitly upon the "cowardice" of our people. The colonists suffered much, even as we

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who are "hurl'd into the open," trampled upon and imprisoned at will of a policeman; whose houses are entered without warrant, and to whom even the inalienable right of peaceful assembly is denied.

The people of Boston rose against physical ruffianism. Are we less men that physical and moral ruffianism, rampant as ~~pre~~now shall bind us, hand and foot? Shall we be ruled by square-jawed fellows with a sinister trick of glancing from under their eye-brows, who leer at women, associate with harlots for support, and suborn outcasts steeped in every vice?

"No single occurrence did more to advance the cause of American liberty, than the Boston massacre." — brought about by one blow of a soldier-policeman's club. Of course, the citizens were "sisters," according to the newspapers of the day, and the "highly respectables" were horrified that vulgar workmen and un-armed should resist good society and all-powerful government hirelings. But these "mobs"

exiled a rich governor (mayor), imprisoned
political councillors (commissioners) and
these "rebels" produced a Washington, and
in time overthrew the invincible British
empire here. These are worse things than
war. Another city may profit by the exam-
ple of the forefathers who chose death
rather than civic liberty understood by
venal officials and policemen, very servants,
"as arbitrary as the great Turk." "There is
no mistress so hard," says the wise Scripture
"as the exalted servant." Has hereditary free-
dom taken away manhood and weakened the
sword-arm of resistance? I have said
that history repeats itself. : "A policeman
assaulted a workman" of Boston. Mayor
Strong and his apathetic commissioners may
have an awakening soon, and in our great
city see repeated and intensified, the "violence,
tumult and bloodshed" of March 5th, 1770.
Has mayor Strong the spirit of John Adams?

Very Truly Yours,

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor,

City.

Timothy Daly.

JOHN P. LEO, Architect,
LESLIE BUILDING,
139 TO 143 WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
Telephone, 92 Harlem.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1897.

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

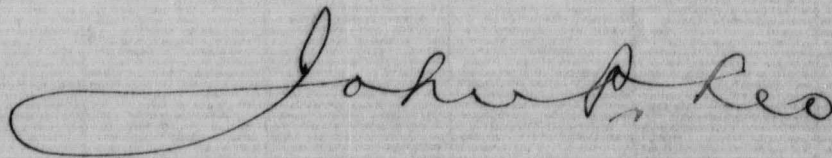
Dear Sir,-

At your meeting of the Board of Street Openings, to-morrow, will you kindly do something to help us to have 184th Street opened between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard? I own some lots in that street and desire to improve them, but cannot do so until street is opened.

We have applied to your Board, and you passed a resolution, opening the street from Tenth Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue, but this was, I believe, rescinded, because at some prior time a resolution had been passed, opening the street; so exactly where we stand now, I cannot understand.

Trusting for your assistance in the matter, I am,

Yours respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John P. Leo". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

(Dictated)

City Hall, Council Chamber.

H. T. HOWARD, Mayor.
O. G. SWETMAN, Clerk.

Biloxi, Miss.: September 16, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Whereas, the yellow fever is prevailing in this city; and,

Whereas, all the factories and other industries have been closed down, thus throwing all the laboring people out of employment; and,

Whereas, nearly all of the sick are of that class and unable to purchase medicines and other things necessary in such an emergency, therefore, we appeal to a generous public for subscriptions to be used in the purchase of medicines and those things necessary for the sick, who are unable to care for themselves. Those out of employment, but who are well, will be cared for at the camps of detention and otherwise, and this appeal is made alone for the sick in our midst. All subscriptions sent to the mayor and any member of the council will be thankfully received and properly applied.

H. T. HOWARD, Mayor;
WM. GORENFLO,
E. GLENNAN,
L. LOPEZ,
F. H. McCALEB,
CHAS. REDDING,
I. HEIDENHEIM,
J. W. SWETMAN.

Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York Inland Waters.

Aided by Legislature 1894-1895

Supported by Contributions only in 1897.

Incorporated 1890.

The State Board

Ex-Gov. ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Hon. JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State, N. Y.
Hon. W. L. STRONG,
Mayor of New York.
Hon. F. W. WURSTER,
Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. GEORGE E. WARNEK,
Mayor of Rochester.
Hon. JAMES MCGUIRE,
Mayor of Syracuse.
Hon. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
Senator, Lockport, N. Y.
Hon. CHAS. T. SEXTON,
Lieut. Governor, Clyde, N. Y.
Hon. DARWIN R. JAMES,
Pres. Board of Trade, N. Y.
Hon. CHAS. GEO. WILSON,
Pres. Health Board, N. Y. City.
Gen. J. V. MESEROLE,
Pres. Williamsburg Savings Bank.
Gen. JAMES MCLEER,
Commanding 3d Brg., N. G.
Gen. W. S. C. WILEY,
Quar. Master Gen'l, N. Y.

APPEALS FOR AID

TO RESCUE THE DROWNING



And Help the Life-Savers.

of Honorary Members.

Rt. Rev. F. DON HUNTINGTON, D.D.,
Bishop Central Diocese of N. Y.
Rt. Rev. WM. C. DOANE, S. T. D.,
Bishop of Diocese of Albany, N. Y.
Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE,
Regent State University of N. Y.
Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, D. D.,
Editor Christian Advocate, N. Y.
Rev. THOS. O. CONANT, D. D.,
Editor of The Examiner, N. Y.
Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.,
Plymouth Church Brooklyn.
Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER,
Pres. Hamilton Trust Co.
Hon. W. H. LYON,
U. S. Indian Commissioner.
Hon. HENRY A. POWELL,
Register of Arrears, Bk'lyn, N. Y.
Com. N. L. WEATHERBY,
Banker, Troy, N. Y.
Com. W. A. BRADSHAW, Jr.,
Gen. Ins., Jamestown, N. Y.
Hon. J. RIDER CADDY,
Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. H. W. ALDEN,
City Judge, Hudson, N. Y.

These are NOBLE MEN who risk their own lives to save others. They deserve encouragement. They have rescued 684 lives within three years. They get no salaries, only Medals of Honor for HEROIC RESCUES. They PROTECT YOUR FAMILIES on all the waters of the State wherever visiting. They only ask for necessary supplies.

H. L. Strong
Mayor of New York
F. W. Wurster
Mayor of Brooklyn
Darwin R. James
Pres't N. Y. Board of Trade
Sylvester Malone
Regent State University
Lyman Abbott
Pastor Plymouth Church
Henry A. Powell
Register of Arrears, Brooklyn

Charles Allen
Pres't N. Y. City Board of Health.
J. V. Meserole
Pres't Williamsburgh Savings Bank
J. M. Buckley
Editor N. Y. Christian Advocate
Thos. O. Conant
Editor of The Examiner, N. Y.
F. D. Huntington
Bishop Central Diocese of N. Y.
J. Wesley Jones
Pres't V. L. S. C.

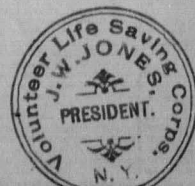
OFFICES: { N. Y. STATE, WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.
LONG ISLAND, BROOKLYN, 60 BROADWAY.

World Building, N. Y., Sept-16th 1897.

Hon. H. L. Strong
Dear Sir

We are getting out a fine annual for the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps setting forth its history and work to date. We are embellishing it with fine half tone pictures of its officers, directors, Life-Savers and Honorary Members. We desire very much to have your picture grace this volume. Will you kindly send it to us at your earliest convenience and greatly oblige

Yours Very Truly
J. Wesley Jones



Chicago

9+16=97

To the Mayor

Please find Enclosed
a duplicate of the letter
sent to Mr Gerry
Thanking you for Past
favore and awaiting
your Earliest Reply on this
matter I am Resp

Mrs John Cochran
1149 W Madison St

University Heights. New York City.
Hon. W. L. Strong.
Mayor of New York.
Sept. 17th 1897.
Dear Sir:

The Hon R. R. Randall, Member
of the Board of Aldermen of the 24th Ward,
informs me that a Resolution for a water
main in Andrews Avenue between
181st and 183rd Street has been passed by
the Board and will soon come before
you.

As the letter I have written
to him and to the Department of Public
Works may not be placed before you,
let me in this letter crave your favorable
action upon this resolution.

I am building a large brick house
on Andrews Avenue near 181st Street
for my residence. I purchased the
larger portion of the land from

Chancellor McCracken, the remainder
from New York University; these owners
had already at their own expense brought
the grade of the Avenue down to the
level of the City Survey; and My suggestion
was there would be no difficulty or
delay in getting the water to the house.

The distance is short, only a few
hundred feet. Arthur Avenue
stops at 181st St., 182nd St. does not
exist in this part of the City, and
the Water Main already runs a short
distance into the Avenue from 183rd St.

The work will be easy. No pavement
to be broken. No street to be crossed. No
dock likely to be touched. The Main
need be only a small one as there will
never be many houses on this short
portion of the Avenue. The situation

is very desirable. My house is the first on this part of the Avenue, but
the location of two Chapter houses of the University has been made and
other residences will probably soon follow my example.
While the laying the main will not be expensive you will see at
once it is very desirable for the improvement of this part of the
city and absolutely necessary for my house before it can be
used for my residence. I am the pastor of the Collegiate Reformed
Church recently organized here. The plan is to build a fine Church on 18th St.
in harmony with the University Buildings at an early day. At present
my family is occupying a part of one of the University Buildings. My
house will be ready for our use by the first of November, provided
the water is in by that date. And it is desirable we should leave Gould Hall
to the students by that time. So it will be a great expense and inconvenience
to be kept out of my house. Hoping for your prompt and favorable action
With great respect. Y^{rs} truly, E. S. Schenck.

9 Rutgers Place,

New York, September, 17, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong,

City Hall, N. Y.,

My dear Mr. Strong:-

I address you in your capacity as as an ex officio member of Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge.

I would like to ask a favor of you but before I do so, I wish to give you a little history of the man in whose behalf I ask it. There is a man residing in my Assembly District who has a family consisting of eleven persons, the oldest being twenty one years of age and the youngest being only about one year old; the family is in a very deplorable condition; no one is working except the father who is a customer peddler, that is buying goods and selling them on the installment plan, and his son helps him, and the business is so bad, that the man does not make a quarter of a living for his family; he has a daughter about nineteen years, and she is out of work, and the rest are either too young to go to work so they go to School or stay at home; they are destitute and many are the days that the family go without food; the man's business is fast declining, as he has not any money with which to buy the goods and the people who owe him any money for goods bought on the installment plan refuse to pay him; altogether they are in a very deplorable condition and my words really cannot express their

condition.

Now the favor I am about to ask of you is this: at the beginning of the Brooklyn Bridge at the New York and Brooklyn entrances, there is I think available space for a man to erect a stand to sell newspapers and various other things. This man and his family are really starving and if you could do anything for this man, in the way of interceding with the other Trustees to give him permission to erect a stand, I will deem it as a great personal favor. He says that he can get together a little money with which to erect that stand and that the only thing he needs now is permission from the Trustees of the Bridge. Of course the stand will not be in the way of the public as he would erect the stand near the wall. I ask you this favor Mr. Mayor as a fellow Republican and I also ask it of you in the name of charity for this man and his family who are utterly without any means whatsoever to make a living, and this stand I am sure will save him and his family from starvation.

Hoping you will be able to do something for him and also hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience,

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Jacob Gilperin.
Pres. Progressive Republican Club.

HOTEL DU JARDIN
DES TUILERIES

206, Rue de Rivoli, 206

PARIS

123

17th Sept. 1897.

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

My dear Sir,

Prior to my leaving New York I was in receipt of a letter from you in which you made the promise that Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to the Harlem river, should be completely asphalted and finished before October 1st.

I now learn to my surprise from the parties in New York entrusted with the work in progress in the Buckingham Hotel that in

spite of frequent applications to the contractors the asphaltting between 48th and 51st Street is not yet begun.

You as a business man can readily see how this is a serious detriment to the interest of the Estate of George Kemp which I represent, as it interferes with the business of the important property named, and prevents the business on which we depend for the payment of the taxes which still run on.

It does seem to me that having made the promise referred to, which was doubtless based on the engagement assumed by the contractors, that you, vested with the highest

HOTEL DU JARDIN
DES TUILERIES

206, Rue de Rivoli, 206

PARIS

authority, would insist on said promise being carried out, carrying your action even to the point of removal of any subaltern whose negligence should prevent or delay the same.

I also receive complaints from 722 Fifth Avenue of the offensive odors emanating from the open trenches, a nuisance which is a menace to health, and must be abated without delay.

I hope that you will give both these matters your care, as really they are serious drawbacks to the property owners on the

Avenue, and a matter of general public interest.

Some years ago one Mike Walsh, connected with one of our papers, came out, on account of similar grievances, and under the caption:

"In chains thou hast slept throughout the night
Arise and vindicate thy rights"
called upon the public to insist on a proper observance of its rights.

It really looks as if our city affairs were again tending in such a direction that some vigorous action on the part of our citizens would become necessary.

Hoping to hear shortly that the work on the section named has been completed,

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,

Edmund Neuf

764 Herkimer St.

Brooklyn. Sept 18/97

Hon. William L. Strong.

Mayor N.Y. City.

Dear Sir:-

In an article which appeared in Brooklyn papers 15th inst over my name I warmly commended your administration and you personally. There seems to be a disposition on the part of several citizens to form themselves into a nucleus for a permanent association that will take a particular ^{interest} in our public ways, and local legislation effecting the same.

Can we make use of your name as one who commends the purpose of the Association?

Yours respectfully

John H. Drisd.

Enclosed is from

Brooklyn Citizen. Same in 'Eagle' the 16th.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH EACH STORE.

The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
OF ICE CREAM IN THE WORLD.

305 FOURTH AVE.
598 SIXTH AVE.
110 E. 125TH ST.
142 W. 125TH ST.
115 PARK ROW.
302 COLUMBUS AVE.
495 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN.
478 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept 18, 1891.

Hon Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Believing that you are inclined, both from business training and principle, to treat all persons justly we wish to make a decided protest against a measure that we consider to be not only unjust but un-necessary. We refer to the putting of lights on business wagons. We do not place vehicles used for business in the same class with those used for the accommodation of the travelling public such as hacks, cabs, etc nor with noiseless vehicles like bicycles. Both of the latter classes are out at all hours while the business traffic closes ordinarily at 6. P.M. The exceptional cases are seldom out after 7 o'clock P.M. while those whose callings take them out in the early morning are out at a time when the ordinary citizen is at rest. Under the present measure any business vehicle that is detained for some unexpected cause beyond the closing hour and has no light is liable to arrest and all its attendant annoyance and inconvenience. If the lack of light on business wagons were the cause of great loss of life or accident we should be the last to oppose but we believe it to be a useless measure rushed through by the bicyclists in a spirit of retal-

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478 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK.

New York, (2) 189

iation without regard to necessity or reason. For these causes we hold that this measure should be rescinded and we respectfully submit our opinion of it and crave your aid and influence in relieving us of a measure that is not only of no benefit to the city but a constant burden and annoyance to the merchant tax payers of this greater New York. Trusting that this earnest expression of our ideas, which we believe to be those of our fellow merchants, will be duly considered by you and may accomplish the desired result, we are,

Yours most respectfully,

The J.M. Horton Ice Cream Co.,

J. M. Horton
President

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH EACH STORE.

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478 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept 23, 189

Mr. B.T. Burrows, Secretary,

Mayor's Office,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly extend our thanks to His Honor the Mayor for his very prompt and courteous reply to our communication regarding lights on business vehicles. We understand that there has been some thought in certain quarters of bringing the matter up again for reconsideration and, should this be done, we trust that, after proper reflection, he will decide to cast his influence against so unnecessary a measure.

Very sincerely yours,

The J.M. Horton Ice Cream Co.,

305 Fourth Ave.

J. M. Horton

The People's Church,

New York.

Academy of Music.

IN ESSENTIALS UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS LIBERTY—IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., (Baptist).....Pastor.

Sydney H. Cox, (Congregationalist,).....Associate.

New York, Sept. 19, '97.

My Dear Mayor Strong:-

I was delighted to see in this afternoon's paper the report of an interview with you in which you said Mr. Fairbank would withdraw if the Republicans will not endorse him. I am yet hoping all may turn out for the Union Candidate against Tammany. One of the things that has disgusted me with the management of the Citizens Union is the fool cry raised by its fool friends "Neither Tiger nor Tea!" I for one am proud of your administration & that I helped to elect you. No campaign can be made against Tammany that is not based squarely on your administration of New York. From the beginning I have believed

that you are the logical candidate in
this crisis. If Seth Low were with-
drawn I believe every friend of good
Gov. in New York can be rallied
around your name against Taft.
With best wishes for your health
hoping to see you the first Mayor
of Greater New York,

Sincerely

Thomas Dixon Jr.

129

51 West 127th St.
N.Y. September 20th 97.

Hon. W^m. L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York.
My Dear Sir :-

I beg humbly to
tender my resignation
from the position of In-
spector of Common Schools
in the 29th School In-
spection District, to
which position I had

the honor to be re-appointed
by you on the
first of July last.

I have just returned
to the city to learn that
I successfully passed
the Civil Service Examination
for Medical Inspectors
which took place in Au-
gust. I hope therefore
to be appointed as a
Medical Inspector in the
schools, and this will
necessitate such a
change of my office
hours and re-arrange-
ment of other work
that I must give up

the inspectorship which I already hold,
and which is a position of so much
importance and interest as to demand
more time and thought than I can
give. I would therefore retire in fa-
vor of some one who with ability for
and pleasure in the work, can bring
to it a greater leisure than I can
command.

I remain, Sir

Very respectfully yours,
Emily C. Charles.

Peterson & Co

Sept 20th 1897

Hon W. L. Strong

Sir

Being an old New Yorker
Permit me to say. That
you have been the best -
Mayor in my opinion that
New York ever had - Now
in view of the fact, that
if the republican Party
puts a candidate in the race
and the Low People are
determined to keep him in
the race also, that means
a Tammany Mayor for
Greater New York. Now
is it not feasible for
both organizations to be

Sensible & Patriotic ones
Agree upon you. as the
Candidate for Mayor -
your action in the Past
is a guarantee for the
future - I have New York
which is soon to be the
Great City of the world
being to you a stranger I
expect no reply - I only
wish to add my tribute
of Commendation to your
services -

Cordially yours
A. P. Ferring

action.

"When I returned from London this summer," Mr. Frohman said, "I made inquiries to see if I could not put a buffet in the Empire Theatre similar to those in the London theatres, at which my audiences could be accommodated without being compelled to leave the building. I saw these bars in London, appreciated that our theatres were behind those of Europe in that respect, and wanted to make them as complete. But I was told that such an arrangement was out of the question. Now I have a very good suggestion that I am about to put into effect."

"Mr. Hammerstein copies my idea, takes one of my strongest scenes and will present 'The Cat and the Cherub,' with the privilege of selling drinks to his audience, while I was not allowed to put a small café into my theatre for the convenience of my patrons. I am perfectly frank in saying I should have preferred to have the privilege of selling drinks myself."

Grand Hotel
Broadway & 31st St.
New York.
William G. Feland

New York Sep 20th 97

Hon W. L. Strong, Mayor

Dear Sir:

From reading enclosed clipp-
-ings I suppose the law re-
-quiring saloons next to theatres,
be kept in a separate building
and no entrance to such saloon
be allowed from inside the theatre
to be still in force.

But, passing Miners Theatre
on 8th Ave last night, I find
among the improvements made
this summer in his theatre an
arch has been cut from the
Corridor of the theatre to the
Saloon next door, and the patrons
of the theatre can become patrons
of the bar without going outside
the building. If an infraction of
the law has been made in this

Case, some one must be to
blame; either the Supt of
Buildings who granted permis-
-sion for the alteration, or
the Police, who allow it to
exist. The matter will certainly
bear examination.

Yours Resply
A. B. Smith.
1485 Broadway

132

M. SIMONS & SON,

✿ Brokers ✿

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds,
and Jewelry at Low Rates.

94 HESTER ST., cor. Eldridge,

New York, Sept 20 1897

Honorable Mayor Strong of
the City of New York.

Dear Sir.

I am a licensed pawn-
broker and doing business at
the above address where you
will readily see that the
population of that district-
are all Israelites and We
have no other customers and
as their holidays which they
call New Year's falls on a
Monday September 27th and
starts in the evening of Sept 26th
and the 26th happens to fall on
Sunday and as that day the

M. SIMONS & SON,

✿ Brokers ✿

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds,
and Jewelry at Low Rates.

94 HESTER ST., cor. Eldridge,

New York, 189

law says we must keep closed
which we have done as long as
I am in business. But at the
request of all my trade that we
should keep open on that Sunday
between the hours of 8 and
1 O'clock to give them an
opportunity to redeem their goods.

If your Honor will give me
that permission or a permit
from the Board of Aldermen
I will do as they have requested
me. Hoping to hear a
favorable reply. We are yours
Very Respectfully

M. Simons & Son

City Improvement Society,

(Incorporated June 14th, 1892.)

12 East Twenty-third Street.

OBJECTS.

TO PROMOTE THE IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFYING
OF THE CITY, AND TO ASSIST AND STIMULATE THE
AUTHORITIES IN ENFORCING THE LAWS
RELATING TO SUCH OBJECTS.

New York, Sept. 18th., 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, City Hall.

Sir:

We respectfully desire to call your attention to the proposed ordinance on the subject of numbering houses in the city which has passed the Board of Aldermen and is now before you for approval.

This city has long felt the need of an improved method of numbering houses and buildings and after careful consideration of the subject and the best means of accomplishing the desired end we introduced a measure in the Board of Aldermen which is substantially the one adopted.

The difficulty of distinguishing numbers on houses in this city is familiar to all our citizens, both on account of the irregularity of the present system of numbering (the numbers being found in so many different places) and because of the fact that in many cases there are no numbers at all. The only present law on the subject apparently covers merely the re-numbering of entire blocks on the street and there seems to be no effective means for compelling householders to place a proper and conspicuous number upon the building owned or controlled by them. The most casual observer in other large cities of this country and Europe cannot fail to have noticed the attention which is given to this subject and the favorable results which have been attained. Realizing the great difference in construction and character of the buildings in this city we suggested the provision that when it was, for any reason, impracticable to place the number in the place designated by the ordinance that the Comm'r of Public Works, upon application, should be authorized to assign its proper position. In order to make the ordinance effective we also suggested

imposition of the substantial fine as a penalty in case of failure to comply with the ordinance. It also seemed necessary to allow the Comm'r of Public Works to determine what the proper number or numbers of the building are, in case of any dispute. We would add that the expense of furnishing the numbers as provided in the ordinance has been estimated upon reliable authority, as not to exceed in gross quantities 25cts. each.

We trust that the advantages of the proposed ordinance will commend themselves to you and that you will give your official sanction to the same.

Very respectfully,

City Improvement Society,

J. C. Pumpelly

Secretary.

A. O. WHALEY,
REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

Kingsbridge, N. Y. City, Sept 21th 1897

Mr Strong, Mayor of N. Y. city
Dear Sir

I see that it is about to become
a law for every man to number his
or her house which I am hartily in
simpothy wih such a law but I would
also sugest that the names of each
street be placed upon each corner in
plain letters. as there is no way for
a stranger to find his way but to
stop people on the street. and I do
not see your (Honor) why New York
city cannot have their streets names
on the corners as well as other cities

Yours truly

A. O. Whaley

JOB E. HEDGES
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BACON STREET
2 WALL STREET
NEW YORK.

21 Sept. 1894

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

I enclose letter just received from the Civil Service Commission. This would seem to indicate that the new Court cannot be opened until it is finally settled whether the State Board has authority to refer to the City Board the matter of a classification which the Corp. Counsel advises belongs at least in the first instance, I write Mr. Wentworth. Today. He will doubtless ask for another opinion on the later phase of the question.

Sincerely yours
Job E. Hedges

Hon. Wm. L. Strong
Mayor.

To Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor of the City of New York

We the undersigned on behalf of the Hebrew residents of the 16th Assembly District do hereby request the privilege to sell and expose for sale, vegetables and other eatables on the 26th day of September 1897 and on the 3rd day of October 1897 being Sundays between 6 A.M. and 2 P.M. and also the 10th day of October 1897 also on a Sunday at the same hours. The reason for this request is that the Jewish New Year falls on Monday and Tuesday the 27th and 28th days of September 1897 and the feast of Succoth or Tabernacles on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th days of October 1897 and the last of the Holidays on Monday and Tuesday the 11th day of October 1897.

The place for exposing for sale to be on Rivington Street from Sheriff to Clinton Streets and on Ridge Street from Rivington to Houston Streets. Should this privilege not be granted there will be 4 days in each of said weeks that ~~##~~ will be lost to the residents of said District. The peddlars in case said privilege is granted do agree to remove all garbage and obstructions from said Streets after the said hours.

Dated New York September 21st 1897.

Mayer Richter

President of the Hebrew Peddlars
Association of the 16th Assembly
District and Committee

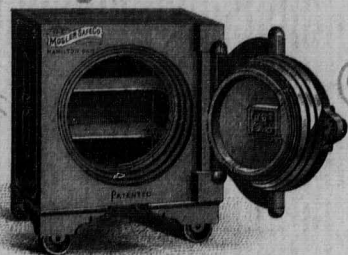
*Duplicate
endorsed by
Mayor
Sept 21 1897
Police*

OFFICERS:
M. MOSLER, PRES.
F. W. CARPENTER, 1ST V.P.
H. W. WILKINSON, 2ND V.P.
W. MOSLER, TREAS.
G. C. SIMS, SECY.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH BANIGAN.
GARDINER C. SIMS.
WILLIAM MOSLER.
F. W. CARPENTER.
MOSES MOSLER.

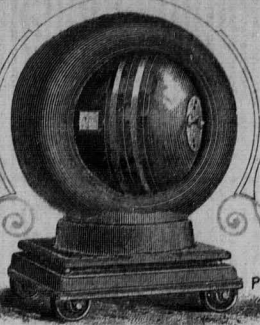
THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

OPERATING THE MOSLER AND CORLISS SAFE FACTORIES.



MOSLER PATENT SCREW DOOR BANK SAFE.

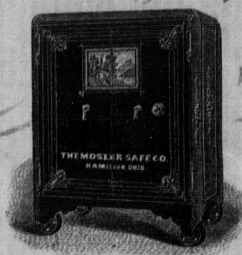
PLANS SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED
ON ALL KINDS OF BANK VAULT AND SAFETY DEPOSIT WORK,
AND FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, ETC.



MOSLER-CORLISS

PATENT BANK SAFE

SOLE OWNERS OF
MOSLER & CORLISS PATENTS.



MOSLER PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.

CONTRACTORS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
CONTRACTORS TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.
MOSLER PATENT SAFES IN GENERAL USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

Sep 24/97

*Hon. Mayor Strong
New York City.*

*Dear Sir. By way of introduction
will say I am a Grandson of
Aron Black who was Mayor
of N.Y. City 1839-1841, and
whose portrait I understand
is in City Hall.*

*I desire to secure a copy
of it, in the way of a Photo & not
being acquainted with the Condition
or position, can you suggest
to me how best to proceed to
obtain it.*

I know you are a busy man
and small matters like this is
out of your line, but for
a buckeye by birth, and a
down Eacker by ancestors
I trust I may hear from
you.

My address is care
The Massena Safe Co
Hamilton O.

Yours truly
Chas. J. Clark

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THE NORTON & SONS CO

University Heights. N.Y. City.
Sept 22nd 1897.

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

Let me thank you for
your kind letter of the 18th inst. concerning
the Water Main in Audubon Avenue
between 181st and 183rd St.

In case the report of the Commission
of Public Works is unfavorable, which
I do not anticipate - or in case you
feel unfavorably concerning the
Resolution passed by the Board of
Aldermen on the 14th inst. will you
kindly notify me - and give me
an opportunity to make a further plea

for the main decision before you
into the resolution.

In that case if you can appoint
me an hour when I can call
upon you I shall be glad.

With great respect -

Yours truly

J. S. Schuck.

New York Sep 22nd 1897

Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

Inclosed please find Mayor Gleason's campaign song I think it would be a grand scheme for your party to have thousands of them printed and distributed all over Greater New York also large posters as I know it will be a good vote catcher for Mayor Gleason. And I beg to call your especial attention to the fact that every vote Mayor Gleason gets is a sure vote taken away from the Tammany Hall candidate for Mayor without a doubt

I remain Yours Truly

P. Ryan 347 East 30th St

EDWARD K. SUMERWELL, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

D. A. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY.
RICHARD P. MESSITER, TREASURER.

AUSTIN C. TROWBRIDGE, CONSULTING DIRECTOR.
EDWARD P. TRAYER, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.



MAIN OFFICES,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.
To the Hon. Mayor,
Williams Bridge, N.Y.

New York, Sept. 22/97.

Dear Sir:-We have pleasure in handing you the enclosed circular descriptive of the scope of our enterprise, and beg to inquire what, if anything, has been done in your city to secure a permanent reduction in telephone rentals?

As a telephone exchange is of slight value without toll line connections, we desire to impress upon you our purpose to furnish a complete system covering the States of New York and New Jersey as rapidly as proper franchises can be procured. As such a system would be of vastly more benefit to your municipality than an isolated plant, it occurs to us that we may be of mutual benefit to each other, as we bring to the service, experience, ample capital and a thoroughly equipped construction, - far superior to anything ever employed by the Bell Co.

If you will kindly inform us what has been done in this direction, we shall be pleased to take the matter up with you in a way that will secure your people the benefit of competition and render your business interest advantages never before enjoyed.

Thanking you in advance for the desired information and awaiting your reply we are,

Sincerely yours, Citizens' Telephone Company of New York & New Jersey,

Per. *A*.....

The

Citizens' Telephone Company

OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000

NEW YORK OFFICE:

Suite 803 New York Life Building,
346 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

E. K. SUMERWELL, - PRESIDENT.

CHAS. L. WRIGHT, VICE-PRES.

D. A. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY,

R. P. MESSITER, TREASURER,

AUSTIN C. TROWBRIDGE,

EDWARD P. TRAYER, CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

DEPOSITORY:

The State Trust Company,
NEW YORK.

THE
Citizens' Telephone Company
OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

This Company is organized with an authorized Capital Stock of One Million Dollars for the purposes:

FIRST.—To construct, own and operate a complete system of toll lines throughout the States of New York and New Jersey, connecting all the larger cities and county-seat towns with New York by double copper, wire or metallic circuits.

SECOND.—To build county toll systems, connecting all the smaller villages with their county-seats, at a uniform service of 10 cents per message. County systems are connected at the county-seat or principal city with the copper system, giving prompt, continuous service.

THIRD.—To co-operate with local capital in the building of local exchanges in cities and villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, furnishing such capital as may be necessary to install the plant.

FOURTH.—To purchase such independent exchanges as may not—from inexperience or isolation—be on a paying basis, and engraft them into the complete system.

THE COMPANY deprecates the policy of "piracy," and will not attempt to enter any municipality until clearly defined authority has been secured from the city or village government, maintaining that if the people are not benefited by competition, a franchise should not issue. Every dollar expended by the Company will go into legitimate construction, the rates made as low as consistent with first-class service, the Company relying upon public sentiment and public necessity—coupled with strict business integrity—for the advancement of its interests.

CONFRONTED by a corporation grown arrogant from excessive tribute, we shall employ such methods, only, as will commend our efforts to the general public; and to such investors as may desire a safe and reliable investment, devoid of stock-jobbing methods.

THE COMPANY has secured the rights, under several most valuable patents, for the States of New York and New Jersey, with absolute immunity from infringement litigation, of the most perfect system of long-distance telephone and rapid central office equipment, that will enable it to OWN ITS INSTRUMENTS FOR LESS THAN THE ANNUAL ROYALTY PAID BY THE OPERATING BELL COMPANIES TO THE PARENT COMPANY. In this advantage every shareholder has an equal benefit.

IF SUCH purposes, methods and advantages commend themselves to the public and to municipalities suffering from monopolistic extortions, the Company will enter the field of competition with every assurance of success.

IN AS MUCH as Mr. Reynolds will have charge of our Construction Department, it may not be out of place to append three introductory letters sent from the municipal officers of Lansing, Mich., where

Mr. Reynolds built his first plant, to the city authorities at Jackson, Mich., where Mr. Reynolds had applied for a franchise:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

LANSING, MICH., March 10, 1896.

To the Mayor, Jackson, Mich.:

DEAR SIR:—The bearer of this note is Mr. D. A. Reynolds, who has for several years been a citizen of this city. Mr Reynolds applied to our council last spring for a franchise granting rights in our streets for an independent telephone company. We were at that time supplied with telephones only by the Bell company. After careful consideration, we granted to Mr. Reynolds the franchise asked for, and they have put in a large and very successful exchange here in Lansing, which has resulted in the reduction of rates paid by our citizens of more than 50 per cent. It gives me great pleasure to say that Mr. Reynolds carried out every undertaking on his part to the entire satisfaction of this municipal government; in fact, he and his company have done better by us than they agreed to do. Everything has been exactly as represented, and we are glad to commend Mr. Reynolds to our neighbors.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. TURNER, Mayor.

LANSING, MICH., March 10, 1896.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council, Jackson, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—The bearer of this, Mr. D. A. Reynolds, was the prime mover in getting the Lansing Telephone Exchange in operation here. He came before the council asking for a franchise; a special committee was appointed, and as chairman of that committee, I know fully all the work he put in to get up the company and get the exchange in operation. He has fulfilled every obligation and promise to the letter, and has proven himself a hustler in every sense of the word. He encountered much opposition at the start, but by his fairness and willingness to meet any fair demands of the city, he overcame all opposition, and at the last secured his franchise by a unanimous vote of the council. Personally I take great pleasure in recommending him to your body and to the citizens of Jackson.

Very truly yours,

W. H. PORTER,

President of the Council.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

LANSING, MICH., March 11, 1896.

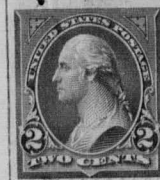
To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. D. A. Reynolds has procured a franchise for a telephone exchange in this city, and has set the poles, and strung the wires under the directions of the board of public works; that the work has been well and carefully done, and that by his prudence and sagacity, his manifest desire to fulfill every promise, that not a single complaint has reached this office, and the delicate task of pleasing the property owners in the matter of setting the poles, and planning the whole thing has been done with so much discretion that the supervision has been only nominal, and it is a pleasure to testify to his ability to perform so difficult a work.

WM. APPLETON,

Superintendent of Public Works.

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Citizens' Telephone Company of New York and New Jersey,

SUITE 803, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,

NEW YORK CITY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Secretary's Office, 63 East 49th St.,

Sept. 23rd, 1897.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Dear Sir:

A meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the office of Mr. Jas. A. Scrymser, 37-39 Wall St., on Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., to consider the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in ordering a public hearing on the plans for the Garden, and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

The public hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is set for Wednesday, Sept. 29th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Mayor's office, City Hall.

By authority of the Vice-President.

N. L. Britton,

Secretary.

Yours respectfully,

September 23- 1897

600 Madison Avenue



Dear Maynard Strong
My brother Jerome Strong
has written that he will
be in town on Friday the
1st - would be so glad
if you could lunch
with him here on that
day at 1.30 to meet
Mr. James Bryce Jr.
I have been abroad
ever since I had the

pleasure of seeing you here
at lunch nine years since
but needless to say I have
heard of you constantly
hoping very much
that you can come

Sincerely Yours
Anna Russell Corlies

Love

Mrs W. S. Corlies

MEMORANDUM.

To

Hon. William L. Strong,
City Hall,
City.

FROM

JOHN C. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOS. 106 & 108 FULTON STREET.

13TH FLOOR
ROOMS 1312 TO 1316.

DOWRING BUILDING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23rd, '97.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:-

The French have a saying, that "everything comes to him who waits", but I don't believe it's true in this country; at least not true in politics in this country. Here, the man who hustles, generally gets what he wants, or at least, if he gets left, he has the comfort of knowing that it was through no fault of his.

Now I believe that the great bulk of the people in this town would rather have you as Mayor of the Greater New York, than any other person who has ever been named for it, and, while you may have been embarrassed heretofore by your advocacy of Mr. Low's nomination, I think Mr. Low's position at the present time ought to relieve you from any further support of his candidacy. His last communication simply means this: that he is going to run for mayor either with or without the Republican endorsement. Now this is an absurd position for him to put himself in. He couldn't poll twenty five thousand votes in the entire area of Greater New York with the Citizens' Union nomination only behind him, and it is a remarkable spectacle for a man who has been in public life to make of himself, to say, as he says in his last communication, that he will stay in the race no matter whether he gets any other nomination or not, unless he is requested to retire by the Committee having in charge the conduct of affairs in the Citizens' Union. It's just like the tail trying to wag the dog. It isn't apt to succeed. The job is a little bigger than Mr. Low can perform. It's very likely that a straight Republican ticket couldn't succeed. Whoever gets the Republican nomination ought to be able to draw to him all the dissatisfied elements in the City. When I say "dissatisfied elements" I mean those who are, for any reason, opposed to the further rule of Tammany Hall in New York. That would include all the dissatisfied Republicans and all the dissatisfied Democrats. It's getting therefore, into the condition somewhat like it was when you received the nomination for your present office.

You will excuse me if I say it, but I think you owe it as a duty to the community, to make a very active effort to secure the united nomination of everybody opposed to Tammany Hall. I don't profess to be a politician, but this seems to be good politics for the community at large.

Yours truly,

John C. Shaw.