

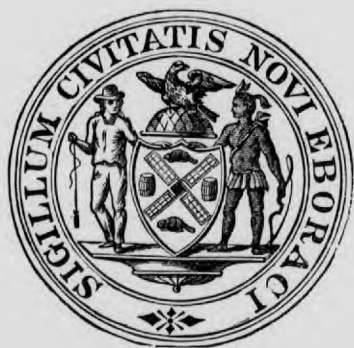
# THE CITY RECORD.

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### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Omitted from the Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, March 10, 1884.]

#### REPORTS.

Alderman O'Neil also, by unanimous consent, presented the following report on veto message of his Honor the Mayor :

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which was referred the accompanying message from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body, February 14, 1884, forbidding the Comptroller to pay salaries or compensation from the City Treasury to non-resident office-holders, together with an opinion of the present Counsel to the Corporation, transmitting one from his predecessor, adverse to the power of your Honorable Body to legally pass the resolution in question, respectfully

#### REPORT :

That his Honor the Mayor, in his veto of the resolution, admits "that there is a considerable number of persons employed in the departments of the City Government who do not reside within the limits of the city ; that many of these have been so employed for many years ; that they were appointed in good faith ; accepted their positions in good faith, and have honestly and efficiently performed their respective duties." His Honor also says, in effect, that an attempt to enforce the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the city, in respect to these non-resident office-holders, "would be to oppose the best interests of the City Government, and at the same time be unjust towards those persons in the employment of the city, who would be affected thereby."

Your Committee, while admitting the unquestioned right of his Honor the Mayor to hold these singular views in respect to non-resident officials, who draw hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from the pockets of our tax-payers, illegally, as your Committee believe, claim the equal right to disagree with the opinions thus expressed in the veto of the resolution in question. In what way would the interests of the city suffer by compelling these, whom it pays to perform certain services, to reside within its limits? What injustice can there be in displacing an officer who holds his office by an illegal tenure? Are there not men resident among us equally, if not better, qualified to perform the duties of these several offices? Is not a resident official, one who has a direct personal interest in the good government of our city, more likely to devote his time and attention to the duties of his office than a non-resident who has no such incentive to duty and is interested only to the amount of the salary he draws from the city treasury, and which is regularly paid, whether his duties are performed faithfully and well, or in the most indifferent and perfunctory manner? If our tax-payers pay an individual for certain services rendered, and as a rule, pay him liberally and well, is not such a person equitably, at least, if not legally, bound to reside in our city, in order to share in the responsibilities, cares, and burthens of the government of which he is a hired subordinate? Your Committee believe an affirmative answer would be given to the above interrogatories by every tax-payer, which means every resident of the city, if they were afforded an opportunity to give expression to their opinions.

The system of official absenteeism in this city is of very recent date. It is the creation of the corrupt men who ruled the City Government from 1868 to 1872. A non-resident city official was a thing unheard of until the period named. It originated in corruption, having then been invented as a means to secure the votes of certain rural members of the State Legislature, many of whom, particularly those in their first terms, while they would hesitate to accept a money consideration for their votes, never hesitated to vote for the pet schemes of the old "Ring" if the consideration took the shape of a lucrative sinecure appointment, either for one of themselves or some near relative. Your Committee have had brought to their notice the case of one member of the State Legislature from the interior of the State, who, during a portion of the period named, held a very important and lucrative office in the city, the only service or duty he performed being a call at the post-office in his town, to receive his salary, which was regularly transmitted to him monthly, in a sealed envelope. What was, under the "Rule of the Ring," an exceptional case—that of a non-resident holding office in the city, as a reward for legislative favors obtained at Albany—has now become almost the rule, so far at least as the more prominent and lucrative city offices are concerned. Then a few thousand dollars only annually were paid as salaries to this class of officials, now it may be safely asserted that at least \$1,000,000 is annually paid non-resident office-holders, if we include non-resident officers and employees of the Board of Education.

This system of official absenteeism is not in vogue in any other district, county, town or city in this State. In every such division of the State the officials gladly avail themselves of the law which prevents non-residents from holding office, and enforce it both in letter and spirit. New York City alone, the Counsel to the Corporation claims, is excepted from the provisions of the general law of the State. Your Committee, however, are very decidedly of the opinion that the claim is not a valid or legal one. Can his Honor the Mayor or the Counsel to the Corporation, name a single resident of this city who holds any, even the most insignificant, office in any other city, town, county or district in this State? Your Committee are satisfied they cannot ; and are equally well satisfied that any resident of the City of New York who ever held an office in any city, county, town or district, in the adjoining State of New Jersey, in which many of our own city officials now reside, might justly be regarded as a natural curiosity, so rare as to be a very valuable acquisition to a museum of natural history.

New York City should not be held to be an exception to the general rule of law applicable to every other political subdivision of this State, or of neighboring States, in respect to non-residents holding office under its government. If a resident of this city is prohibited by law, or even custom, which is usually the most arbitrary law in such cases, from holding office in neighboring cities, counties, districts or States, no inhabitant of any such town, city, county, district or State should be permitted to hold office in the City of New York. In this, as in all other cases, "it is a very poor rule that does not work both ways."

Your Committee believe his Honor the Mayor is in accord with the opinions of your Honorable Body as above expressed, but that he has been deterred from approving the resolution giving them force and effect, by reason of a doubt created in his mind by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. His Honor, in his veto message, says : "Recognizing, however, the principle involved in the claim that officers and employees of the city should be residents thereof, I have provided in the regulations for admission to the Civil Service of the City of New York, as follows (Regulation VI.) :

"The affidavit of the applicant that he is eighteen years of age ; that he is a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the City of New York, stating the street number of his residence." \* \* \* Your Committee, however gratified at this recognition of the principle of home rule contained in the regulation, are yet a trifle uncertain as to the meaning of the rule itself. Is it intended to admit to the civil service of the city young men only eighteen years of age? Is such a person a citizen of the United States ; or is he not at that age, in the eye of the law, a minor, incapable of exercising the right of suffrage, and, consequently, debarred from holding office? The Constitution of the State of New York provides as a condition precedent to the right to vote at elections, that "every male citizen shall be of the age of twenty-one years." How then can a minor legally be admitted to hold office in this city, even with the recommendation of the Civil Service Commissioners? Is there not danger here that conforming to the regulation referred to may result in grave complications, in the event of the appointment of minors to public office in this city, as minors are responsible for their acts, only through parents or guardians. The Revised Statutes of this State (sec. 1, art. I., chap. 5,

title VI.) provides as follows : "No person shall be capable of holding a civil office, who, at the time of his election or appointment shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall not then be a citizen of this State."

The simple, honest, straightforward manner of making appointments to office in this, equally with all other cities in the State that existed and was practiced, without question or deviation from the earliest date, until the advent of the "Tweed Ring," should be applied and continued for all time to come. Every such office-holder should be a citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, and "a resident of the city, county, town or district for which he shall have been chosen or appointed, or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged." This the law of the State requires, and in conformity with this law the ordinance of the Common Council, bearing on the question, was passed in 1876, and for the obvious reasons :—a non-resident is totally indifferent to every consideration that enters into the daily life of a resident. It matters not to him whether the city is well or ill governed ; whether rents are high or low ; whether real estate owners can rent their premises to advantage or at all, or otherwise ; whether the rate of taxation increases or diminishes. He is concerned only in the amount he can monthly draw from the treasury of our city and the pockets of our tax-payers to support his residence "out of town," and is totally indifferent whether the city property owner, who pays him his salary, is able or not to obtain tenants for the property taxed to support him in his rural home. This is all wrong. Justice, equity, law and every consideration of fair dealing alike demand that in New York City, as elsewhere, every "tax-taker" should, as resident, also be a "tax-payer."

So much for the equitable side of the question. Now for the legal side, as your Committee view it.

The opinion of Hon. W. C. Whitney, the predecessor of the present Counsel to the Corporation, given to Comptroller Green adverse to the validity of the ordinance of the Common Council passed in 1876, to prevent non-residents from holding office in this city, referred to in the veto message of the Mayor, does not apply to the question as it exists at present. That ordinance was never enforced, for the reason that the advice then given was accepted as final and conclusive. Its passage, however, at the time, had the effect of producing a change of residence of many non-resident city officials. Secretly acknowledging both the justice and validity of its provisions, many of them gave up their suburban or out-of-town residences, and became actual residents of the city, while many others, in order to give a seeming compliance, continued to be non-residents, but secured fictitious residences at hotels or boarding-houses within the city limits. And it is this latter class of persons, more than any other, that the resolution of February 14, 1884, was intended to affect. You can respect a man who boldly takes the consequences of an illegal act, whether committed knowingly or unintentionally ; but a resort to a subterfuge to cloak such a proceeding, or to avert the consequences, belittles the offender, and earns for him the contempt of all honest men. The value of the opinion of the counsel above referred to may be correctly estimated when it is known, as your Committee are credibly informed, that the document was prepared and written by one of his assistants then, but not now, in office, who at the time was a resident of the city of Brooklyn. This being the case, the opinion may justly be regarded more as a special plea in justification of himself and others of his class, than as an opinion to guide the acts or govern the conduct of the then Comptroller, in respect to the payment of the salaries of non-resident officials.

Since the passage of the ordinance of 1876, and the adverse opinion of the Corporation Counsel thereon, above referred to, the Legislature has passed an act known as the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, which went into effect on the first day of April, 1883 (being chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882), section 84 of which provides as follows : "§ 84. The ordinances of the Common Council in force on the first day of April, 1870, and in force at the time of the passage of this act, and all ordinances passed and adopted since the first day of May, 1870, and in force at the time of the passage of this act, are hereby continued in full force, subject to modification, amendment or repeal, by the Common Council." This section most assuredly gives the sanction of the State Legislature to the ordinance of 1876, and "continues it in full force, subject to amendment, modification or repeal by the Common Council." It may be claimed that the ordinance was not in force, and that consequently the State law does not apply. Such a claim cannot be maintained. The ordinance went into full force and effect on the first day of May, 1876 ; it has continued in full force ever since, and is in full force at the present day. It is true its provisions have not been complied with ; but the only pretense for their continued violation has been the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, written as above referred to. Your Committee have yet to learn that an opinion of a Counsel to the Corporation, no matter how erudite or well versed in law he may be, that is adverse to the legality of an ordinance of the Common Council, amounts to a nullification of the ordinance. His opinion is simply that of an expert, and is worth no more nor less than the opinion of any other expert learned in the law. As your Committee understand the duties of that officer, they are simply to advise the officers of the Corporation on mooted law questions ; to interpret the law in cases of doubt as to its meaning, or ambiguity in its terms or provisions ; to defend the Corporation and its officers in the several courts, in a word, to expound and enforce the law, not to pass judgment upon its validity, or advise corporate officials to disobey or disregard it. The courts alone possess the power to pass upon the validity of a law of the State or an ordinance of the Common Council, and until a court of competent jurisdiction has so passed upon the validity of the law and ordinance in question, they retain their full force and validity, and should have been obeyed accordingly. To admit the right or power of the Corporation Counsel to nullify a law of the State or an ordinance of the Common Council by a written opinion, would be to make the legislative or law-making power of the State and City subordinate to one of their own creatures and subordinates—to subordinate the creator to the creature. It is simply the duty, as well of the Counsel to the Corporation as all the other heads of departments, to obey the State laws and city ordinances, and if the validity of either is questioned, steps may be taken to test the question in any of our courts. A law of the State or an ordinance of the Common Council, even if deemed to be invalid, should be obeyed and respected until a proper judicial tribunal has passed upon and decided either to be void. The Legislature of this State, therefore, having ratified the ordinance of the Common Council of 1876, forbidding non-residents from holding office in the city, its provisions, since the passage of the Consolidation Act, have had full force and effect, both as an ordinance of the Common Council and of a law of the State. Your Committee are at a loss to understand why this important section of the Consolidation Act (sec. 84) was not even alluded to in the opinion of the present learned Counsel. It was both a strange and a grave omission.

The provisions of the ordinance of the Common Council of 1876, relating to non-residents, are fully in accord with the laws of the State, as will be seen by reference to and comparison of both. The law of the State is as follows (see sec. 34, article 4 of title VI. of chapter 5, Part I. of the Revised Statutes) :

"§ 34. Every office shall become vacant on the happening of either of the following events, before the expiration of the term of such office :

1. The death of the incumbent.
2. His resignation.
3. His removal from office.
4. His ceasing to be an inhabitant of the State, or if the office be local, of the district, county, town or city for which he shall have been chosen or appointed, or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged.
5. His conviction of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of his oath of office.
6. His refusal or neglect to take the oath of office within the time required by law, or to give or renew any bond within the time prescribed by law.
7. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment."

Can language more explicitly convey meaning than the wording of the fourth subdivision of the section quoted? Every local office shall become vacant when the incumbent ceases to be an inhabitant of the district, county, town or city, for which he shall have been chosen or appointed, or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged. It is not even in the power of the people to choose or elect a non-resident to office. Is it not preposterous, therefore, to argue that a servant of the people shall have power to do an act which it is not lawful for the people, the source of all power, to perform? And if a removal from the city, by an incumbent of office, vacates the office he holds, how can it be legal to appoint a person who is a non-resident to any such office? It is clear, in the minds of your Committee, that no amount of special pleading can break the force or effect of this law of the State.

The ordinance of 1876, passed February 11, and to go into effect May 1, of the same year, is as follows :

"AN ORDINANCE to prevent non-residents from holding office in any of the departments or branches of the Government of the City of New York.

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows :

"Section 1. No person, who is not a citizen of the State of New York, and a resident of the City and County of New York, shall be eligible to appointment to any office in any or either of the departments of the City Government, either as President or Commissioner, Chief of Bureau, clerk or officer thereof, or employee therein, whether legislative, executive, or judicial ; nor shall any person not a resident of this city, who may be so employed or appointed, have any valid claim



against the Mayor, Aldermen, or Commonalty of said city, for any salary, wages, or compensation under or by virtue of holding any office in either of such departments or branches of the City Government.

"Sec. 2. Any person holding any appointment or office, or employed in any such departments or branches of the city government, except teachers of common schools, who shall, while holding such appointment or office, or so employed, remove from within the limits of the city shall be deemed thereby to have resigned such appointment, vacated such office, or abandoned such employment, and it shall be the duty of the head of every department or other person authorized to make appointments or give employment, to appoint or employ a resident of this city to the office made vacant, or employment so surrendered, by said removal from this city, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance.

"Sec. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect on the first day of May, 1876.

"Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 27, 1876.

"Received from his Honor the Mayor, February 11, 1876, without his approval or objections thereto; therefore, as provided in section 11, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, the same became adopted."

The only difference is the exception in favor of teachers of common schools, contained in the second section of the ordinance, and it is very questionable if, under the stringent provisions of the State law, this exception is valid.

That the provisions of both the law of the State and the ordinance of the city were continuously, openly and flagrantly violated, is not denied, and that the Comptroller continues to violate both, is patent, as no non-resident office-holder has yet been refused payment of his salary.

With a view of calling the attention of the Comptroller to the existing laws on the subject of non-resident office-holders, and in order to define what should constitute in the city, a legal residence, the following resolution was introduced in the Common Council and passed February 14, 1884:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refuse payment from the City Treasury of salaries or compensation to all officers or employees of the City Government (mechanics and laborers excepted), whose names, while so holding office or employed, are not contained in the list of registered voters prepared, printed and published annually, as provided in chapter 706 of the Laws of 1881, until he has been convinced, by competent proof, that every such officer or employee is, and at the time of his selection or appointment was, an actual resident of the City of New York, and entitled to vote at the elections held therein, for State or municipal officers."

This resolution was vetoed by his Honor the Mayor; his reasons therefor being based on an opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation herewith accompanying, in which that officer says:

"By the provisions of the charter (Consolidation Act, section 123), the Comptroller is required to settle and adjust all claims against the corporation and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor; and in so doing, 'he shall, as far as practicable, be governed by the rules of law and principles of equity which prevail in courts of justice.'"

"Whenever an officer or employee of the city government is lawfully appointed, accepts the appointment and performs the services required by his office or employment, he becomes a creditor of the city to the amount of his salary for the period covered by such service, and can recover the amount of his claim for such salary in the courts."

Your Committee fully agree with the counsel in his view of the case contained in the second paragraph above quoted, and are convinced that if his Honor the Mayor had carefully read and considered the question as thus presented, he would not have returned the resolution without his approval.

If an officer or employee of the city is lawfully appointed, he is certainly entitled to pay for his services. But how can an officer or employee be lawfully appointed in violation of law? The law of the State declares an office vacant whenever an incumbent ceases to be a resident of the city—a non-resident is consequently ineligible, and cannot hold office under the city government lawfully—and the city ordinance forbids payment of salary or compensation to such unlawful incumbent, and expressly declares that a non-resident who may be so employed or appointed, shall not have any valid claim against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for any salary, wages or compensation under or by virtue of holding office in any department or branch of the City Government. It logically follows, therefore, that as every non-resident office-holder in the city holds an unlawful appointment, his office is vacant, he has no claim against the city for services; the payment of his salary is unlawful; the attempt of the Common Council to compel the Comptroller to obey the laws was fully warranted and not only justifiable, but its imperative duty, and it most assuredly was the duty of the Mayor to sanction the effort made by the Common Council to compel a compliance with the law.

To assume that the law of the State heretofore quoted does not apply to non-resident office-holders in this city, or that the ordinance of the city is in conflict with the law of the State, and therefore invalid, is entirely gratuitous. Both the law and the ordinance should be obeyed by every head of department in the City Government, at least until a court of competent jurisdiction has decided the law to be obsolete, or that it does not apply to this city, and that the ordinance is invalid.

As your Committee view the case, every head of department or officer of the City Government who employs or retains a non-resident in office in the city, is amenable to the provisions of section 57 of chapter 410, Laws of 1882 (the Consolidation Act), which provides as follows:

"§ 57. Any officer of the City Government, or persons employed in the service, who shall wilfully violate, or evade any of the provisions of the law, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, on conviction, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Government."

If this is a correct interpretation of the law (and your Committee are clearly of the opinion that it is), then as the Counsel to the Corporation instructs the Comptroller that he "is required to settle and adjust all claims against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned, as debtor or creditor, and in so doing, he shall, as far as practicable, be governed by the rules of law and principles of equity which prevail in courts of justice," whenever that officer audits, allows and pays the salary or compensation of a non-resident office-holder, he both violates and evades the laws, and unquestionably incurs the penalties prescribed in section 57 of the Consolidation Act (section 95 of the City Charter), and he cannot shield himself from the consequences of his illegal act behind the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation—who has no more right or power than himself to nullify a law of the State or an ordinance of the city.

Your Committee, therefore, in view of the law and facts in the case, as set forth in the foregoing report, believe it to be the imperative duty of your Honorable Body to pass the resolution notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor. This they conceive to be your duty, primarily in the interest of our own people, the tax-payers of the city, who, in the disbursement of the money they are forced to pay for the support and maintenance of the City Government have the right to insist that the expenses necessary to the conducting of their government in all its details, shall be disbursed among those of their own number whom the law says shall be selected to administer it; and, secondly, no other course can now, in view of recent declarations in some of the public journals of this city, be pursued if the members of your Honorable Body have the slightest regard for their own self-respect.

Your Committee has seen it charged in one or more of the daily newspapers published in this city, that the introduction of the resolution in the Common Council was but a scheme for blackmailing non-resident office-holders; that it was never intended to become a law; and that its originator and abettors were no better than blackmailers. The truth of these charges may be estimated by the fact that the resolution did pass the Common Council, before they were preferred in the newspapers referred to. Nevertheless, the most effective method of refuting these calumnies, is to pass the resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objection. This will be proof positive that the charges of corruption made in the newspapers referred to, which your Committee are satisfied were circulated only in order to expedite the passage of certain adverse and obnoxious legislation at the State Capitol, where wholly and maliciously false.

Your Committee, while firmly convinced the positions assumed in the foregoing report cannot be successfully controverted, yet apprehensive that their opinions, being simply those of laymen, would not have the same effect or force as if endorsed by some gentleman of legal ability, addressed a note to Gen. John Cochrane, in the hope that he would devote his experience in municipal affairs, and his ability as a lawyer, to an analysis of the law and the opinions of the Corporation Counsels, on the very important subject under consideration, and were gratified at receiving a favorable response from him.

The following is a copy of the note addressed by your Committee to Gen. Cochrane:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, No. 8 CITY HALL,  
NEW YORK, March 1, 1884.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE:

DEAR SIR—The Committee on Salaries and Offices, of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a veto message from his Honor the Mayor, of a resolution forbidding payment of salaries to non-resident city officials, together with two opinions of two separate Counsels to the Corporation, on which, doubtless, the Mayor predicated his veto, being in doubt of the correctness of the opinion of the Counsels in a legal point of view, and the conclusions they arrived at in respect to the powers of the Common Council in the premises, hereby respectfully ask you to take copies of all the papers in the case, and that you will favor the Committee with your opinion on the question in time for the consideration of the said veto by the Board, March 10, 1884.

Very respectfully, by direction and on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN O'NEIL, Chairman.

The reply and opinion of Hon. John Cochrane is as follows:

To the Honorable JOHN O'NEIL, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Common Council of the City of New York:

An ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New York of the date of February 11, 1876, is in the following words:

"AN ORDINANCE to prevent non-residents from holding office in any of the departments or branches of the Government of the City of New York.

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

"Section 1. No person who is not a citizen of the State of New York, and a resident of the City and County of New York, shall be eligible to appointment to any office in any or either of the departments of the city government, either as president or commissioner, chief of bureau, clerk or officer thereof, or employee therein, whether legislative, executive or judicial; nor shall any person not a resident of this city, who may be so employed or appointed, have any valid claim against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, for any salary, wages or compensation under or by virtue of holding any office in either of such departments or branches of the city government.

"Sec. 2. Any person holding any appointment or office, or employed in any of such departments or branches of the city government, except teachers of common schools, who shall, while holding such appointment or office, or so employed, remove from within the limits of the city, shall be deemed thereby to have resigned such appointment, vacated such office, or abandoned such employment, and it shall be the duty of the head of every department or other person authorized to make appointments or give employment, to appoint or employ a resident of this city to the office made vacant or employment so surrendered by said removal from this city, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance.

"Sec. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect on the first day of May, 1876."

On the 14th day of February, 1884, the Common Council adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refuse payment from the City Treasury of salaries or compensation to all officers or employees of the City Government (mechanics and laborers excepted), whose names, while so holding office or employed, are not contained in the list of registered voters prepared, printed and published annually, as provided in chapter 706 of the Laws of 1881, until he has been convinced, by competent proof, that every such officer or employee is, and at the time of his selection or appointment was, an actual resident of the City of New York, and entitled to vote at the elections held therein, for State or municipal officers."

On the 25th day of February, 1884, this resolution was returned by his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council without his approval, referring that Honorable Body, upon the question of its power "to adopt and enforce" the resolution, to the opinions of the Counsel of the Corporation under date of February 18, 1884, and May 22, 1876. The reasons given by the learned Counsel of the Corporation for his opinion that the resolution exceeds the power of the Common Council, having been submitted to me by the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom the same, by a vote of the Common Council, was referred, with a request that I would favor them with my views upon the question of the power of the Common Council discussed, the following opinion is respectfully tendered to the Committee in response to their request:

The opinion of the learned Counsel of the Corporation evidently proceeds upon the assumption that the Common Council of the City of New York is the creature of legislative law, and that its legitimate powers are legally subject to the modifications and restrictions of the statute. Rejecting this proposition as untenable, it is nevertheless due to the importance of the question to inquire whether, supposing it to be true, the conclusion of the learned Counsel of the Corporation, thereby reached, is reliable.

The fourth subdivision of section 34 of article 4 of title 6 of chapter 5 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes is cited as the only statutory authority for the action of the Common Council. The section, inclusive of the subdivision, is in the following words:

"§ 34. Every office shall become vacant on the happening of either of the following events, before the expiration of the term of such office:

"1. The death of the incumbent.

"2. His resignation.

"3. His removal from office.

"4. His ceasing to be an inhabitant of the State, or if the office be local, of the district, county, town or city for which he shall have been chosen or appointed or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged.

"5. His conviction of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of his oath of office.

"6. His refusal or neglect to take the oath of office within the time required by law, or to give or renew any bond within the time prescribed by law.

"7. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment."

The home-bred sense of the section is plainly to the effect that every local office in any city in the State shall become vacant on the incumbent's ceasing to be an inhabitant of the city for which he shall have been chosen or appointed. The language, therefore, of the statute states, definitely and precisely, that the term of the incumbent of every local office in any city in the State, ceases with the termination of his residence within the city for which he shall have been chosen or appointed. It would seem then, that the resolution of the Common Council, if dependent on the laws of the State Legislature, is a valid resolution. But the learned Counsel of the Corporation is of the opinion that, because this section of the statute took effect as a general law in the year 1830, it is inapplicable and therefore inoperative upon officers and employees of the City of New York appointed or retained under a charter of subsequent date. This is a proposition in effect, that the Legislature of the State, having in 1830 subjected the tenure of the local offices in every city in the State to limitation upon named possible contingencies, the creation of a local office by the Legislature afterwards, takes it from under the operation of the general statute applicable to all local offices. The cases cited do not support the proposition, but confirm the common sense view, that a local office resulting from the creative power, is by the very act of creation brought into subjection to the conditions previously imposed by that power upon all local offices, unless when created it is specifically exempted therefrom. The authorities observe this evident distinction, and practically determine that a local office in New York City, though created by the Legislature of the State subsequently to its prescription of the conditions attached to all local offices, is as fully chargeable with those conditions, as if it had existed before the conditions were prescribed. The instance of an office specifically exempted from the statutory conditions is the exception—but an exception which the facts exclude from the present case.

Another reason advanced by the learned Counsel of the Corporation in support of his opinion, that the section referred to does not embrace the officers and employees of the City of New York is, that the heads of the chapter and titles and articles in which the section occurs, not being "titles of the acts, but parts of the statute limiting and defining its effect," such officers and employees are not enumerated in the caption of either chapter or title, or article. Indisputably, the section enumerates the local offices of any city in the State among the offices that it declares shall become vacant upon their incumbents ceasing to be inhabitants of the city for which they shall have been chosen or appointed. Chapter V., to which this sectional subdivision is assigned, is entitled "Of the public offices of the State, other than militia or town offices; their election and appointment; their qualifications and the tenure of their offices"—a subject distinctly inclusive of the local offices of any city in the State, and their tenure, and the very subject of section 34. Title VI. of chapter V., and of which the section under consideration is a subordinate part, prescribes "General provisions applicable to all the civil officers of this State and to certain classes of them"—a caption contemplative of the fact announced within the title and expressed by section 34 of its article IV., that the local offices in any city in the State are a certain class among the public and civil offices of the State. And when at the last, article IV. of title VI., and chapter V., declares that it will treat "Of resignations, vacancies and removals and the means of supplying them," it obviously implies resignations, vacancies, removals, etc., in the public and civil offices of the State, the subject of the chapter and title of which it is a part, and not only raises the expectation, but requires that the events should be named as they are named in section 34, on the happening of which the local offices of the city in the State, which are a certain class of the public and civil offices of the State, shall be vacant. Section 34, therefore, is but the last analysis of the subject generalized in the caption of its chapter, approximated in that of its title, included in that of its article and comprehended in those of them all.

This conclusion is addressed to the presumption that the decisions of the Courts sustain the opinion of the learned Counsel of the Corporation, that the provisions of section 34 would not apply to the officers and employees of the city, even though their offices and employments existed when the Revised Statutes were adopted. They, in fact, overthrow it, for the leading case cited fails of support from the opinion of the court of last resort which holds that the heads of the chapters and titles and articles were placed and stand there "as titles in the usual form, and not as parts of the act." In pursuance of these views, I am of the opinion that the officers and employees of the City of New York, if within the statutory grasp, are subject to the provisions of § 34 of article IV. of title VI. of chapter V. of Part I. of the Revised Statutes, and that to the extent of the force of the general law of the State within the corporate bounds of the city, the Common Council did not exceed its powers when adopting the resolution of February 14, 1884, and the ordinance of February 11, 1876.

It is intimated, however, that the ordinance, not being included among the Revised Ordinances of 1880, is repealed. The repealing clause, as it is designated in the resolution of the Common Council enacting it, seems to have preserved the validity of all ordinances, not included in the revision, by restraining its repealing force from ordinances inadvertently or carelessly omitted from it. If this view is correct, as it probably is, the ordinance of February 11, 1876, is in force.

It should here be observed that the views now taken comprehend only those local officers and employees within the purview of the statute, whose employments fall within the definition of public and civil officers. It is not every employee, though neither laborer nor mechanic, who is a public



officer. The attendant upon a court has been held a public officer (*Olmstead v. The Mayor*, 42 Superior Court Rep., 481; *Rowland v. Mayor*, etc., 38 N. Y. Rep., 372-377), and doubtless the term is applicable to most of those charged with municipal duties.

The inquiry has been thus far confined to the extent of the power conferred in this connection on the Common Council by the general statutes of the State. But would we discover the true source and compute accurately the elements of the power, another authority must be consulted and a new departure taken. The legislative functions of the Common Council rank foremost among prescriptive municipal rights. They date from a remote antiquity. The earliest record of those secured to the Common Council of New York City is found in the Dutch Charter of 1657, granted in council at Fort Amsterdam. They were recognized in the articles of capitulation of the Dutch to Nicholls in 1664; were embodied in the Nicholls Charter of 1665, in the Dongan Charter of 1686, in Queen Anne's Charter of 1708, and were finally established in the Montgomerie-Dongan Charter of 1730. In this they are definitely and comprehensively expressed, to be a general power "to ordain, make and establish from time to time all such laws, statutes, rights, ordinances and constitutions which to them, or the greater part of them, shall seem to be good, useful or necessary for the good rule and government of the body corporate aforesaid, and for the further public good, common profit, trade, and better government, and rule of the said city;" and for governing and disposing of the corporate property, real and personal (*Montgomerie-Dongan Charter*, § 14, Kent's Notes, pp. 54-133). Here, then, in the Charter of 1730, we discover that plenary and broad grant of legislative power to the Common Council, commensurate with the growing wants of an expansive commercial metropolis. One hundred and twenty years of unbroken sway, from the Dutch Charter of 1657, attested its undisturbed and unquestioned exercise by a Common Council, either of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens, of Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff, or of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to the adoption of the State Constitution in 1777. It was this Constitution that dissolved the former political institutions by which the colony was governed, and erected a State, reposing in the sovereignty of the people. By its 35th article, the Common Law of England, and the acts of the Colonial Assembly of New York, which, together, formed the law of the colony on the 10th day of April, 1775, were constituted the laws of the State. Had this been all, the Nicholls and Dongan Charters having been confirmed by the act of the Colonial Assembly of 1691, and the Montgomerie-Dongan Charter by that of the Colonial Assembly of 1732, the Charter of New York City, with but the vigor of a State statute, had been deposited within the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. Such was not the purpose of the authors of our State polity. They wisely ordained that the municipal right of local self-government by the inhabitants of the City of New York should be placed under the *Ægis* of the organic law, inaccessible to legislative interference, unassailable by popular caprice, and beyond the assault of political clamor. Accordingly, article 36 provided, "that all grants of lands within this State, made by the king of Great Britain or persons acting under his authority, after the 14th day of October, 1775, shall be null and void; but that nothing in this constitution contained shall be construed to affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or to annul any charters to bodies politic by him or them or any of them, made prior to that day. And that none of the said charters shall be adjudged to be void by reason of any nonuse or misuse of any of their respective rights or privileges between the 10th day of April, 1775, and the publication of this constitution. And further, that all such of the officers described in the said charters respectively as by the terms of the said charters, were to be appointed by the Governor of the colony of New York, with or without the advice and consent of the council of the said king, in the said colony, shall henceforth be appointed by the council established by this constitution for the appointment of officers in this State, until otherwise directed by the Legislature."

This article virtually withdrew the Charter of New York City, with certain other charters, civil, religious and eleemosynary, from legislative control, and gave to it a constitutional sanction. It provided against the effects of misuse or nonuse, and suffering the Legislature to interfere only with the method of appointing its officers (Mayor, Sheriff and Coroner, *Dongan-Montg. Charter*, § 10, Kent's Notes, pp. 48-126), impliedly excluded its interference at every other point (1 Kent's Com., 277-488; Smith's Com., 262; Potter's Dwaris on Statutes, 62; *People v. Clark*, 10 Barb., 140-141; same case, 9 New York, 360).

The provision was imported bodily into the Constitution of 1821 (Sec. 14, Art. VII.) In the convention from which emanated the Constitution of 1846, Mr. Murphy moved to add at the end of the section (now § 18, Art. I. of the Constitution), as follows: "But such charters to bodies politic and corporate, made by the King of England, shall have no other or greater effect by virtue of this section, than similar charters granted by law in this State. Mr. Allen opposed, fearing it might have some effect on bodies in New York. The City of New York had certain privileges that might be abrogated by the passage of the amendment. There were also the charters of Columbia College and the New York Hospital. He thought it improper to pass the amendment vote on Mr. Murphy's amendment—ayes, 30; nays, 68. The section as it stands then passed—ayes, 69; nays, 23." (*Debates on Constitution of 1846*, Croswell's Argus Edition, page 818.)

Thus, after full discussion had on the motion to place the Charter of New York at the disposal of the State Legislature, the Convention, by a vote of 69 to 23, deliberately rejected the proposition and continued it under the protection of the constitution of the State. And there it stands (§ 18, Art. I) at the present day, a charter of two hundred and twenty-seven years' growth, embedded in the organic law, of equal sanction and equally inviolate (2 Kent's Com., 277; 1 Dillon's Municipal Corporations, §§ 45-65). This refuge from legislative aggression is judicially recognized in the case of the *People v. Clark*, previously cited, at 10 Barb., 140, 141, and 9 New York, 360. Nor can a reasonable doubt exist that the privilege and right of the local government of the City of New York, by its Common Council, continues a right, reposing in its Charter, affirmed and secured by the Constitution of the State, and only to be divested or affected by a constitutional amendment. Whatever the lawlessness of legislative irruptions upon its integrity, the legislative iteration of the power of local legislation in the Common Council betrays a discreet forbearance to attack it, while the recent enactment, in chapter 403 of the Laws of 1882, that the Common Council shall exercise "the entire legislative power of the city," may be safely accepted as a superfluous permission of what the Legislature has no power to forbid.

The power of local legislation thus secured to the Common Council by the Constitution, and recognized in its completeness by the general statute of the State, it may be pertinently asked, in what does the power consist? It is the power of regulating and administering the local and internal affairs of the city; and in view of the volume and magnitude of the infinitely diversified details involved in the task of legislating for them, the power is incontestably a power of very grave importance (Kent's Notes, 215, 217). It is plenary in its province. The measure of its local vigor, in competition with an intruding general power is thus tersely defined in §§ 436, 437 of Story on Constitutional Laws: "The local power excludes the general power, where the general power is absolutely and totally contradictory and repugnant."

"It would be absurd to say, where a local law is given, that a general law repugnant to it, shall have concurrent operation."

The general power of the Legislature, therefore, to legislate for the State, may be said to be subject to the power of local legislation conferred by its charter on the Common Council of the city. It extends over the City of New York in common with all parts of the State, but ceases at all points where repugnant to or contradictory and destructive of the local power vested in the Common Council.

Thus clothed with the supreme power of local legislation, it follows necessarily, that the Common Council has also the exclusive power of creating the agencies for executing its laws. The power of local legislation thus exclusive and supreme, is expressed in its rules and regulations. It is creative of ordinances and laws. Says Story (Story on the Constitution, § 440), "If a power is given to create a thing, it implies a power to preserve it. Secondly, a power to destroy, if wielded by a different hand, is hostile to and incompatible with this power to create and preserve. Thirdly, where this repugnance exists, the authority which is supreme must control and not yield to that over which it is supreme. Consequently the inferior power becomes a nullity."

It may therefore be concluded that the Common Council of the City of New York, possessed of the supreme and exclusive power of local legislation, has also the exclusive power of creating the agencies for executing its laws—that the agencies which it constitutes are the local offices of the city, and those who fill them, public officers in the State—and that the power of the Common Council over them is plenary, and exclusive of the statute law of the State. I am therefore of the opinion that the ordinance of February 11, 1876, is a valid local law of the City of New York, and that the adoption by the Common Council of the resolution of February 14, 1882, was within the scope of its legitimate powers.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN COCHRANE.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1884.

I conclude, your Committee respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body pass the resolution forbidding the Comptroller to pay any salary or compensation to non-resident officers or employees of the city. This will at once enable any tax-payer or bondholder of the city, or other person interested, to hold that officer to strict accountability, should he disregard or disobey the direction so given. The question then can at once be definitely and finally settled, and every delinquent city official held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law or ordinance.

JOHN O'NEIL,  
MICHAEL DUFFY,  
FREDERICK FINCK,  
ARTHUR J. MCQUADE, } Committee  
on  
Salaries and Offices.

The resolution vetoed is as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refuse payment from the City Treasury of salaries or compensation to all officers or employees of the City Government (mechanics and laborers excepted), whose names, while so holding office or employed, are not contained in the list of registered voters prepared, printed and published annually, as provided in chapter 706 of the Laws of 1881, until he has been convinced, by competent proof, that every such

officer and employee is, and at the time of his selection or appointment was, an actual resident of the City of New York, and entitled to vote at the elections held therein, for State or municipal officers.

The Board then, as provided in section 75, chapter 410, Laws of 1882, proceeded to reconsider the same, and, upon a vote being taken thereon, was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cleary, De Lacy, Dempsey, Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fullgraft, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Miller, McCabe, McQuade, O'Neil, Pearson, Reilly, Sayles, Sheils, and Wendel—20.

Alderman O'Neil moved that five hundred copies of the report and accompanying papers be printed in document form.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see Document No. 3.)

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1884.

Pursuant to adjournment the following Heads of Departments this day met in conference with his Honor the Mayor, at his office in the City Hall:

S. Hastings Grant, Comptroller; Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works; Alexander Shaler, President of the Health Department; Lucius J. N. Stark, President of the Dock Department; James S. Coleman, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Egbert L. Viele, President of the Park Department; Thomas L. Feitner, Tax Commissioner; Sydney P. Nichols, Police Commissioner; Jacob Hess, Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction; Hugh J. Grant, Alderman; George P. Andrews, Counsel to the Corporation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Mayor and Heads of Departments now present, the bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Public Parks in the City of New York, to change the name of 'Reservoir Square' in said city to 'Bryant Park'" is a proper one, and it is desirable that it would become a law.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Mayor and Heads of Departments now present, Senate bill No. 276, in relation to pawnbrokers, is an objectionable one and should not become a law; that so far as the City of New York is concerned, the present law, as passed last winter, is such as the City of New York ought to have, and such as should not be repealed or amended by reducing the license fee.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Counsel to the Corporation, and Secretary.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of transactions of the Finance Department for the week ending March 8, 1884:

<i>Deposited in the Treasury.</i>	
To the Credit of the Sinking Fund.....	\$68,590 62
City Treasury.....	161,147 77
Total.....	\$229,738 39
<i>Warrants Registered for Payment.</i>	
Additional Water Fund.....	\$4,418 74
Advertising.....	148 00
Aqueduct—Repairs, Maintenance and Strengthening.....	319 00
Armories and Drill Rooms—For Wages of Armorer, Janitors and Engineers.....	1,392 00
Assessment Commission, Expenses of.....	416 66
Bronx River Bridges, etc.....	17 24
Boulevards, Roads and Avenues, Maintenance of.....	896 24
Bureau of Permits—For Contingencies.....	19 70
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office.....	70 57
Department of Taxes and Assessments.....	14 40
District Attorney's Office.....	44 05
Law Department.....	4,648 99
Mayor's Office.....	129 59
Public Administrator's Office.....	75 00
Cleaning Markets.....	60 00
Cleaning Streets—Department of Street Cleaning.....	37,019 85
Central Park Transverse Roads.....	35 63
Croton Water Fund.....	1,744 04
Coroners—Salaries and Expenses.....	3,971 30
College of the City of New York.....	119 03
Construction and Maintenance of Four New Public Baths.....	60 00
Drainage and Irrigation of the Central Park.....	140 40
Dock Fund.....	10,708 81
Election Expenses.....	250 00
Excise Licenses.....	38,479 69
Entrances into Central Park on Eighth Avenue.....	8 50
For Redemption of the Debt of the Annexed Territory.....	2,000 00
For Burial of Honorably Discharged Soldiers, etc.....	140 00
For Furnishing and Laying Pipes, etc., for Supplying Water to North Brother Island.....	5,581 45
For Removal of Night-soil, etc.....	3,000 00
For the Preservation of Public Records.....	90 30
Fire Department Fund.....	10,263 96
Gansevoort Market Fund.....	52,500 00
Harlem River Bridges—Repairs, etc.....	622 64
Health Fund.....	166 66
Hospital Supplies and Transportation, etc.....	815 69
Hospital for Care of Contagious Diseases.....	187 50
Interest on the City Debt.....	2,172 50
Jurors' Fees—Including Expenses of Jurors in Criminal Trials.....	274 00
Judgments.....	2,999 03
Lamps and Gas, and Electric Lighting.....	35,827 71
Laying Croton Pipes, etc.....	483 50
Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places.....	13,614 73
Maintenance—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.....	30 50
Manhattan Square, Improvement of.....	276 52
Morningside Park—Improvement Fund.....	34 48
Mount St. Vincent Refreshment House.....	559 29
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	16,873 78
Public Charities and Correction.....	46,468 28
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs.....	1,125 83
Public Instruction.....	10,373 82
Public Drinking Hydrants.....	75 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books.....	4,409 33
Publication of the CITY RECORD.....	136 54
Repairs and Renewal of Pavements and Regrading.....	714 50
Repairs and Renewal of Pipes, Stop-cocks, etc.....	9,402 14
Riverside Avenue.....	264 45
Riverside Park.....	503 21
Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund—Department of Public Works.....	300 00
Roads, Streets and Avenues, Unpaved—Maintenance, etc.....	410 00
Refunding Taxes Paid in Error.....	620 85
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Avenues.....	92 00
Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.....	83 34
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	83 33
Common Council.....	1,747 95
City Courts.....	1,258 32
Department of Finance.....	2,027 12
Department of Public Works.....	16,291 71
of the Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the County Jail.....	149 99
Judiciary.....	1,749 99
Law Department.....	258 32
Salary of the Physician to the County Jail.....	83 13
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning.....	4,241 42
Surveys, Maps, etc., for Street Openings, etc.....	874 45
Surveying, Laying-out, etc.....	322 80
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices.....	4,954 92
Street Improvements Authorized, etc., after June 9, 1880.....	11,960 67



Street Improvements above Fifty-ninth street, June 9, 1880.....	\$588 83
Street Improvements—For Surveying, Monumenting and Numbering Streets.....	72 00
Street Improvement Fund—June 9, 1880.....	72 00
To Defray the Expenses of Proceedings in Street Openings.....	416 66
Union Home and School.....	1,270 08
Water Meter Fund, No. 2.....	540 00
Water Supply for the Twenty-fourth Ward.....	93 95
Washington Market—Alterations and Repairs.....	92 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$377,851 49</b>

## CONTRACTS REGISTERED FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1884.

NO.	DATE OF CONTRACT.	DEPARTMENT.	NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
6449	Feb. 20, 1884	Public Charities and Correction.....	Thurber, Whyland & Co.... (Sureties: John Early, James S. Barron. Bond, \$2,500.)	Furnishing wheaten grits, prunes, butter, etc. Estimate, \$1,559.30.
6450	" 20, "	Public Charities and Correction.....	Henry E. Bowns..... (Sureties: David B. Duncan, John D. Heissenbuttel. Bond, \$1,100.)	Furnishing 450 tons of coal for out-door poor. Estimate, \$2,083.50.
6451	" 20, "	Fire.....	Abner Greenleaf..... (Sureties: Lucius C. Ashley, Wm. H. Fogg. Bond, \$2,000.)	Furnishing and delivering a water-tower. Total, \$4,000.
6452	" 25, "	Fire.....	The Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Co..... (Sureties: Thomas J. Pope, James E. Pope. Bond, \$2,400.)	New boilers and repairs to steam fire engines Nos. 161, 192, and 516, of Battalions 4, 5, and 9. Total, \$3,900.
6453	Mar. 3, "	Public Charities and Correction.....	B. W. Lederer..... (Sureties: H. Henneberger, Wm. A. Eagleson. Bond, \$900.)	Furnishing 6,000 pounds butter, 3,000 pounds cheese. Estimate, \$1,381.20.
6454	" 3, "	Public Charities and Correction.....	S. Oscar Ryder..... (Sureties: S. Ellis Briggs, Alfred V. Ryder. Bond, \$10,000.)	Furnishing 4,000 barrels flour. Estimate, \$17,840.
6455	" 3, "	Public Charities and Correction.....	S. T. Willets & Co..... (Sureties: H. Henneberger, George E. Maltby. Bond, \$3,000.)	Furnishing sugar, canned peaches and Lima beans. Estimate, \$2,746.

## SUITS, ORDERS OF COURT, JUDGMENTS, ETC.

COURT.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF ACTION.	ATTORNEY.
Supreme..	Martin B. Brown.....	\$2,145 78	Transcript of judgment.....	Ambrose Monell.
"	The People, ex rel. Wm. E. Demarest et al., agst. Patrick Farley et al.....	.....	Protest against payment to defendants of any money for salaries as members of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council, or to their employees, etc., until the final determination of this action.....	Wilson S. Wolf, Counsel for plaintiffs.
Superior..	John H. Morris, as executor.....	286 61	Transcript of judgment.....	A. B. Johnson.
Supreme..	Emily Louise Landon.....	182 43	Summons and complaint for the amount paid May 8, 1883, for an assessment for sewers in the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, on Ward Nos. 1 and 5, Block 1179.	John C. Shaw.
"	Jacob Halstead.....	97 85	Summons and complaint for the amount paid October 13, 1881, for an assessment for sewers in the Boulevard, between Sixty-first and Seventy-seventh streets, on Ward Nos. 37 to 48, Block 138.	"
"	Edwin H. Wootton vs. The Mayor, etc., Arthur O'K. Horgan and others.....	1,100 00	Notice of pendency of action to foreclose lien for laying pavement in and about Jefferson Market.....	Agar, Ely & Fulton.
"	Edwin H. Wootton vs. The Mayor, etc., Arthur O'K. Horgan and others.....	1,100 00	Summons and complaint to foreclose lien, balance due for laying, etc., a rock asphalt pavement on the floor within, and on sidewalks around Jefferson Market, under agreement of October 8, 1883, with said Horgan, contractor with the city for the erection of Jefferson Market Building.....	"
Superior..	The People, ex rel. Mary N. Townsend, vs. Artemas S. Cady, Clerk of Arrears.....	.....	Peremptory mandamus commanding said Clerk of Arrears to furnish said Townsend with bills of arrears of taxes for years 1861, 1862, 1866 to 1868, on Lot 23 in Block 623, Twelfth Ward, and to accept payment and receipt for same, etc.....	John Townshend.
"	Amelia Brenauer.....	941 43	Transcript of judgment, and demand for payment of same.....	Charles Steckler.
U. S. Dist. Court..	The Cornell Steamboat Company vs. The Mayor, etc.....	1,200 00	Notice of libel for damages by collision. Citation returnable March 11, 1884.....	Benedict, Taft & Benedict, Proctors, etc.
U. S. Dist. Court..	The Brewers' Ice Co. vs. The Mayor, etc.....	300 00	Notice of libel for damages by collision. Citation returnable March 11, 1884.....	"
Supreme..	Charles Guidet.....	976 60	Summons and complaint. For extra work, labor, materials and services furnished in the work of paving Ninety-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, under his contract of May, 1883, and for loss, etc., sustained, repairing, etc., during the suspension of the work pending the temporary injunction.....	Wm. H. Field.
Com Pleas	Wm. J. Le Compte vs. The Mayor, et al..	10,000 00	Summons and complaint. For damages for personal injuries received by falling on sidewalk on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near corner of Fourth avenue, on January 20, 1883.....	John H. Bird.
Supreme..	James Everard.....	3,560 67	Summons and complaint. To recover balance due and unpaid on account of his contract with the city made in 1881, for laying Croton water-mains in Jerome avenue, from Croton avenue to a point 7,500 feet south.....	Gratz Nathan.
Superior..	William Bannon.....	4,000 00	Summons and complaint. For salary as Foreman of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, from December 22, 1880, to January 24, 1884.....	D. A. Levien, Jr.
Supreme..	".....	78 95	Summons and complaint. For the amount deducted from his salary as a member of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, during period from May 1 to December 23, 1880.....	R. D. Hatch.

## Certificates of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the Remission by them of Taxes of 1883, received, as follows:

## ON PERSONAL ESTATE.

DATE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	VALUATION.	TAX REMITTED.
Mar. 8, 1884	John M. Furman.....	346 Broadway.....	\$5,000 00	\$114 50
" 8, "	Bernard Westheimer.....	94 Avenue C.....	3,000 00	68 70
" 8, "	Frank Conradi.....	114 East Fourteenth street.....	2,000 00	45 80
" 8, "	Edward B. Fagan.....	133 East Fifteenth street.....	2,000 00	45 80
" 8, "	Thomas Maher.....	232 West Thirty-second street.....	3,000 00	68 70
" 8, "	Robert Stewart.....	75 Franklin street (Non-res.).....	500 00	11 45
" 8, "	Thomas A. Phelan.....	81 Front street (Non-res.).....	5,000 00	114 50

## Certificate of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the Reduction by them of Taxes of 1883, received, as follows:

DATE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.	ASSESSED VALUATION.	REDUCED TO	TAX REMITTED.
Mar. 8, 1884	Globe Stationery and Printing Co.	89 Liberty street.....	\$22,685 00	\$2,685 00	\$458 00

## CLAIMS FILED, ETC.

DATE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	ATTORNEY.
1884.				
March 3..	Frank Newberger, Jr.	\$10,000 00	Claim as damages for personal injuries received in consequence of a piece of iron pipe from the roof of Tompkins Market falling upon him.....	Leo C. Dessar.
" 3..	George Gordon.....	183 35	Demand for the repayment of the amount paid July 23, 1877, for an assessment for Eighth avenue sewer, Sixty-eighth to Eighty-first street, on lot Ward No. 32, Block 117.....	Shipman & Acker.
" 3..	William H. Ricketts..	83 33	Claim and demand for the amount due on monthly installment of \$208.33, of annual salary as Crier of the Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer, First Judicial District, for month of February, 1884.....	John C. Shaw.
			Demands of the following-named persons for repayment of the amounts paid for assessment for One Hundred and Forty-seventh street outlet sewer, Avenue St. Nicholas to Harlem river, viz : Ward Nos. Block Nos. Paid.	
" 4..	John B. Stebbins, ex'r	96 00	20 to 22, 43 to 45 717 Nov. 27, 1878	"
" 4..	Charles Stebbins, ex'r	64 00	14, 15, 50 and 51 717 " 27, "	"
" 4..	Edward J. King.....	85 28	51 to 54 1066 Dec. 6, "	"
" 4..	George W. Loss.....	63 95	1 to 4 615 " 3, "	"
" 4..	William N. Crane.....	267 84	33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42 953 Mar. 4, 1880	"
" 4..	Alfred Dickinson and others.....	205 13	29 and 30 954 " 25, "	"
" 4..	Elizabeth Balmforth..	128 00	7 to 10, 55 to 58 718 Dec. 24, 1878	"
" 4..	Louis S. Brush and others, ex'r's.....	127 95	33 to 39 714 " 24, "	"
" 4..	Francis Pott, ex'r, etc.	10 25	24 1/2 944 Sept. 25, 1879	"
" 4..	William B. Crosby...	24 63	31 1/2 and 32 1081 Nov. 24, "	"
" 5..	Kate S. Hoadley.....	65 35	40-49 717 Feb. 12, "	"
" 5..	John E. Caffry.....	48 00	31-33 718 Dec. 3, 1878	"
" 5..	Hobart R. Griffin, ex'r	65 80	40-49 722 Mar. 18, 1879	"
" 5..	J. W. & G. D. Burnton.	248 95	{ 35, 36, 39, 40, } 45 and 46 953 Dec. 18, 1878	"
" 5..	John W. Burnton.....	370 90	13-17 848 " 18, "	"
" 5..	Peter A. H. Jackson.....	45 04	38 and 39 955 " 26, "	"
" 5..	Emily H. Tubman.....	1,362 84	11 to 22, 43 to 55 847 Feb. 3, 1880	"
" 5..	Letitia Duffy, adm'x..	17 12	44 1077 Oct. 24, 1879	"
" 5..	John C. Kortright....	18 25	43 1077 Dec. 30, "	"
" 5..	Charles O'Neill.....	32 45	48 and 49 715 Jan. 6, "	"
" 6..	Bridget Cunningham, administratrix....	5,000 00	Claim for damages for injuries sustained by Patrick Cunningham on January 17, 1882, on the sidewalk in front of No. 640 West Forty-third street, resulting in his death.	Geo. W. McAdam.
" 7..	Phillips Phoenix, trustee, etc.....	314 40	Claim to be refunded amount paid November 14, 1881, as tax for 1881, upon premiums on United States Government Bonds.....	
" 7..	Solomon Mehrbach..	1,218 59	Demand for repayment of the amount overpaid February 16, 1877, and February 25, 1874, for assessment for paving Second avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.....	P. A. Hargous.
" 7..	Wm. H. Jackson.....	566 38	Demand for repayment of the amount overpaid December 12, 1876, and January 18 and 23, 1877, for assessment for paving Second avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets....	"
			Demands of the following-named persons for repayment of the amounts paid for assessments for underground drains, to wit : From Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues— Ward Nos. Block Nos. Paid.	
" 7..	Christopher Meyer..	444 56	61 to 64 449 June 30, 1873	Moody B. Smith.
			From Sixty-second to Sixty-ninth street, Boulevard and Hudson river— Ward Nos. Block Nos. Paid.	
" 7..	Edmond Connolly....	186 75	12 1/2, 13, 14, 61 152 May 11, 1875	"
" 7..	Wheelock N. Harvey, executor.....	383 85	Between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, Third avenue and Harlem river— Ward Nos. Block Nos. Paid.	
" 7..	John Lowden.....	336 43	16 302 Nov. 28, 1879	"
" 7..	Winthrop S. Gilman, Jr.	4,167 72	49 208 Apr. 4, 1877	"
			9 to 20 300 Aug. 29, 1876	"
			From One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues— Ward Nos. Block Nos. Paid.	
" 7..	Susan P. Lilienthal...	220 40	33 to 40 597 Jan. 28, 1876	"
" 7..	Annie F. Bradburn...	158 68	49, 50 603 " 13, "	"
" 7..	John Hoffer.....	292 53	Demand for repayment of amount paid October 10, 1876, for an assessment for regulating, grading, paving, etc., Broadway, from Thirty-second to Fifty-ninth street, on Ward No. 534.....	"
" 8..	Wm. Prescott Wellman, executor....	400 00	Claim for damages to furnace and heating apparatus in premises in Twenty-fourth Ward, on Kingsbridge road, two blocks west of Fordham Depot, caused by the turning off of the Croton water, without notice, on November 16, 1883.....	Thomas B. Smith.
" 8..	Estate of S. V. Hoffman.....	752 04	Claim and demand for repayment of amount of assessment paid July 10, 1877, for sewer in Eighth avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Eighty-first streets, on Ward Nos. 33, 34 and 35, Block No. 116.....	Shipman & Acker.



## THE CITY DEBT, AS REPRESENTED IN BONDS AND STOCKS, FEBRUARY 29, 1884.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT.	DECEMBER 31, 1883.	JANUARY 31, 1884.	FEBRUARY 29, 1884.
Net Funded Debt.....	\$92,546,025 88	\$92,712,524 09	\$93,176,721 48
Revenue Bonds issued in anticipation of Taxes.....	\$2,983,883 45	\$4,854,383 45	\$5,439,383 45
<i>Funded Debt.</i>			
1. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council.....	\$9,864,371 00	\$9,838,371 00	\$9,838,371 00
2. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of section 6, chapter 383, Laws of 1878.....	9,700,000 00	9,700,000 00	9,700,000 00
3. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of section 8, chapter 383, Laws of 1878.....	11,248,187 96	11,483,187 96	12,058,187 96
4. Bonds payable from Taxation, under provisions of chapter 490, Laws of 1883 (new aqueduct).....	50,000 00	50,000 00	100,000 00
5. Bonds payable from Taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue.....	89,007,416 47	89,005,416 47	88,992,416 47
6. Assessment Bonds issued for local improvements prior to June 3, 1878, date of passage of chapter 383, Laws of 1878.....	5,998,000 00	5,998,000 00	5,998,000 00
7. Assessment Bonds issued for local improvements, authorized or contracted for prior to June 9, 1880.....	234,000 00	234,000 00	234,000 00
8. Assessment Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1880.....	3,741,095 41	3,816,095 41	4,099,095 41
9. Bonds of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County.....	837,500 00	837,500 00	835,500 00
Total Funded Debt.....	\$130,680,570 84	\$130,962,570 84	\$131,855,570 84
Deduct Sinking Fund for Redemption of Debt (investments and cash).....	38,134,544 96	38,250,046 75	38,678,849 36
Net Funded Debt.....	\$92,546,025 88	\$92,712,524 09	\$93,176,721 48
<i>Revenue Bonds—</i>			
Issued under Special Laws.....	\$30,283 45	\$36,283 45	\$36,283 45
“ in anticipation of Taxes, 1883.....	2,953,600 00	2,268,100 00	2,237,600 00
“ “ “ “ 1884.....	“ “ “ “	2,550,000 00	3,145,500 00
Total Revenue Bonds.....	\$2,983,883 45	\$4,854,383 45	\$5,439,383 45
Cash—			
City Treasury account.....			\$3,707,846 98
Sinking Fund for Redemption of the City Debt.....			2,036,495 07
Payment of Interest on the City Debt.....			338,492 97
Total.....			\$6,082,835 02

## Opening of Proposals.

The Comptroller attended the opening of proposals at the following Departments:

March 5, 1884. Fire Department—For constructing house on One Hundred and Fourth street, for Engine Co. No. 53.

March 6, 1884. Department of Public Works—For furnishing cast-iron water-pipe, composition tapping-cocks, cast-iron tapping-cock boxes; for laying water-mains in Marion, Railroad, Eighth, Seventh, Morris, Sedgwick and Tenth avenues, and in Morris street, Kingsbridge road, Riverside Drive, Orchard street and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street; for furnishing and delivering 3,800 gross tons of best Wilkes-barre coal, and for furnishing materials and painting the seven free floating baths.

## Approval of Sureties.

The Comptroller approved of the adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties on the following proposals:

March 4. For furnishing 1,000 ounces quinine for the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

J. N. Hegeman, No. 756 Broadway, Principal.  
J. W. Ferrier, No. 222 East Twenty-third street, } Sureties.  
J. B. Glenney, No. 10 St. Mark's place, }

March 4. For cleaning the streets, for the removal of snow and ice therefrom, and for the collection of ashes, garbage, street-sweepings, and the removal of the same, in the First Street Cleaning District of the City of New York, for two years, from March 11, 1884.

J. S. Brown, No. 129 East Eighty-third street, Principal.  
James N. Smith, No. 61 Broadway, } Sureties.  
J. Dwight Ripley, No. 61 Broadway, }

March 5. For building engine-house on north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, for Engine Co. No. 53.

Geo. H. Christie, Principal.  
David Christie, No. 413 West Fifty-seventh street, } Sureties.  
James Brooks, No. 373 West Fifty-sixth street, }

S. HASTINGS GRANT, Comptroller.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK, }  
January 16, 1884.

Present—President Cornelius Van Cott, Commissioners Henry D. Purroy and Richard Croker.

## Communications.

From—

Superintendent of Repairs to Buildings—Requisitions for work required at various company quarters, estimated cost, \$12, \$17.50, \$45, \$55, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$110, \$50, \$475, respectively. Ordered.

Supply Clerk—Requisitions for articles required, estimated cost, \$284, \$438.79, \$540, \$644, respectively. Ordered.

Chief of Battalion in charge of Repair Shop—Requisition for repairs to hoist-wheel, estimated cost, \$64.75. Ordered.

Same—Recommending that Fourth Battalion engine be furnished with a new boiler. Referred to Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph.

Same—Recommending that self-propeller engine be altered so as to be drawn by horses. Referred to Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph.

Clinton G. Colgate—Form of license for use of insulated telegraph cables. Referred to Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph.

Comptroller—Receipt for security deposits accompanying proposals opened 9th instant. Filed.

Second Assistant Chief of Department—Relative to occupation of temporary quarters of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4. Filed, and expenditure of \$12 authorized.

Chief of Department—Application for leave of absence on 13th instant, which had been granted by the President. Filed.

Supervisor City Record—Requisition for list of subordinates and statement of office hours. Compliance directed.

Treasurer—Statements of Relief and Life Insurance funds for quarter ending December 31, 1883. Filed.

Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph—Relative to Detroit door-opener, with report of Assistant Chief of Department. Laid over with directions to ascertain cost.

Chief and Assistant Chief of Department—Relative to duty performed by Chiefs of Battalion, at fire in East street. Filed.

Assistant Chief of Department—Report of service performed by each company for year ending December 31, 1883. Referred to the President.

Second Assistant Chief of Department—Report of investigation relative to testimony of Assistant Engineer of Steamer Louis Hellner, before the Board, on 2d instant. Filed, and amount of pay deducted, ordered to be restored to Hellner.

Same—Reports of details at Bijou Opera House. Filed.

Chief of Department—Report relative to false alarm from Station 266. Filed.

Foreman Engine Co. No. 49—Recommending supply of hose be furnished for Ward's and Randall's Islands. Referred to Chief of Department, with power.

Private John McQueen of Engine Co. No. 24—Applying for advancement from Second to First Grade. Ordered from first proximo.

Private John Farley, of Engine Co. No. 14—Applying for advancement from Third to Second Grade. Ordered from first proximo.

Fireman Henry T. McBride, of Engine Co. No. 23—Volunteering for instruction in Life Saving Corps. Filed.

Inspector of Combustibles—Report of licenses and permits issued to 14th instant. Filed.

Same—Reporting violations of law. Referred back, with directions to collect penalties.

Same—Recommending that legal proceedings be instituted for violations of law; also, recommending discontinuance of legal proceedings. Approved and referred to the Attorney.

Same—Reporting that recommendations relative to electric lamps at Miner's Theatre, have been complied with. Filed.

Inspector of Buildings—Report of examination on application of James F. Flannelly for appointment. Filed, and appointment of James F. Flannelly as Examiner, at \$1,100 per annum, ordered from 17th instant.

Attorney—Relative to arrangement of office at headquarters. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Superintendent of Telegraph—Report of damage to alarm-box No. 291 by electric light current. Referred to the President.

Same—Report and recommendation on application of W. J. C. Meighan for permission to connect with Department wires. Approved.

Medical Officer—Report for quarter ending December 31, 1883. Filed.

Chief of Battalion in charge Repair Shops—Report of operations for year 1883. Filed.

James Cummings, Property Record Clerk—Applying for extension of leave of absence. Granted.

Comptroller—Returning vouchers for correction. Referred to Bookkeeper.

Department of Public Works—Stating that public cistern on Prospect avenue will be cleaned and repaired. Filed.

Health Department—Notice requiring that specifications for plumbing of building to be erected on Riverdale avenue be filed. Referred to N. Le Brun & Son, architects.

President German-American School—Requesting exemption from order directing special telegraphic connection. Referred to Inspector of Combustibles.

United States Fire Proof Paint Co.—Invitation to witness trial of compound. Filed.

Henry Henschliff and Louis Rigel—Complaining of conduct of district key-holders. Referred to Chief of Department for investigation.

Samuel H. Merritt—Applying for appointment as Examiner. Filed.

Mrs. T. Wendel, Moses Herman and Elias W. Levy—Claims against members of uniformed force. Filed, with directions to notify.

Supply Clerk—Requisitions for articles required; estimated cost \$763, \$68, \$880 and \$88 respectively. Ordered.

Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph—Returning report of Superintendent of Telegraph upon proposition of Standard Underground Cable Company, with recommendation and opinion of the Attorney as to the powers and authority vested in the Department in the matter of placing the wires of the fire alarm telegraph under ground, and submitting the following preambles and resolution:

Whereas, The Fire Department proposes, under the power and authority conferred upon it by law, to construct and place the lines and wires of its fire alarm telegraph system under the surface of the ground in certain of the streets of this city; and

Whereas, It is provided by the Revised Ordinances of the Common Council that no pavement shall be taken up or removed from any street in the city of New York without the authority of the Department of Public Works, and that the work of removal and replacement of the pavements in all streets in and through which any telegraph wires shall be laid, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works; therefore

Resolved, That the wires of the fire alarm telegraph of the New York Fire Department be placed under ground in the following-named streets, viz.: Commencing at South Ferry and running up Broadway from that point to Fifty-ninth street; also, from Broadway and Forty-second street, westerly along Forty-second street to Twelfth avenue; also, from Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, easterly along Thirty-fourth street to the East river. Provided, however, that the consent of the Commissioner of Public Works to the taking up or removing of the pavements in the said streets be first obtained; and provided, also, that the work of removal and replacement and excavation be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that such wires be laid as directed and required by article 41 of the Revised Ordinances of the Common Council. Adopted.

Chief of Department—Recommendations as to apparatus and hose required for service. Laid over.

Chief of Battalion in charge Repair Shops—Reporting that Fifth Battalion spare engine was received at shops in a disabled condition. Referred to Chief of Department for investigation.

Superior Ursuline Convent—Requesting direct telegraphic communication. Referred to Superintendent of Telegraph.

On motion, it was ordered that in case a fire-alarm signal received from an alarm box requiring the use of a key to open it, is not sent out, the operator in charge shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Chief of Battalion in whose district the box is located, who will thereupon see that the key used is released and restored to the holder, unless in his opinion reasons should exist for withholding it, in which event the key is to be forwarded to the Board, with report.

## Resolution.

Whereas, Section 427 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882 provides, that in the Fire Department a "bureau shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the storage, sale and use of combustible materials, the principal officer of which shall be called Inspector of Combustibles," and "another bureau shall be charged with the investigation of the origin and cause of fires, the principal officer of which shall be called Fire Marshal;" and

Whereas, section 467 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, prescribes certain duties to be performed by the Fire Marshal in connection with the "storage, sale and use of combustible material," and other duties which should properly be devolved upon the Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as authorized by section 48 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to consent to the change of duties, by transferring to the Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles, all the powers and duties conferred upon and prescribed for the Bureau of Fire Marshal by section 467 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882. Adopted.

## Appointment.

Joseph B. Martin, as private, Engine Co. No. 27, 18th instant.

## Bills

—audited and transmitted to the Comptroller for payment—

## For the Year 1883—Schedule No. 70.

Andrews, George P., new houses for companies.....	\$187 90
Arctander, A. & Co., apparatus, supplies, etc.....	650 00
Christie, George H., new houses for companies.....	5,611 68
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., apparatus, supplies, etc.....	44 17
Howard, E., Watch & Clock Co., ".....	27 50
Hunter-Keller M'fg Co., ".....	133 25
Lambertville Spoke M'fg Co., ".....	54 00
National Stove Co., ".....	371 08
Ogden & Wallace, ".....	11 77
Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., ".....	49 10
Tillotson, L. G. & Co., ".....	18 25
Woodhouse, D. A., ".....	15 12
	\$7,173 82

## For the Current Year—Schedule No. 1.

Barrow, James S. & Co., apparatus, supplies, etc.....	\$73 80
Early & Lane ".....	271 20
Grady, T. & J. W., ".....	64 00
Metropolitan Gas-light Co., ".....	20 40
Niver, N. L., ".....	51 50
Ohlsen, W. A., ".....	359 50
Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., ".....	26 00
Sylvester, Hilton, & Co., ".....	170 28
Teasdale, George, ".....	75 00
	\$1,111 68

On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.



JANUARY 17, 1884.

Present—President Cornelius Van Cott, Commissioners Henry D. Purroy and Richard Croker.

*Communications.*

From—Comptroller—Requesting information relative to bill of Trustees of New York and Brooklyn Bridge for use of telegraph wire. Filed, with directions to reply that it is desirable to have the Fire Department of New and Brooklyn telegraphically connected, but that it should be without expense to either.

Same—Returning proposal of H. E. Bowns for furnishing coal, with approval of the sureties. Filed, and following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the contract for furnishing coal to this Department, as per advertisement in the CITY RECORD, dated December 26, 1883, be and is awarded to Henry E. Bowns, for the sum of \$25,140, on his proposal, dated January 7, 1884.

*Resolution.*

Resolved, That the Chief of Department designate a Captain in each Battalion to take command and perform all the duties of the Chief of Battalion in his absence; the names of the officers so designated to be reported to the Board. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

JANUARY 18, 1884.

Present—President Cornelius Van Cott, Commissioners Henry D. Purroy and Richard Croker. Requisition of Supply Clerk for cannel coal, estimated cost, \$660, was received and purchase ordered.

Agreement with Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. to rebuild and reconstruct lines of the fire-alarm telegraph was duly executed.

On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

MEETINGS, FEBRUARY 25 TO MARCH 1, 1884.

*Communications Received.*

From Penitentiary—

List of prisoners received during week ending February 23, 1884: Males, 35; females, 2. On file.

List of 48 prisoners to be discharged from March 2 to 8, 1884. Transmitted to Prison Association.

From Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. History of 12 patients received during week ending February 23, 1884. On file.

From New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island. History of 11 patients received during week ending February 23, 1884. On file.

From City Prison. Amount of fines received during week ending February 23, 1884, \$363. On file.

Election of President of the Board for 1884.

GENTLEMEN—The term for which I have had the honor of being your presiding officer, will expire to-morrow, and it being the long-accustomed usage that such office should be held in turn. I would therefore nominate as my successor the Hon. Jacob Hess.

Trusting that my course has always met your approval,

I am very truly yours,  
H. H. PORTER.

Resignation accepted and the course of the retiring President has always met the approval of this Board, Commissioners Brennan and Hess.

Commissioner Jacob Hess elected President of the Board for year 1884.

Ayes—Commissioner Brennan and Porter.

*Resolutions.*

Whereas, A number of the inmates of Penitentiary under the age of twenty years are unable to read and write, and

Whereas, A great improvement could and should be made in the education of these young men, therefore be it

Resolved, That a school for instruction be inaugurated for that institution, and that for the present the following classes of prisoners be placed in the class:

1. Those under the age of twenty years who cannot read or write.  
2. Those at the above age who only read; and that the following rules for attendance at school shall be observed:

At 1 P. M., the working gangs will leave the dining room to resume work, the steward will immediately have the room cleaned and put in order for the class, when the keepers in charge of the prisoners assigned to school will return them to dining room for instruction. Tuesday and Friday afternoons to be the days on which instructions are to be given. Adopted.

*Proposals.*

Resolved, That the proposals of Thurber, Whyland & Co., to furnish 25 boxes laundry starch, at \$3.86 per 100 pounds;

N. Millard & Co., 30 dozen canned tomatoes, at 83½ cents per dozen; 30 dozen canned peas, at 84 cents per dozen;

R. Masterton, 2,000 pounds rice, at 4 96-100 cents per pound;

G. P. Ockenhausen, 2,000 gallons syrup, at 20 36-100 cents per gallon;

Jacob Levi, 600 barrels good sound Irish potatoes, at 85 cents per barrel;

C. P. Woodworth & Co., 50 barrels prime red onions, at \$1.20 per barrel;

W. H. Burr & Co., 30,000 fresh eggs, at 21 90-100 cents per dozen;

A. Leater, Heyer & Lyon, 100 prime city smoked tongues, at 12 90-100 cents per pound;

Horace Ingersoll, 500 bales long bright rye straw, at 79 cents per 100 pounds;

R. A. Robbins, 100 gross women's thimbles, at 98 cents per dozen; 25 great gross black bone buttons, at 67 cents per great gross; 25 dozen narrow cast butts, at 36 cents per dozen; 12 dozen tapersaw files, at 64 cents per dozen; 12 dozen shovels, at \$5.47 per dozen;

Bruce & Cook, 5 bundles R. & G. iron, 24 x 26, at 3¾ cents per pound;

Quackenbush, Townsend & Co., 500 gross wood screws, at \$88.22 for the lot; 20 stove broom wire, at 4 9-10 cents per pound; 20 gross patent peg awls, at 35 cents per gross; 6 dozen half round shoe rasps, at \$1.70 per dozen;

G. H. Benton & Co., 20 gross tinned-iron tablespoons, at \$2.25 per gross;

Paul C. Coffin, 5 bundles ¾-inch hoop iron, at 3 95-100 cents per pound; 2,000 pounds offal leather, at 14 cents per pound;

Joseph W. Duryee, lumber, as per specification, for \$525; 500 prime quality oak boards, at \$45 per 1,000 feet;

—be accepted, they being the lowest bidders. Adopted.

*Appointments.*

February 25. John Higgins, Orderly, Charity Hospital. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
25. Isaac W. Hampton, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
25. R. J. Wheelan, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
25. William Purcell, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
26. Mary A. Ellis, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum.  
26. James Geary, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
26. Thomas McCann, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
28. Edmund Andrews, Night Orderly, Bellevue Hospital. Salary, \$144 per annum.

*Resignations.*

February 25. Cornelius J. McCarthy, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
25. Franz Hellfarth, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
25. Julia H. Carmichael, Nurse, Charity Hospital.

*Dismissals.*

February 26. Johanna Kane, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum.  
27. John Hawkins, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
27. John Drury, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
27. Kate Tyrrell, Attendant, Branch Lunatic Asylum.

G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

## APPROVED PAPERS.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Enrico Alfano to erect and keep a stand in front of premises occupied by George N. Joyce, No. 200 Water street, he having obtained permission from the occupant, which is hereto annexed, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 7, 1884.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, February 19, 1884, with his objections thereto.

In Board of Aldermen, March 3, 1884, taken up, reconsidered, as provided in section 75, chapter 410, Laws of 1882, and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. Grohbrugge to retain the storm-door now in front of his premises, No. 319 Spring street; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 14, 1884.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, February 19, 1884, with his objections thereto.

In Board of Aldermen, March 3, 1884, taken up, reconsidered, as provided in section 75, chapter 410, Laws of 1882, and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Resolved, That section 120, Article VIII., of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances be amended by adding thereto: "The Mayor shall also determine what ball or party shall be deemed to be a line ball within the provisions of this article, and shall also have power to designate what class of hackney carriages shall have the right to solicit at and carry passengers from said ball, and the extent and boundary of the stand for such carriages."

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March 3, 1884.

Approved by the Mayor, March 5, 1884.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Civil Service Examination.*

An examination under the regulations for admission to the Civil Service of the City of New York of applicants under Schedule B, pertaining to clerks, copyists, recorders, and bookkeepers, and others rendering clerical services, will be held at the rooms of the Civil Service Board of Examiners, in the College of the City of New York, southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, on Friday, the 14th day of March inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

For further information applicants are referred to the Secretary, at the College, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

By order of the Board.

E. S. NADAL,  
Secretary.

*Appointments by the Mayor.*

To be a Board of Examiners for all positions in Schedule B of the regulations prescribed by the Mayor for admission to the Civil Service of the City of New York:

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
J. SEAVER PAGE, and  
A. R. MACDONOUGH.

To be a Board of Examiners for all positions in Schedule C of the regulations prescribed by the Mayor for admission to the Civil Service of the City of New York, except positions as nurses, attendants, and orderlies in the city asylums and hospitals:

DAN. B. SMITH,  
ARTHUR H. DUNDON, and  
JAMES MOIR.

To be a Board of Examiners for positions as nurses, orderlies, and attendants in the city asylums and hospitals:

THOMAS H. BURCHARD, M. D.,  
F. TILDEN BROWN, M. D., and  
T. H. MANLEY, M. D.

WM. E. LUCAS,  
Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Examiners for all positions in Schedule B, as specified in the regulations prescribed by the Mayor of the City of New York for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of said city, has this day been organized by the election of Augustus R. Macdonough as Chairman, and that blanks for applicants for positions included in said Schedule B can be obtained on and after January 15, 1884, from the Secretary of the Municipal Service Examining Board, No. 6 City Hall.

A. R. MACDONOUGH,  
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,  
J. SEAVER PAGE,  
Board of Examiners.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Examiners for all positions in Schedule C, except nurses, etc., as specified in the regulations prescribed by the Mayor of the City of New York for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of said city, has been organized by the election of Arthur H. Dundon as Chairman, and that blanks for applicants for positions included in said Schedule C can be obtained on and after this date from the Secretary of the Municipal Service Examining Board, No. 6 City Hall.

ARTHUR H. DUNDON,  
DAN. B. SMITH,  
JAMES MOIR,  
Board of Examiners.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Examiners for all positions as nurses, attendants and orderlies for the city hospitals and asylums in the Department of Public Charities and Correction, as specified in the regulations prescribed by the Mayor for the admission of persons into the Civil

Service of the City of New York, has been organized by the election of Thomas H. Burchard, M. D., as Chairman and F. Tilden Brown M. D., as Recording Officer, and that blanks for applicants for positions as nurses, attendants and orderlies as aforesaid can be obtained on and after January 15, 1884, from the Secretary of the Municipal Service Examining Board, No. 6 City Hall.

THOMAS H. BURCHARD, M. D.,  
F. TILDEN BROWN, M. D.,  
THOMAS H. MANLEY, M. D.,  
Board of Examiners.

*Appointment by the Mayor.*

January 18, 1884—Ehrman S. Nadal, Secretary of the Boards of Examiners, Municipal Service, City of New York.

WM. E. LUCAS,  
Secretary.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH all the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held; together with the heads of Departments and Courts.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Mayor's Office.*

No. 6 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
FRANKLIN EDSON, Mayor; WILLIAM E. LUCAS, Secretary; AUGUSTUS WALSH, Chief Clerk.

*Mayor's Marshal's Office.*

No. 1 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, First Marshal.

*Permit Bureau Office.*

No. 13½ City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
HENRY WOLTMAN, Registrar.

## COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

No. 1 County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEO. EDWIN HILL, ANDREW B. MARTIN.

## AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 78, Tribune Building, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
THE MAYOR, President; JAMES W. McCULLOH, Secretary; BENJAMIN S. CHURCH, Chief Engineer.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of Clerk of Common Council.*

No. 8 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WILLIAM P. KIRK, President Board of Aldermen.  
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.

*City Library.*

No. 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

*Commissioner's Office.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner; FREDERICK H. HAMLIN, Deputy Commissioner.

*Bureau of Chief Engineer.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ISAAC NEWTON, Chief Engineer.

*Bureau of Water Register.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN H. CHAMBERS, Register.

*Bureau of Street Improvements.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Superintendent.

*Engineer in Charge of Sewers.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
STEPHENSON TOWLE, Engineer-in-Charge.

*Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
THOMAS H. McAVOY, Superintendent.

*Bureau of Water Purveyor.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
DAVID L. SMITH, Water Purveyor.

*Bureau of Lamps and Gas.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
STEPHEN McCORMICK, Superintendent.

*Bureau of Streets.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JAMES J. MOONEY, Superintendent.

*Bureau of Incumbrances.*

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, Superintendent.

Keeper of Buildings in City Hall Park.  
MARTIN J. KEES, City Hall.



## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Comptroller's Office.

Nos. 19 and 20 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
S. HASTINGS GRANT, Comptroller; RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller.

## Auditing Bureau.

No. 19 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WM. J. LYON, Auditor of Accounts.  
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Assistant Auditor.

*Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.*  
No. 5 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ARTEMAS S. CADY, Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

*Bureau for the Collection of City Revenues and of Markets.*  
No. 6 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
FRANCIS TOMES, Collector of the City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

## Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

First floor Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park.  
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes; ALFRED VREDENBURG, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

## Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

No. 18 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
J. NELSON TAPPAN, City Chamberlain.

## Office of the City Paymaster.

Room 1, New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
MOOR FALLS, City Paymaster.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

## Office of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Staats Zeitung Building, third floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Counsel to the Corporation;  
ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

## Office of the Public Administrator.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Public Administrator

## Office of the Corporation Attorney.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Corporation Attorney.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## Central Office.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
STEPHEN B. FRENCH, President; SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk; JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Bureau of Elections.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

## Central Office.

No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.  
H. H. PORTER, Preside; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours for all except where otherwise noted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, to 3 P. M.

## Headquarters.

Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.  
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President; CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

## Bureau of Chief of Department.

ELI BATES, Chief of Department.

## Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles.

PETER SEERY, Inspector of Combustibles.

## Bureau of Fire Marshal.

GEORGE H. SHELTON, Fire Marshal.

## Bureau of Inspection of Buildings.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Inspector of Buildings.

## Attorney to Department.

WM. L. FINDLEY, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.

## Fire Alarm Telegraph.

J. ELLIOT SMITH, Superintendent of Telegraph, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.  
Central Office Fire Alarm Telegraph open at all hours.

## Repair Shops.

Nos. 128 and 130 West Third street.

JOHN McCABE, Chief of Battalion-in-Charge, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## Hospital Stables.

99th street, between 9th and 10th avenues.  
JOSEPH SHEA, Superintendent of Horses.  
Open at all hours.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

## No. 301 Mott street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ALEXANDER SHALER, President; EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

## No. 36 Union Square, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President; EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

## Civil and Topographical Office.

Arsenal, 64th street and 5th avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Office of Superintendent of 23d and 24th Wards.  
146th street and 3d avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

## Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LUCIUS J. N. STARK, President; JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, except Saturdays; on Saturdays as follows: from September 15 to June 15, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; from June 15 to September 15, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

## DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS

Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, President; FLOYD T. SMITH, Secretary.

*Office Bureau Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*  
Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
CHARLES S. BEARDSLEY, Attorney; WILLIAM COMERFORD, Clerk.

## DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

31 and 32 Park Row, "World" Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES S. COLEMAN, Commissioner; A. H. ROGERS, Deputy Commissioner; M. J. MORRISON, Chief Clerk.

## BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office, City Hall, Room No. 11½, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN R. LYDECKER, Chairman; WM. H. JASPER, Secretary.

## BOARD OF EXCISE.

Corner Bond street and Bowery, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, President; BENJAMIN F. HASKIN, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Nos. 3 and 4 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ALEXANDER V. DAVIDSON, Sheriff; JOEL O. STEVENS, Under Sheriff; DAVID MCGONIGAL, Order Arrest Clerk.

## REGISTER'S OFFICE.

East side City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN REILLY, Register; J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Deputy Register.

## COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

No. 17 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE CAULFIELD, Commissioner; JAMES E. CONNER, Deputy Commissioner.

## COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Nos. 7 and 8 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
PATRICK KEENAN, County Clerk; H. S. BEATTIE, Deputy County Clerk.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Second floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
PETER B. OLNEY, District Attorney; HUGH DONNELLY, Chief Clerk.

## THE CITY RECORD OFFICE.

*And Bureau of Printing, Stationery, and Blank Books.*  
No. 2 City Hall, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, on which days 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
THOMAS COSTIGAN, Supervisor; R. P. H. ABELL, Book-keeper.

## CORONERS' OFFICE.

Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham street, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 8 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.  
PHILIP MERKLE, FERDINAND LEVY, BERNARD F. MARTIN and WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, Coroners; JOHN T. TOAL, Clerk of the Board of Coroners.

## SUPREME COURT.

Second floor, New County Court-house, 10½ A. M. to 3 P. M.  
General Term, Room No. 9.  
Special Term, Room No. 10.  
Chambers, Room No. 11.  
Circuit, Part I, Room No. 12.  
Circuit, Part II, Room No. 13.  
Circuit, Part III, Room No. 14.  
Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 15.  
NOAH DAVIS, Chief Justice; PATRICK KEENAN, Clerk.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.  
General Term, Room No. 35.  
Special Term, Room No. 33.  
Chambers, Room No. 33, 10 A. M.  
Part I, Room No. 34.  
Part II, Room No. 35.  
Part III, Room No. 36.  
Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 30.  
Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 32.  
Clerk's Office, Room No. 31, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN SEDGWICK, Chief Judge; THOMAS BOESE, Chief Clerk.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.  
Assignment Bureau, Room No. 23, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Clerk's Office, Room No. 22, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
General Term, Room No. 24, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Special Term, Room No. 21, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Chambers, Room No. 21, 10.30 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Part I, Room No. 25, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Part II, Room No. 26, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Part III, Room No. 27, 11 o'clock A. M. to adjournment.  
Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 23, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
CHARLES P. DALY, Chief Justice; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Chief Clerk.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

No. 32 Chambers street. Parts I and II. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.  
FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder; HENRY A. GILDER-SLEEVE and RUPUS B. COWING, Judges of the said Court.  
Terms, first Monday each month.  
JOHN SPARKS, Clerk. Office, Room No. 11, 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

## CITY COURT.—CITY HALL.

General Term, Room No. 20.  
Trial Term, Part I, Room No. 20.  
Part II, Room No. 19.  
Part III, Room No. 15.  
Special Term, Chambers, Room No. 21, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Clerk's Office, Room No. 10, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
DAVID McADAM, Chief Justice; JOHN REID, Clerk.

## OVER AND TERMINER COURT.

New County Court-house, second floor, southeast corner, Room No. 13. Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.  
Clerk's Office, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, second floor, northwest corner, Room No. 11, 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

## COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, Daily at 10.30 A. M., excepting Saturday.  
Clerk's Office, Tombs.

## DISTRICT CIVIL COURTS

First District—First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, southwest corner of Centre and Chambers streets.  
MICHAEL NORTON, Justice.  
Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Second District—Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES M. CLANCY, Justice.

Third District—Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, southwest corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEORGE W. PARKER, Justice.

Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, No. 31 First street, cor Second avenue. Court opens, 9 A. M. daily; continues to close of business.

ALFRED STECKLER, Justice.

Fifth District—Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, No. 154 Clinton street.

JOHN H. MCCARTHY, Justice.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, No. 61 Union Place, Fourth avenue, southwest corner of Eighteenth street. Court opens 9 A. M. daily; continues to close of business.

WILLIAM H. KELLY, Justice.

Seventh District—Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street. Court open every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues to the close of business.

AMBROSE MONELL, Justice.

Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue. Court opens at 9 A. M. and continues to close of business.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., each court day.

FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, Justice.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, No. 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

HENRY P. MCGOWN, Justice.

Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial days Tuesdays and Fridays; Court opens at 9½ A. M.

Tenth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 9 A. M.

JAMES R. ANGELL, Justice.

## POLICE COURTS.

Judges—MAURICE J. POWER, J. HENRY FORD, JACOB PATTERSON, JR., JAMES T. KILBRETH, BANKSON T. MORGAN, HENRY MURRAY, SOLON B. SMITH, ANDREW J. WHITE, CHARLES WELDE, DANIEL O'REILLY, PATRICK G. DUFFY.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

Office of Secretary, Fifth District Police Court, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.

First District—Tombs, Centre street.

Second District—Jefferson Market.

Third District—No. 69 Essex street.

Fourth District—Fifty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.

Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Fourth avenue.

Sixth District—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,  
OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK (Room No. 39),  
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,  
NEW YORK, 1883.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY  
Clerk of the Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, Room No. 39, for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc., also small amount money taken from prisoners and found by patrolmen of this Department.

JOHN F. HARRIOT,  
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
300 MULBERRY STREET,  
NEW YORK, February 10, 1884.

GRAY MARE, TOP BUSINESS WAGON, AND silver-plated harness found in the street, abandoned. For particulars inquire at Twenty-eighth Precinct, Captain Gunner.

JOHN F. HARRIOT,  
Property Clerk.

## SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 73 William street (third floor), in the said city, on or before the 18th day of March, 1884, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 18th day of March, 1884, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the City of New York, there to remain until the 20th day of March, 1884.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded northerly by the centre line of the block between Ninety-fourth street and Ninety-fifth street, easterly by the westerly side of Second avenue, southerly by the centre line of the block between Ninety-third street and Ninety-fourth street, and westerly by the easterly side of Third avenue, excepting therefrom all the land lying within the streets and avenues within said area.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of April, 1884, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, February 7, 1884.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, JR.,  
NATHANIEL JARVIS,  
JOHN WHALEN,  
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
March 8, 1884.

## NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 916 OF THE "New York City Consolidation Act of 1882," the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property affected by the following assessment lists, viz:

Fourth avenue regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging, from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street.

One Hundred and Thirtieth street regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.

One Hundred and Sixteenth street regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging, from Sixth to Seventh avenue.

Lexington avenue paving, with Belgian or trap-blocks, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Ninety-seventh street paving, with granite-blocks, from First to Second avenue.

One Hundred and Seventh street paving, with trap-blocks, from First to Third avenue.

One Hundred and Ninth street paving, with granite-block pavement, from First to Second avenue.

One Hundred and Eleventh street paving, with granite-block pavement, from First avenue to Avenue A.

One Hundred and Eleventh street paving, with trap-block pavement, from Fourth to Madison avenue.

Front street sewer, between Jackson street and Gouverneur slip.

Seventy-seventh street sewer, between Ninth avenue and summit west of Ninth avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street sewer, between Eighth avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street sewers, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and between summit west of Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue.

Twenty-sixth street receiving-basins, between First avenue and East river.

One Hundred and Twenty-first street receiving-basin, on southwest corner of Lexington avenue.

One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Forty-third, and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets receiving-basins, on the southeast and southwest corners of Eighth avenue.

Lexington avenue fencing vacant lots, east side, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, north side of Eighty-ninth street and south side of Ninetieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Ninth avenue flagging, both sides, from Seventy-second to Seventy-third street.

Ninth avenue flagging, both sides, from the north curb of Sixty-fourth street to the south curb of Seventy-first street.

One Hundred and Sixth street flagging, south side, from the west curb of Lexington avenue to the east curb of Fourth avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-second street setting curbstones and flagging sidewalks on both sides, from the west curb of Seventh avenue to the east curb of Eighth avenue.

—which were confirmed by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, March 4, 1884, and entered on the same date in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents," that unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property, shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon as provided in section 917 of said "New York City Consolidation Act of 1882."

Section 917 of the said act provides that, "if any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect, and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of such entry to the date of payment."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents," between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and all payments made thereon, on or before May 14, 1884, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of entry in the Record of Titles of Assessments in said Bureau to the date of payment.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
February 21, 1884.

## NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 997 OF THE "New York City Consolidation Act of 1882," the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property affected by the assessment list for the opening of One Hundred and Fourth street, between Boulevard and Riverside avenue, which was confirmed by the Supreme Court, February 8, 1884, and entered on the 19th day of February, 1884, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," that unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property, shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon as provided in section 998 of said "New York City Consolidation Act of 1882."

Section 998 of the said act provides that, "if any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect, and receive interest thereon, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of such entry to the date of payment."



the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park in the City of New York, Monday, May 5, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY,  
Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

#### REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

**THE ATTENTION OF LAWYERS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, MONETARY INSTITUTIONS** engaged in making loans upon real estate, and all who are interested in providing themselves with facilities for reducing the cost of examinations and searches, is invited to these Official Indices of Records, containing all recorded transfers of real estate in the City of New York from 1653 to 1877, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Records.

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Orders should be addressed to "Mr. Stephen Angell, Comptroller's Office, New County Court-house."

S. HASTINGS GRANT,  
Comptroller.

#### GAS COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1884.

#### PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR LIGHTING THE PUBLIC LAMPS.

**PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING** the Gas or other illuminating material for and Lighting, Extinguishing, Cleaning, Repairing, and Maintaining the Public Lamps (and supplying Gas, etc., for new lamps when required) on the Streets, Avenues, Piers, Parks, and Places in the City of New York, for the period of one year, commencing May 1, 1884, and ending April 30, 1885, both days inclusive.

Estimates for the above will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, No. 31 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, March 21, 1884, at which place and time they will be publicly opened by said Commissioner and read.

Any person making an estimate for the above shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Estimate for furnishing the illuminating material for and lighting and extinguishing, cleaning, repairing, and maintaining the public lamps," and also with the name of the person making the same, and the date of its presentation.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any estimate for the same supplies and work; and that it is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and, also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the same, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person or persons making the bid or estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he or they shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he or they would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of security required for the completion of the contract, and stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith, and with an intention to execute the bond required by law.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates the district or several streets or parts of streets in which they propose to perform the requirements herein contained, and also the illuminating or candle-power of the gas they propose to furnish, when tested, at a distance of not less than one mile from the place of manufacture, and bidders proposing to furnish any illuminating material other than illuminating or coal gas, must state distinctly what kind of material they propose to furnish, and the illuminating power of the light they propose to furnish.

Bidders are also required to state the price for which they will furnish the gas (of not less than sixteen-candle power by photometrical test, made at a distance of not less than one mile from the place of manufacture) or other illuminating material for each lamp, including the lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, repairing, reglazing, and painting lamp-posts and lanterns, and replacing the cocks, tubes, burners, cross heads, lamp irons, and lanterns thereto, for the period from May 1, 1884, to April 30, 1885, both days inclusive, stating the price, for the above-named period of one year, for each lamp.

Bidders proposing to furnish electric lights must state the kind or system of light (whether the Voltaic Arc or Incandescent) they propose to furnish, and also whether the electric lamps are to be used on the ordinary lamp-posts of the city, or on special lamp-posts to be fitted up by the bidder without cost to the city for such lamp-posts or their fittings. If the lighting is to be by the "Voltaic Arc," the bidder is to state the number of such lamps to be used for lighting the streets or district for which the bid is made and the diameter of the carbon electrodes to be used in such lamps.

Bidders are also required to state a price for which they will repair lamp-posts, including straightening and relighting, and for each new lamp fitted up, as follows:

For each lamp-post straightened, stating the price per post.  
For each column refitted, stating the price per post.  
For each lamp-post removed, stating the price per post.  
For each lamp-post reset, stating the price per post.  
For each new lamp fitted up, stating the price per post.  
The bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids in their estimates, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The number of public lamps to be contracted for is about 24,500.

The burners for illuminating gas are to be of a capacity to burn three cubic feet of gas per hour under a pressure of one inch, and in case the illuminating material shall be oil or naphtha, then the burners to be used for such illuminating material shall give a light (by photometrical test) equal to the light given by the gas-burners in use in the public lamps in the City of New York.

Should any alteration or any attachment be required to any portion of the lamps for which estimates are made in consequence of the use of illuminating material other than gas, then such alteration shall be done and such attachment placed on the lamps without expense to the city.

The number of hours the gas lamps are to be kept burning during the contract is 4,000, and electric lamps are to be kept lighted 3,818 hours.

The amount of security required is \$60,000 on all contracts which will amount to \$100,000 or more; and on smaller contracts the security shall be sixty per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate Box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk, and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the person making the same, within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract is so awarded neglect or refuse to accept to contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or estimate, or if he accept, but does not execute the contract and give the proper security, it may be re-advertised and relet as provided by law and ordinance.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless a written permission shall have been previously obtained from the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works. The right is reserved to assign and designate to any bidder, whose bid shall be accepted, the number and location of the lamps to be lighted by such bidder, in any portion of the city for which estimates are received, and to increase or diminish such number.

The right is reserved to determine and designate, after the estimates are opened, what illuminating material shall be used in the public lamps, or any number of them, during the period before mentioned; also to decline all estimates if deemed for the best interests of the city. No estimate will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

If the estimate of any bidder shall include any lamps with which the pipes or conductors of such bidder are not connected at the time of the making of the bid, and a contract for furnishing the illuminating material for and lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, repairing, and maintaining any such lamps, shall be awarded to such bidder, in that case, thirty days from the date of the execution of the contract and such further time, not exceeding thirty days, as may be deemed reasonable by the Commissioner of Public Works, shall be allowed to such bidder in which to connect such pipes or conductors with such lamps.

But no payment to such bidder, on account of any such lamps, will be made for the time so allowed, nor until the same shall have been connected with the mains or conductors of such bidder, nor except for the time during which all the requirements herein mentioned shall have been fully performed.

Blank forms of estimates can be obtained on application at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works.

FRANKLIN EDSON,  
Mayor.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,  
Comptroller.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

#### BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE** with the provisions of section 105 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873, and of chapter 360 of the Laws of 1883, and of all other provisions of law relating thereto, that the Board of Street Opening and Improvement deem it to be for the public interest to alter the map or plan of the City of New York by closing all that part of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, lying and being between the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas and a line eight hundred and sixty (860') feet easterly from the easterly line of Tenth avenue, except as hereinafter mentioned, as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and eleven feet ten and one-half inches (211' 10 1/2") westerly from the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence southerly along the westerly line of the proposed new avenue or road in a curved line, radius thirteen hundred and sixty-two (1,362') feet, distance sixty-one feet seven and five-eighths inches (61' 7 5/8") to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence easterly along said line seventy-one feet five and five-eighths inches (71' 5 5/8"); thence northerly along the easterly line of the new avenue or road before mentioned in a curved line, radius fourteen hundred and thirty-two (1,432') feet, distance sixty-one feet five and thirteen-sixteenths inches (61' 5 13/16") to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said line seventy-two feet two and one-half inches (72' 2 1/2") to the point or place of beginning.

And that they propose to alter the map or plan of said city by closing said street as above mentioned and described.

And such proposed action of said Board has been duly laid before the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

Dated February 8, 1884.

FRANKLIN EDSON,  
Mayor;  
S. HASTINGS GRANT,  
Comptroller;  
HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works;  
EGBERT L. VIELE,  
President of the Department of Public Parks;  
W. P. KIRK,  
President of the Board of Aldermen;  
Board of Street Opening and Improvement.  
ARTHUR BERRY, Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE** with the provisions of section 105 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873, and of chapter 360 of the Laws of 1883, and of all other provisions of law relating thereto, that the Board of Street Opening and Improvement deem it to be for the public interest to alter the map or plan of the City of New York, by closing all that certain new street or avenue laid out by the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, by and under authority of chapter 387 of the Laws of 1881, and as shown on the map filed by him in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1882, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the first new avenue east of Tenth avenue, distant seven hundred and nineteen feet

and six inches (719' 6") southerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-first street; thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-first street four hundred and eighty-four feet three and one-quarter inches (484' 3 1/4"); thence southerly distance forty feet and three-quarters of an inch (40' 3 3/4"); thence southerly, in a curved line, radius fourteen hundred and thirty-two feet (1,432' 0"), distance two hundred and thirty-five feet and nine and three-quarters inches (235' 9 3/4") to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said line, distance seventy-three feet and three and one-half inches (73' 3 1/2"); thence northerly in a curved line, radius thirteen hundred and sixty-two feet (1,362' 0"), distance two hundred and six feet seven and seven-eighths inches (206' 7 7/8"); thence northerly and tangent thereto, distance four feet and ten and three-sixteenths inches (4' 10 3/16"); thence westerly four hundred and thirty-three feet and ten and three-eighths inches (433' 10 3/8") to the easterly line of the first new avenue east of Tenth avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty feet (60' 0") to the point or place of beginning; also beginning at a point in the westerly line of Avenue Saint Nicholas, distant fifteen hundred and thirty-five feet and eight and one-half inches (1,535' 8 1/2") southerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-first street; thence westerly and southerly in a curved line, radius one hundred and twenty-eight feet and eleven inches (128' 11"); distance two hundred and eleven feet and thirteen-sixteenths of an inch (211' 0 13/16"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and two feet and seven-eighths of an inch (102' 7 8/16"); thence southerly, westerly, and northerly in a curved line, radius fifty-five feet (55' 0"), distance one hundred and fifty-nine feet and half an inch (159' 0 1/2"); thence northerly in a curved line, radius three hundred and forty-five feet (445' 0"), distance three hundred and eighty-eight feet five and eleven-sixteenths inches (388' 5 11/16"); thence northerly in a reversed curved line, radius three hundred and eighty-five feet and six inches (385' 6"), distance one hundred and eighty-one feet three and three-sixteenths inches (181' 3 3/16"); thence northerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and five feet and four and seven-eighths inches (105' 4 7/8"); thence northerly in a curved line, radius fourteen hundred and thirty-two feet (1,432' 0"), distance one hundred and twenty-one feet five and five-eighths inches (121' 5 5/8") to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said line, distance seventy-two feet four and five-sixteenths inches (72' 4 5/16"); thence southerly in a curved line, radius thirteen hundred and sixty-two feet (1,362' 0"), distance one hundred and twenty-nine feet ten and one-quarter inches (129' 10 1/4"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and five feet four and seven-eighths inches (105' 4 7/8"); thence southerly in a curved line, radius three hundred and fifteen feet (350' 0"), distance three hundred and fifteen feet and six inches (356' 0"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and two feet and seven-eighths of an inch (102' 7 8/16"); thence northerly and easterly in a curved line, radius fifty-eight feet and eleven inches (58' 11"); distance ninety-six feet five and nine-sixteenths inches (96' 5 9/16") to the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line seventy feet (70' 0") to the point or place of beginning. And that they propose to alter the map or plan of said city by closing said street, avenue, or road as above mentioned and described. And that they also deem it to be for the public interest to alter the map or plan of said city by laying out and opening all that certain street, road or avenue, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the first new avenue east of Tenth avenue, distance one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches (199' 10") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence easterly and parallel with said street four hundred and thirty-three feet ten and three-eighths inches (433' 10 3/8"); thence southerly four feet ten and three-sixteenths inches (4' 10 3/16"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and two feet and seven-eighths of an inch (102' 7 8/16"); thence northerly and easterly in a curved line, radius fifty-eight feet and eleven inches (58' 11"); distance ninety-six feet five and nine-sixteenths inches (96' 5 9/16") to the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line seventy feet (70' 0") to the point or place of beginning. 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And that they propose to alter the map or plan of said city by laying out and opening all that certain street, road or avenue, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the first new avenue east of Tenth avenue, distance one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches (199' 10") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence easterly and parallel with said street four hundred and thirty-three feet ten and three-eighths inches (433' 10 3/8"); thence southerly four feet ten and three-sixteenths inches (4' 10 3/16"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and two feet and seven-eighths of an inch (102' 7 8/16"); thence northerly and easterly in a curved line, radius fifty-eight feet and eleven inches (58' 11"); distance ninety-six feet five and nine-sixteenths inches (96' 5 9/16") to the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line seventy feet (70' 0") to the point or place of beginning. And that they propose to alter the map or plan of said city by laying out and opening all that certain street, road or avenue, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the first new avenue east of Tenth avenue, distance one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches (199' 10") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street; thence easterly and parallel with said street four hundred and thirty-three feet ten and three-eighths inches (433' 10 3/8"); thence southerly four feet ten and three-sixteenths inches (4' 10 3/16"); thence southerly and tangent thereto, distance one hundred and two feet and seven-eighths of an inch (102' 7 8/16"); thence northerly and easterly in a curved line, radius fifty-eight feet and eleven inches (58' 11"); distance ninety-six feet five and nine-sixteenths inches (96' 5 9/16") to the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line seventy feet (70' 0") to the point or place of beginning. 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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
ROOM 6, NO. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, March 11, 1884.

TO COAL DEALERS AND CON-  
TRACTORS.

BIDS OR ESTIMATES INCLOSED IN A SEALED envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder endorsed thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, March 22, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the head of the Department and read, for

FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED (3,800) GROSS TONS (2,240 POUNDS TO A TON) OF EGG SIZE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL.

Each estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact. That it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. That no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested in the estimate or in the work to which it relates or in the profits thereof.

Each estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the same, that the several matters therein stated are true, and must be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York to the effect that if the contract is awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall refuse or neglect to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested.

The consent last above mentioned must be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise, and that he has offered himself as surety in good faith, with the intention to execute the bond required by law.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the national banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall neglect or refuse, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS RECEIVED FOR ANY PARTICULAR WORK IF HE DEEMS IT FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, the specifications and agreements, and any further information desired, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 10, No. 31 Chambers Street.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
ROOM 6, NO. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, March 1, 1884.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR ESTIMATES, INCLOSED IN A SEALED envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder endorsed thereon, will be received at this office until Tuesday, March 18, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the head of the Department and read,

FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND PERFORMING WORK IN THE ERECTION OF PORTIONS OF WASHINGTON MARKET.

Each estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact. That it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. That no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested in the estimate or in the work to which it relates or in the profits thereof.

Each estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the same, that the several matters therein stated are true, and must be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York to the effect that if the contract is awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall refuse or neglect to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested.

The consent last above mentioned must be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise, and that he has offered himself as surety in good faith, with the intention to execute the bond required by law.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the national banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate

can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall neglect or refuse, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS RECEIVED FOR ANY PARTICULAR WORK IF HE DEEMS IT FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, the specifications and agreements, and any further information desired can be obtained at the office of the Architect, Douglas Smyth, No. 48 Exchange place.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
NO. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1883.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO property-owners of the City of New York that, by the New York City Consolidated Act of 1882, among other matters relating to Croton water rates and affecting all properties liable for Croton water charges, is embraced the following, in "Title 2, Duties and Powers of the Department of Public Works as to Procuring and Distributing Water":

§ 350. The Commissioner of Public Works shall, from time to time, establish scales of rents. \* \* \* \* \* Such rents shall be collected from the owners or occupants of all such buildings, respectively, which shall be situated upon lots adjoining any street or avenue in said city in which the distributing water-pipes are or may be laid, and from which they can be supplied with water, said rents shall become a charge and lien upon such houses and lots, respectively, as provided by law.

It becomes my duty to state that on and after the first day of April, 1883, all extra charges, such as steam-engines, bakeries, barbers, bathing-tubs, boarding-houses, boarding-schools, building purposes, horses, horse-troughs, hotels, porter-houses, taverns, etc., printing offices, stone cutting or dressing, slaughter-houses, dyeing, water-closets and urinals, laundries, restaurants, soda fountains, extra families, oyster and coffee saloons, water by meter measurement, meters and meter setting, and all other purposes for which the use of Croton water is chargeable according to law, are liens, and unless paid on or before the 30th day of April next must be returned to the Clerk of Arrears, with the amount due on each lot.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 31 CHAMBERS ST.,  
NEW YORK, November 19, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT 9:30 P. M. ON THURSDAY THE 15TH instant, the aqueduct had to be shut off to repair a large leak that could not be repaired in the usual manner from the exterior. This leak had suddenly developed in the section south of Yonkers, where smaller fissures had previously occurred.

The examination showed fissures aggregating 2,000 feet in length. The repairs were finished and water was again turned on by 4 P. M., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

While the flow through the aqueduct was interrupted the supply in the Central Park reservoir was drawn down five feet.

This loss of supply in the city reservoirs, occurring now, as winter is approaching, makes it necessary to take extra precautions against waste of water. Being aware of the temptation to leave faucets open in cold weather to prevent freezing in the pipes, I specially protest against that practice, and appeal to all citizens to abstain from wasteful use of water in any manner whatever. The present condition of the supply and the possibility of a recurrence of similar leaks in the aqueduct make it my duty to give this public notice that I shall hereinafter resort to the peremptory measure of shutting off the water in all places where persistent waste is discovered.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE CITY RECORD.

COPIES OF THE CITY RECORD CAN BE obtained at No. 2 City Hall (northwest corner basement). Price three cents each.

ASSESSMENT COMMISSION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A MEETING of the Commissioners under the act, chapter 550 of the Laws of 1880, entitled "An act relating to certain assessments for local improvements in the City of New York," passed June 9, 1880, will be held at their office, No. 27 Chambers street, on Wednesday, March 12, 1884, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL LORD, JR.,  
JOHN KELLY,  
ALLAN CAMPBELL,  
Commissioners under the Act.

JAMES J. MARTIN, Clerk.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,  
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,  
NEW YORK, March 3, 1884.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with new boiler to the steam fire engine known as No. 29 (being number 440 of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company), and for making repairs to said engine, will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 19, 1884, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

The boiler to be M. R. Clapp's Circulating Tubular Boiler, patented 1878, and as per specifications.

The engine to be delivered at the Repair Shops of the Fire Department in complete working order, with a guarantee that the material and workmanship are of the best character, and to replace, at the expense of the contractor, such parts, if any, as may fail, if such failure is properly attributable to defective material or inferior workmanship. Said engine shall have a full and complete trial of its working powers at New York, under the superintendence of a competent engineer.

For information as to the amount and kind of work to be done and time of delivery, bidders are referred to the specifications which form part of these proposals.

The damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day.

No estimate will be received or considered after the hour named.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the work shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance in the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities, as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of forty dollars (\$40). Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall neglect or refuse, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to him or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The form of the agreement with specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT,  
HENRY D. PURROY,  
RICHARD CROKER,  
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
155 & 157 MERCER STREET,  
NEW YORK, March 10, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FOUR (4) horses (numbered respectively 10, 140, 158, and 376) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., by Van Tassel & Kearney, auctioneers, at Nos. 110 and 112 East thirtieth street.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT,  
HENRY D. PURROY,  
RICHARD CROKER,  
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,  
155 & 157 MERCER STREET,  
NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Commissioners of this Department will meet daily, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business.

By order of  
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.  
HENRY D. PURROY,  
RICHARD CROKER,  
Commissioners.

CARL JUSSEN,  
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,  
NOS. 117 AND 119 DUANE STREET.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC, and especially of those using the Wharf Property of the City of New York, the following extracts from the rules and regulations established for the guidance of the Dock Masters appointed by the Board governing this Department, and to be observed by them in the performance of their duties, are hereby promulgated and published:

Resolved, For the proper supervision of the waterfront of the city, the care of the wharf property located thereon placed in the charge of this Department, the rendering of necessary facilities for the prompt berthing of vessels thereat, and the collection of the wharfage accruing therefrom, that the waterfront of the City of New York be and hereby is arranged and divided into nine districts, and that for each of the said districts there shall be appointed, designated, or assigned, from time to time, at the pleasure of the Board, a suitable and competent person to be known and entitled as "Dock Master," who shall perform such duties and render such services in relation to the supervision, regulation, and occupation of the wharf property and waterfront in their respective districts, as the laws of the United States and of the State of New York, the ordinances of

the City of New York, and the by-laws of this Board, and its rules, or orders, shall or may require, prescribe, or direct.

The several districts so made and created, and the Dock Masters assigned thereto, are as follows, to wit:

District No. 1.—Embracing all that portion of the East river, extending from Castle Garden, on the Battery, to and including Pier 21, East river.  
Charles H. Thompson, Dock Master; office, 33 Coenties Slip.

District No. 2.—All that portion of the North river extending from Castle Garden, to and including Pier old 42, North river.  
George W. Wannmaker, Dock Master; office, foot of Duane street, N. R.

District No. 3.—From east side Pier 21, East river, to and including Pier 55, East river.  
Edward Abeel, Dock Master; office, 262 South street.

District No. 4.—From north side Pier, old 42, North river, to and including pier at foot of West Twenty-third street, North river.  
John M. Smith, Dock Master; office, Pier, new 43, N. R.

District No. 5.—From north side Pier 55, East river, to north side of Thirty-fourth street, East river.  
Bernard Kenney, Dock Master; office, foot of East Sixteenth street, E. R.

District No. 6.—From north side Pier at Twenty-third street, North river, to and including Pier at foot Fifty-ninth street, North river.  
Edward Gilon, Dock Master; office, Pier, new 57, N. R.

District No. 7.—From north side of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to south side of Ninety-second street, East river.  
Robert Hall, Dockmaster; office, 646 First avenue.

District No. 8.—From north side of Pier at Fifty-ninth street, North river, to Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, from North river to Kingsbridge.  
Theodore S. Croft, Dockmaster; office, foot of West Seventy-ninth street, N. R.

District No. 9.—From south side Ninety-second street, East river, to and including Bronx river, and also Harlem river, from East river to Kingsbridge.  
John Callan, Dockmaster; office, foot of East One Hundred and Fourth street, Harlem river.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by this Board the following rules and instructions are issued for the guidance and observance of the several Dock Masters of the Department:

Each Dock Master shall promptly designate and assign in the order in which application is made, suitable and convenient berths, so far as practicable, within the limits of his district, for the use of such vessel and water craft as may require the same for the reception or discharge of passengers, merchandise, etc., therefrom or for the necessary repair or the safety of any vessel or water craft.

It shall be the duty of each Dock Master to require and enforce the due observance of and compliance with such of the national and State laws, city ordinances, and the rules, regulations and orders of the Department of Docks as appertain to the use, care, and custody of the wharf property of and about the City of New York, promptly reporting to the Board all violations and evasions of such laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders.

Each Dock Master is expressly prohibited, under penalty of immediate dismissal from his position, from receiving or demanding, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, compensation, or article of value of any nature or kind, for the assignment of a berth to a vessel at any pier, slip, or wharf property whatsoever, or for the performance of or the omission to perform any of the duties required of or pertaining to the position of Dock Master of this Department.

Any person or persons having any cause of complaint against the Dock Masters for any failure or omission in the performance of the duties as required by the above rules, are requested to promptly communicate the same to this Board, at their offices, Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street.

By order of the Board,  
LUCIUS J. N. STARK,  
WILLIAM LAIMBEER,  
JOHN R. VOORHIS,  
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.  
JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.  
New York, December 1, 1883.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF  
NEW YORK.

A STATED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the College of the City of New York, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand street, on Tuesday, March 18, 1884, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,  
Secretary.  
NEW YORK, March 11, 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHAR-  
ITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
NO. 66 THIRD AVENUE,  
NEW YORK, March 4, 1884.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE OF the Common Council, "In relation to the burial of strangers or unknown persons who may die in any of the public institutions of the City of New York," the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island—John Strub; aged 50 years; 6 feet 1 inch high; black hair, blue eyes. Had on when admitted black coat, gray pants and vest, colored shirt, shoes, black felt hat.

At Workhouse, Blackwell's Island—Ann Wilson; aged 22 years; committed November 20, 1883.

At Homoeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island—Frederick Hecht; aged 72 years; 5 feet 6 inches high; gray hair and eyes. Had on when admitted brown overcoat, black cardigan jacket, black pants, blue vest, gaiters.

James Daly; aged 48 years; 5 feet 5 inches high; blue eyes, brown hair. Had on when admitted black overcoat, dark mixed sack coat, pants and vest, brogan shoes, black felt hat.

Catharine Colbert; aged 75 years; 5 feet 4 inches high; gray hair and eyes. Had on when admitted black skirt, gray plaid shawl, black hood.

Mary Murphy; aged 40 years; 5 feet 2 inches high; brown eyes, black hair. Had on when admitted striped calico skirt, red shawl, brown knit sacque.

Christian Vossler; aged 56 years; 5 feet 8 inches high; brown eyes, black hair. Had on when admitted black overcoat, blue sack coat, dark striped pants, black vest, gaiters, black Derby hat.

Nothing known of their friends or relatives.

By order,  
G. F. BRITTON,  
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
NO. 66 THIRD AVENUE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, PAINTS, ETC.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR FURNISH-  
ing

GROCERIES.  
5,000 pounds Dairy Butter, sample on exhibition Thursday, March 13, 1884.  
30,000 Fresh Eggs, all to be candled.  
500 barrels good sound Irish Potatoes, 168 lbs. net, per barrel, to be delivered at Blackwell's Island.  
100 barrels Prime Carrots, 120 pounds per barrel.  
100 " Russia Turnips, 135 pounds per barrel.  
50 " Red Onions.



10,000 pounds Rio Coffee, green.  
2 dozen Edam Cheese.  
300 quintals prime quality Grand Bank Codfish, to average not less than five pounds and delivered as required in boxes of four quintals each.  
100 barrels crackers.  
24 dozen extract lemon.  
20,000 pounds oatmeal.  
100 prime city cured hams, to average 14 pounds each.  
20 boxes corn starch, 40 pounds each, in 1 pound papers.  
30 dozen canned pears, 3 pounds.  
12 doz n canned salmon, 2 pounds.  
50 boxes candles.  
50 pounds indigo.  
10,000 pounds barley.  
100 bags bran, 40 pounds each.  
100 bales prime timothy hay, tare not to exceed 3 pounds per bale and weight charged as received at storehouse at Backwell's Island.

## DRY GOODS.

25,000 yards Brown Muslin.  
500 " Red Flannel.  
20 bolts No. 4 Cotton Duck.  
100 dozen Spool Cotton, No. 30.

## HARDWARE, ETC.

20 boxes Best Charcoal Tin, IX, 14 by 20.  
20 " Best Charcoal Tin, IX, 10 by 14.  
10 bbls. BB Galvanized Iron No. 24.  
5 gross Tin Dinner Plates.  
6 dozen Lanterns.  
2 " Scythe Blades.  
4 " Scythe Stones.  
10 " Spades.  
10 " Iron Rakes.  
6 " Hoes.  
21 " Hay Forks.

## CROCKERY AND WOODENWARE.

10 gross Dinner Plates.  
3 " Chambers.  
20 dozen Hair Brushes.  
25 " Dust Brushes.  
20 " Shoe Brushes.  
30 " Cotton Mops.  
12 " Wash Boards.  
200 bunches Leather Shoe Laces.

## PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 pounds White Lead in Oil equal to Atlantic Mills.  
5 barrels pure Spirits Turpentine.

—or any single article thereof, will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the City of New York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., of Friday, March 14, 1884. The person or persons making any bid or estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid or Estimate for Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, etc.," with his or their name or names, and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the day and hour above named, at which time and place the bids or estimates received will be publicly opened by the President of said Department, and read.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS OR ESTIMATES IF DEEMED TO BE FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 64, CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF 1882.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Delivery will be required to be made from time to time, and in such quantities as may be directed by the said Commissioners.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal amount of fifty per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they shall pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by section 12 of chapter 7 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the national banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept, but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet as provided by law.

The quality of the articles, supplies, goods, wares, and merchandise must conform in every respect to the samples of the same respectively at the office of the said Department. Bidders are cautioned to examine the specifications for particulars of the articles, etc., required, before making their estimates.

Bidders will state the prices for each article, by which the bids will be tested.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the Comptroller, issued on the completion of the contract, or from time to time, as the Commissioners may determine.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless under the written instruction of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment can be obtained at the office of the Department.

Dated New York, March 3, 1884.  
JACOB HESS,  
HENRY H. PORTER,  
THOMAS S. BRENNAN,  
Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

## PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO BE MADE TO EAST WING OF INSANE ASYLUM ON WARD'S ISLAND.

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS FOR which are at this office—will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the City of New York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., of Friday, March 14, 1884. The person or persons making any bid or estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid or Estimate for Repairs to East Wing of Insane Asylum, Ward's Island," for which there is one set of specifications, and the work for which is to be let in one contract, and with his or their name or names, and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the day and hour above named, at which time and place the bids or estimates received will be publicly opened by the President of said Department, and read.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS IF DEEMED TO BE FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 64, CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF 1882.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal amount of THIRTY THOUSAND (\$30,000) DOLLARS.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they shall pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by section 27 of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the NATIONAL Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept, but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the Comptroller, in accordance with the terms of the contract, as the Commissioners may determine.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless under the written instructions of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, AND ARE PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED TO EXAMINE WITH CARE THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE PRINTED CONTRACT FORM.

The form of the contract, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained at the office of the Department.

The time for completion of this contract will be one hundred working days from the date of their notification to begin work by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Dated, New York, February 26, 1884.

HENRY H. PORTER,  
THOMAS S. BRENNAN,  
JACOB HESS,  
Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,  
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

## PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING THE HULL AND JOINER-WORK OF HULL OF THE STEAMBOAT "MINNAHANONCK."

## FOR REPAIRS TO ENGINE OF STEAMBOAT "MINNAHANONCK."

THE SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS FOR which are at this office—will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the City of New York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., of Friday, March 14, 1884. The person or persons making any bid or estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid or Estimate for Repairing the Hull and Joiner-work of Hull of the Steamboat 'MinnaHanonck,'" for which there are two separate sets of specifications, and the work for which is to be let in two contracts, and with his or their name or names, and the date of presentation, to the head of said Department, at the said office, on or before the day and hour above named, at which time and place the bids or estimates received will be publicly opened by the President of said Department, and read.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ALL BIDS OR ESTIMATES IF DEEMED TO BE FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 64, CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF 1882.

No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

The person or persons to whom the contracts may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal amount of SIX THOUSAND (\$6,000) DOLLARS for the "Repairs to the Hull and Joiner-work" contract, and ONE THOUSAND (\$1,000) DOLLARS for the "Repairs to the Engine, etc.," contract.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they shall pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by section 27 of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the NATIONAL Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept, but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the Comptroller, in accordance with the terms of the contract, as the Commissioners may determine.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the specifications will be allowed, unless under the written instructions of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, AND ARE PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED TO EXAMINE WITH CARE THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE PRINTED CONTRACT FORM.

The form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained at the office of the Department.

The time for completion of the contract for "Repairs to Hull, etc.," will be FORTY WORKING DAYS, and for "Repairs to Engine, etc.," will be TWENTY-FIVE WORKING DAYS from the date of notification by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to begin work.

Dated New York February 26, 1884.

HENRY H. PORTER,  
THOMAS S. BRENNAN,  
JACOB HESS,  
Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1884, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Furniture for Grammar School No. 76, on Lexington avenue, corner of East Sixty-eighth street.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals, and all necessary information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand, corner of Elm street.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this city, are required in all cases.

No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.

ABRAHAM DOWDNEY,  
ISAAC P. CHAMBERS,  
JOSEPH KOCH,  
C. E. SIMMONS, M. D.,  
RICHARD KELLY,  
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.  
Dated New York, March 4, 1884.

## DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,  
STAAT ZEITUNG BUILDING,  
NEW YORK.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 817 OF THE City Consolidation Act of 1882, it is hereby advertised that the books of "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuations of Real and Personal Estate" of the City and County of New York, for the year 1884, are open for examination and correction from the second Monday of January, 1884, until the first day of May, 1884. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, at this office, during the period said books are open, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

Applications for correction of assessed valuations on personal estate must be made by the person assessed, to the said Commissioners, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at this office during the same period.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,  
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,  
THOMAS L. FEITNER,  
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
No. 301 MOTT STREET,  
NEW YORK, February 29, 1884.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of the Health Department of the City of New York, held at its office on the 26th day of February, 1884, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the Health Department, the following amendments of the Sanitary Code for the security of life and health be and the same are hereby adopted, and declared to form a portion of the Sanitary Code:

Resolved, That section 201 of the Sanitary Code be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 201. That for all lodging-houses in which beds are let for lodgers containing four or more beds in any apartment therein for the use of lodgers, a permit in writing from this Department shall be required, and no person in the City of New York shall have, lease, let, or keep any such lodging-house or the lodgings therein, or assist in the keeping, hire, or assist in hiring, or conduct the business of any such lodging-house, or the lodgings therein, except pursuant to the terms and condition of a permit in writing previously obtained therefor from this Department, an application for which shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health by the person or persons who propose to use the same. The beds in all lodging-houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet, horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation. Four hundred (400) cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or lodger, and no more beds shall be permitted than those provided in this way, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, approved by the Board of Health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall under special circumstances be allowed.

Resolved, That section 89 of the Sanitary Code be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 89. That no blood, butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer, or receiving-basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon any ground or premises in the built-up portions of said city.

[L. S.] ALEXANDER SHALER,  
President.  
EMMONS CLARK,  
Secretary.

## JURORS. NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,  
NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,  
NEW YORK, June 1, 1883.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL BE heard here, from 10 to 3 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given.

Those who have not answered as to their liability, or proved permanent exemption, will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible, and at this office only) under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, etc., etc. No attention paid to letters.

Persons "enrolled" as liable must serve when called or pay their fines. No mere excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice, and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between sixty and seventy years of age, summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States and District Court jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper make any false statement, and every case will be prosecuted.

GEORGE CAULFIELD,  
Commissioner of Jurors,  
Room 17, New County Court-house