

"Practical Life Saving Car Guard and Fender. No stuffed rag men, but practical tests by the inventor, on human beings."

*Hon Mr L. Strong.  
Mayor of New York City.*

Dear Sir,-- I am the inventor and patentee of an automatic fender and life guard which can be applied to cable, electric, and elevated cars, and locomotives.

The patent for this device was allowed to the inventor in the quickest time on record at the patent office, which speaks more than words.

In adjusting we make no holes in car body or truck, and we attach without in any way interfering with, removing, or disturbing parts or attachments of any make of car or truck. The bracket can be attached to car truck in five (5) minutes, the guard and fender attached and detached in tne (10) seconds, without the use of tools, using the hands and loosning of only one spur-bolt. It automatically seats and locks entirely under the car body, or is thrown up in front of dash, at option.

To set for working, it is seated and locked, projecting ten or twelve inches in front of dash, being carried five inches from track

at the guard and three and one-half inches at the fender, and is ready for action. The guard is carried by two spurs, and the fender is flexible and attached to guard. When meeting with an obstruction on road-bed, the fender is deflected as the human hand is deflected from the wrist, and when the fender (hand) becomes fast and under the person or obstruction the guard (arm) is deflected and the device is released and springs forward and down, the fender touching the road-bed for a fraction of a second, recovering itself as the guard is seated and firmly locked. The whole rides clear and free above the road-bed and is capable of picking up the second person or obstruction. If a person comes in contact with any part of the fender or guard, even at the extreme outer ends, it will release seat and lock, and will re-seat and lock positively and safely. In its construction there are no bolts or nuts used, it has no cutting edges, and is entirely surrounded by rubber. The apron is of novel material and not in use on any of the hundred and one fenders now made, and weighs less than five pounds. There are only two assembled parts, the yoke attaching brackets to trucks and the combined guard and fender attaching to brackets with one spur. It is light in weight, reasonable in cost, and handsome in appearance, and quickly attached, requiring no changes or removals of parts of truck or car body, and no bolts are used in attaching. It has four locking seats which may be placed up in front of dash or thrown back entirely under car, locking



itself in either position. It automatically seats and locks itself when ready for action, and after it has performed its work it automatically seats and locks itself firmly and safely above road-bed. The flexible fender allows it to conform to unevenness of road surface. There is no machinery about it, no trip or trap to bruise or hurt, it is perfectly safe for hand or foot, as no parts come in contact with other parts. The guard is seventeen inches wide, and the fender only six inches wide, and extends three-eighths of an inch outside of rails. The guard and fender form a concave and convex apron twenty by sixty inches, with ample protection at rear of guard. Outwardly the guard is provided with an inflated rubber tube, forming a safe hand-hold, as the guard cannot touch the road-bed. Attached in front is the flexible fender provided with seven sleeves covered with rubber tubing. These sleeves form rollers that rotate to rear when meeting obstruction, but when touching rail or pavement reverse the motion. They also have a lateral movement - from end to end. The guard also has a run outward of nine inches, and at the same time and with the same movement a drop of three and one-half inches, and when down ~~NA~~ and out rides two and one-half inches from road surface at guard and one and one-quarter inch at the fender. The brackets are attached to truck below car springs, twelve inches from center, and extend (twenty-four inches apart) to front of dash, thus escaping all other attachments on car.

You will readily see by the foregoing that I do not attach guard to body of car, and as it is absolutely and positively automatic in its action, it becomes a life saver within itself, and requires no act or anxiety on the part of the employee or employer after applied.

I have at present a full size and practical working guard and fender that has been worked a thousand times, and am now building one lighter, improved, and mechanically correct, which will be applied to cars on the Troy City Railway and other roads within the next ten days.

This guard and fender has been detached from car and carried twenty-five feet, by one man, in twelve seconds.

I will give my invention practical tests in the following manner: Lit prostrate on pavement before a moving car when guard is set for action, also, when sprung, to walk or step upon it, to drop over the dash, to spring it from the extreme outermost parts, and pick up second human being while I ride on it.

You are cordially requested to communicate for further particulars and examine the workings and see the proofs.

Very respectfully yours,

*Daniel Francis Manning*

45 Mohawk Street, Cohoes, N. Y..



Mayor Shon

Dear Sir

After a few  
more such accounts as this  
perhaps you will see to  
it, there is some regard  
to the lines indicated to  
your tender care, if it were  
any of your own folk -  
you would have to so  
long ere this - life seems  
very cheap in the East.

with wild cable cars -  
careless driving - "mad-dog  
running at large" - these  
things are more than a  
"nuisance" & should be  
abolished at once

in behalf of human life -  
by yourself & the Mayor  
of all other cities, if  
you have not authority  
then let an appeal to the  
governors for protection.

If I were Mayor  
of so large & nice a city  
as N.Y. I should forbid  
those heavy teams & long  
large pole wagons on our  
Broadway or rather "cannon-  
-way" "saith" during the  
very busy hours of day -  
when it is worth one's life to try  
pass or get a car - think  
of it - observe for your self  
& try to protect us as your  
people & citizens.

Respectfully  
Yours -



Dear Sir

In some parts of the city a determined effort is being made to return to the old order of things, we want clean streets, clean sidewalks and unobstructed walks as well. We have been getting them from you, there should be no going backward, we don't want awnings over hanging sidewalks and signs of all kind that are eyesores, as at 113 West 23rd St, when the people get what they want they don't care for the expense, give us what ~~they~~ we want and don't fear Tammany's howl of increased expenditures. It did not frighten the voters this year and it will not hereafter, no matter how great the appropriation may be if used for the purpose of beautifying the city and improving its Government the people will stand by you

Yours etc  
Robt McSinger



OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER,  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Yours 12th inst received.

Will you please inform your correspondent, Mr. Friedleben, that the Department at Washington has been waiting until the decision of the Court of Appeals, as to the Constitutionality of the annexation of that territory, which includes "Wakefield".

I received word, that early this week the Superintendent of Free Delivery will come to this City for the purpose of postally districting the Annexed Territory.

When that is done, I hope that the residents of that new section of our City will have no cause for complaint.

Respectfully yours,

*Charles Dayton*

Postmaster.





Mayor Strong  
New York

Dear Sir.

Enclosing herewith a letter from the P.W. Dept. I would state, that so far, the stairways of the 155<sup>th</sup> Viaduct have not been cleaned by the water purveyor (?) and as even the water purveyor from heaven above cannot get at them, they are in a disgraceful condition, slowly rotting away.

In almost the same condition are the side walks of this viaduct, as the street cleaning dept. takes care of the roadway only. As an

interested citizen I would  
suggest that the Street Cl. Dep.  
take charge of the whole  
structure, as the additional  
work is so small, as to be hardly  
worth the red tape, which now  
separate the various functions.

Yours Very Respectfully

Geo Brunswick

Wash. Heights



E. W. Bloomingdale.

Bloomingdale Bros.  
New York.

June Seventh

My Dear Mr Mayor

I must express my congratulations to you on your selections, published this morning; for the various justiceships of the new Police Courts. I am sure no wiser or better selections could have been made to more strongly emphasize the new order of things.

Every expression I have heard today, from men of all shades of political belief (including even some Tammany unregenerates) has been one of entire satisfaction. I write you this because I know it is pleasant to know ones best efforts meet with general approval. Wishing you continued success

I am Sincerely Yours  
E. W. Bloomingdale

Incorporated August 31st, 1894.

Our object is to secure honest and  
efficient government for the City of  
New York, irrespective of any political  
parties. . . . .



240 HENRY STREET,

*New York,* ..... 189

WHEREAS the BOARD of CHARITIES and CORRECTION in the City of New York has fared no better than any other department of the city during the late Tammany regime, and, as shown by recent newspaper exposures, the institutions under its control are conducted in the most incompetent and unsatisfactory manner; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, that GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB "X" express its deepest regret over the present state of affairs, and that it urge upon the MAYOR the necessity of reforming the said BOARD of CHARITIES and CORRECTION; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the attention of HIS HONOR be called to the absolute necessity of having a representation on the said BOARD from the lower East side ~~district~~ tenement house district, since those affected by the action of the BOARD come in large numbers from this portion of the City; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a committee from the Board of Trustees of this Club wait upon HIS HONOR, the MAYOR and present to him these resolutions, urging him to take the most immediate action possible.



C

RESOLVED: that we the enrolled Republicans of the 16th Assembly District fully indorse the administration of the Honorable William L. Strong, Mayor of the City and County of New York, and recognize the sincerity in his efforts in carrying out his pledges and promises enunciated in the platform upon which he was elected in giving to the whole people an upright, honest and economical administration of the affairs of the City Government, and especially commend him for the appointment of the Honorable William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works; thereby clearly expressing in said appointment the best sentiment as entertained by the Republican voters and good citizens of the whole City, and we further

RESOLVE: to pledge ourselves to continue to aid in maintaining the principle so prominently expressed by those who participate in the organization of the County Committee in opposition to "Boss" rule and in condemnation of interference on the part of any so called non-resident Republican in the affairs of the Republican party of the City.

Samuel Hague Sec

Chas. C. Schulz Pres  
996 2<sup>nd</sup> ave

42

Mr. F. Egan  
Chair. Del. County Comm



To the Honorable, the Mayor, of the City and County of New York.

Honorable Sir:

As to the Chief Executive of the municipal government of this great City, we hereby apply to your Honor for relief and help in our deplorable position.

Although knowing well, that your Honors valuable time is entirely taken by the high duties of your great office, we still entertain hopes, that our distress and grievance will most assuredly be relieved and lessened, if your Honor will kindly permit us to petition you in the following matter:

We are a number of salesmen and clerks, young men, employed in various large business establishments, mostly dry-goods and jewelry houses on the East Side of this City.

The conditions under which we all work are the most miserable: as a rule we are compelled to work for very small compensation from 7 a.m. till 11.30 p.m., nearly 17 hours a day.

But being compelled to accept such employment, we are still indignant, that we have to violate the law of our City and of nature itself, certainly against our will.

Our employers generally compel us, their clerks and salesmen to work on Sundays, just the same as on any other day of the week. The same 17 hours of hard work on Sunday as on any other day of the week. Our employers knowing this to be a violation of the Sunday law.

We are young men. We greatly respect and honor the institutions and laws of our great Country. But we deplore the condition of affairs, where we are compelled to violate a law, to exhaust our energy, and yet be afraid to openly seek redress because of the danger of being discharged.

We hereby submit to Your Honor, with your kind permission the petition, that your Honor refer this matter to the proper authorities and order that something, which is legally proper be done to effectively stop the work on Sundays in the East side business houses.

It is perfectly possible and within the spirit and letter of our laws.

It will also be of great benevolent influence upon the moral and physical life of a great number of young men, who wish to invoke the aid of the law, to get one day free, to devote to education and useful and healthy recreation and rest, which we venture to think is not much to be desired by young men who are the coming citizens of our great United States.

We hereby respectfully submit to Your Honor a list of concerns, who compel their salesmen and clerks to work on Sundays, and who generally employ from 10 to 30 clerks.

Louis Minsky, 59 Canal street.

Spiegel & Press 64 Canal st. J.D. Goldstein 96 Canal st.

J. Flatow 99 Canal st. Singer Bros. 106 Canal st.

D. Holtz 121 Canal st. I. Finkelstein 9 East Broadway.

Hoping that your Honor will kindly lend your great influence in our behalf,

We remain, believe us, your most obedient servants

A number of clerks and salesmen employed in above houses.

*J. Greenberg*  
*J. S. Davis*  
*B. Wechsler*  
*S. Lammart*

Dear Sir;

Will we ever get a honest  
Exise Board — ??

What is Policy shop? — !

193 Elizabeth St —

15 Marion Street. one

Thousands are here —

get <sup>the</sup> collected by our fine  
rogues of Police

Why is not Mulberry <sup>Street</sup> cleared  
of mess + dirt emigrants  
who block the Street

Why Police Market on  
Mulberry Street not yet

cleared or empty no because  
our fine rascals must have



For reaping money a field  
to rob City - is it not a shame  
perfidious shame of Police  
encumber for their benefit  
Mulberry Street. - Why is here  
not a good inspection of that  
and water closets down town?  
Why are Citizen Papers sworn  
out under oath by Italian  
Bankers.

Doctors

— Druggists

or any rascal who is  
padrone -

Why Undertaker Raffaele  
Guidetti can continual give  
Bail in Police Court.  
243 Mott Street and also

Citizen Papers - Such coques  
and Padroni can make  
\$100 a week -  
Why new Emigrants work  
on the streets?

Because another Padroni  
loans Citizen Papers  
procure a job.

Why are rom. cath.  
Institutions refuses  
orphans & children, when  
in want pay car fare  
for them & give all assis-  
tends, to get them committed  
to a home because the  
City pays \$8. and all rom.  
cath Judges have compassion  
on this lying swindle



Protestants and Catholics  
to commit children. These  
living religious liars take  
\$8 from the City and what be-  
comes of all money given  
by the impulse of generous  
Benefactors —

Why build enormous Colleges  
and our people, poor people  
lay in dirt. —

God the allmighty did never  
ask to have Churches  
a theaters — God the Allmighty  
can by a drunkard  
Broth. or rom. cath — not  
be handled like a monkey  
has to dance — —. What  
a humbug — look up

to God and study all lies of  
rom - cath + protestant  
to cheat City & Eat & pray  
They share a ~~Geo~~  
German cor. Spring &  
Mulberry can have all  
privileges? because he  
handles Police - Liquor.  
McGreth's Liquor &  
gambling house - keeps  
day & night open -  
gamblers on the Police  
208 - 206 - 210 Mulberry  
these are all immoral  
subjects in the House

Now why does Police not  
clean Tenement Houses  
of immoral women —  
No — — would be to  
much to spoil market.  
Mulberry Market is a good  
job — Shut  
Elizabeth's prostitutes  
and Police job is also  
godly paid —

Barkhurst will  
get a list from me  
only about these Rascals.  
Yours servant  
Dr Calvini





Progress Republican Club,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

N. E. Corner 2d Avenue and 2d Street.

---

Whereas New York, ..... 189

Arguments are appearing in the newspapers of our city regarding the Sunday opening question

Whereas

We think it the bounden duty of every citizen of this Metropolis to express his opinion on this momentous question

Whereas

Certain individuals representing certain temperance societies in this City have appeared before Mayor Strong and argued against any such provision being made in our excise law, whereas Mayor Strong has expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding a change in the present excise law



# Progress Republican Club,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

N. E. Corner 2d Avenue and 2d Street.

New York, ..... 189

do heartily congratulate Mayor Strong upon his courage and public spiritedness in advocating such a change in our present law

Be it further resolved that we the Progress Rep Club of the City of NY do heartily favor the Sunday opening clause in certain laws now before the Legislature, thus in our humble way expressing the opinion of the great majority of the citizens of our immediate vicinity

W. C. Rothman  
Pres

Joe. Gans  
Cor Secy

.. Hon. Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

I wish to draw your attention  
to M. Callahan - Saloon at 105 Park Row  
I have complained to Mr Roosevelt  
but it does no good. Is he  
allowed more priveledges than  
other saloons around the neighborhood  
He is open every Sunday. He has  
a new ~~sch~~ fake now. He had a  
restaurant opened at 103 Park Row  
which has a passage in the rear  
opening into the rear of his  
saloon (M. Callahan) His barkeeper  
was stationed outside the restaurant  
door on the street. dressed as a  
waiter, so he could show the  
people how to get in, also



to look out for suspicious  
people, so he could warn those  
inside. The police on the  
beat know all about it  
as they laugh and joke  
with the barkeeper of Callahan.  
I write this - only to find  
out if this M. Callahan has  
more rights than others  
A. Citizen

Hon Mayor

Dear Sir:

I must call your attention to a Policy Shop at #190 Second St run by an ex convict and my mother loses all her money in this place he writes in the rear house on the ground floor to the right and he is not afraid of any thing the captain of Police in 5th Station knows all about it and still they refuse to do any thing to close this place up because ~~he~~ pay them to look out so they come and tell him when any thing is wrong he claimed to pay \$50 ~~or~~ to Lantry Hall last election and he is getting favor from them Hoping you will look this matter over and you will

See what I wrote you is right  
and the sooner this man is drove  
out of business the better for good  
many families and my-self he is  
under indictment now for the same  
thing

A. Poor girl

C. S. A.

of Second Str

city

P.S. Please do not let him know that  
any one signed C. S. A. he knows  
my mothers name or he might make  
some trouble for me he is that  
kind of a loafer and drunkert  
when I say that I mean it if not  
you can find out for yourself what  
I say is true

Celia



Saturday  
25 to 30th St. 106  
121 MADISON AVENUE.

My dear Major Strong. Col:

Waring & I passed a very  
pleasant M. together lately,  
- at your suggestion I believe.

In the course of our Am:  
Vrsation Col: Waring referred to  
obstructions in the way, which  
were difficult to surmount,  
& which led me to write the  
letter published in today's  
Herald. Please excuse the liberty  
I took of 'paraphrasing' your  
name. - My advice to Col:  
Waring was this: & I used as  
illustration what I am about  
to you as a Merchant. Said  
as a Merchant sends his agent

with a sample of his best  
goods to a certain firm, who  
says this is a sample of our  
best goods, which we can furnish  
at a certain price, what do  
you think of it? - Well we like  
the goods exceedingly, but the  
price is too high: or - we like  
what you offer & will take  
all your lot, if you  
guarantee it. - So I would  
advise that you thoroughly  
clean after your most  
approved Methods, a certain  
section, small as you please,  
but carefully selected, so  
that intelligent & influential  
Citizens may see it; & then say  
this is a sample of what can  
be done, it will cost so much,  
- how do you like it? -

This advice was given upon the  
statement that it was impossible  
to carry out what is desired in  
street cleaning over the whole City  
for a year to come at least:  
but it seems to me it might  
be done over a limited area  
for approval & acceptance. & as  
preliminary step to perfect cleaning  
in the meantime. -

Yours sincerely  
A Russell Strachan

Hon W. L. Strong

Dear Sir Mayor

Our City

Chamberlain who claims to  
have made \$200,000 since  
he got the office, he has  
two sons also holding office  
& a brother in law by the  
<sup>name</sup> Reilly in water department,  
drawing a salary of \$4500 per ann  
which ought to be looked after.  
& given to some more deserving persons

Yours faithfully James Watson



117

Mr Strong  
2 Merlins Place  
Berkewell  
London  
E. C.

Dear Sir

In one of our  
last years papers I saw that  
a Mr Strong had got  
elected<sup>to</sup> the mayoralty of  
New York, and therefore  
I ask you whether you are  
any relation to a Richard  
Strong who went to New  
York about seventy years

ago if so you will do us  
a great kindness by letting  
us know. As we should be  
glad to hear from any of  
our family and to know  
that one of our family had  
got to such a high  
position.

Yours

Mr Edward Strong

Dear Sir

We will give you  
more information regarding  
the family next time.

From: William L. Strong Esq

Dear Sir

116 My plan to dispose of the refuse of the City is to build several large Steam Lighters with dumping bottoms capable of going to sea at all times. Each Lighter to have two masts or Derricks with steam hoisting engines. The Hull made built with two holds with a midship A frame so as to be a self trimmer. To be fitted with pumps in case of fire also Bitts for towing. With these Lighters in use there will be no <sup>use</sup> for the twenty or more Dumping docks as the Lighters to lay along side any uncovered pier and hoist the present Ash cart Body off the axle and dump into the hold the same as coal is dumped when the Lighters are loaded put on the Hatches and go to sea.



ten or twelve miles which would be deep water and clear of the shore, tide

The wharfage obtained from the many Bulkheads which is now used as dumping places would be considerable and the great question of garbage disposal settled for ever.

While my name appears on the City's pay Roll I have no ax to grind. I donot wish to cast any reflection on Col Waring's plan on anybody else but it is to bad that our river front should be so disfigured by those obnoxious foul smelling spots. A rendezvous for the lowliest class of humanity. I have seen under them and wondered how long would the people tolerate. I am looking at this matter in an Econ-



3

ical standpoint. I bring a Mechanic  
~~and~~ and Steamboat Man with many  
years of experience at sea and around  
this Harbor present this to you as  
a manner of Reform as I look at it

Yours Most Respectfully  
John H. Lester Ex Master  
1913-2nd Avenue

Beautiful and wonderful are the works of God  
That man was so completely made out of a little <sup>bits of God</sup>  
And planted here below in the garden of Eden  
And furnished with woman to plant the seed <sup>in</sup>  
That garden has been progressing since the formation <sup>of earth</sup>  
Untill we are not able to count Gods children by billions  
And out of that wonderful beautiful formation of seed  
He gave to the american nation a republic in the time <sup>of great</sup>  
In the Year seventeen hundred and seventy six  
On the fourth day of July the destiny of this nation <sup>begin fixed</sup>  
God blessed the signing and the men of the american <sup>independen</sup>  
And their honest intentions and constant attendance  
This is what man needed to complete his happy ness <sup>on earth</sup>  
And all that would except Gods blessed son have a <sup>birth</sup> christia  
And framed for us a constitution regardless of creed  
Above all look to God for guidance in the time of need  
Up to the present time He has wonderfully kept us as a <sup>nation</sup>  
Americans one and all with crime have no relation  
Let each and everyone try his best to do what is right  
And God will take care of us as a nation all through  
the fight  
over

Untill all the nations of the earth under Gods Sun  
Shall become united firmly together and be as one  
And then to God and their country to be honest and <sup>true</sup>  
And the symbol of their affection be the red white and <sup>blue</sup>  
Then every tongue shall confess and every knee shall bow  
We will leave the rest to God we will not tell it now  
We hope this little poem will be the coming Rod  
And will be the honest means of leading many a soul  
to God

composed Your humble servant

by Edward Falconer

Street Preacher

301 East 116<sup>th</sup> street

New York  
city

P.S. God bless our Mayor  
and make him "Strong"



39 East 57th  
Thursday

Hon. Sir, I regret exceedingly your inability to attend the opening exercises of Grammar School No. 74 today, for school officials and others were there to welcome you.

The schools of the 19 Ward will surely be honored by your presence, and if you can make it convenient any morning next week, I will call on you and escort you to the one on 57th or on Lex. Ave & 68th both of which are Girls' Gram. Schools and you can be assured of a pleasant hour and joyful entertainment.

Please let me hear from you on the subject and oblige  
Yours resp<sup>ly</sup>  
L. M. Northall  
Trustee

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

39 East 57 St  
122 Saturday

Hon. Sir,

I have understood that you contemplated visiting Gram. School No. 74 on Thursday morning next under the impression that it has a Girls' Grammar Dept. and I hasten to inform you of your error in that particular.

Said school is a two department school, consisting of a Boys' Grammar and a mixed Primary.

The two schools nearest here, which have a Girls' Grammar and mixed Primary are either

Gram. School No. 59 - 228 East 57 St &

do do " 76 - on S.E. cor 68 St & Lex. Ave.  
to either of which I will be pleased to welcome you on any day and any hour you may name -

Yours respectfully  
W. H. Wood

Trustee C. D. 19 Ward

To Hon. Wm. L. Strong

Mayor New York.

## Tammany and the Park Board.

To the Editor of The Press.

Sir—Will you kindly inform me why the Park Commissioners do not carry out the will of the people, as expressed in November last, and turn out the Tammany rascals?

By virtue of the power invested in him by the Power of Removal bill, His Honor, the Mayor, appointed an entire new Park Commission. The people at the late election by a tremendous majority voted to turn out all Tammany, big chiefs and little braves. The Legislature, to comply with the will of the people, passed, and the Governor signed, the Power of Removal bill, so that the Mayor would not be hampered or prevented in any way from turning out and down Tammany and Tammanyism. Had the people and the Legislature known that the Power of Removal bill would only serve to displace a few Commissioners, I am afraid the same would never have passed. We find that wealthy, active and retired business men are appointed to offices, who in turn should carry out the provisions of the bill and the expressed will of the people and turn out Tammany. Have they done so? In a few departments they have turned out a few, but the Park Department none.

The same Tammany secretary, his two sons and other relatives, the same gang of foremen, painters, keepers, etc., are on the pay roll; no change made here, none expected, yet thousands who voted to turn these people out and who are willing and capable to pass the civil service examinations at the offices of Messrs. Godkin, Wheeler & Co., and who, when appointed, would prove to be able and faithful employees, are kept out. No chance for them here. Is this right?

WADSWORTH EARLE.

June 25.

Even That Would Be Work.



### Tammany and the Park Board.

To the Editor of The Press.

Sir—Will you kindly inform me why the Park Commissioners do not carry out the will of the people, as expressed in November last, and turn out the Tammany rascals?

By virtue of the power invested in him by the Power of Removal bill, His Honor, the Mayor, appointed an entire new Park Commission. The people at the late election by a tremendous majority voted to turn out all Tammany, big chiefs and little braves. The Legislature, to comply with the will of the people, passed, and the Governor signed, the Power of Removal bill, so that the Mayor would not be hampered or prevented in any way from turning out and down Tammany and Tammanyism. Had the people and the Legislature known that the Power of Removal bill would only serve to displace a few Commissioners, I am afraid the same would never have passed. We find that wealthy, active and retired business men are appointed to offices, who in turn should carry out the provisions of the bill and the expressed will of the people and turn out Tammany. Have they done so? In a few departments they have turned out a few, but the Park Department none.

The same Tammany secretary, his two sons and other relatives, the same gang of foremen, painters, keepers, etc., are on the pay roll; no change made here, none expected, yet thousands who voted to turn these people out and who are willing and capable to pass the civil service examinations at the offices of Messrs. Godkin, Wheeler & Co., and who, when appointed, would prove to be able and faithful employees, are kept out. No chance for them here. Is this right? WADSWORTH EARLE.

June 25.

Even That Would Be Work.

*Mr. W. D. Strong—  
Mayor—  
Pardon my thus  
calling your attention*

to what many consider  
the duty you owe those  
who elected you.

Your election was the  
popular verdict of the  
people of the city that  
they were through with  
Sammy Hall. Why  
don't you act! Or  
have your chosen  
commissioners act.

Here is a case of a  
man who, as the ser-

vant of Lannan  
never spared a Repub-  
lican, whether worthy of  
retention or not. With  
him, it was only neces-  
sary to know a Leeler  
wanted a place.

123



Dear Sir, Has it occurred to you, that  
the new commissioners under the Bipartisan  
Bill will only be clerks to Tom Byrnes, & I  
more especially if the Ainsworth Bill becomes a  
law. He has been sending for assemblymen and  
senators and urging them to pass the bill.

How will Roosevelt, Parker, & Grant feel  
when they learn that they are only clerks under  
the greatest confidence man of the age.  
He worked it on you in great shape, with  
his letter of resignation. How silly it is to turn  
out the old commissioners & put in reform  
commissioners & then retain the man, who has  
the person, who is really responsible for  
all the black mail and corruption in the Dept.  
and who has been growing rich on it for  
thirty years. The parade should be stopped  
if Byrnes is to appear in it. Honest policemen  
will not care to walk behind him.  
Why not make a war veteran like Allaire or Cortright. Dept.

these are lots of good men in the Dept. who have  
been brave officers in the war and on the frontier  
who would bestow credit on the place and once  
more begot confidence. Byrnes in his whole career  
has never shown one act of bravery he always  
managed, however to get credit for what was done  
by others. let us see if you mean to back  
up your new commissioners or whether Grace  
and his gang are going to boss the Dept.

S. Landerson.

124

124  
600 Henry St Brooklyn N.Y.  
Hon Wm L Strong

Mayor of New York City

My dear Sir

I am glad that you approved the By partisan Police Bill as being on the whole an improvement on existing law.

It is not a non partisan Bill which would require the whole Board of Police Commissioners to appoint all policemen & all inspectors of election solely on their merits irrespective of party. It is By partisan which means that the Republican Commissioners will make these appointments from honest & capable men in the Republican party & the Democratic Commissioners will do the same for their party. Then Dear Mayor appoint all the new police Magistrates yourself, get information from others but take the responsibility yourself. The people expect this of you & if you do it they will be satisfied Very Respectfully Yours  
George W. Clarke



124

UNION LEAGUE CLUB  
NEW YORK

My Dear Mr Mayor.

I may not be  
able to be present next  
Wednesday, at the City  
Hall, the day set apart  
for the hearing before you,  
of the Ri Porterson  
Police Bill., and I hope  
that you will stand for

Principle, and not give it  
your approval.

The enclosed article  
from the N. Y. Times  
meets my views, as one  
of your strongest supporters.

I am yours very sincerely  
Edward A. Taylor

11 Washington Square - N. Y.

2  
9 WEST 122<sup>ND</sup> STREET.

5/1  
1855  
Hon W L. Stung  
Mayor N.Y. City.

Dear Sir,

The ash men  
refuse to take the paper  
from our barrel? and  
we now have a large  
accumulation of it.

Will you be kind enough  
to give instructions for  
its removal? and  
greatly favor.  
Yours truly  
A R. Adams.



**Publisher Kelly Bound Over to Keep the Peace.**

Daniel J. Kelly, the publisher of a fashion magazine, and who lives at 163 Madison avenue, was arrested yesterday morning at his home on a warrant obtained by Emil Sabel, who is employed by a publishing house at 208 Fifth avenue. Sabel said that Kelly had threatened to do him bodily harm. Kelly admitted making threats, but said that he was justified in doing so, as Sabel had insulted his wife. He said that he had sent her to Sabel's employer's establishment to collect a bill, and that Sabel had insulted her. Then Kelly went to Sabel and told him that if it happened again he would hurt him. Kelly was put under \$300 bonds to keep the peace for three months.

163 Madison  
Ave  
NY

The Waldorf,  
Fifth Avenue and 33d St  
New York.

W L Strong - Mayor  
NY

My dear Sir:-  
with reference to the  
enclosed. The complainant  
in the case went to your  
appointee Justice Kudlich  
who instead of issuing a  
summons issued a warrant  
and an officer came to my  
house and executed it  
by arresting me before  
breakfast and placing

me in a cell at Jefferson  
Market until my case  
was called. Were Kudlich  
a man of common sense  
or a resident here of any  
standing he would have  
learned who the party was  
against whom the warrant  
was to issue and if a  
responsible business  
man a summons would  
have served. But the  
senseless fellow put  
me to indignities entirely



uncalled for and very discreditable  
to your administration.

The writer has met you personally.  
worked hard for your election - as  
Gen Mc Cook can inform you  
also Mr Chamberlain - It is too bad  
that this should be one of the  
results of reform in the criminal  
court of first instance - The

facts in the case were  
that my wife called to ~~collect~~  
obtain a statement of my account  
from a debtor and offensive  
language was used to her  
which I at once resented  
though not with blows. I  
restrained myself because  
some ladies were in the  
office. I left without inflicting  
any bodily harm. and any sensible  
man might have known that  
if I did not then strike that I was  
not likely to do so later. Kudlich  
heard my explanation and  
put me under bond and had me  
placed in a room with a lot of  
vagrants for an hour and a half  
till my friends reached court.  
Very truly, D. J. Kelley

✓ Ch  
Mayor Strong

Honorable Sir:—

I under-  
stand that com-  
plaint has been  
made to the Board  
of Health concerning  
the defective sewerage.



in the toilet-rooms  
used by "help" at  
Hilton Hughes & Co.  
{Dry Goods House}  
but without avail  
as the inspector  
was shown the Customer  
toilet-rooms instead  
Will you kindly  
see that this matter

is properly attended  
to at once. It has  
been out of order for  
a long time.

very truly,  
Mrs Sterling B. Yerxa.

219 E. 31st St.

It may be that the name  
of complainant be not mentioned  
as it may be an employer  
J. E. Hedy  
Secy

Your Honor;  
Mayor Strong.

Police Judges commit chil-  
dren to hundreds to Burden  
City & Gay pagers, and just  
do so to please the Roman Cath  
Sisters -

Italian interpreters  
with Gerry Society men  
aid to perjury - Children  
committed as a rule have  
parents & store; those  
parents put the burden  
to attend to their children  
is too much for them

make enorm sums, & go  
to Italy it is all a humbug  
to have children committed  
it is all a highway robbery  
the City could build for  
this enorm sums a house  
themselves to shelter children  
instead foster humbug  
lazy sisters or other in-  
stitutions. Shame &  
disgrace of perjury to  
place children to build  
with City money big  
Institutions  
What perjury and dis-

grace to that com. cath  
Church. -

What becomes of the  
enorm sums of  
money given by  
Benefactors? -

Your servant

Ernest Mc Donnell





Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo,

189

108

Telegraphic Address:

SHEPHEARDS CAIRO.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> W. L. Strong  
Mayor of New York  
Sir

I hereby resign my  
position as Commissioner  
of the Department of Stocks  
to take effect as soon as  
my successor is appointed  
Yrs respectfully  
J. Bryant Crane

14<sup>E</sup>

COMPLAINT NO. 62

Hon Wm. Strong  
Mayor of N.Y.C.  
my dear Sir

I must inform you  
of a very notorious dive now  
in full blast & gambling place.  
the owner of the place brags  
of police protection he is a  
bad man the police let closed  
him up last week and he open  
it again I can not stand the racket  
they have every night his place is  
114 E 4<sup>th</sup> St. Known as the Waldorf he is

Known among the women  
& the people who goes to his place  
as Jumbo. Last night I came  
home & I was insulted by a  
man in the doorway as I went  
up to my home by some one who  
hangs around his place so I  
wish you would put a stop to it  
your ever oblig

Harro Wagner

112 E 4<sup>th</sup> St





about thirty or forty thousand dollars  
a year why not it be divided I can  
sell my brooms as cheap as any other  
man better and easier to sweep and  
can clean better I can produce my  
sample broom I only ask for a  
little I have worked hard for the  
last reform and the reason was  
under the city last government  
the sweeper had to buy out of  
there own wages from this same  
man that the department buy from  
at present and if the didn't buy  
from this favorite contractor  
they could call themselves discharged  
that was the tummy rule. but  
is this not as bad when people  
thought they could and would  
get leave to live, that all this  
work be giving to one man  
while other ~~persons~~ I can tell  
how this deal was got up

it was by supt Robbins who is as  
I learn a brother-in-law or some  
near friend of his that has an  
interest in the brooms the said  
that the men speared there  
brooms when they were buying them  
and to give them free they would  
clean the streets better now six  
free brooms or buying brooms  
wont clean the streets any better  
it is in the making of the  
broom that the men can do  
better and cleaner work.

I can produce sweeper to day  
who would rather buy and is  
buying brooms before they would  
~~use~~ <sup>use</sup> the one they get for nothing  
at the department but the foreman  
wont let them buy I leave this  
to your better judgement  
I am waiting for a answer

96

Sir

yours faithfully

Thomas MacDermott

Esq and O

City



Sunday Ev 13

Honorable Mayor Strong

Most Hon Sir

Please Allow me to call your attention  
to a disastrous flooding of the sewers  
with an avalanche of water in the street  
causing death and destruction in its wake  
It comes from some large building where there  
is hundreds of persons, the people think  
it comes from the school house near to one  
on the street. Such a powerful avalanche of water  
filling up and overflowing the sewers - forces  
the sewer gas up in our houses from our  
closets. This morning from 3 am to 5 am  
we were nearly smothered to death in  
our beds, this is the 4<sup>th</sup> time the last week  
this has happened, this has been going on since  
last fall. Will you in your nobleness of  
heart have such a nuisance abated!!!  
no use to make a complaint at the Board of Health  
every official is rotten there,  
an epidemic of fever will follow such  
gross carelessness as is carried on in this  
sewer business, overflowing the sewers

A Tax Payer  
J. C. M.



To the Honorable  
The Mayor  
Of the City of New York

WE the undersigned Merchants doing business on Washington street between 12 St and 14 St respectfully call your attention to the fact that the said street has not been cleaned by the street cleaning Department since the big snow storm - all that has been done in that line has been done by the merchants. Within the last day or two a solitary cart has come along and taken the mud, ashes & garbage piled up in the street from in front of ~~certain~~ stores, we would ask that the street be cleaned.

W. B. Perry, Jr.	872 Washington St		
H. Cutler & Sons	874	"	"
J. B. Brown and Co	868	"	"
John F. Ehlers.	866	"	"
A. A. Manduly	856	"	"
F. Scheidel Jr. & Co.	875	"	"
S. S. Long & Son	854	"	"
Wm. Young	848	"	"

Note we shoveled all the snow  
& worked with picks & crow bars  
on the ice

To his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New York:

The Sanitary Aid Society organized by the Inspectors of the late Tenement House Commission, ask your Honor for the approval of the fourth and last bill of that commission recently passed by the Legislature of the State of New York.

The extreme unsanitary condition in which we found a large number of tenements, the constant dangers to life and limb arising from the impenetrable darkness in the alleys and passageways, the insufficient safeguard against fire; and the fatal catastrophes from tumbling dwellings due to faulty construction, urgently call for some appropriate legislation which we believe to be embodied in the above bill.

The provisions in the bill are so conservative in their character, while effective in their bearings, and their enactment will bring so great an amelioration of the many evils of the Tenement House System, that we hope your Honor will not fail to concur with the legislature of this State in approving the same.

As Sanitarians, as Inspectors of the late Tenement House Commission and as Citizens of New York, we shall in common with all your Constitutents be greatly appreciative for your action in favor of the bill.

Joseph M. Brody, 105 E 118<sup>th</sup> St.

George M. Price 2078 7<sup>th</sup> Ave.

Julius Cohen 187 Madison St.

Meyer Joffe 187 Henry St.

Committee.



To the Hon. Mayor, William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:-

As there seems to be very little known by the papers of the public as to what causes now and then the collapse of brick buildings in our City, I will endeavor to enlighten your mind, and give you what I know are the reasons. Twenty five years at mason building under the leading architects of our country as a practical man on the wall or incharge should be a guarantee that I know what I am talking about.

Now the papers lay great stress on what they are pleased to call "mud mortar" saying that the Contractor buys inferior lime, or uses very little lime and mixes that with sand or loam taken from excavations, and the result is then, they say, that the mortar does not adhere to the bricks. But the facts of the matter is that in the most of these lime mortar jobs the mortar is not made right, and it is not only not made right. But what is the most essential thing about mortar, even if made right, is that it is never tempered properly. Lime mortar to be made right should never be allowed to burn. It is well known to any practical mason that if lime is allowed to burn while slacking, that the life or tenacious properties of it are gone. The proper way to make it is to first place a sufficient quantity of water in your ring or box and add your lime to it shovel full at a time, and if quick acting, keep it continually stirred and under the water until thoroughly slacked and to a consistency that will admit of a proper amount of sand. After being well mixed then throw it in a pile and not use it for at least two days so as to allow all heat to have evaporated, and then when used to be well tempered with a hoe, said tempering improving lime



mortar wonderfully, the more it is tempered the better and more mellow it becomes.

Here is the formula that is used at most of our tenement or lime mortar jobs. A barrel of lime is dumped in the ring and the water is **turned** on, the laborer then leaves it and probably starts doing something else whilst the lime is burning itself up. When he has water enough in it he starts stirring it, then adds his sand and throws it out on the pile, and very often that stuff is used the same day with but very little tempering, and no wonder the papers call it "mud mortar".

As for cement mortar which is used in the better class of buildings, there is not so much in the making of it as in the using of it. In making a good cement mortar for brick work, use three parts of sand to one part of cement and sufficient water to bring it to a proper consistency for using, The quicker it can be used without retempering the better. So much for the making.

In building a brick wall with either cement or lime mortar, the bricks should be thoroughly wet, more especially where cement mortar is used, which I will speak of first. You cannot use too much water in laying bricks with cement, it is hydraulic or water cement, and if submerged in water it will become harder and better. In backing up and filling in a wall the mason should use plenty of water as well as cement, thereby filling all the enterstices, and the result will be one solid mass, which if built right would take longer to tear down than to build up.

I can point out to you large supposed to be first class buildings now in course of erection, where the brick are neither wet nor is any water used in the slushing up. As to a



brick wall built with lime ~~mater~~, the bricks should be well wet on the street; but not to such an extent as if using cement.

In the laying of the bricks in a lime mortar wall on the majority of said tenement buildings, they are not laid at all, they are thrown in. It is a notorious fact that no real good brick layer will work on one of those jobs if he can possibly help it. The mortar comes to him like horse feed, lumpy and crumbly, and with apparently no more life in it than said horse feed, and if you remonstrate, and ask to have it tempered, the foreman will give you a laugh.

Fronts and rears left down three and sometimes four stories and secured by anchors to these, at best, flimsy walls, and all of this mass of brick work on top of stone walls that are hardly fit to hold themselves, very few binders being used in their construction, the only wonder is that the half of them remain standing. Fronts and rears should go up with the rest of the building, toothing out to receive other walls is no good on the best of jobs where plenty of time is given to do it right. So what must it be on these so called slaughter house jobs, where under the most favorable circumstances you cannot lay a brick right.

Now Mr. Mayor do you think that this state of affairs can exist unknown to the Building Department, no Sir, there is not a member of it from the highest down but knows all about it. The blame is put on the Contractor. I know that a great many of these so called lumpers are unscrupulous and as they take these jobs for scandalously low prices, they get them done as <sup>best</sup> but they can. They save nothing on brick lime or sand, but on the labor. As I have shown you they give no time to make the mortar properly and give less time to lay



the bricks properly. Everything is slap bang, hurry up; but if the Building Department done its duty to the people of the City of New York, to owners as well as laborers, this state of affairs would stop, and you would hear of Buddinsick no more. There is only one inference to be taken from this, and that is, that Inspectors get paid for not seeing.

I know a jobbing builder down town who told me that he had to pay over eight hundred dollars last year to Inspectors. They get little, if any, money from the better or larger bosses, for the reason that as a general thing the best bosses want their work done right, and in the majority of cases the Architects have supervising men who generally see that it is done right. It is common talk that any Inspector below 14th Street has a good thing. It is in the lower part of our City that the most repairing and over-hauling is done, and the work is done by men who figure the Inspector in every time. The Building Department is very derilict in its duties. After an Inspector leaves the Department Offices at 9 or 10 A.M. nothing more is known of him until he reports again the next day at the Office. Instead of being around in their District watching the work on buildings as it goes along and thereby, by his presence, deterring any one from doing bad work, you will find him, as I can substantiate to you any day, sitting in a saloon, and in that manner he earns his Twelve hundred a year.

Now the point I wish to impress upon your mind is, that while all the rules of the Department as to violations, fire laws, tensile strength of iron beams and columns, sizes of bearing walls, piers, etc., interpretation of plans, height limits of walls and numerous other rules and regulations



governing the Department are enforced to a considerable extent, the very rudiments of the building trade are overlooked, and that which is the most essential in the construction of a building is hardly thought of. In reality mortar making is a branch of practical chemistry--on a large scale it is true--one which does not admit of the exactness of the laboratory but the safety of a building often depends upon the perfection with which it is executed, and a certain amount of scientific requirement is necessary to insure perfection, yet Architects, Engineers and Contractors almost invariably leave every operation connected with it to the most ignorant class of workman. The making of mortar is left entirely to the management of indiscreet workmen, through whose negligence, the best materials combined in the best proportions may be completely spoiled. The bricks should be wet "this should be in any case" to insure a perfect job. Nine courses of brick should be laid in two feet or less, never more. More time should be given to walls to set, the rushing up of story upon story, the work underneath yet green, is criminal. Rubble stone work should never be built in frosty weather, or if built nothing should be built on <sup>top</sup> ~~top~~ of it until the frost had left it. Such cellar walls as are now being built in this City are not half as good as dry stone fences in the country, and would never stand at all but for the cement that is used in its building, and when that cement freezes, as it does when built in the winter, in the spring when it commences to thaw out with from fifty to one hundred tons weight upon it, is it not a miracle how any of such built houses escape collapsing.

I give you my name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as an earnest of good faith.

Yours truly, *Joseph Moran* 64 E. 114th St.,

Representing the Medical Society  
of the County of New York -

Dr. Egbert H. Grandin,  
of Robert A. Murray  
of the Committee -  
Hours: 11 to 1. 36 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street.



*To His Honor*

*The Mayor of the City of New York:*

WHEREAS:- The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have, without preferring charges against them, abolished the Consulting and Medical Boards of the Gouverneur, Fordham, City, Maternity, Workhouse and Almshouse, and Randall's Island, Hospitals, and Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Hospital for Incurables; and

WHEREAS:- These Commissioners have conferred upon the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University Medical College, Bellevue Medical College, and Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital, the power of to fill all vacancies upon the Medical Boards of these Hospitals, and to appoint all internes in these Hospitals; and

WHEREAS:- The Colleges named are incorporated institutions and their faculties with the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital are composed of less than one hundred physicians; and

WHEREAS:- There are in the County of New York about three thousand physicians; and

WHEREAS:- These three thousand physicians are excluded from positions upon the Medical Boards of the Hospitals mentioned as well as of Bellevue and Harlem Hospitals, except by courtesy of the Faculties of the incorporated Colleges and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital; and



W H E R E A S:- These Hospitals are County  
Hospitals supported by the taxpayers of the County;

NOW BE IT

R E S O L V E D:- That we, the Medical Society  
of the County of New York, protest against this outrage  
upon the Medical Profession of the County of New York,  
and condemn the action of the Commissioners of Public  
Charities and Correction in delivering to three  
incorporated colleges three-fourths of the appointments  
upon the Consulting and Medical Boards of these Hospi-  
tals, to whose support the Profession at large as tax-  
payers contribute.

Respectfully Submitted for  
the Committee under instruction  
of the Society:

Cybert H. Grandin  
Chairman



God bless our good Mayor have this  
published in some good republican paper  
as a campaign document

What reform means to the city of New York

What reform means to the citizens and voters of New York  
More active work and interest in our politics and legislature  
Let every man register on this last day that has a vote  
Or forever afterward be silent and close your throat  
If you don't come out this time and vote and whip <sup>Hale</sup> Tammany  
There will be no use for you forever after to make a call  
Now if you are honest reformers and want good men <sup>here</sup> in office  
You don't want to send to our legislature a barrel of rum or beer  
Give them licence to sell rum any day in the week to commence on Monday  
But for God's sake gentlemen let us have a decent Sunday  
And vote for honest men to fill our assembly and Senate  
Men that love our constitution and their hearts are in it  
Men like Henry Clay that would rather be right than be president  
And carried that name with him wherever he went  
Men that respect the sabbath day and do what is right  
For what is honest and truthful that put their trust in God day and night  
Americans give us such men as these few lines describe  
And then we can whip every dishonest indian in the <sup>tribe</sup> ~~territory~~

Your humble servant

Edward Falconer

Street Preacher

8  
11

Residence 301 E. 116 street

New York city



Central Council of Administration.  
of the  
Union Veterans Protective Association.

To the Mayor City of New York  
Dear sir:-

We respectfully request your attention to the above Association, which is a distinctive Political Organization of Union Veterans of the late war in favor of pure Government, but not affiliated with any Party Organization outside of its own.

During the last campaign this Organization did some excellent work and intends following up the good work with greatly increased numbers in the future.

Our aims are to see that the Laws in the Statute Books of this State in favor of Veterans are carried out to the letter and spirit of the same; that the Veterans are preferred as the Laws provide, and when employed now or hereafter that they shall not be discharged, removed or suspended, except for cause and in manner as provided by Law.

We have had to fight in the Courts, for the Veterans rights, the Party that has lately gone out of power and we expect the Party now entering into power to grant us the full benefits of the Laws enacted for the benefit of the Union Veterans of the war.

The experience of years have made us competent to work fight for our rights and vote intelligently.

Geo. H. Dyer } Ist V. Pres.  
Fred Boehmer. } 2nd V. Pres.  
Chauncey T. Quintard. Sect.  
Jas. K. P. Garrison. Treas.

Very respectfully,

Chas., H. Baxter. Pres.

2580 Third Ave.

A. B. Marshall.  
Arnold Dulon.  
Ed. J. Lord.  
W. H. Gilliland.  
J. Freaney.  
W. G. Dalrymple.  
P. J. Lydon.  
Chas. Diehl.  
Jas. Walstead.

Chas. Stevens.  
D. Farrel.  
John Owens.  
Jas. C. Owens.  
Chris. Farrel.  
David Erskin.  
S. Merritt.  
W. Smith.  
John Roper.

Maj. Genl. H. H. Morris.

Comprising the Executive Board of the Central  
Council of Administration.



## UNION VETERAN PROTECTIVE BRANCH No. 1.

Reply from Assemblyman GEO. M. BRUSH, to Rev. John W. Chadwich.

Rev. John W. Chadwich;

Dear Sir:—Your letter of Feb. 11th is received in which you criticize my action in introducing a bill in the interest of the veteran soldier.

The people of this State by their action last fall incorporated a clause in the new Constitution which accorded to veterans preference in certain positions in the public department, and the Legislature last winter enacted a law which exempted a certain class of positions from the operation of Civil Service rules, when veterans were applicants for them. The bill which I introduced simply reaffirms those provisions, the act being made necessary by a conflict of opinion among the law officers of some other cities as to the application of the new Constitution to these laws. The new Constitution also says, with reference to the Section favoring veterans, "the legislature shall pass such laws as shall enforce the provisions of this Section."

Your letter therefore would have been more timely if it had been written to one of the gentlemen of the Constitutional Convention last summer. If you could see this question as I see it, after four years of service in the army, and recently with four years experience as examining surgeon in the Pension Bureau, I am sure you could not have written that letter. I have never received a dollar in bounty or pension, and am grateful that thus far I have not needed it, but I know hundreds who do need it, and they are too proud to ask for it when they know that in the eyes of many it is looked upon as a gratuity.

If you had seen the thousands which it has been my lot to have examine and witness their sufferings and struggles as I have, you would not think a little concession to them in their declining years too much to ask. Did it ever occur to you that you and I would not be able to look back upon the grandeur of this nation's growth in population wealth and progress if it had not been for these men? It is a shame that they should have to contend for so small a concession with those who ought to proffer it to them as an incentive to patriotism to our children. You speak of the nation's bounty. Ah, my friend, their we differ! It is a nation's debt that can never be paid. There are debts which money cannot pay, and this is one of them. What we do ask for these men in the name of justice is that they shall not be humiliated by being forced to compete with boys fresh from class room for the minor positions. I am and have been for a long time an earnest advocate of civil service reform, and I would hail the day when all positions in the Civil Service could as utterly be devoid of politics as are the positions in our army and navy to-day, but there are circumstances where justice and humanity demand that exceptions be made, and this is one of them. I have long admired you as poet and preacher; I should regret to find that I must conclude that you are not also a patriot, and I believe your letter was written under a misapprehension of the facts.

Very respectfully yours

GEORGE M. BRUSH, M. D.

Seventh district, Kings county.

Memorandum of incidents in the career of L. L. Buck, civil engineer.

Born in Northern New York. Began as a boy in a machine shop where he worked five years. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 60th New York as a private. First served in the Army of the Potomac. Was in the second battle of Bull Run. Was wounded at Antietam. Was in the battle of Chancellorsville. Was at Gettysburg under Slocum and Greene. Was then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. Was in Hooker's fight at Lookout Mountain and when the color-bearer was killed, seized the standard and carried it to the summit. Was again wounded at the battle of Resaca and for gallantry was promoted respectively to Sergeant and 1st. Lieutenant and Captain. Went through Georgia with Sherman and was mustered out at Washington in 1865. He then entered the Troy Polytechnic School of engineering, taking the second year's course in his first year and graduated in three years. Then acted as inspector of the Louisiana Bridge across the Mississippi. Then went with the Toledo and Wabash Railroad as superintending engineer of their machine shops. Then went to Peru for Meigs and was connected with the building of over 100 bridges, five or six large ones including the Verrugas viaduct one of the <sup>great</sup> pioneer engineering structures of the world at that time. On his return he became the assistant of Col. Paine engineer of the present Brooklyn bridge. He then undertook the renewal of the anchorages and towers of the International Suspension bridge over the Niagara river and practically rebuilt the entire structure without stopping a train, a feat which all engineers consider remarkable. Then he was consulting engineer of the International Bridge Company and repaired the Clifton Suspension bridge over Niagara Falls; then <sup>built</sup> three or four large bridges on the Northern Pacific; then a 428 feet span arch bridge over the Genesee river at Rochester. He was then for some time consulting engineer for Cooper & Hewitt. Then designed for the Union Bridge Company a marine pier in the Caribbean Sea. He then designed 2 steel arched bridges over the Niagara one of 550 feet and one of 840 feet span the designs for which have been accepted but the construction of which has not been begun. He has always been a great personal worker and successful, and yet so modest and unassuming



that he makes all who come in contact with him, his friends. He is 55 years old, in fine physical health, active and energetic. He is an honored member of the American Society of Civil Engineers many of the most eminent members of which strongly recommend him for the position of chief engineer. And whoever may be chosen for consulting engineer, it is certain that the public interest would be well served if Mr. Buck was chief engineer. One of his strong points is his sterling honesty and economy.



To the Editor of the Morning Advertiser:-

The thanks of the Community are due to you for lending your columns to throw the search light of discussion upon a hidden evil, yet an evil of such magnitude that lovers of their country and their race are sick at heart when history tells them of the sure decay which terminates this form of wrong.

The anxious thought of philanthropists, instructed by numerous futile and now abandoned experiments, seem<sup>s</sup> to have reached one or two conclusions relative to your question "What to do?"

1st. All attempts to regulate prostitution by law lends legal sanction to this form of physical and mental demoralization. Legal sanction tends not to repress but to stimulate the vicious indulgences among men which is the real source of prostitution among women. It tends to increase that originating vice by affording to it a partial refuge from social shame and from fear of the dread disease <sup>by</sup> which nature limits lust.

2nd All attempts to protect the Community from the encroachment of the venereal leprosy are conspicuously inadequate unless the compulsory examination of the evil doer, with restraint for hospital treatment until cured be made to include the male as well as the female participant. The initiators are ten to one To close the obscure back gate in order to intercept the egress of contagion, while the front door is thrown open for its spread without restraint, cannot protect the Community. While man alone plays doctor and only woman the patient, such pretended protection to the health of the Community must be but a farce, were it not a sad tragedy.



2

Your issue of December 27th noted "A Social Evil Scheme", originating with Mr Berg, a lawyer at 114 Nassau Street, and a few associates, and your issue of December 29th announced the incorporation of partners under the name of "The Anti-Vice Society of New York." Your issue of January 16th presents the text of a proposed Statute drawn by Mr "J. Philip Berg, Counsel and Treasurer of the Law and Order Society of the City of New York," which as he states, is to be submitted to the New York State Legislature at an early date and of which he has placed a copy with Mayor Strong for his consideration. This therefore presents a definite subject for remark.

It is entitled "An Act for the protection of Health and Prevention of Vice in the City of New York." Such is its title, following is the substance of its text:-

Sec. 1 The Mayor is required to appoint three Commissioners whose purpose is to grant District permits to keep houses of ill fame for \$250 to \$500 a year, and to protect the money and valuables of the "Guests". These houses of ill fame are to be known as "District Inns."

Sec. 2. The Commissioners to appoint six physicians to examine (only) female inmates as often as necessary, at least twice a month, posting conspicuously the names of such as are certified to be "healthy". The Commissioners to appoint six Inspectors for the "District Inns"

Sec. 3 The Commissioners annual salaries to be \$5000 each, physicians \$2500 each, clerk and assistant to be fixed by Commissioners, Counsel not less than \$4000 All to be paid monthly from the sale of permits. Any excess of receipts to form a fund for an "Asylum or Reformatory" for inmates who "may wish to reform" or "the sick and the indigent".



Sec. 4 The Commissioners to fix their own rules and regulations.

Sec. 5 6 7 To punish by fine and imprisonment competing houses of ill fame outside.

Sec 8 This Act to take effect immediately.

Objections to such a Statute:-

1st. It confers the sanction of law upon the barbarous trade in women.

2nd It subjects these tempted and often coerced<sup>d</sup> helpless women to the atrocity of continuous compulsory examination by men and the conspicuous posting of their names as ~~thus~~<sup>are</sup> systematically outraged.

3rd. It fosters vice instead of "preventing" it, in that it contemplates opportunity, facilities and safety for the "Guests", who are more than equal participants in the vice.

4th It fails to "protect health" for the Community, because it does not adopt any precaution against the spread of venereal contagion by the "guests" for whose indulgence it provides.

5th It makes a permitted trade of the cruel and dastardly occupation of the procurer and procuress, hitherto recognized only by severe penalties under our Penal Code.

6th It grants permits at a fixed price that will not prohibit the trade in women, but will invite to it, as the author recommends his Statute as involving no cost whatsoever to the City or State, because he estimates receipts from "permits" of half a million of dollars a year.

7th. This awful speculation is to be conducted by Commissioners of political appointment, which is made a ~~perquisite~~ to the Mayor.

8th The Commissioners are empowered to make their own rules



4

and regulations, to condemn to leprous use any districts of the City they will, and to exercise absolute control within their chosen localities and over their licensed tenantry.

9th It contemplates a taxation for permits within <sup>the</sup> territory of the Commission of \$500.000 a year, to accumulate under their control for the erection and maintenance of an "Asylum" to be used and controlled as they may elect.

10th Its appropriate title would be "An Act to Legalize Vice", to protect its indulgence, and to license agents in obtaining a supply of victims therefor"

The date of the proposed Statute is Anno Domino 1895, <sup>to be</sup>  
The legislature to whom it is offered is the Senate and Representatives of the State of New York.

With the notoriety given to it by your publication, which will be echoed by the Press at large, the bill cannot pass. But what an object lesson is it, to be displayed by an American Commonwealth for the <sup>scrutiny</sup> of the Public and in the view of Christendom!

Samuel C. Blackwell.

37 March 1895  
my



125 Copy Resolutions adopted  
at a full meeting of the  
German-American Republican  
Reform Party:

"Whereas: many rumors  
and newspaper reports are  
extant calculated to place  
the German-American Repub.  
-lican Reform party in a  
false light before the people:

And Whereas: Such rumors  
are entirely without foundation  
in fact, it has been,

Resolved: That the President  
of the German-American  
Republican Reform party  
shall without delay appear

before the Chief Executive  
of our City, the Hon. Wm L.  
Strong, and assure him  
of our earnest respect,  
of our entire accord with  
his every act, and our  
staunch support whenever  
the interests of Reform Gov-  
ernment are at stake.  
His heroic efforts to root  
out the profligacy and  
scoundrelism which has  
been so sad a blot on our  
City government for years  
meets with our heartfelt  
sympathy and approval  
and his single handed  
defense of Reform government  
against the Dictators of  
the Party merits the success  
which seems assured.



Further Resolved : That the organization of the German-American Republican Reform party be perfected on the original lines, that it shall be represented in each election district of the Greater New York, and with every member impelled by the feelings which have animated us in the past, with strength, and mind, and heart and soul, it is safe to look forward to future triumphs more thorough and brilliant than our last great victory.

And Further Resolved : That a vote of thanks be tendered

4

our esteemed President and  
fellow worker, Mr. Charles  
Krumm "

COMMITTEE

ON

RESOLUTIONS:

G.A.R.R.P.

Samuel Nutton Jr.

Julius Paul

G. Walter Broome 271

Mr. F. A. 269 Broome str.

Julius Paul 167 Christie St

John F. Fisher

Livingston Bishop Jr & A

Edward Bremer

Robt J. Kyle.

New York City.



125

C

WHEREAS We the undersigned Chairmen of our respective district organizations of the "Anti-Tammany Democracy" have become thoroughly convinced of the ulterior, sinister and selfish purposes of the men arrogating to themselves the authority to represent in their personal pursuit of place and power the principles and purposes for which we labored in the past and propose to strive for and steadfastly adhere to in the future, in our conscientious and patriotic efforts to perpetuate the measure of reform already so commendably inaugurated through the resolute and intrepid purpose of our honored Mayor, William L. Strong, to tolerate only honorable men and decent methods in our municipal affairs, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we hereby pledge ourselves severally and collectively to repudiate henceforth all associations, personally and politically with the pretended "proprietor" of the Anti-Tammany Democracy and his immediate satellites; and we discredit and discountenance their efforts and attempts to foist upon the several Departments unworthy and disloyal aspirants for office.

RESOLVED: That as representatives and leaders of the several Assembly Districts organizations we renew our allegiance to the cause of Reform and honest administration of municipal affairs as embodied in all that the significance of the name "Anti-Tammany" has implied in the past, as opposing the organized system of plunder and corruption fostered by Tammany Hall.

RESOLVED: That we hereby declare our independence of the Anti-Tammany Democracy or so called O'Brien Democracy, and that we no longer ally ourselves with it and denounce the methods and motives of the one man who poses as its "Proprietor", James O'Brien

RESOLVED: That we form ourselves into an organization



independent of that now headed by the said James O'Brien, for the purpose of showing to the people at large that although we repudiate him and his ~~were~~ immediate coadjutors, we still adhere to the principles as set forth in the platform of the Anti-Tammany Democracy.

Name

Address

Dist.

RECEIVED  
JAN 17 1891  
NEW YORK



✓  
"-"-WEST SIDE TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION,

"-"-260 WEST 33d STREET."-"-.

Hon. Wm L. Strong,

Dear Sir:

Mayor of the city of N. Y.

The West Side Taxpayers Association the majority of its members being property owners, view with great regret the rigorous enforcement of our "Sunday Laws" against saloons, restaurants, and hotels, as now conducted by our Police Department, and we cannot accept as a sufficient excuse, the statement, that because the said law exists, it must be enforced with all the rigor which our Police Department is capable of. For the same reason the law which regulates the sale of almost anything should be carried out.

It is universally conceded that said Sunday law is obnoxious to our population and of no use to true morality and temperance. Most of our members are owners of tenement houses, and as such, in constant contact with ~~their~~ tenants; they can speak with authority, that the strict enforcement of the "Sunday Law" leads to a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages, as it causes the whole family to partake of the spirituous liquors, which would not be the case if the male members of the respective families could satisfy their desire for drinks in a saloon. It is an alarming fact that there is more beer and strong liquors carried into the houses on Saturday evenings now than on all other days during the week.

We therefore appeal to your honor the Mayor of the City of New York, to cause the Police Department to give the Sunday law the most liberal and reasonable interpretation.

We further declare upon our honor, that at the last election this organization has done its utmost among the tenants to help the cause of municipal reform in the interest of good government, but ~~it~~ it is, with great sorrow we must state that we are perfectly convinced that the present Reform Administration will be buried under an avalanche of votes at the next election, if said obnoxious law is continued to be enforced as rigorously as it has been within the last three or four Sundays.

In Behalf of the West Side Taxpayers' Association.

125  
E. Kunzli  
Secy

Gustav Scholer M.D.  
President



To The Honorable,  
The Mayor of New York,  
Col. William L. Strong.

Dear sir:-

Your memorialists beg permission to say, that it is very far indeed from their purpose to offer advice to you concerning the character or calibre of the men to be nominated by you to public office, but respectfully bespeak your calm consideration of a few facts of interest and concern to the race to which they belong. We are persuaded, by the sense of fair play which has distinguished your private life, that you will not ignore the loyal Colored voters of this city, who have in the past been but scantily rewarded with the honors and emoluments of public office; we therefore entertain a confident hope, that you will keep in view the fact that we are, as a race, still on trial before the great tribunal of the civilized world, and our office-holders are still regarded as examples of our racial achievement. You are doubtless aware that most of the mercantile pursuits are unjustly closed to members of our race, however capable or upright they may be, and we are thereby denied the opportunity of demonstrating the sustained progress made during the past thirty years. Under these circumstances, we feel permitted to respectfully request you to appoint a Colored man to some one of the first class positions of which you will have the filling.

It has been the custom in the past, to appoint colored men to only positions of subordinate and inferior importance,



but we contend that they are justly entitled to representation in places of higher character. There is not at present a single man of our race in office in this State who draws a salary of \$3000 per year, while the annual salary list, we are advised, amounts to millions. Indeed there is not one, so far as we can learn, holding an appointment in this city under a Republican officer.

In conclusion, your memorialists desire to assure you of their confidence in the justice and success of your administration, and of their hope that you will appoint some Colored man, whose capability will be his strongest endorsement, to a position of trust and respectability.

We are ,

Very respectfully,

Rev. S. P. Butler Thompson  
179 East 74 Street.

Emuel Lyon, St. Mark's 139 W 48 St.

J. S. Caldwell Pastor  
Zion Church City

Wm. H. Dickerson

The Standard Union - Bklyn

E. G. Clifton

Pastor of Zion Church N.Y.

Geo. H. Summison A.M.E. Zion Church

J. H. Bayles 218 W. 28 St.



H. G. Miller 1796 3<sup>d</sup> Ave N.Y.  
Pastor of Mt-Tabor Presbyterian

~~Lehas~~ Anworth.

Endorsed by The (Cal)  
Preachers Meeting of N.Y. City.

(Signed) Rev. O. Butler Thompson, Pres.

173 East 74 St, N.Y. City.



Resolutions  
of the  
Institute Street Cleaning League.

To the Hon. Wm L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Whereas the East Side has been greatly overflooded with push-cart vendors without licenses, and,

Whereas those push-carts are hired out by the day for a very trifling sum of money, and,

Whereas the said push-carts contain all sorts of decayed fruits and vegetables, and,

Whereas the health of the people of the East Side is greatly endangered by the odor coming from said push-carts, and,

Whereas we, the Institute Street Cleaning League, a body formed for the purpose of looking after the cleanliness of the Streets of the East Side, have

Resolved:

That a proper place be appointed for those push-cart vendors, having licenses, where they would not be troubled by the Police, and,

Resolved:

That certain policemen be appointed to find out those people hiring out push-carts without licenses, and,



Resolved:

That the Board of Health appoint more doctors for the inspection of those push-carts carrying fruits and vegetables, and,

Resolved:

That the Mayor of the City of New York shall at once take proper action in enforcing all foresaid resolutions.

The Committee,

Isidor Kremer

Charles Glusker

Harry Bernstein

Let the May or  
June facts -

Perhaps a more effective  
pure panism was never  
made than the above  
fiction.

The Police Dept. - The  
policy towards the laborer  
into the uniform -  
The policy in enforcing  
the law. The policy  
in to excise matter which  
can only result in benefit  
to the taxpayer and the  
serving man - Robert C. Under  
the Reform Administration



2

The Street Cleaning Department.  
It has spent in 8 months upwards  
of seven hundred thousand dollars  
The Tax rate has jumped from 1906  
191 - Street Cleaning seems  
to be a scientific demonstration  
of how to spend money and  
fore individual whims has  
our disapproval, on the Taxpayer  
and the laborer.

It is reported an unincorporated  
party illegally drew pay.  
It is said that this same party  
suggested the Street uniform.  
No sane man in N.Y.C.  
has any idea that the Street  
of N.Y. with the same amount of  
expenditure could not have  
been kept clean by any of  
the most common judicious

127

# MAYOR STRONG'S TWO PRIZE PETS.





The members of the Truckmen Association would respectfully State to your Honor. That there are no Class of men who toil for a living, labor under more disadvantages than the Truckmen of the City of New York. Nor are there any, no matter what position of trust they hold, found more faithful, more honest, or more devoted, to the interest of their employers, than the Truckmen of this City through whose hands millions of dollars of Merchandise pass each day, and yet not a single Case of fraud or theft Can be Charged to any one of the licenced truckmen.

That we favor the Senate <sup>bill</sup> 1367 now before your Honor there is no question, for many reasons the business of this great City will be injured, by your not approving the bill. A great many of the truckmen are now losing money which their families need, on account of storing their trucks and placing their horses on livery. At the low rate of Cartage paid by the Merchants the question will arise who is to pay for this additional expense, the truckman Cannot afford it, then the Merchant will have to increase the price of Cartage which we are loath to ask.

As an instance of how we hesitate to interfere with any Arrangement we make with our employer, we can truthfully State: often have we stood twenty four hours in line shipping one load of goods losing the services of two horses, and a driver, and for the time lost we never ask extra pay for delay.

Again it is impossible to get Storage for all the trucks the value of land is so high that no owner would be fool enough to let out his building for storing trucks, the only place remaining to us, and there are not half enough of them are the Livery Stables, and Owners of them are only waiting your Decision, to double their rate of Charges



The Members of the Truckmen Association are anxious to have Clean Streets, and are willing to render all the Assistance in their power to the Street Cleaning Department.

On former occasions we have cleaned some of the Streets we do business in, Notably in the year of the blizzard when that Department was demoralized. ~~at the time.~~

We are willing to Clean the Space occupied by our trucks, and if we get permits, to dump Snow, we would remove that from the same Space. Clean Streets render us more benefits than any other Class of Citizens, as dirty Streets destroy our horses feet by picking up Nails, broken glass, and foreign Matter, Consequently this Association is prepared to render any Service required of them in Reason, if Your Honor will approve this bill.

There are about Ten Thousand licenced truck Owners in this City the Capital invested in their business is greater than that invested in all the Surface Rail Roads in the City.

The average amount for a single truck to earn in a day is about five dollars, and a double truck ten dollars, Computing this for three hundred and six working days we find the gross Amount to be 22.950.000 for One Year. This Sum has to Support the ten thousand Owners, nine thousand drivers, with Wheelwright, Horse Shoers, Harness Makers, and others directly depending for their living on truck Owners which in all make about twenty five thousand working Men.

The earnings of this twenty five thousand persons are Spent in this City for rent food fodder &c by disapproving this bill you will send at least twenty thousand of them to Brooklyn, and Jersey City, And the Money now Spent in New York will go principally to Brooklyn



It had always been the Custom to leave Our trucks Opposite Our Residence or Our Stables, this Custom had been the Law, And Our Night Stands was <sup>inserted</sup> On Our licence.

About Six years ago this matter <sup>of founding the trucks</sup> was inaugurated by a Mayor of this City and so vigorously did he enforce the law by Confiscating the trucks, that about two hundred truck Owners moved to Brooklyn to avoid trouble. When they applied for a licence from the Mayor's Marshall it was refused on the ground of Non Residence not living in the County. a test Case was Made and taken to the Courts, and the judgement of the Court was that being a Citizen of the State, the said Citizen was entitled to make his living where ever he could <sup>find</sup> employment, and the licence must be granted. Now your Honor under this ruling Brooklyn Can give us Cheap House and Stable rent, all of us will <sup>have to</sup> leave this City except about 500 hundred Truck men who make Money. Whilst the balance have all they Can do to Support Clothe and educate their Children, if you disaprove this bill

Already some Real Estate in this City is nearly Worthless the Stables built by owners who were unable to erect houses on their property are now nearly empty, as the truck Owners who could get their horses and trucks into a livery Stable vacated them.

Thus the Stables Owned by poor people will be of Small Value to them. the tenement houses on the east and West Sides of the City will also suffer. So will the small business places such as the Baker. Butcher. Barber. Shoemaker Segar maker Grocer Feed men, <sup>all</sup> where this large amount of money which we earn is spent will feel our loss if you Veto that bill

The licenced Truckman pay revenue into the City treasury we ought to have some privilege, the private firms and corporations have as many horses and trucks as we have and pay nothing into the City Exchequer. It has been stated that the people were opposed to this bill, and only twenty five hundred truck men ~~are~~ in favor of it, such is not the case. The representatives of the people passed this bill without opposition. Two thirds of the Merchants are with us and ~~are~~ willing to sign any paper that we may require, to manifest the pleasure it would give them, so that their business would not be interfered with as a great many had orders cancelled while our trucks were in pound.

This question has been before the people of this City before, and they have given their verdict on the matter. We had made an issue with Mayor Hewitt on this subject. And we must say that recognising his sterling honesty and worth in the affairs of this City a large number of us was with him as individuals, in his first Campaign that had to oppose <sup>him</sup> on the issue we made with him on this question in his second race, for the Mayorality when he was defeated whilst Judge James Fitzgerald his Associate on the same ticket was elected. Here is proof that the people are with us.

The question for your Honor to decide is, are you willing to drive the men in the trucking business out of this City. Men who were <sup>born</sup> here, Others who have spent the best portion of their lives here, Men who love this City next to Heaven. Our homes are here, Our affections, and our Memories are all here ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> centered in this great Metropolis disapprove this bill and you will surely exile three fourths of us.



WHEREAS the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, saw fit to grant to the 3rd Avenue Railroad Company the franchise to operate the St. Nicholas Avenue and Kings Bridge Road, and

WHEREAS the natural and topographical connection of the proposed road lies with the Metropolitan Traction Company, the only road which affords a direct and convenient connection between the heart of the City and <sup>the</sup> Suburb affected

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Riverside Republican Club emphatically places its condemnation upon the action of the Board of Aldermen in ignoring the only logical bidders for the franchise.

RESOLVED that the Riverside Republican Club takes pleasure in endorsing the stand taken in this instance by Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, in opposing the unjustifiable encroachment of the 3rd Ave. Railroad Company upon the West Side Territory.

RESOLVED that <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Committee of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Riverside Republican Club be appointed by the President to attend the public hearing to be given upon the resolution of the Board of Aldermen by his Honor the Mayor, to protest against the granting of the aforementioned

franchise ~~of~~ the 3rd Avenue Company, and futhermore urge Mayor  
Strong to excercise the right of veto upon this measure.



At a meeting of the GERMAN REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, held at Peters Hall, No. 335 West 39th Street, on the 15th inst, upon motion of Mr. Isaac J. Siskind, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was agreed, that a copy of the same be presented to his HONOR MAYOR STRONG and HON. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, Commissioner of Public Works:-

R E S O L V E D : That the members of the GERMAN REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT herewith unanimously endorse the Administration of MAYOR STRONG, and approve of his appointment of HON. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, as Commissioner of Public Works.

COMMITTEE ON PRESENTATION.

*Isaac J. Siskind* Chairman.

-----

-----

R E S O L U T I O N S

— of —

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN ORGAN-  
IZATION

— of the —

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

C



À Monsieur Le Maire  
Et Messieurs les Conseillers Municipaux de la Ville de New-York.  
Messieurs.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser les dispositifs de mon système phonique.  
Tendant à éviter les abordages en mer entre navires. Ce système approuvé  
par des amiraux français, a été proposé au Board of Trade et au Ministère  
de la Marine française.

J'ai l'honneur de demander au Conseil Municipal, qu'il veuille  
bien formuler un Vœu favorable et l'adresser au Board of Trade ainsi qu'au  
Ministre de la Marine française pour faciliter ma demande.

Messieurs je vous prie de remarquer à l'article du Petit Journal, le  
membre de phrases entouré d'un trait.

Je suis, Messieurs.  
Votre bien obéissant Serviteur.

Isidore Brunel

66.



ADMINISTRATION, RÉDACTION ET ANNONCES  
61, rue Lafayette, 61  
A PARIS

On reçoit aussi les annonces rue Grange-Batelière, 15

ABONNEMENTS SEINE ET SEINE-ET-OISE

TROIS MOIS ..... 5 FR.  
SIX MOIS ..... 9 FR.  
UN AN ..... 18 FR.  
*Les Abonnements partent des 1<sup>er</sup> et 16 de chaque mois*

UN NUMÉRO

Toutes les  
Le SUPPLÉMENT ILLUSTRÉ... 5c  
L'AGRICULTURE MODERNE... 5c  
H. MARINONI. Dir.

## Dans la « purée... »

Voici donc revenue la sinistre saison des brouillards !

Pendant des jours et des semaines, sur la Manche, sur l'Atlantique, sur la Baltique, sur la mer du Nord, vont planer, à perte de vue (c'est le cas de le dire), au ras des flots, semblables à des haillons de deuil, d'épaisses et sombres nuées.

Combien de navires, égarés dans le flottement de cette ouate perfide, vont encore cogner l'un contre l'autre, et, les flancs ouverts, sombrer corps et biens dans l'abîme !

Sans doute, ce danger menace en permanence (en quelque sorte) les marins et les passagers, car la brume est de tous les temps. C'est en hiver, cependant, quand la mer fume sous le ciel pâli, qu'il est à la fois le plus immédiat et le plus intense.

C'est peut-être le moment de revenir sur l'éternelle question des abordages en mer. Inutile, apparemment, d'attendre qu'une nouvelle catastrophe, aussi tragique et douloureuse que le naufrage (si tôt oublié) de l'*Elbe*, ait de nouveau réveillé la sollicitude apitoyée des peuples...

Question difficile, et délicate, et complexe que celle-là !

Contre la fatalité qu'elle implique, nul ne saurait se flatter de posséder jamais un remède unique et souverain. Tout au plus a-t-on le droit d'espérer atténuer et restreindre le mal, sans le supprimer absolument, au moyen d'un ensemble de précautions minutieuses, s'étendant aux plus menus détails de l'art nautique.

La réglementation internationale des lignes de navigation, le perfectionnement défini des signaux lumineux et des signaux acoustiques, le balisage et l'éclairage de l'Océan, l'organisation anticipée, en vue d'éventualités quelconques, d'un système rationnel de sauvetage, la création de navires relativement insubmersibles, aux vides de palliatifs qui ont tous leur valeur intrinsèque, mais dont aucun, cependant, pris isolément, ne renferme l'intégrale et définitive solution qu'on réclame.

Il viendra peut-être un temps où le long des grandes routes maritimes, correspondant aux grands courants commerciaux, scrupuleusement divisées en deux voies distinctes, l'une pour l'aller, l'autre pour le retour, et copieusement ponctuées, à droite et à gauche, de feux fixes ou flottants, les navires pourront se côtoyer et se croiser en tous sens avec d'autant plus de sécurité qu'ils seront doués alors, grâce à d'ingénieux dispositifs, d'une flottabilité à l'épreuve des pires chocs et des pires surprises.

Mais nous n'en sommes pas là : il s'en faut, hélas ! Et la sagesse nous fait un devoir jusqu'à ce que peu à peu cet idéal se réalise, de n'épargner aucun effort pour lui préparer les voies.

Rien n'est plus suggestif, à cet égard, rien même n'est plus consolant, que les tentatives, faites un peu partout, avec des succès divers, en vue d'améliorer les signaux sonores — les seuls, en fin de compte, qui soient d'une utilité réelle.

Il a été démontré jadis, à cette place (*V. Petit Journal* du 3 mai et du 29 juillet 1895) que le progrès, en pareille matière, devait consister beaucoup plus à préciser la signification du son qu'à en augmenter la portée.

L'important, en effet, pour un capitaine perdu dans le brouillard, par une de ces nuits opaques qui ressemblent, suivant la pittoresque expression anglaise, à « de la purée de pois », ce n'est pas seulement d'entendre à temps mugir la sirène ou tinter la cloche d'alarme ; c'est encore et surtout de pouvoir instantanément comprendre à quoi rime le mugissement ou le carillon ; c'est d'être à même de deviner, d'après le son perçu, si l'autre navire signalé se rapproche ou s'éloigne, s'il vient par le travers ou par l'avant, si sa marche est parallèle ou perpendiculaire, s'il fait route, en un mot, à l'Est ou au Nord, au Sud ou à l'Ouest.

Et il est évident, d'autre part, que le son tout seul, sans nuances conventionnellement

prédéterminées, si puissant qu'on le suppose, ne saurait le renseigner là-dessus.

Or, justement, le son n'est jamais le même, puisqu'il varie de navire à navire, prêtant ainsi aux interprétations les plus fantaisistes et les plus variées. C'est absolument — on l'a déjà dit, mais on ne saurait trop le redire — comme si les sonneries militaires, dont chacune exprime traditionnellement un acte déterminé de la vie de caserne ou de campagne, pouvaient changer de sens au gré du caprice des trompettes et des clairons.

Pour remédier à cet inconvénient, dont les répercussions peuvent être désastreuses, il n'y a qu'un moyen : c'est de créer, entre les diverses nations maritimes, un accord formel, d'après lequel il sera entendu, une fois pour toutes, que tel son voudra désormais dire ceci, tel autre son cela, de façon que les intéressés puissent s'y reconnaître à distance, au prix des moindres risques d'erreur, et manœuvrer en conséquence.

Qu'on ait, par exemple, quatre signaux assez distincts l'un de l'autre pour qu'il soit impossible de les confondre, le premier pour le Nord, le second pour l'Est, le troisième pour le Sud, le quatrième pour l'Ouest ! Voilà les quatre routes cardinales bien définies, les orientations respectives des deux navires suffisamment réperçues, partant le péril conjuré — au moins réduit à sa moindre probabilité !

Tel est le principe, dont personne n'oserait contester l'excellence.

Reste à savoir sous quelle forme le faire passer dans la pratique courante.

Ce ne sont pas les procédés qui manquent, et, s'ils étaient également bons, l'on n'aurait plus guère que l'embaras du choix. Les uns appellent la musique à la rescousse. C'est le cas de M. Jameron, qui propose d'adopter l'accord parfait, — *do, mi, sol, do* — « bien connu, dit-il, dans tous les pays ayant des navires de commerce ». Le Nord, par exemple, serait représenté par le *do* d'en bas, le Sud par le *do* aigu, l'Est par le *mi* et l'Ouest par le *sol*.

Ce serait très bien si tous les gens de mer avaient nécessairement, et par grâce d'état, l'oreille musicale. Le malheur est qu'il n'en est rien. On a beau me dire que dans les ports de mer, les gamins reconnaissent et désignent les bâtiments qui entrent ou sortent, sans les voir, d'après le seul son de leurs sirènes, je ne me sens pas rassuré. Je n'en persiste pas moins à craindre que quelqu'un ne prenne un beau jour — ou une vilaine nuit — un *mi* pour un *sol*, et ne gouverne de travers.

De même, en effet, que certains « daltoniens », dont les compagnies de chemins de fer se garantissent de la peste, confondent, couramment, de la meilleure foi du monde, le rouge et le vert, de même il pourrait très bien se produire des phénomènes de « daltonisme » auditif empêchant de distinguer les notes entre elles.

La même tritiquie peut s'adresser au système, extrêmement ingénieux cependant, imaginé par M. Hardy, auquel on doit déjà le « forménophone », instrument destiné à faire chanter le grisou, c'est-à-dire à contraindre le mauvais gaz à révéler lui-même sa présence au fond d'une mine, au moyen du son spécial, différent du son de l'air, qu'il émet en passant à travers des tubes acoustiques. Trop technique pour être décrit ici, l'avertisseur de M. Hardy est basé sur les vitesses et les interférences des ondes sonores, dont il prétend reconnaître ainsi la direction. Théoriquement, c'est parfait ; mais, dans la pratique, il exige une attention trop subtile et comporte par cela même trop de malentendus pour ravir la faveur des gens de mer.

En pareille matière, ce sont évidemment les combinaisons les plus simples qui sont les meilleures. Ce qu'il faut, avant tout, c'est que le signal indiquant la marche du navire soit immédiatement compris et exactement interprété, sans hésitation, par tous ceux qui l'entendent, absolument comme un soldat comprend et interprète, machinalement en quelque sorte, le commandement militaire qui lui a été seriné.

Les lecteurs du *Petit Journal* connaissent, à ce propos, l'alphabet acoustique — un alphabet en quatre lettres, ou plutôt en quatre sons — proposé par M. Brunel (de Rouen).

Soit deux sirènes, l'une à la voix profonde, l'autre à la voix stridente — un contralto et un soprano. La marche au Nord serait indiquée par un coup aigu et un coup grave ; la marche au Sud par deux coups aigus et deux coups graves ; la marche à l'Ouest par une série continue de sons graves coulés, la marche à l'Est par une série continue de sons aigus... Rien de plus, rien de moins !

Voilà qui n'est ni long à apprendre ni difficile à retenir, l'homme le plus fruste étant toujours capable de distinguer une note aiguë d'une note grave, même s'il a l'oreille fautive.

Dès lors, avec un signal particulier pour chacun des quatre points cardinaux, un capitaine sachant bien son affaire sera toujours assez renseigné. Sans compter que d'après les règlements internationaux, on ne doit marcher, en temps de brume, qu'avec une vitesse modérée...

Nombre de marins expérimentés, auxquels ce système, dont l'extrême simplicité n'est pas le moindre mérite, a été soumis, lui ont donné leur approbation entière. Cependant, que je sache, rien n'a encore été fait, aucune expérience n'a été officiellement ordonnée, et l'inventeur, qui n'a d'autre préoccupation que celle du service à rendre à l'humanité, continue de s'agiter stérilement dans l'isolement et l'impuissance.

Je sais bien qu'on pourrait lui objecter que la généralisation de son système (qui, pour produire tous ses bienfaisants effets, devrait faire l'objet d'une entente internationale) n'empêchera jamais d'une façon absolue toutes les collisions ni tous les abordages.

Comme si l'absolu était de ce monde ! Il va de soi, néanmoins, que si le navire qui entend le signal Nord, alors qu'il chemine à l'Est ou à l'Ouest, se met *illico*, par un coup de barre en parallèle soit cap au Nord ou au Sud, il aura de fortes chances en mettant les choses au pire, de n'être abordé qu'obliquement, au lieu d'être pris en plein par le travers et coupé en deux.

... La commission internationale des abordages en mer, qui s'est prononcée à la majorité pour une modification du néfaste *statu quo*, est saisie de la question. Espérons qu'elle ne mettra pas à prendre une décision à son égard la même lenteur que l'Académie à mettre au point son dictionnaire, surtout si un mouvement d'opinion vient à propos attiser son zèle.

Le secrétaire de ladite commission, qui est justement un Français, l'honorable M. de Montluc, a bien voulu qualifier l'idée de M. Brunel d'« intéressante » et de « pratique ». Il ne reste plus qu'à faire partager son avis à tous les représentants de toutes les nations maritimes.

M. de Montluc est, pour cette besogne humanitaire, mieux placé que personne.

Emile Gautier.



En réalité, ce qu'on cherche en présentant cette motion, c'est uniquement un moyen détourné de mettre le gouvernement sur la sellette; nous ne tomberons pas dans ce piège. (*Braaps au centre.*) Nous ne suivrons pas nos adversaires sur le terrain où ils veulent égarer le débat, nous sommes convaincus que notre politique répond aux véritables besoins du pays et si la majorité pousait autrement, nous laisserons à d'autres la responsabilité de ce changement de direction.

La majorité ministérielle applaudit longuement cette énergique déclaration et acclame son chef quand il descend de la tribune pour reprendre sa place au banc du gouvernement.

**M. Millerand** dit que le ministre qui vient de parler cherche à intervenir les rôles.

C'est le gouvernement qui transforme le débat budgétaire en débat politique pour se soustraire à l'obligation d'exécuter la loi.

Oh ! je sais bien que M. le président du conseil soutient qu'il violerait au contraire la loi en acceptant la motion que nous avons déposée.

Je connais cette thèse : elle a été soutenue dans cette enceinte jadis, par M. Keller, membre de la droite et l'un des orateurs du parti catholique dans la Chambre d'alors.

Mais, poursuit l'orateur, M. Keller avait à cette époque en face de lui un ministre républicain qui tenait un autre langage que M. Méline, c'était M. Goblet.

La loi est formelle ; elle donne le droit au gouvernement de laïciser sans délai toutes les écoles congréganistes de filles.

Nous avons déposé une motion qui affirme cette interprétation. Nous voterons sur cette motion et nous examinerons après cette question de principe la question des moyens d'exécution.

**M. Poincaré** pense que l'orateur précède se trompe quand il dit que le gouvernement donne à la loi scolaire une interprétation nouvelle.

C'est, au contraire, M. Millerand qui donne à la loi de 1886 une nouvelle interprétation.

Et puis on ne peut séparer, dit M. Poincaré, la question financière de la question de principe. On ne peut oublier qu'il faudrait 68 millions pour installer les écoles laïques demandées par M. Millerand. C'est une impossibilité, vous le savez bien. Vous ne pouvez vous contenter d'une formule vague. Il faut une résolution en termes précis.

— Vous imposez au budget une dépense de 68 millions ; apportez-vous une ressource correspondant à 68 millions ? (*Longs applaudissements sur les bancs de la majorité.*)

**M. Goblet** monte à la tribune et déclare qu'il est en tous points d'accord avec M. Millerand.

Le droit de laïcisation du gouvernement n'est pas contestable et le droit de la Chambre d'en fixer le délai ne l'est pas davantage.

**M. Méline**, président du conseil, réplique :

Si l'honorable M. Goblet est d'accord avec M. Millerand, il n'est pas d'accord avec lui-même. (*On rit.*)

Et **M. Méline** donne lecture des déclarations faites par M. Goblet, alors ministre de l'instruction publique, devant la commission parlementaire chargée d'étudier la loi sur la laïcisation en 1886.

Sur ces déclarations, M. Méline conclut que M. Goblet interprétait alors la loi tout autrement qu'il ne l'interprète aujourd'hui, puis, qu'alors il estimait en propres termes à vingt ans le délai nécessaire à la laïcisation complète. (*Hires et applaudissements sur les bancs de la majorité.*)

**M. Goblet** remonte à la tribune et fait remarquer qu'il tenait ce langage il y a dix ans. (*Mouvements divers.*)

En résumé, ajoute-t-il, la question de principe n'est plus en cause après le débat qui vient d'avoir lieu. Il ne s'agit de savoir que de quel délai le gouvernement a besoin. Ce délai peut être plus ou moins long, plus ou moins court, selon les localités et les circonstances ; mais il est important, monsieur le président du conseil, qu'un délai soit fixé.

Dans le but de montrer qu'il n'a pas varié sur cette question, **M. Goblet** donne lecture d'une circulaire écrite par lui pour indiquer aux préfets la façon dont ils devaient interpréter la loi scolaire sur la laïcisation.

**M. Jourdan** (de la Lozère), demande la parole.

**Voix nombreuses.** — La clôture ! la clôture ! La clôture est prononcée à mains levées.

**MM. Lavy et Jourdan** déclarent retirer leur motion et se rallier à celle de M. Millerand, qui est ainsi conçue :

**Une voix à l'extrême gauche.** — Répondez pas à ce rallié !

**M. Bouge**, rapporteur, déclare que les énonciations de M. Pichon réclame sont de celles que jamais le parti républicain ne consentira à faire.

Jamais, dit en terminant le rapporteur, nous consentirons à supprimer une école, jamais nous ne chercherons à réaliser des économies au détriment de l'instruction des enfants du peuple.

**M. Lechevallier** présente quelques observations au sujet de l'*Annuaire des instituteurs* que le ministre a promis de faire distribuer. Si on tient cet engagement envers les 120,000 instituteurs, ce sera une dépense de plus d'un million.

**M. le commissaire du gouvernement** dit que cette dépense ne sera pas d'un million mais seulement de 35,000 francs.

**M. Doumer** fait remarquer que les observations de l'orateur visent non pas le personnel mais le matériel, et que ces observations trouveraient plus logiquement leur place au chapitre 56 (matériel).

**M. Girodet** voudrait que l'on fit un annuaire non seulement des instituteurs, mais de tous les fonctionnaires, avec le chiffre de leur traitement.

**M. le président** lui fait observer qu'on ne peut mettre sa proposition aux voix au sujet du chapitre 52 du budget de l'instruction publique.

Sur la proposition du rapporteur, on réduit de 40,000 francs le crédit du chapitre 52 et on portera 80,000 francs au chapitre 56 (matériel) qui supportera les dépenses de l'*Annuaire*. De cette façon, il y aura une économie de 40,000 francs.

Le chapitre 52, diminué de 40,000 francs, est adopté.

La suite de la discussion est renvoyée à la prochaine séance.

**M. le président** annonce que les auteurs des diverses interpellations déposées consentent à ce que la discussion ne vienne qu'après le vote du budget des dépenses et avant celui des recettes.

En conséquence, la Chambre en levant sa séance décide que le lendemain vendredi on continuera la discussion du budget.

Ernest Vauquelin.

## SÉNAT

Séance du jeudi 26 novembre 1899

La séance est présidée par M. Loubet.

**LA MORT D'EMMANUEL ARAGO**

Le président annonce à ses collègues la mort d'Emmanuel Arago. Il retrace brièvement sa longue carrière où il n'eut qu'un but : tenir les intérêts de la France et de la République avec un dévouement absolu. Sa mémoire, ajoute-t-il, sera pieusement conservée au Sénat où il ne comptait que des amis.

**M. Tolain**, au nom des vieux républicains du Sénat, remercie M. Loubet des paroles émus qu'il a prononcées. Il demande, pour que la mémoire d'Arago soit consacrée par une manifestation du Sénat pour que son exemple subsiste, que la séance soit levée en signe de deuil.

La proposition de M. Tolain est adoptée.

La séance est levée et le Sénat s'ajourne à lundi.

## NECROLOGIE

Le docteur Déclat

Le docteur Déclat est mort hier matin à Nice. Sa célébrité, justement acquise, remontait à ses premières applications de la méthode antiseptique pour le traitement des maladies infectieuses et les pensements consacrés à des opérations chirurgicales. Il a été le véritable créateur de cette méthode qui a diminué dans la proportion de 90 0/0 le nombre des décès occasionnés par l'infection purulente.

A la science allemande, qui attribue cette découverte à Lister, la science française oppose avec raison le nom de Déclat qui, bien avant Lister, avait introduit cette méthode dans la thérapeutique.

Le corps du défunt est parti la nuit dernière pour Paris où auront lieu les obsèques.

## Le torpilleur " 83 "

(Dépêche de notre correspondant)

Brest, 26 novembre, 7 h. soir.

Le vapeur le *Chameau*, de la direction des mouvements du port, et le torpilleur 145 se sont de nouveau rendus aujourd'hui dans la baie de Douarnenez où ils ont tenté le renflouement du torpilleur 83.

Le lieutenant de vaisseau Gellebart, qui dirige les opérations, vient de téléphoner à l'amiral Barreva, préfet maritime, que les scaphandriers n'ont pu passer les chaînes sous le torpilleur 83, faute de clarté, dans le fond qui, à l'endroit où est échoué le torpilleur est de 31 mètres à mer basse et est noirâtre ; le ciel était très sombre. Le pont du torpilleur 83 est ouvert sur une partie de la longueur et sa cheminée a disparu. Une explosion a dû se produire dans la chaudière après la collision.

Demain les scaphandriers tâcheront d'éliminer la partie arrière.

## LES TRIBUNAUX

LA HALLE MYSTÉRIEUSE DE LYON

COUR D'ASSISES DE L'ISÈRE

Audience du 26 novembre

(Dépêche de notre correspondant)

Grenoble, 26 novembre.

Les débats de cette affaire, que le *Petit Journal* a exposée dans son numéro du 20 novembre dernier, ont commencé ce matin, après la lecture de l'acte d'accusation, par l'interrogatoire du prévenu, qui n'a pas duré moins

profession de messenger de Vernon à Poitiers. Voici les faits :

Le 15 mars 1896, vers neuf heures du matin, un jeune berger, nommé Lathus, ayant aperçu dans un chemin traversant les bois aux Roux, situés commune de Vernon, une petite charrette attelée d'un vieil âne lui paraissant abandonnée, s'approcha et se trouva en présence d'un horrible spectacle.

Le conducteur, que le jeune témoin reconnut pour être le père Dupont, messenger à Chiré, vieillard de quatre-vingt-neuf ans, gisait assassiné sur le devant du véhicule ; il était affaissé sur lui-même, la tête affreusement mutilée et penchée en arrière sur la droite de droite, l'œil gauche était enfoncé dans l'orbite, et le sang avait jailli de toutes parts sur le corps et sur les marchandises remplissant la charrette. Quelques instants plus tard, les enfants de la victime vinrent le reconnaître, mais ne purent donner à la justice aucun renseignement propre à faire découvrir le coupable.

Dupont était estimé de tous, il n'était une charge pour personne, vivant de son commerce de messenger et de la vente de denrées que chaque semaine il rapportait de la ville où y conduisait.

Le vol seul avait pu être le mobile du crime, l'état de désordre des marchandises contenues dans la charrette et la disparition du portefeuille et du porte-monnaie de la victime le montraient assez.

Les premières recherches n'aboutirent pas, et le 23 mars seulement, le parquet de Poitiers était informé de la fuite d'un nommé Audé, journalier, demeurant à la Plaine, commune de Diéne, sur lequel les soupçons de la gendarmerie s'étaient portés et chez qui elle venait, en son absence, de procéder à une perquisition.

Le 31 juillet dernier, Audé était arrêté dans la Charente-Inférieure à Basse-Terre, commune de Rochefort. Pour mieux dissimuler son identité, il avait pris un faux nom et falsifié son livret militaire.

### Le crime

Voici comment Audé a commis son crime.

Il est venu attendre le père Dupont qu'il avait choisi pour victime, sur la route, en face des bois dit « bois aux Roux », à trois kilomètres de Nieuil et à deux kilomètres de Vernon.

Le lieu et l'instant sont admirablement choisis pour commettre le crime, prémédité par Audé ; la route est entourée de bois, aucune habitation n'est voisine ; depuis Nieuil-l'Espoir jusqu'à l'entrée de Vernon on ne rencontre pas une maison.

Il s'embusque près d'un sentier qui, sous bois en quelques minutes, pourra le conduire directement à la Plaine-de-Diéne qu'il habite. L'heure est propice, la nuit est venue et la cessation des travaux agricoles a interrompu toute circulation sur les chemins. Il ne reste plus qu'à attendre le passage du vieillard. L'âne du père Dupont marche avec une lenteur que, parti d'Availles à sept heures un quart, il devait être, neuf heures et quelques minutes lorsqu'il est passé à l'endroit du crime.

En effet, vers neuf heures, Berthonnaud, fermier à la Brandière, a entendu un coup de feu dans la direction de Vernon ; c'est Audé qui tire sur sa victime. A la même heure les chiens de la ferme de Mineret donnent de la voix. A dix heures et quelques minutes le crime est consommé ; c'est pourquoï Giraud, qui rentrait à Vernon avec deux chariots vides, a pu passer à dix heures et demie sur le lieu où l'assassinat venait d'être commis et ne rien remarquer.

Pendant une heure environ, Audé s'est acharné avec une véritable féroacité sur le malheureux vieillard de quatre-vingt-neuf ans. Le coup de feu entendu par Berthonnaud avait atteint le père Dupont à l'œil gauche et l'avait crevé ; cette blessure, qui n'était pas mortelle, provoqua seulement une faible effusion de sang. Audé voulut faire feu une seconde fois, mais son fusil ne partit pas ; il a en effet été retrouvé un canon encore chargé.

Cependant l'âne continuait à marcher, tandis que le père Dupont essayait d'étancher avec un mouchoir, découvert plus tard sur le bord de la route, le sang qui lui inondait le visage. Audé, tenant alors son fusil par les canons, chercha à achever sa victime à coups de crosse ; il la frappa avec une telle violence que l'arme se brisa. Les canons furent faussés, le bois s'émitella sur la route et dans la charrette, où l'on a pu, par la suite, en ramasser des fragments.

Quelques coups de crosse firent d'affreuses blessures au malheureux Dupont ; le maxillaire supérieur droit fut brisé, le maxillaire supérieur gauche complètement brisé, et les chiens du fusil laissèrent de profondes empreintes sur le visage.

Ce n'était cependant pas assez, Dupont respirait encore ; Audé l'acheva à coups de couteau, lui traversa ainsi le pavillon de l'oreille droite, traversa la lèvre supérieure d'un autre coup, puis lui en porta d'autres sur le front et sur diverses autres parties de la tête.

### L'audience

L'audience est ouverte à midi.

La femme de l'accusé entre dans la salle soutenue par un huissier. Son entrée produit un vif mouvement de curiosité.

A onze heures quarante-cinq, l'accusé entre dans la salle entre deux gendarmes. Audé est un homme de taille moyenne dont la physionomie dure et en dessous produit une impression désagréable.

Jusqu'à ce jour, il s'est renfermé dans un mutisme complet, ne voulant pas avouer son crime malgré les charges accablantes qui pèsent sur lui.

35 témoins à charge sont appelés.

Après la lecture de l'acte d'accusation, dont je vous ai donné plus haut une analyse, le président procède à l'interrogatoire de l'accusé, qui répond avec une grande aisance et défend le terrain pied à pied sans se troubler.

Le président lui reprochant plusieurs vols, il répond :

— Si j'en avais fait autant que cela, il y a longtemps que j'aurais été ramassé.

Pendant tout l'interrogatoire, Audé a eu une attitude raide et a répondu à toutes les questions d'un ton rageur.

— Connaissez-vous le père Dupont ?

— Non.

— Vous n'aviez pas non plus de fusil à deux coups ?

— Non.

— Et toujours non.

L'audience continue.

Maitre Corbeau.



Honorable William L. Strong  
Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir: Besides the charitable provisions of New York through the Commissioners of Charities, the Park Department was also converted to that purpose during the Tweed regime by permitting collections that were made through the "Little Sisters of the Poor, from the Employed; which was resumed under Tammany rule afterwards, and when investigated by the Commissioners of accounts during Abraham S. Hewitt's term in the Mayoralty, one of the Commissioners gave testimony that he was a Roman Catholic and that the employees were glad to have to have the opportunity to contribute to the "Little Sisters of the Poor".

These are deplorable representations, showing an alliance with the general demoralization of Tammany rule and professed piety, which, as a foundation of a deceptive basis becomes destructive to all prospects of good government. The scale of moral perception which has been partial in the support of Tammany politics, remains, as the threatening influence which may restore the previous conditions of misrule in New York, and can never be rectified without a voice against it, as it will be transferred to Greater New York also,



unless counteracted with determination.

The Petulance perpetuating the institution of the Pope of Rome does also lower the standard of American citizenship by enforcing hypocritical subservience to a beggarly system that formed the root of domineering rascality. The wealth acquired through the control of public policy is evidence against men — and each critic may select his subject — better evidence than the unwilling testimony by words of mouth, while judicial doubts favor accusal persons.

A tree is possessed of vitality, and a limb cut from it will die, unless engrafted in some other place, and that represents the principle of human affiliation, for either good or bad, in effecting society and individuals.

As the radical cure of an ulcer requires the purification of the blood, in order to promote continual health, and the sanity of government depends on the moral conditions of its support to establish permanent reform, as disreputable factors in the interest of reform must, in the natural course of events, impede and prevent stability of good government.



## Reviews of half a Century.

Time has obliterated the brick church which stood on Park Row where the Times and Patten Buildings are now standing; and the Tammany Wigwag of that time gave possession to "The Sun". The all picture does still leave a trace of reflections, in effects that are continuous.

The Falstaffian figure of Todd was not subjected to the merriment of the merry wives of Windsor but to Mrs. Murphy of New York, who afterwards went with "Tom Fields" to Canada. The men, both, ought to be represented in figures of brass as idols of cheek, when we remember a fourth of July oration of the former in Tammany Hall proclaiming the intention of turning the rascals out, referring to the Republican Administration of the United States, and only a short time before evidence of his implication in robbing the City of New York was published and when he merely said "what are you going to do about it?" And the latter, Fields, meeting with opposition in his purpose of getting an appropriation of some four hundred thousand dollars from the New York Legislature, of which himself was a member, for the benefit of himself and Harlem firemen to get one half



of the whole movement, Fields did accuse  
a member from Watonga of having  
made a dishonorable proposition to him,  
so defeating the opposition, that subse-  
quent flight proved the accuser to be  
the rascal. Men driven from the temple  
in Jerusalem by Christ for badness,  
leaving such possibilities in a Christian  
population scarcely recognized, does  
disappoint, and the efforts in reformation  
are wasted through party manipulations, where  
influence depends on bargains, intimidation,  
and promises of rewards.

The uncivilized  
Indian and the Tiger are the symbols  
emblems of popular aspirations which have  
promoted dishonesty and injustice in New-  
York; and a source of wealth not founded  
upon honorable industry displays vulgarity,  
in harmony with the prevailing instincts of  
their symbols. The Whiskisky, medicine  
men and Nurses appear to be for ever ready  
to accept the gratifications of political power  
founded on such factors and supported  
by such recognition.

Henry Foster  
New York, March 4/96 86 west 126 street

Justice that is founded upon interest which does not conform with the abstract sense of right, is an abortion of what it claims to be. And Justice made subservient to partial charity which is fostered by selfish ulterior motives, becomes an imposition.

With a motive of patriotism, in an Alliance with reform, the principle of Liberty will go the furthest in promoting successive progress, when the general personal freedom is extended to the now recognized freedom of every individual's own selection of personal salvation.

Thus would harmonize with a laudable human instinct and place penalties of offences upon the offender, in conformation with the Laws of Nature.

Let the stream of human action be free; counteracting only that which is obnoxious to the general good; as damming the stream is sure to cause a deluge. This principle should apply to all moral Laws that are reflections of sentiment<sup>and</sup>, in the regulation of Exise matters. . . .

New York, Jan. 11/26 Respectfully and Sincerely  
yours, Henry Foster  
86 West 126 Street.