

# THE CITY RECORD.

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### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

STATED MEETING.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY, January 17, 1888, {  
1 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their chamber, room 16, City Hall.

PRESENT:

Hon. George H. Forster, President;

ALDERMEN

Daniel E. Dowling,  
Vice-President,  
Redmond J. Barry,  
Philip B. Benjamin,  
James F. Butler,  
William Clancy,  
Alfred R. Conkling,  
Patrick Diver,

James M. Fitzsimons,  
Henry Gunther,  
Philip Holland,  
Cyrus O. Hubbell,  
James G. McMurray,  
John J. Martin,  
James J. Mooney,  
John Murray,

Joseph Murray,  
Patrick N. Oakley,  
Walton Storm,  
Richard J. Sullivan,  
William Tait,  
Henry Von Minden,  
William H. Walker.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the New York Cable Railway Company renewing an application made October 11, 1887, for permission to construct a cable railroad in certain of the streets of this city, as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—The New York Cable Railway Company, renewing an application made to your immediate predecessors under date October 11, 1887 (see CITY RECORD), by its undersigned counsel duly authorized thereto, respectfully petitioning your Honorable Body, would show:

"That by the proceedings of Rapid Transit Commissioners, had pursuant to chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, as appears by its Articles of Association filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1884, which articles were amended by said Commissioners as appears by amended articles filed in said offices, on the 26th and 27th days of January, 1887, and by amended articles made and filed in said offices on the 26th and 27th days of January, 1887, pursuant to chapter 135 of the Laws of 1870, became a duly constituted corporation for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining its system of railway within the City of New York, on twenty-nine connecting routes, designated in the Company's Articles of Association by consecutive numbers, from one to twenty-nine, inclusive, and fully authorized to construct and operate the same subject among other things to the consent of the Common Council of said city.

"That a portion of said railway, consisting of about one-fifth of the extent thereof, is provided to be constructed as an elevated cable railway and the residue as a surface cable railway. The system is so laid out that either the elevated or the surface portion would, independently of the other, constitute a complete working railway of great public convenience.

"That heretofore and prior to the amendment of its articles of association, and on the 18th of January, 1886, your petitioner applied to the Common Council for its consent to the construction of its railway on all of said routes, reciting and showing in said petition the great public advantages and imperative need of the proposed railway and the proceedings had by its Common Council on former like applications, as appears by THE CITY RECORD (vide Vol. XIV., No. 3850, pp. 155, 156), which petition received the favorable action of the then Board of Aldermen on the 2d day of March, 1886, as appears by the report of the Railroad Committee, which sets forth the original articles of association of the company, to which reference is hereby made, and the vote adopting the same on that day (vide THE CITY RECORD, Vol. XIV., No. 3885, pp. 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582), but which favorable action was annulled by judicial proceedings supported by alleged defects in said articles of association, which defects have been remedied by the above-mentioned amendment of said articles.

"Your petitioner would therefore pray your Honorable Body to take the proceedings of said Rapid Transit Commissioners, which was transmitted to the Common Council on the 30th day of June, 1884, by the then Mayor of the city, together with the articles of association, as amended by them and approved by your petitioner, as above stated, into consideration, and take such action thereon as may be proper.

"And your petitioner will ever pray.

"THE NEW YORK CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY,

"By CH. P. SHAW,

"Counsel specially instructed in this behalf.

"Dated, New York, January 16, 1888.

"P. S.—For convenience of reference, I annex to this communication a map showing the surface and elevated portions of the Cable Company's system of railway.

"CH. P. S., for Cable Co."

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The government of the City of New York is a growth and not a creation. In the early charters of the city the Mayor was the chief executive officer, having the control of the police, and was himself a Police Magistrate holding daily court. The Common Council was a legislative body, acting as a check upon the Mayor, in the matter of appointment, and framing such ordinances as the good government of the city might require. The municipality was always subject to the control of the Legislature; but the intervention of that body was rarely exercised, except upon application from the City Government. The City budget was prepared by the Common Council and approved by the Legislature, where in extreme cases it was modified, but seldom against the protest of the Mayor and Aldermen. The best citizens took part in the Municipal Government and, practically, the city enjoyed the blessings of home rule. With the extension of the suffrage, however, and the enormous immigration from foreign countries, the character of the City Government changed; so that, by successive enactments and from the very necessity of the case, the executive functions of the Mayor were greatly curtailed and the Common Council was shorn, step by step, of the greater portion of its legislative power. The change thus effected has been gradual, and is the result of a series of enactments, each intended to meet a special evil. The outcome is a form of government in which

the Mayor is merely the overseer of the City Government, with powers of appointment in certain cases, but not of final removal. The Common Council is a body exercising limited advisory powers over the departments in which by law are vested the real administrative functions of the government. There are eleven of these departments, presided over in some cases by a single head and in others by commissions composed of three or more members. Public opinion appears not to regard with favor this system of government, but I am constrained to say that after a careful study of it in practical operation during my year of office, I find it to be well adapted to the work which it has to do. I do not think that it needs a general revision, and I am satisfied that a legislative commission, charged with such revision, if it should attempt to remodel the City Government, would produce far more disturbance and embarrassment than it could possibly do good. Nevertheless, the system can be amended with advantage, but the amendments required should not originate in the Legislature, but should first be considered and recommended by those who actually administer the City Government, and who best understand its defects and needs. Unfortunately, as the Constitution and laws now exist, it will be necessary to apply to the Legislature for relief, but it is to be hoped that that body will refrain from the vicious practice of imposing legislation upon the City which it neither seeks nor approves. The nature of these amendments will best appear by a simple statement of the difficulties which I have found in the way of executing the laws as they stand upon the statute book. It will be seen that these difficulties do not arise to any considerable extent from the structure and character of the municipal government, but are due almost exclusively to the failure of the machinery of justice to do the work which it is designed to accomplish.

In cities the police is the primary and fundamental basis of good government. It is necessarily charged with the initiative in the enforcement of the law. It must make arrests for breaches of the criminal code, on the one side, and for violation of the City ordinances on the other. It is notorious that in these two particulars the police was not, at the time of my accession to office, performing its duty. The excise laws were openly violated, not only on Sunday, but on the other days of the week. Disreputable places of resort, commonly called "dives," were to be found carrying on their iniquitous traffic in the most crowded thoroughfares of the city, without attempt at concealment. If the police had done its duty, these places could not have driven their scandalous and noxious trade, corrupting the young and decorating vice with the garb of respectability. Spasmodic efforts had, indeed, been made at times to suppress these vile resorts; but it was evident that, for some reason, there was no real desire to close them up by a stern enforcement of the law. My first attention was directed to this crying evil, and by the employment of the civil remedy of injunctions, devised by the Counsel to the Corporation, a considerable number of the more notorious of these dens of infamy were promptly closed. After repeated complaints to the police, I discovered that the justification and excuse for the failure to abate this scandal was to be found in the fact that the proprietors when arrested were rarely or never brought to trial. The practice since 1885 has been for them to demand a jury trial, and to give bail, which had the effect to transfer their cases to the Court of General Sessions. In this way more than 5,000 cases had accumulated during the last two years of the term of the late District Attorney. These cases ought to have gone promptly to the Grand Jury for indictment, and a speedy trial would have resulted in conviction and punishment sufficient to have deterred the keepers of such places from further violations of the law. But, as a matter of fact, the ability to give bail was a practical immunity for crime. How far this congested condition of the criminal courts was unavoidable, I do not pretend to say, but, by the establishment of a third part of the Court of General Sessions early in the year, and by the legislative provision for an additional judge and assistant district attorney, the criminal machinery has been so enlarged that there will no longer be any excuse for an accumulation of current business, unless the Grand Jury shall fail in their duty to dispose of the cases when presented to them by the District Attorney. The new incumbent of this office has assured me of his intention to keep abreast of the current arrests for violations of the excise law, and if possible to dispose of the accumulated cases. Important as the latter result may be, I regard it as of but little consequence compared with the necessity for promptly trying those who may be arrested from day to day for violation of the excise laws. I know there is, in some quarters, a disposition to belittle the excise cases and to regard them as of less consequence than cases of felony affecting life and property. But this is an error. A visit to the great charitable institutions maintained by the City, containing a population of over 14,000 persons, will convince the most skeptical observer that the chief cause of crime, sickness and poverty, which fill these institutions with their tenants, is to be found in excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. If the abuse of this traffic could be prevented, there would follow an immediate and very large reduction in the general criminal business of the City, by which the moral tone would be raised and taxation would be lessened. The first duty, therefore, of the prosecuting officer is to see to the prompt and just punishment of those who violate the excise laws. When this is done, the plea of the police, that it is idle to make arrests which are never followed by punishment, will lose its force, and the officers can be held to a strict accountability for the enforcement of the law. With this achievement, the greatest impediment in the way of good government in this city will have been removed, and I think it can be accomplished without any amendment whatever to the existing laws for the government of the City. If, however, the District Attorney shall find himself unable to bring about this desirable result, I would urge that additional legislation be secured, for the establishment either of an excise court for the trial of these cases or for the conferring of power on the Special Sessions to empanel a jury, where, under the constitution, the offender avails himself of the right to a jury trial.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.

The second great obstacle to good government, corresponding to a considerable extent with the one already considered, arises from the failure of the Civil Justices to properly consider and dispose of the cases brought before them for violation of the City ordinances. These violations it is the duty of the police to report and of the Corporation Attorney to bring suit for the penalty imposed by law. I find that the police, as a rule, have been very remiss in reporting these violations, which in this city are almost innumerable. The excuse given is that complaint and arrest are rarely followed by punishment, and this excuse is well founded. Moreover there has been great partiality shown in making the complaints. Last year, over 38,000 complaints were filed, but these were made against only 8,000 persons, showing nearly five complaints to each person, while the great mass of the violators were not reported at all. This discrimination necessarily gives rise to very unfavorable opinions as to the means employed to prostrate the police. The Corporation Attorney does not appear to have been remiss in the performance of his duty. On the contrary, he has brought suit and collected the penalties, where he could do so; but the Civil Justices, with some honorable exceptions, seem to have regarded it as their duty to protect the citizen against the complaints of the police. In numberless instances cases have been marked "dismissed" without a hearing. In others, they have been adjourned from time to time, even to the extent of eight adjournments, and then finally dismissed. The witnesses have been compelled to attend at these several adjournments, greatly to the demoralization of the police, whose time was thus fruitlessly wasted. A rule of law has been adopted by the Civil Justices which made it almost impossible to prove the offense. The result has been a general contempt for the ordinances of the City, in which I am sorry to say the officers of the police have generally shared, for the simple reason that the attempt to enforce them was followed by signal failure. The attention of the Civil Justices has been called to this scandalous condition of affairs. Some of them have recently gone out of office. I am assured that hereafter there will be a more favorable disposition to secure the enforcement of the law. But the evil really lies in the fact that these Justices are elected by districts and are therefore dependent upon the popular favor of the residents of the district for office. Inasmuch as under the Constitution they are elective officers, they should be chosen upon a general ticket, and the selection should be limited to members of the bar in good standing. The Marshals attached to the District Courts are appointed by the Mayor, but they can only be removed on complaints made to the Court of Common Pleas. The complaints against these officers are so numerous, and their power so great over poor debtors, who have not the means of self-defense, that it seems almost indispensable to invest the Mayor with the power of summary removal, in order to prevent the illegal exactions and harsh treatment to which the dependent classes of the community are liable to be subjected where no summary remedy is provided.

THE POLICE COURTS.

In addition to the two very serious obstacles to good government already specified, there is a third evil of no less consequence in its pernicious influence. Cases of arrests for violations of the law punishable as crimes must be heard before the Police Justices. These officers very properly are entrusted with a large discretion, because they have to deal with the poor and the friendless, whose rights they are bound to protect. Certainly no one would be disposed to censure them for erring on the side of mercy in such cases. But when the keepers of dives and of other disreputable places of resort are brought before the Police Justices, this discretion should be exercised on the side of law and order, and there should be a stern determination to aid and not to thwart the police in the suppression of these dens of infamy. Unfortunately, this is often not the case. Repeated instances have occurred since I have been in office, in which the sympathy of the Police Justice seems to have been with the offender; and recently in two cases the complaints were dismissed, although the evidence of the police officers was sufficient to show facts of the most revolting character. I have no language in which to express the feeling of



indignation which the dismissal of these cases has excited in my mind. I do not know that the Justices, in these cases, exceeded the discretion which is allowed to them by law; but I do know, as the result of their decision, that two of the vilest dens that have ever infested a civilized community were allowed to continue in existence, and I have been forced to resort to other means for their suppression. The Police Justices are appointed by the Mayor; but he has no power of removal. They may however be removed by the Court of Common Pleas after a hearing on charges duly preferred. But these charges must necessarily be based upon other grounds than a difference of opinion as to the exercise of discretionary powers. And yet it is in the exercise of these discretionary powers that the real evil arises. The remedy is to be found in the appointment of Justices trained to the law, of considerable repute in the profession and divorced as far as possible from the contact with party politics. I do not assert too much when I declare that the position of a Police Justice is more important to the community than that of a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The latter finally settles the law, but the former applies it in the first instance in nearly all cases affecting the life, liberty and property of the citizen. He has, in minor cases, the power of pardon, and often after judgment revokes the sentence and releases the offender. The exercise of this power in order to oblige political friends, gives to the Justice an influence which is as dangerous as it is indefensible. I recommend therefore that the selection of Police Justices be hereafter limited to members of the Bar of at least ten years' standing in the profession, and that before being allowed to take the oath of office, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this district shall certify that the appointee is a lawyer in good standing and is competent to discharge the duties of the office. I would surround the position of Police Magistrate with every possible safeguard, because he sits at the very fountain head of justice, and is the main spring of social order. The reasons why he should refrain from an active participation in local politics are even stronger than those which should forbid the Judges of the Courts of Record from active partisanship. Any soiling of the judicial ermine should be made impossible, and especially in the Police Courts, charged with the primary application and administration of justice. The divorce between party politics and the bench should be made so complete that when a man becomes a Judge, he should cease to be a politician.

When the three evils to which I have referred are corrected, I think the police can be held to the strict performance of its duty, and I see no reason why it should not become a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory force. Its members have a life position. Their pay is greater than that which can be earned by a first-class mechanic. They have medical attendance free, and on arriving at sixty years of age, or in case of disability earlier, they may be retired upon half-pay for life. The sergeants receive \$1,000 per year, which is a larger sum than is usually earned by foremen in first-class manufacturing establishments. They also have free medical attendance, and a pension on retirement. These officers have recently applied for an increase of pay, which has been refused by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the ground that they already receive an adequate compensation. The increase of pay demanded would have increased the burthen upon the tax-payers about \$80,000, for which I am not able to see any justification whatever. On the contrary, the pressure from the better class of mechanics to enter upon the police is constant, and it is not to be wondered at, because they cannot hope in the line of their business to secure for themselves and their families a provision as ample as that which the law makes for the police force.

#### THE POLICE BOARD.

The only obstacle in the way of an efficient administration of the police is to be found in the constitution of the Board of Commissioners, which consists of four members, two of whom belong to each of the great political parties. It was organized as a non-partisan Board; but as a matter of fact, from its very constitution, it is nothing more nor less than a partisan Board. The patronage of the Department is notoriously divided between the Commissioners, and a large part of their business has been in the past to satisfy the claims of the two political parties whom they represent. It is fatal to the police that politics should enter either into its composition or its administration. There is no way, so far as I can see, to get rid of this evil but to place the management of the police in the hands of a single Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to hold office during his pleasure. A competent and honest Commissioner would, in all human probability, have a permanent tenure of office. There has been no Mayor in my day who would dare to confront public opinion in case he should remove such an officer from his position. On the other hand, the fact that the acts of the Commissioner would be subject to the supervision of the Mayor, would insure a conscientious discharge of duty. The police is essentially a military organization. Divided councils in its management can only be injurious, and under no circumstances should there be four heads, each of whom thinks himself authorized to give orders to the General Superintendent. I do not make this statement in any spirit of criticism upon the present members of the Police Board. In my personal intercourse with them, I have found them to be intelligent, diligent, zealous, and at all times willing to act upon any suggestions which I may have felt at liberty to make to them. But, in the execution of their duty, they are in no respect responsible to the Mayor. His sole power consists in watching what they may do, and in removing any Commissioner whom he may believe to be unworthy of the place, on evidence which would convict him in a court of justice. But, even in this case, the removal must be approved by the Governor. The only effect of this provision is to make the Governor master of the situation in the City of New York, so that the Mayor would hesitate for a long time before he placed the City under the practical control of an officer to whom this power was never intended to be conferred. While I am quite clear that the public interests would be promoted by the change recommended, I do not expect that it will receive the support of either political party; for, so far as I have observed, neither of them is willing to part with the patronage to which it can lay claim under the present system.

The only check upon the Commissioners to be found in the civil service law, by which the range of selection is narrowed to an eligible list. I see that the Police Commissioners are somewhat reticent under this limitation, and have expressed the opinion that the character of the policemen thus secured is not as good as that which formerly prevailed among those who were not subjected to a competitive examination. They arrive at this conclusion by comparing the number of dismissals of the members thus appointed with the dismissals in the whole force selected under the old system, after the careful elimination of its unfit members. This is not a just standard of comparison. But even if the claim of the Commissioners be admitted to be true, the evils of politics in the police force are so grievous that any relief therefrom ought to be welcomed as a decided step towards a better government of the city. In illustration of the objectionable constitution of the Board, let me call attention to the condition of the Bureau of Elections at this time. The term of the present incumbent of that office has expired and he is holding over. An eligible list of three unobjectionable names has been sent to the Commissioners by the Civil Service Board. The law requires the Commissioners to select one of these three names for the place. They have failed to obey the law, and there is no power which can compel them to obedience. Meanwhile the holder of this important position has been the subject of investigation by his own party, for his conduct in the last election, and he has been condemned for having resorted to very objectionable practices. So that we are presented with the spectacle of an officer, charged with the duty of supervising the elections, who has been guilty of conducting an election in a manner so reprehensible as to call down upon him the condemnation of his own political associates. How long the self-respect of the Police Board will allow this scandal to continue I cannot predict, but it is a sufficient reason why there should be a change in the constitution of the commission which allows it to exist.

#### THE EXCISE BOARD.

Intimately connected with the efficiency of the police is the administration of the laws relating to excise. In all civilized communities, it is the practice to control the traffic in alcoholic beverages. Indeed, in some of them it has been attempted to prohibit the sale of intoxicants altogether. The feeling among thoughtful people is practically unanimous in favor of the largest restriction upon the sale of intoxicating liquors which in practice can be made effective. As society is now constituted, prohibition may be declared to be a failure. We are, therefore, driven to the regulation of the traffic, and it is the part of statesmanship to put this regulation in efficient hands, under rules and on conditions which can be enforced. To attempt to enforce the impossible is simply to bring the law into contempt, and contempt for law is a greater evil than unregulated alcoholic traffic. The experience of the Excise Board in this city has shown during the last year that a higher rate of license has tended to raise the character of the establishments where intoxicating liquors are sold. The amount of money thus secured to the public treasury has been largely increased; but I do not regard this as an argument in favor of any license system whatever. It is merely an incident to the system, and a compensation, so far as it goes, for the expenses which it entails upon the tax-payers for the punishment of crime and the relief of poverty. It is probable that an increase in the rates of license would still further increase the revenue; but this consideration ought to be subordinated to the far more important object of restricting the consumption of liquors and placing the control of the sale in responsible hands. The proposition, however, in the so-called Vedder bill, to divert this fund from the local charitable uses to which it is now applied into the State Treasury, seems to be little short of a downright pillage of the just revenues of the city, and should be sternly resisted. I concur, therefore, in the recommendation of the Board of Excise in favor of higher rates of license for the sale of strong drinks, but I would not increase the rates for establishments selling light wines and beer, the consumption of which, so far as they are antidotes to the more intoxicating beverages, ought thus to be encouraged. The question of the traffic in liquors on Sunday is full of difficulties. Personally, I should be very glad to see it absolutely abolished. But this city contains a very large proportion of people who have been accustomed to regard Sunday as a day of recreation, and a part of this recreation consists in social eating and drinking, which they rarely carry to excess. To deprive these citizens of their privileges in this respect is a hardship. I am satisfied that any attempt to carry out such a policy will result in failure, and failure in such a case is very disastrous, because it practically breaks down the enforcement of the law, not only on that day, but on all other days. In this view I am supported by the judgment of the Police Commissioners, who in official communications have informed me that it will be impossible to enforce the law in regard to closing the saloons on Sunday, without a very large increase in the police force, and even then the result would be a very great dissatisfaction in the public mind which might lead to disorder and outbreaks.

Hence, I have heretofore recommended, and I now repeat the recommendation, that special licenses should be granted, with the approval of the Mayor, to reputable persons for the sale of light wines and beer after one o'clock on Sunday. These licenses ought to be not too numerous, and should be confined to the places resorted to by that portion of our population who find recreation with their families in such places of gathering. I do not think that any evil results will spring from this relaxation of the law, and I do think that most of the violations of the law, which are so fruitful of evil consequences in the minds of the young, who are growing up among us, will thus be avoided. I know that I shall be condemned by many persons whose judgment I respect and whose good opinion I value, for making this recommendation; but it is my duty to express the honest opinion which I have formed as to what is practicable after the most careful examination of the question and a study of the conditions for which we have to make provision by law.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In reference to the other departments of the City Government, it is not necessary to go into much detail. The Department of Public Works is administered by a single head appointed by the Mayor, and removable in the manner hereinbefore discussed. This arrangement secures efficiency and responsibility so long as the position is filled, as it now is, by a competent and faithful incumbent, but he has not been long enough in office to secure the best possible organization. Steady progress, however, is being made in forming a corps of competent and trained inspectors, to be composed of young engineers in lieu of old politicians. Contract work, notwithstanding the protests of political organizations, is being substituted as rapidly as possible for the day labor procurable by the issue of tickets for services on election day. This change is indispensable in order to secure a fair day's labor for a fair day's wage, and to get rid of the demoralizing spectacle, familiar to our citizens, of gangs of men engaged in showing "how not to do it." I would not recommend that the Park Department should be placed under the control of a single head. There is a decided advantage in having the benefit of the advice of public-spirited citizens in reference to the management, adornment and use of the public parks, soon to be enlarged by large additions in the Annexed District, and by the small parks which will be constructed in the lower part of the city. Already one of these parks has been determined upon, to be created at the Mulberry Bend, and it will be my policy, so long as I am in office, to continue to lay out these small parks in the more densely-populated portions of the city, so as to give the benefits of light and air to the denizens of the tenement-houses. The Fire Department might advantageously be administered by a single head. The same is true of the Dock Department, where there is no advantage whatever in having three underpaid Commissioners, when the work ought to be committed to the care of one who is paid an adequate compensation for the great responsibilities of the position. I would not advise any change in the constitution of the Health Department, which is now in an eminently satisfactory condition, with adequate means for preventing the spread of contagious diseases and for making such ameliorations in the condition of the tenement-houses as are demanded not only by considerations of public health but of common humanity.

#### STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

At the outset of my term of office I adopted the policy of calling the heads of departments together for consultation as to all matters affecting the interests of the City, and especially with reference to the measures of legislation either required by them or sought to be imposed upon us by the action of the Legislature. The result has been an entire harmony of administration between the several departments and a very commendable disposition on the part of each to facilitate the operation of the other departments where they come in contact. In one respect, however, I have not secured as good results as I had hoped to do, although this is not due to any lack of disposition on the part of the officials charged with the several duties of administration. The streets have not been properly cleaned. I have carefully considered the difficulties in the way of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in a letter which I addressed to him when he was reappointed to office, and I do not propose now to repeat what is familiar to you and to every citizen of New York on this subject. But there has not been on the part of the police a sufficient comprehension of the necessity of preventing encumbrances in the street and the throwing of waste articles from houses and shops into the highways. It is contrary to law for any person to throw waste paper, dirt, garbage, ashes or any other material into the streets. It is equally contrary to law to allow the streets to be encumbered with vehicles; and yet it is known to every citizen that trucks have been allowed to stand for weeks and months, without ever being moved, in the main streets of the city. So far as these trucks are the property of carmen who leave them in the streets over night, there is some justification in the usage which has prevailed from time immemorial and which cannot be interfered with immediately without great hardship to a most worthy class of our fellow-citizens; but what are termed "dead trucks," and those which are the property of large proprietors engaged in business, and particularly those which are left by owners who do not reside in New York and who stable their horses outside of its limits, ought to be promptly removed. Much has been done during the last year to abate this nuisance; but until the police shall awake to the fact that the streets of the City of New York, from house-front to house-front, are the property of all the citizens and cannot be used either as a place of deposit for waste material, for vehicles, or for the carrying on of business of any kind except for access and egress, and so far as it is allowed by ordinance to peddlers and petty dealers within the stoop-line, we cannot hope to see the streets of the city properly cleaned.

The laws by which the city is governed, and the corporation ordinances relating to health, the use of the streets and other public appliances, need revision. As they now stand, there are many contradictions between the ordinances, and some of them are positively in contravention of statute law. A large number have been adopted since the last publication of the Revised Ordinances, so that it is almost impossible even for the City officials to know their duties and to define the rights of the public. Inasmuch as there is now a settled determination to enforce these ordinances, I recommend that the revision be undertaken without further delay. This work ought to be done in the office of the Corporation Counsel, where it can be executed with little if any increased charge upon the City Treasury.

#### CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This department is under the charge of three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, and removable by him for cause, after trial, with the approval of the Governor. The only official supervision of this department is that provided by the law which opens all public charities to the examination of the State Board of Charities. The State Charities Aid Association has also the right of visitation, which its members have fully exercised with great benefit to the institutions supported by the City.

Very serious complaints were made to me, soon after I took office, in regard to the condition and management of these establishments. The charges made in the public journals and by private persons in regard to the Insane Asylum were especially grave. I therefore requested the State Board of Charities to make a thorough investigation of the charges, and to report the remedies which, in their judgment, ought to be applied.

The State Board performed this duty in the most thorough manner, and embodied their conclusions in a report which was given at once to the public. This report served to show that the alleged abuses had been greatly exaggerated, and that there had been no neglect of duty on the part of the Commissioners calling for censure; but it was made equally clear that abuses did exist which needed prompt relief. It was found that the appropriations were not sufficient to provide a proper dietary for the patients; that the attendants were too few in number and not properly trained, and that the accommodations were inadequate for the number of patients to be cared for. The latter difficulty was, to some extent, relieved by the immediate leasing from the Commissioners of Emigration of some unoccupied buildings on Ward's Island. An appropriation was also made for the beginning of operations on the farm of one thousand acres which had been purchased at Islip, on Long Island, intended to receive the milder cases of insanity, thus relieving the main institution of the plethora with which it was congested.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before deciding on the appropriation for the year 1888, made a personal inspection of all the institutions, and, becoming satisfied that large appropriations were necessary to meet the requirements specified by the State Board, they have not hesitated to increase the amount to be expended as well for maintenance as for improved accommodations. Wherever it is possible the attendants now housed with the patients will be provided with separate dormitories, enlarging the accommodations for the inmates to the extent of the space thus vacated, and furnishing to the attendants an indispensable relief from the depressing effects of never-ending contact with disease.

Meanwhile benevolent and intelligent persons have suggested that these institutions can never properly fulfill their mission unless there is a radical change in the system of administration. The favorite suggestion is to make a complete separation between the criminals, the paupers, the sick, the insane and the children. Instead of one management for all of these dependent inmates, it is proposed to have at least four boards of administration, each charged with the care of a single class, and each class to be located in different places, so that there may be no possibility of intercourse between them. This proposition is certainly, on the face of it, very attractive, and when we consider the large number of persons included in each class, it would seem probable that they could be much better provided for in this way than under the existing system. The execution of this plan will, however, involve a very heavy outlay for new buildings. New prisons would have to be provided on Riker's Island, to which it is proposed to remove the criminals, and for the insane now located on four different islands, and until these buildings are completed, the separation of classes could not be made. But when made, and provided with separate and independent administration, the question of supplies and transportation, and the utilization of the labor of the inmates, would have to be settled. Shall each department provide for its own requirements in the way of food, clothing, fuel and other articles, and shall this business be reserved as now to the existing commission? And if the existing commission is to be continued for that purpose, cannot the proposed separation and isolation of classes be effected under their direction, with such new provision for separate and responsible management by an executive officer in each of the departments thus created? A Supervisor of the Insane, a Supervisor of the Sick, a Supervisor of the Poor, a Supervisor of the Criminals, each controlling his own department,



subject to the general rules and regulations, would seem to secure a responsible and efficient administration. But the advice and criticism of consulting boards of visitors are always advantageous and most desirable. It seems to me that advisory committees of benevolent men and women can be secured to co-operate with the Commissioners in framing suitable rules and in keeping the institutions in the best possible condition. As matters now stand, therefore, I think it will be best for the Mayor to constitute such voluntary advisory committees, one for each of the several classes above specified, to inspect the institutions at stated intervals, and to give to the Commissioners the benefit of their observations and counsel. The chairmen of these committees and the Commissioners should meet in council monthly, and the results of the conference be reported to the Mayor for publication.

After the effect of the increased expenditures now authorized has been felt, and the experience of the advisory committees for the coming year ascertained, it will be possible to mature measures looking to the best arrangements for the general good. At present I do not think that we are prepared for the radical changes which have been recommended, but I do not doubt that very great improvements will result from the careful study of the problem by the competent citizens whose services I hope to enlist in this benevolent work.

A proposition has been made to transfer the care of the insane to the State. It is claimed that the results of State management are better than are secured by local supervision. I can see no other reason for the alleged superiority than to be found in the fact that the State institutions are carried on under the direction of unpaid boards of managers selected for their high character and devotion to the work. City institutions can be just as well managed by the same means, and I anticipate the same good results from the voluntary supervision of the advisory committees whom I hope to secure. But there would be a very considerable economy resulting from the transfer of the asylums to the control of the State. The City now pays the entire cost of its own insane asylums, and over 40 per cent. of the cost of the State asylums. This is neither reasonable nor just. If the present system is to be continued, the expenditures of the City for the care of the insane ought to be refunded from the State Treasury, less the usual charge per capita paid by the counties of the State for the care of their insane in the State Asylums.

#### THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Board consists of twenty-one Commissioners, whose terms of office expire one-third each year. This constitution of the Board is the result of a very long experience, descending from the old Public School Society of this city, of which De Witt Clinton was the first President. It has a large experience, and it would be dangerous, except for weighty reasons, to interfere with its organization. Nor does there seem to be the slightest occasion for suggesting any change; but the obligation of the Mayor to select competent Commissioners for the performance of the very important duties confided to them is of the most serious character. In filling the vacancies which occurred during the present year I was glad to find that there was no occasion to make any change. Mr. Isaac Bell, who had endeared himself to his fellow citizens by faithful service for more than twenty years as a Commissioner, finally declined to accept a reappointment on account of the condition of his health. In his place I appointed a Commissioner who, by long previous service, had earned the confidence of the community. I shall pursue the same course with reference to the appointments falling in the next year, for nothing could, in my judgment, be more damaging to the public interests than to make radical changes in the constitution of the Board of Education. A beginning has been made towards the introduction of industrial training into the public school system. The experiment will be watched with very great interest by all classes of the community. For many years it has been apparent that the avenues for instruction in the use of tools were being steadily closed up to the rising generation in this city. The result has been the growth of what are known as "gangs" of boys and young men, who have respect neither for law nor virtue. They constitute one of the crying evils of the times, and the police are using the most stringent measures to secure their suppression. But they ought never to have existed and never would exist if these boys could find an outlet for their energies in mechanical employments. Hence, self-preservation requires that a different kind of education should be supplied in addition to that which has heretofore been given in the public schools. No boy should be allowed to grow up without some knowledge of the use of tools which will enable him to engage in a practical employment where his hands as well as his head may be turned to profitable account. If the present experiment shall give promise of success, I shall urge additional appropriations in the next tax levy for the extension of the system as far as it may be possible to go without interfering with the ordinary elementary education which the State should provide for its children.

Serious complaints have been made to me that the appointment of teachers goes by favor rather than by the merits of the applicants. These appointments are made by the Trustees of the schools, and not by the Commissioners. It seems to me that an eligible list should be formed from among the graduates of the Normal College, which is organized for the education of teachers, and that out of this list the appointments should be made in the order of seniority. But in that case the appointees should be taken on probation, for a period of three or six months, and dismissed, if at the end of that time they are found to be incompetent or unsuccessful as teachers.

There is a great demand for additional school accommodations in the upper part of the city. Provision has been made in the tax levy for one additional school; but for the others, which are equally necessary, it is deemed wiser to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds, so as to distribute the cost over a longer period of time. If this authority be refused, however, it will be necessary largely to increase the tax levy of next year for this purpose. It is found that the expenditures for education correspond almost exactly with those for the police; but it may be affirmed that any attempt to curtail the expenditures for education would be followed by a corresponding increase in the cost of the police system; so that, while no money would be saved, the moral tone of the community would be lowered and the safety of society imperiled.

#### THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Under the existing laws, all the receipts from the docks is paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Principal and Interest of the City Debt, and all the expenses of the Dock Department, including repairs, construction, salaries and running expenses are paid by the issue of bonds.

This constitutes an exception to the general practice of the City Government, in accordance with which current expenses are paid out of taxation. This exception is, however, justified by the fact that the current receipts are used for the payment of the funded debt. But it involves one great evil which should and can be corrected without delay. There is no supervision over the expenditures of the Dock Department, because, unlike all other departments, this Department does not come before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an annual appropriation to meet its current expenses. This arrangement confers upon the Dock Department a privilege which is abnormal and dangerous, and which leads to unnecessary conflict and jealousy. As a remedy for this solecism in the City Government, I recommend that the Dock Department shall from time to time make its requisitions upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and shall be restricted to such expenditures as the Board may approve, and the amount so approved be raised by the issue of bonds, in the same manner as the Dock bonds are now issued.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

I find that the Civil Service system works well in the City Government, and it has raised and is raising the standard of official duty in the several departments. The provision relating to the preference to be given to veterans is, however, a drawback and should be abrogated. These veterans have now generally reached an age which unfits them for the performance of many of the duties required of ordinary clerks. All the departments of the government are subjected to constant embarrassment from this provision, which is only an evidence of mistaken gratitude on the part of the Legislature, and is not, I believe, approved by the more intelligent of the veteran soldiery. The saviors of the Union do not, I am sure, desire to be the destroyers of the principle which underlies the Civil Service system.

#### THE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

Another evil which requires prompt attention is the Saturday half holiday provided for by the last Legislature. In this city, it operates in this wise: the employees in private concerns either do not get the holiday, or get it by losing the wages which otherwise they would earn. It is, therefore, largely a personal sacrifice so far as they are concerned, and this same result could be arrived at by voluntary agreement between employers and employees, without the intervention of the law.

So far as public employment is concerned, the holiday is compulsory, but as the salaries go on, the law compels those who produce the fund out of which these salaries are paid not only to pay for their own holiday, if they get it at all, but to pay for the holiday of those whom they support in the public service. This is a gross injustice to the producers and should be promptly corrected by a corresponding reduction in the salaries paid to the public officials.

But the public service suffers by this reduction in the hours of attendance to the extent of one-twelfth. In the Mayor's office it has been found to be impossible to keep up with the current work, except by the addition of more force, for whose compensation no provision has been made. Besides, I am constantly embarrassed by the closing of the other departments of the City Government at noon, and citizens who have business on Saturday with the public officials are put to great inconvenience and annoyance. So far, therefore, as this city is concerned, I trust that we may be exempted from the operation of a law which seems to be better adapted to rural tastes than to the conditions of a great city. It would be more consonant with the habits and customs of our people to substitute for the present half holiday running through the year, a whole holiday on Saturdays in July and August, and this arrangement would not work any serious detriment to the public interest.

#### THE ELECTION LAW.

If I am right in my conclusions as to the causes and remedies for the evils of the municipal government, it will be evident that many of the antidotes suggested in the past are in the nature of quack nostrums recommended by persons well meaning doubtless, but ignorant alike of the facts

and the proper treatment of the diseases in the body politic. Spring elections have been suggested as an efficient regulator, but it passes my comprehension how such a change could give greater efficiency to the machinery of justice, which seems mainly responsible for the evils we desire to correct. The change would certainly add directly and indirectly at least a million of dollars to our annual election expenses, and would interfere seriously with the steady conduct of the business by which our citizens gain their livelihood. Besides, the separation of the City elections from State and National elections can be arrived at in a far simpler manner. If the Constitution be changed so as to make the terms of the State officers either two years or multiples of two years, and the same change be made in the terms of the municipal officers, the desired separation can be reached by simply providing for the election of State and municipal officers on alternate years. In one respect, however, relief can be extended by the Legislature, and that is as to the expenses of election, which are now so onerous as to require intolerable assessments upon the candidates. To those who cannot afford them these payments constitute an insuperable barrier to unpledged official life. In my opinion, the payment of assessments by candidates should be absolutely prohibited, and all the legitimate expenses of the election, such as printing, should be borne by the State. I am aware that any law on the subject of assessments may be evaded, but if they be prohibited conscientious men will scrupulously obey the spirit of the law, and the practical purchase and sale of public employment be greatly curtailed, if not altogether prevented.

#### THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

It has been the practice and it seems to be expected that the annual message of the Mayor shall be sent to the Common Council on the day of their organization. In order that my successor may not be embarrassed as I have been by the inability to secure the reports of the several departments of the City Government in time to be of any use in the preparation of the message, I think it would be far better to defer its delivery until the departmental reports are received, so that they may form part of the message and be published at the same time.

My next communication will relate to the subject of city improvements, including pavements, street railways, rapid transit and dock facilities.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

The message having been read, Alderman Tait offered the following:

Resolved, That the foregoing message of his Honor the Mayor be entered at length in the minutes, that five hundred copies thereof be printed in pamphlet form, and that the several subjects contained therein be referred by the President, severally, to the appropriate committees of this Board, when appointed.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division called by Alderman Conkling, as follows: Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—21.

Negative—Alderman Conkling—1.

#### REPORTS.

The Committee on Law Department, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by the President for the amendment of Rules XXXIII. and XXXIV. of the Rules and Orders of the Board, respectfully

#### REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they recommend that the following resolution be adopted: Resolved, That Rules XXXIII. and XXXIV. of the Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen be and hereby are amended so as to read as follows:

XXXIII.—Standing Committees shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Bridges and Tunnels.
2. County Affairs.
3. Docks.
4. Ferries and Franchises.
5. Finance.
6. Fire and Building Departments.
7. Lamps and Gas.
8. Lands, Places and Park Department.
9. Law Department.
10. Markets.
11. Police and Health Departments.
12. Public Works.
13. Railroads.
14. Salaries and Offices.
15. Streets.
16. Street Cleaning.
17. Street Pavements.

The Standing Committees on Railroads, Public Works, Salaries and Offices and Street Pavements shall consist of seven members each. Each of the other Standing Committees shall consist of five members.

XXXIV.—A majority of each Committee shall be sufficient to agree upon a report when signed by such majority.

WALTON STORM,  
JAMES M. FITZSIMONS,  
DANIEL E. DOWLING,  
GEORGE H. FORSTER,  
WILLIAM H. WALKER, } Committee  
on  
Law Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree to accept the report and adopt the resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative, on a division called by Alderman Joseph Murray, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—19.

Negative—Aldermen Conkling, Joseph Murray, and Oakley—3.

#### COMMITTEES FOR 1888.

The President here announced the remainder of the Committees for 1888, as follows:

#### BOARD OF ALDERMEN, NEW YORK, January 17, 1888.

In pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen, I do hereby appoint the rest of the Standing Committees of the Board for the year 1888, as follows:

12. Public Works—Aldermen Dowling (Chairman), Diver, Joseph Murray, John Murray, Barry, Benjamin, and Cowie.
13. Railroads—Aldermen Fitzsimons (Chairman), Tait, Storm, Joseph Murray, Rinckhoff, Mooney, and Conkling.
14. Salaries and Offices—Aldermen Rinckhoff (Chairman), Dowling, Diver, Tait, Sullivan, Hubbell, and Conkling.
15. Streets—Aldermen Tait (Chairman), Mooney, Gunther, Walker, and McMurray.
16. Street Cleaning—Aldermen Martin (Chairman), Holland, Clancy, Von Minden, and McMurray.
17. Street Pavements—Aldermen Joseph Murray (Chairman), John Murray, Walker, Oakley, Sullivan, Storm, and Cowie.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Counsel to the Corporation:

LAW DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,  
NEW YORK, January 17, 1888.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Aldermen:

SIR—I am in receipt of your communication of January 7, 1888.

The questions which you have submitted to me have an importance beyond the occasion which has given rise to the inquiry, inasmuch as their solution requires a definition of the extent of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to sit in review upon the action of all the departments of the City Government in fixing the salaries of their employees where such salaries have not been expressly fixed and determined by act of Legislature. I have, therefore, considered the subject with a full sense of its great importance, with careful deliberation, and a desire to ascertain the true intent and spirit of the law which forms the Code or Charter under which the manifold and important functions of this great City Government are exercised.

The scheme of our municipal government broadly considered consists of a distribution of all local, executive, and to some extent legislative, functions among certain departments specially created by the Legislature for the purpose, with well defined powers and jurisdictions.

Upon the heads of these departments is cast substantially the exclusive power and therefore responsibility in the performance of the duties which the legislative will has devolved directly upon them.

It is plain that without some provision for a central local control of and supervision over these separate organisms there could neither be economical or efficient government nor that centered responsibility to the people for general results in the management of public affairs so essential under our form of government.

While the power of appointment and removal of heads of department by the Mayor meets this requirement in part, the principal body charged by the Legislature with the exercise of this supervision and responsibility is the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Upon this body devolves the highest of legislative functions, the appropriating of money to be raised by taxation for governmental purposes.

Except in the cases where the State Legislature has itself undertaken to determine the amount of particular expenditures it rests with this Board to apportion in its own discretion the amounts which each department shall be entitled to expend in its work and to itemize, limit and define these expenditures to particular objects. That the proper performance of these supreme and delicate powers requires examination and involves an element of supervision and control over the policy and work of each department cannot be questioned and that the Legislature intended to fasten such a responsibility upon the Board becomes plain after an examination of the provisions of law which create and define its powers.

Section 189 of the New York City Consolidation Act, after providing for the constitution of the board, requires that "the said Board shall, annually, between the first day of August and the first day of November, meet and, by the affirmative vote of all the members, make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New York in each department and branch thereof, and of the Board of Education, for the then next ensuing financial year."

To aid in the performance of this work the different departments and officers requiring appropriations are directed to lay before this Board estimates of the amount they need. But these departmental estimates as they are called are merely advisory and not in any sense controlling upon the Board.

The section also provides that "such provisional estimate shall be prepared in such detail as to the aggregate sum allowed to each department and bureau as the said Board of Apportionment shall deem advisable."

The quotations from the statute I have given, indicate with sufficient clearness the controlling power and wide discretion possessed by this Board. Subsequent provisions require the Board, after making their provisional estimate and submitting it to the Board of Aldermen for examination, to proceed to make it final after considering the recommendations of the Aldermen, and giving a hearing to such taxpayers as desire it.

It is impossible within the necessary limitations of a communication like this, to cite the many provisions scattered through the Consolidation Act which demonstrate the supreme importance which the Legislature has attached to this Board as the balance wheel of our City Government.

The statute books of the State for several years past, and with increasing frequency, bear witness to its increasing powers. Claims against the City Treasury are repeatedly referred to it for adjudication, the expenditure by some of the departments of enormous sums of money for special improvements is made contingent upon the approval of the Board (see chapters 44, 320, 575, 576, 579, 581, Laws of 1887), and the determination of questions relating to salaries heretofore expressly fixed by law, is now being referred to it for action.

This increasing expansion in its powers is very significant of a natural growth in the line of public confidence, a tribute to the usefulness of this body in the exercise of the vital powers of government, and admonishes against any narrowness of construction in interpreting the law under which it acts.

The main question upon which you ask my opinion is whether the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making the provisional and final estimate for the expenses of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1888, had the power to itemize the appropriation for salaries so as to limit the number and class of clerks, messengers and others to be employed, and the salaries they shall receive.

A careful examination of section 189 of the New York City Consolidation Act, shows very clearly that the subject of appropriations for salaries was specially the subject of consideration by the Legislature in defining the powers of the Board. In providing for the submission to the Board of the departmental estimates, each head of department is required to submit in writing "The amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required in their respective departments, including a statement of each of the salaries of their officers, clerks, employees and subordinates. The same statement as to salaries and expenditure shall be made by all other officers, persons and boards having power to fix or authorize them."

The general words used in the expression, "the amount of the expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof," would themselves, standing alone, require the submission, as an item of that expenditure, of the salary list of the department or officer. The specific allusion to this item, therefore, is meaningless unless it indicates a particular intent in reference to the matter as the subject of special control or supervision on the part of the Board, and this becomes certain when we find this specific direction, that "the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall consider such departmental estimates and other statements in making the provisional estimates herein provided, and in approving the salaries of the officers, clerks and other persons before named."

It is difficult, in the face of the plain language of the statute, to escape the conclusion that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was intended to be the final arbiter in the matter, and that in the conceded discretion it possesses to limit and itemize appropriations, it may exercise that discretion in passing upon salary lists, so pointedly made the subject of its scrutiny by the Legislature.

A reference to section 48 of the Consolidation Act gives further emphasis to this view. This section gives general authority to the heads of departments to appoint and remove chiefs of bureaux and "all clerks, officers, employees and subordinates in their respective departments except as herein otherwise specially provided, without reference to the tenure of office of any existing appointee." "The number and duties of all officers and clerks, employees and subordinates in every department except as otherwise herein specifically provided, with their respective salaries, whether now fixed by special law or otherwise, shall be such as the heads of the respective departments shall designate and approve; but subject, also, to the revision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; provided, however, that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated to the respective departments for such purposes."

The exception above stated refers to the cases of the police, firemen and others, whose salaries are expressly fixed by act of Legislature.

This section is cited mainly to more fully illustrate the fact that the words used in section 189 in reference to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment "approving the salaries of the officers, clerks and other persons before named," obviously point to a revisory power.

While the Board of Aldermen is one of the Departments of the City Government, clearly so declared by the title to chapter IV. of the Consolidation Act, which treats of the powers of the Board under the head of "Legislative Department" (see also sections 31, 32, 33 and 34), there is a specific provision of law contained in section 79, which, in treating of the powers of the clerk, provides that "the said clerk shall, subject to the rules of the Board, appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department and fix their salaries."

It has been claimed that because this section does not, as is the case in section 48, expressly "qualify the power of fixing salaries by making it subject to the revision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," the scheme of supervision so carefully provided for by the Legislature over the salary list of every Department and public officer was not intended to apply to that of the Board of Aldermen.

It is only necessary, however, to refer to section 189 to show that no such intention existed in the mind of the Legislature. That section, after requiring that heads of departments shall, in their estimates, "include a statement of each of the salaries of their officers, clerks, employees and subordinates," provides as follows:

"The same statement as to salaries and expenditure shall be made by all other officers, persons and boards having power to fix or authorize them; and the power given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter immediately follows, namely, that "of approving the salaries of the officers, clerks and other persons before named."

There is here then presented no question of particular intent overriding a general intent, but a complete harmony between the two sections which can only be properly interpreted when read together, as they were obviously intended to be.

The Consolidation Act which was intended to gather together in properly related parts in one act, the Laws relating to the City Government, is to be construed as to each part in the light of every other part.

Section 202 of the Consolidation Act, to which my attention has been called, provides that the salaries of certain officers not embraced in any department shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it has been suggested that, while it does not directly apply to the case under examination, it is a species of legislative construction or definition of the powers of the Board which limits its right of interference to the specific class of salaries there mentioned.

I do not think this claim a tenable one. The purpose of that section is to provide for cases where no power to fix has been lodged anywhere, and is very different from the power conferred upon the Board to revise, which expressly qualifies the power of "fixing" vested in the appointing power.

The argument, then, seems to lead to the following conclusion:

The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, with the heads of departments and other officers exercising appointing powers, may fix the salaries of clerks and other subordinates, but subject to the revision or approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to be exercised in passing the annual estimates.

That revision or approval may take the shape of either the appropriation of an aggregate sum for salaries by the Board, leaving it to the appointing power to distribute it, or such sum may be itemized by the Board and specific appropriations made for classes of employees at designated salaries, the power of fixing salaries by the appointing power being subject to the revisory action of the Board to the extent to which it may conceive the public interests require it.

If it be urged that the existence of this power is inconsistent with the discretion given to departments and officers of the City Government to determine the number of clerks and employees they require, the answer is that the same argument might be used against the appropriation by the Board of such an aggregate amount for salaries as in its judgment may be sufficient (a power which all must concede), as the number of employees must be proportioned to the extent of the appropriation, which may not be exceeded.

I am, therefore, constrained to advise you upon the questions you have propounded, as follows:

First—Have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the right, under section 202 of the Consolidation Act, to designate the number of clerks and officers to the Board of Aldermen and the salaries to be paid to each, in view of sections 71 and 79 of the same act, so as to bind the Board of Aldermen and its Clerk?

To this I answer that section 202 does not apply either to the Board of Aldermen or its Clerk. The Board of Aldermen forms one of the departments of the City Government. The statute so declares.

Second—Does the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as recently taken, accomplish anything more than to appropriate the sum named for salaries, and cannot the Board of Aldermen and its Clerk fix the salaries at their respective pleasure, provided they are in the limit of such appropriation?

The action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment stands as a distributed or itemized appropriation. No one clerk can receive more than the amount specified for each clerk of his class.

Third—Does the naming by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in the estimate of the number of such clerks and the amount of salaries to be paid as named, fix such number of clerks as necessary to be appointed and the salaries to each, and is such action binding on the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen?

In so far as the appropriation in its form is reduced to units, the maximum number of clerks and employees in each class is regulated by the number of such units. The Board and its Clerk are to that extent bound by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They are not bound to appoint all of the clerks and employees provided for, if, in their judgment, the public service does not require it.

Fourth—In the event of the Board of Aldermen or its Clerk employing such clerks at a less salary than allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, can they employ other clerks, paying them from the surplus?

They may not. The surplus unless transferred under authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will become an unexpended balance to be ultimately transferred to the general fund and applied to the reduction of taxation.

Fifth—Must the Board of Aldermen and its Clerk pay the salaries fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment?

The language of an appropriation should be unmistakably clear, and exhibit an unquestionable intent on the part of the Board to justify the construction which should prevent a department from paying less than the salaries enumerated. Cases may be imagined where deserving public officers not in favor with the Department in which they are employed, might be subjected to oppression through the insufficiency of their salaries. A revisory power in such cases to prevent injustice and impairment of the public service might be salutary. I do not find, however, in the phraseology of the appropriation, sufficient evidence of such an intent on the part of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to justify the construction that you are bound to pay the maximum limit.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY R. BEEKMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Public Administrator:

LAW DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,  
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,  
No. 49 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK, January 11, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The Public Administrator, pursuant to chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, chapter 7, section 242 of said act, herewith exhibits to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York a statement, on oath, of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and of the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1887, with the name of deceased, his occupation, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,

RICHARD J. MORRISON, Public Administrator.

(For statement, see CITY RECORD hereafter).

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board the following communications from the Commissioner of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, January 17, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of section 321 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by chapter 569 of the Laws of 1887, I hereby certify and report to your Honorable Board that the safety, health and convenience of the public require that the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Ninety-second street, extending about one hundred feet on Ninth avenue and about one hundred and twenty-five feet on Ninety-second street, be flagged full width, and that the flagging and the curb now on the sidewalk be relaid and reset, and that new flagging and curb be furnished where the present flagging and curb are defective; the materials to be used for said work to be flagging and curb of North river blue stone of the dimensions and according to the specifications now used in the Department of Public Works.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON, Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, January 17, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of section 321 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by chapter 569 of the Laws of 1887, I hereby certify and report to your Honorable Board, that the safety, health and convenience of the public require that the sidewalks on the south side of Seventy-first street, about one hundred feet east of Second avenue and extending about seventy-five feet, be flagged full width; the materials to be used for said work to be flagging and curb of North river blue stone of the dimensions and according to the specifications now used in the Department of Public Works.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON, Commissioner of Public Works.

Which were referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 16, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

As required by the charter of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation for the calendar year 1887.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.



Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the Year ending December 31, 1887:

To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Common Council of the City of New York, as required by the charter of the said corporation:

REVENUE.		GENERAL CASH STATEMENT.	
Rents from stores, offices and Large Hall.....	\$43,382 12	Dr.	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,273 72	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1887	\$4,205 48
Donations.....	400 00	Receipts as per statement above.....	46,055 84
Total revenue.....	\$46,055 84	Money borrowed during the year.....	9,286 87
			\$59,548 19
EXPENDITURES.		CR.	
For Free Night Classes in Science and Art.....	\$10,241 78	Expenditures as per statement above.....	\$45,997 91
" Free Art School for Women.....	8,903 36	Loans paid off.....	9,286 87
" Free School of Stenography for Women.....	636 35	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1888.....	4,263 41
" Free Library.....	4,850 99		\$59,548 19
" Free Reading Room.....	1,818 72	FINANCIAL CONDITION—CURRENT ASSETS.	
" Free Lectures.....	490 35	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1888.....	\$4,263 41
" Care of building.....	4,056 10	Rents due.....	990 82
" Heat and ventilation.....	6,324 35		\$5,254 23
" Office expenses.....	1,915 36	CURRENT INDEBTEDNESS.	
" Repairs and improvements.....	2,115 29	Accounts audited.....	\$4,056 27
" Furnishing.....	450 02	Grin Legacy.....	1,449 87
" Printing and stationery.....	822 07	Women's Centennial Union Fund.....	1,749 03
" Advertising.....	215 65	Cooper, Hewitt & Co.....	462 50
" Gas.....	2,562 82		\$7,717 67
" Postage.....	171 25		
" Sundries.....	37 45		
" Women's Centennial Union Fund.....	183		
" Rewards to employees.....	203 00		
Total expenditures.....	\$45,997 91		

City and County of New York, ss.:

Edward Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, and Abram S. Hewitt, being duly and severally sworn, do, each for himself doth depose and say, that they are Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and that the foregoing is a true account of all the receipts and expenditures of the said Trustees for the year ending December 31, 1887, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

EDWARD COOPER,  
WILSON G. HUNT,  
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,  
JOHN E. PARSONS,  
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Sworn to before me, this 13th day of January, 1888.

DANIEL R. GARDEN,

[SEAL.] (6) Notary Public, City and County of New York.

Which was placed on file, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the CITY RECORD.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 16, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I herewith transmit an account of the expenses and receipts of the Mayor's Office for the quarter ending December, 1887, together with a statement in detail of the amounts paid for salaries to clerks in said office and the general nature of their duties.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

Statement in detail of the amounts paid for salaries in the Mayor's Office and Bureau of Licenses, for the quarter ending December 31, 1887:

Arthur Berry, Secretary and Chief Clerk.....	\$1,250 06
C. G. Crocker, Clerk.....	375 00
E. T. Taggard, Confidential Clerk.....	375 00
M. W. Brown, Messenger.....	250 03
Henry H. Sherman, Stenographer.....	499 98
Emma A. Brockway, Stenographer.....	195 00
Thomas W. Byrnes, First Marshal.....	625 03
George W. Brown, Jr., Second Marshal.....	450 00
Joseph W. Lamb, Clerk.....	250 03
Jeremiah Cronin, Clerk.....	250 03
William F. Pyne, Clerk.....	250 03
Charles J. Auffarth, Inspector.....	225 00
	\$4,995 19

Statement of receipts of the Mayor's Office, for licenses granted to places of amusement, and paid to Hon. Edward V. Loew, Comptroller of the City of New York, for the quarter ending December 31, 1887:

Total amount received during the quarter..... \$3,800 00

Statement of receipts of the Mayor's Marshal's Office, for licenses granted during the quarter ending December 31, 1887:

Total receipts.....	\$38,806 25
Paid to City Treasurer.....	\$30,313 25
Paid to Sinking Fund.....	8,493 00
	38,806 25

Which was placed on file, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the CITY RECORD.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS RESUMED.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Commissioner of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, January 16, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Hon. Henry R. Beckman, the Counsel to the Corporation, has transmitted to me a copy of the letter which he has addressed to your Board, recommending the repeal of the ordinance adopted by the Board December 2, 1885, and approved by the Mayor December 7, 1885, which provides that whenever any street shall be regulated or graded, or any sewer built or repaired, or any water-pipes laid, and the pipes of the gas companies are disturbed during the construction of such work, the expense of removing and relaying the gas-pipes shall be paid by the city and included in any assessments that may be laid for the work.

I fully concur in the recommendation of the Counsel to the Corporation, and in the view that the gas companies, who enjoy valuable franchises and privileges from the city, should bear all expense incurred in removing, relaying and altering their pipes when necessary, in consequence of any public work or improvements being done, and that such expense should neither be paid by the city at large nor by local assessments.

A copy of the repealing ordinance is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON, Commissioner of Public Works.

AN ORDINANCE to repeal sections 168, 169, 170 and 171, article IX. of chapter 6 of the Revised Ordinances, approved December 7, 1885.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York do ordain as follows: Section 1. Sections 168, 169, 170 and 171 of article IX. of chapter 6 of the Revised Ordinances are hereby repealed.

Which were referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Parks:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,  
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Nos. 43 AND 51 CHAMBERS STREET,  
January 16, 1888.

Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with resolution adopted on 10th instant, calling for list of works heretofore ordered by the Common Council, within the jurisdiction of this Department, not yet undertaken, and the reasons for the delay, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statement:

ORDINANCE DATED.	TITLE OF WORK.	CAUSE FOR NON-FULFILLMENT OF WORK.
1882, Feb. 28	East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, north side, flagging, between North Third and Washington avenues, and crosswalks in Washington avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, Apr. 18	Ogden avenue regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging, from Jerome avenue to Union street.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, Apr. 29	Adams and Columbia avenue, southeast corner, filling sunken lots.....	Condition that called for these ordinances has been improved by construction of ditches or land-drains, and any extension of such work that may be desirable should be under the direction of the Board of Health.
1882, May 22	Grove street (One Hundred and Eighty-second), south side, between Third and Madison avenues, filling lots.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, June 20	East One Hundred and Forty-third street regulating, grading, curb, flagging, crosswalks and paving, from North Third avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, July 7	East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging and crosswalks, from North Third to Mott avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, Oct. 31	Wolf street regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging, from Union street to Sedgwick avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1882, Dec. 18	East One Hundred and Fiftieth street regulating, curb, gutter and flagging and crosswalks, from North Third to Railroad avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1883, May 15	East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, between Willis and Brook avenues, filling lots.....	Provided for by construction of Mill brook drains and the action of property-owners.
1883, July 2	East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street crosswalks, from North Third to Railroad avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1883, Aug. 1	East One Hundred and Forty-first street, northwest corner Alexander avenue, fencing lots.....	Lots have been fenced, presumably by owner of property, and are now built upon.
1883, Aug. 1	East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging and crosswalks, from North Third to Railroad avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1883, Oct. 23	East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, between Willis and Brook avenues, filling lots.....	Provided for by construction of Mill brook drains and the action of property-owners.
1883, Oct. 26	East One Hundred and Sixty-first street regulating and grading, between Jerome and River avenues.....	Delayed by the matter of the improvement of Cromwell's creek and street changes in connection therewith and adjacent thereto, under legislative acts.
1883, Oct. 26	East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street regulating and grading, between Jerome and River avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1883, Nov. 20	Lind avenue regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging and crosswalks, between Wolf and Devoe street.....	Not opened according to law.
1884, Apr. 17	Spuytten Duyvil Parkway regulating and grading.....	Preparations now being made to carry out.
1884, July 8	East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street regulating, grading, curb and flagging, from Courtland to Morris avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1884, July 10	East One Hundred and Seventieth street regulating and grading, from North Third to Railroad avenue.....	Delayed by the question of crossing the railroad; the uncertainty of the grade at crossings; the questions of obligations for construction of bridges at the crossings and the depression of the railroad tracks.
1884, July 25	East One Hundred and Sixtieth street regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging and crosswalks, from Washington to Railroad avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1884, Oct. 29	Warren (One Hundred and Seventy-third) street regulating and grading, between Vanderbilt avenue (Vanderbilt avenue, East) and Topping street.....	Not opened according to law.
1884, Dec. 26	East One Hundred and Forty-second street regulating and grading, Brook to St. Ann's avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, May 11	East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street paving, from North Third to St. Ann's avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, May 15	East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street paving, etc., from North Third to Brook avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, May 18	East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging, from North Third to Morris avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, May 18	East One Hundred and Fifty-first street regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging, from Courtland to Railroad avenue, East.....	Not opened according to law.
1884, Dec. 13	Trinity avenue (Reginonico place) regulating and grading, from One Hundred and Sixty-first to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, May 23	East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street regulating, grading, curb and flagging, from North Third to St. Ann's avenue.....	Delayed by the question of crossing the railroad; the uncertainty of the grade at crossings; the questions of obligation for construction of bridges at the crossings and the depression of the railroad tracks.
1885, Sept. 9	East One Hundred and Forty-fifth street regulating, grading, curb, flagging, crosswalks and paving, from North Third to St. Ann's avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, Sept. 26	One Hundred and Sixty-first street regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging and crosswalks, from North Third to Gerard avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1885, Oct. 13	Courtland avenue regulating, grading, curb and flagging, from One Hundred and Sixty-first to One Hundred and Sixty-third street.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, June 30	One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street paving, between Alexander and Willis avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, June 30	One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street paving, between Alexander and Willis avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, June 30	One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street paving, between Alexander and Willis avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, Sept. 25	One Hundred and Fortieth street paving, between Third and Willis avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, Sept. 25	One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street paving, between Third and Willis avenues.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, Sept. 25	Rider avenue regulating and grading, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets.....	Awaiting completion of sewer now in progress.
1886, Oct. 18	One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street paving, from Third to St. Ann's avenue.....	Referred to Corporation Counsel for opinion on legal question.
1886, Nov. 26	One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street regulating and grading, from Willis to Brook avenue.....	Not opened according to law.
1886, Dec. 9	One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street paving, from Willis avenue to Brown place.....	Awaiting completion of regulating, etc., of street now in progress.
1887, Feb. 8	Morris avenue paving, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street.....	Preparations now being made to carry out.
1887, April 23	Brady avenue regulating and grading, from Kingsbridge road to Boston avenue.....	Preparations now being made to carry out.
1887, Sept. 12	Boston avenue paving, from Third avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street.....	Referred to Corporation Counsel for opinion on legal question.
1887, Sept. 20	Brady avenue paving, from Third street, south side, west of Courtland avenue, fencing lots.....	Referred to Corporation Counsel for opinion on legal question.
1887, Dec. 10	Sedgwick avenue regulating, grading, etc., from Montgomery to Van Courtland avenue.....	Preparations now being made to carry out.
1887, Dec. 13	One Hundred and Forty-eighth street paving, from Willis to St. Ann's avenue.....	Preparations now being made to carry out.

Respectfully,

CHARLES DE F. BURNS, Secretary, Department Public Parks.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands, Places and Park Department.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Finance:

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
January 16, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I have the honor to transmit to your Honorable Body a copy of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on Thursday, January 12, 1888, relating to the possession by the Church of the Redeemer of this city, of certain lots of land belonging to the Cor-

poration of the City of New York, under a resolution passed by the Common Council December 31, 1864, granting said church permission to occupy such lots as a "site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council."

The following preambles and resolution, referring the matter to the Board of Aldermen, were adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

"Whereas, The Church of the Redeemer claims that the Common Council passed a resolution, on December 31, 1864, granting to it permission to occupy certain lots of land owned by the City of New York, 'as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council'; and

"Whereas, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have proposed to lease a part of said property at an appraised valuation, and have advertised the sale of a lease thereof, and the said church having protested against said sale being made, and the matter having been referred to the Corporation Council for his opinion, and said Counsel in a communication to Hon. Edward V. Loew, Comptroller, dated December 31, 1887, says, 'I therefore advise you that, until some action is taken by the Board of Aldermen effecting a rescission of this resolution, the Church Corporation is entitled to the possession and occupation of the premises affected thereby for the purposes mentioned therein,' and that, 'No proceedings, however, for a sale or lease of the premises referred to can be taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, until the license granted by the resolution referred to has been revoked by the Board of Aldermen'; therefore,

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Honorable the Board of Aldermen for such action in the premises as it may deem proper."

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller.

#### ABSTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, AT A MEETING HELD AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

The Comptroller submitted a report in relation to a protest of the Church of the Redeemer against a sale of a lease of certain lots of land on East Eighty-second street, near Fourth avenue, which was presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, December 19, 1887, together with an opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on the right of said church to hold and occupy said lots, and also a petition of the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of said church to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for a confirmation of the right claimed by it to hold said lots, as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
January 12, 1888.

#### To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

GENTLEMEN—At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held on December 19, 1887, a communication from the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer of this City, was presented and referred to my predecessor.

By his direction an examination was made of the proceedings of the Common Council to determine by what title said church corporation held possession of land owned by the City, situated on Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue.

It appears that at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on September 7, 1863, the Committee on Finance made a report upon a petition of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, in this City, for the grant of a plot of land on which to erect a church edifice, parish school and rectory, and presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grant, for the use of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, on which to erect a church edifice, parish school and rectory, all that certain piece or parcel of land, property of the Corporation of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing corner of Fourth avenue and Eighty-second street; thence westerly along the southerly line or side of Eighty-second street two hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth avenue one hundred and two feet two and one-half inches; thence easterly two hundred feet; thence northwesterly one hundred and two feet two and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; the grant hereby made to the said Rector, Wardens and Vestry of the said Church of the Redeemer to be conditioned upon the use of the said above-described piece or parcel of land for the purposes indicated in this resolution, and for no other."

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, 1863, vol. 91, p. 370.

The resolution was laid over.

A map of the plot of ground corner of Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue, as described in the foregoing resolution, is submitted, marked "A." (Filed.)

No further action appears to have been taken until November 21, 1864, when the following resolution was offered by Alderman Farley:

"Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer of Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they have asked as site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

December 27, 1864—Board of Aldermen.

#### Motion.

"Alderman Rogers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a resolution to grant use of land as a site for the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

"Which was carried."

The paper was then laid over.

December 29, 1864. Board of Aldermen.

"Resolution to grant use of land as site for the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, during the pleasure of the Common Council."

"Which was adopted."

"And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence."

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, 1864, vol. 32, p. 515.

"Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they have asked as site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

"Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 29, 1864.

"Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, December 31, 1864.

"Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1864."

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, May 12, 1884, vol. 174, pp. 324, 325, 326, 327.

"The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the annexed resolution, directing your committee to inquire and report to what extent and by what authority the Church of the Redeemer has possession of certain property of the Corporation of the City of New York, located on Fourth avenue and Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, respectfully

#### REPORT:

"That, in obedience to the directions contained in the resolution, your Committee has investigated the subject, with the following result:

"The records of the Common Council show that on the 31st day of December, 1864, the Mayor approved a resolution, which had been previously adopted by the Common Council, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they have asked, as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council."

"The property in question is held, or rather occupied by authority of the foregoing resolution only, and is a complete answer to the inquiry as to the terms or authority by which it is so held."

"The inquiry as to the extent of the permit, or the property embraced in it, is not, however, so readily answered. It appears that the church occupies as a 'site,' the entire front on the west side of Fourth avenue, from Eighty-first to Eighty-second street, and four lots (100 feet), front on Eighty-second, in the rear of the four lots fronting on the Fourth avenue, making twelve full size city lots in all. The church edifice is only a small frame structure, occupying about two full city lots, so that the site includes, as at present inclosed, ten full city lots in excess of the ground actually in use as a 'site' for the building.

"After a careful search of the records of the Common Council, your Committee has been unable to find any evidence that the church ever asked for the use of the land in question, previous to the passage of the resolution of December 31, 1864, above quoted.

"The only reference to such a petition is contained in a report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, made September 7, 1863, and then 'laid over.' This report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing and directing the Comptroller to make a grant of land two hundred feet on Eighty-second street, by one hundred and two feet two and one-half inches on Fourth avenue, to the said church, on which to build a church, parish school and rectory. This resolution, however, was never passed by the Common Council, nor was the parish school or rectory ever built. It is clear, therefore, that all this property, exclusive of the site actually occupied by the church edifice, by permission of the Common Council and during its pleasure, consisting of ten full city lots, worth probably \$150,000 at the present time, has been held, used and enjoyed by the rector, wardens and vestry of the Church of the Redeemer, without the shadow of legal claim or title of any kind.

"Beyond question, it is the duty of the city authorities to recover possession of the property in the interest of our taxpayers, who own it, as the value of the land is certainly too great to be diverted from the assets of the city. No other church congregation has any such privilege granted to it, and no exception should be made in favor of that of the Church of the Redeemer.

"For a period of nearly twenty years this church congregation has held, used and enjoyed this public land, the greater portion of it without even the semblance of a title as the church edifice occupies as a 'site' only about one-sixth part of the land, and the other five-sixths has been so held by 'possession' only, a tenure by which in the upper part of the city many other parcels of the public lands are now held.

"From the above, which your Committee believe to be the facts in the case, it is apparent that the land used as a site for the church edifice (about two full-sized city lots) is held only during the pleasure of the Common Council, and that the other ten city lots, which the church officers have inclosed and occupy, are so inclosed and occupied without any legal right or authority whatever.

"Your Committee, having in the foregoing report obeyed the instructions contained in the resolution, respectfully submit the same to your Honorable Body for such other and further action in the premises as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

"HUGH J. GRANT, } Committee  
"L. A. FULLGRAFF, } on  
"HENRY L. SAYLES, } Finance.

"Alderman O'Neil moved that the report be received and placed on file.

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

"Which was decided in the affirmative."

No further action upon this subject has been taken by the Board of Aldermen.

As directed by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted December 19, 1887, referring the matter to my predecessor, he submitted the communication from the officers of the Church of the Redeemer to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion upon the right or title of said church to the land in its possession on Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue.

His opinion, dated December 31, 1887, is herewith presented.

A lease of a part of the property was authorized by this Board, the sale of which had been advertised and was postponed until January 19, 1888.

The Counsel to the Corporation in his opinion states, as his conclusion, that "no proceedings, however, for a sale or lease of the premises referred to can be taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund until the license granted by the resolutions referred to has been revoked by the Board of Aldermen."

I am informed that a frame church was erected and occupied by the Church of the Redeemer upon the lots corner of Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue, which has been moved to the corner of Eighty-first street, as shown upon a diagram herewith presented, marked "B." (Filed.)

I am also informed that a church building is now being erected upon the site of the old frame church, and extending back into four lots on Eighty-second street, which have been and are advertised to be leased.

As recommended by the Counsel to the Corporation, the advertisement of the sale of the lease will be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. W. MYERS, Comptroller.

#### OPINION OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

LAW DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,  
NEW YORK, December 31, 1887.

Hon. E. V. LOEW, Comptroller:

SIR—I am in due receipt of your communication of December 23, 1887, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Redeemer of this City, presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held December 19, 1887; also a resolution adopted by them on that date, referring the matter to yourself, and directing that the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation be obtained as to whether said church corporation has any legal right or title in and to the land now or heretofore in its possession on Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue. You state that you have had a careful examination made of all the records of the proceedings of the Common Council relating to the occupation and possession of said land, and you enclose a memorandum of the result of such examination, and request my opinion as to the title, in accordance with the resolution aforesaid.

It appears from the report made by yourself to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a copy of which you inclose to me, that the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom the petition of the Church of the Redeemer was referred, in their report made to the Board, September 7, 1863, recommended the adoption of a resolution which would permit the church corporation to occupy a block of land one hundred feet front on Fourth avenue by two hundred feet in depth on Eighty-second street, and that this resolution was laid over. There appears to be nothing in the records of the Common Council as to any subsequent petition, and apparently the resolution adopted December, 1864, as follows: "Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to the Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they ask as site, for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council," refers to the petition upon which the report of September 7, 1863, was made. But the Rector of the Church has presented to me a paper which he states is a copy of a subsequent petition, which was filed after September, 1863, and before the resolution of December, 1864, and which he states is the petition referred to in the last-named resolution. This petition asks not only for the plot of land described in the original petition, but also for the addition of four lots fronting on Fourth avenue of one hundred feet in width and depth, extending to Eighty-first street; but the printed minutes of the Board of Aldermen do not appear to contain any reference to this second petition.

After the adoption of this resolution, Judge O'Gorman, the then Counsel to the Corporation, was asked for an opinion as to the effect of such resolution, which he gave as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,  
March 22, 1866.

"S. C. THRALL and others, Rector and Members, etc., of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville:

"GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, approved by his Honor the Mayor, December 31, 1864, granting permission to the Church of the Redeemer of Yorkville, to occupy certain lots on Fourth avenue, extending from Eighty-first to Eighty-second streets, and four adjoining the same on Eighty-second street, as a site for a church during the pleasure of the Common Council. In my opinion, the permission or license given by said resolution is sufficient to authorize you to take possession of the premises referred to and to occupy the same for the purpose specified, subject, of course, to the power of the Common Council, to revoke such license whenever they shall deem fit."

"Yours truly,

"RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation."

It would seem therefore, that Judge O'Gorman must have had some evidence before him as to the extent of the premises intended to be affected by the resolution of the Common Council, which he states includes the whole Fourth avenue front.

As to the legal effect of this resolution, I concur in the opinion rendered by Judge O'Gorman. I therefore advise you that until some action is taken by the Board of Aldermen effecting a rescission of this resolution, the church corporation is entitled to the possession and occupation of the premises affected thereby for the purposes mentioned therein.

It appears from the statements made by the Rector of the Church to me, that the church corporation has always expected to remain in undisturbed possession of these premises, and upon the faith of that belief, they have commenced the erection of a church building at large expense. This raises some equity in their favor, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Aldermen may consider in taking such action as in their discretion they deem proper. No proceedings, however, for a sale or lease of the premises referred to can be taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund until the license granted by the resolution referred to has been revoked by the Board of Aldermen.

I return to you the papers submitted, together with two maps marked "A" and "B," enclosed therewith.

Very respectfully yours,

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Counsel to the Corporation.

#### PETITION OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—Whereas, In the year 1864 the corporation of the Church of the Redeemer petitioned the Common Council to give them permission to occupy certain lots of city property, as described in copy of petition annexed (marked Exhibit "A"), which permission was granted by resolution of the Board of Aldermen adopted December 29, 1864, and by the Board of Councilmen December 31, 1864, and approved by the Mayor the same day, a copy of which resolution is herewith annexed, marked Exhibit "B"; and

Whereas, Before entering into possession under said resolution, and after the aforesaid resolution was passed, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, was obtained to the effect that they were entitled to possess, occupy and use the premises referred to, subject to the condition of the resolution, a copy of which opinion is herewith annexed, marked Exhibit "C"; and

Whereas, In good faith they took possession, built a church costing over \$20,000, and the city property about it, soon after sold, was undoubtedly enhanced in value by such action; and

Whereas, For twenty-three years a large charitable work has been carried on in this neighbor-



hood among the poor, hundreds of sick and dying, many of them not of our communion, having been ministered to, and thousands of children instructed; and

Whereas, During the past summer arrangements were made by your petitioners their successors, to erect a large, permanent and imposing church to meet the growing wants of the neighborhood, which our poor congregation unaided could not accomplish, but contributed what they could, and the friends of the Church throughout the city came to their aid, and enough money was secured to warrant commencing construction; and

Whereas, The new building is now well under way, the walls rapidly rising, over \$10,000 in cash has been expended on the improvement, and our faith to our contributors is pledged; and

Whereas, Without any notice to us your petitioners, an advertisement has recently appeared in the papers, of a proposal on the part of the city, to dispose by lease of a portion of the said property which has been in quiet and undisputed possession of this corporation for the past twenty-three years, and upon which its new church edifice is being erected; and

Whereas, Such action would cause us serious pecuniary damage and irreparable loss and probable dissolution of the corporation, and consequent cessation of all its charitable work;

Now Therefore, Your petitioners humbly pray your Honorable Body to direct such proposed sale to be indefinitely postponed, and to take such action as will confirm the corporation of the Church of the Redeemer in possession of the property occupied by them under authority of the Common Council as aforesaid,

And your petitioners will ever pray,

J. W. SHACKELFORD, D. D., Rector.	
GEORGE W. ELY,	} Wardens.
RICHARD P. WILLIAMS,	
T. R. HORLEY,	
C. S. LE P. TRENCH,	} Vestrymen.
MYRON D. TURNER,	
J. S. BAKER,	
A. SIDNEY TOMLINSON,	
GEO. D. BLEVTHING,	
J. BLAKE WHITE,	
JOHN E. ATKINS.	

#### EXHIBIT "A."

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petitioners of the undersigned, Rector, Wardens Vestry, and members of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, humbly sheweth:

I.—That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, is composed of some five hundred or more persons dependent on the ministrations of the Rector of the same for spiritual ministrations, who are for the most part persons of moderate means.

II.—That the parish is without a house of worship and at present without support, except from the voluntary offerings of the parish, and so, is unable at present to purchase land and build a church.

III.—That the parish lost a house of worship formerly owned by it, under a mortgage given to raise money to pay a heavy assessment of the city for opening Eighty-fifth street, through a solid ledge of stone, in front of and adjoining the church, which assessment was levied just before the City adopted the custom of remitting such assessments of churches.

IV.—That if our parish were in possession of a site for a building they would be able to erect a creditable building.

V.—That the city owns an entire block of unimproved property bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues, which by reason of its unimproved condition is not advancing in value as it should, and by its neglected condition hinders the improvement of plots in the vicinity.

VI.—That the establishment of a respectable church greatly enhances the value of property in its vicinity; in proof of which we respectfully call attention to the fact that the sites of not a few churches in the city have been given by large holders of real estate for the benefit of their own property.

Wherefore, your petitioners humbly pray your Honorable Body to cause to be granted to the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, the use and occupancy of eight lots of ground on the west side of the Fourth avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, and the four lots adjoining the same on Eighty-second street, as a site for a church edifice, parish school and parsonage, and for this only, for and in consideration of the benefit to the remaining property of the city by such occupancy, and also in consideration of the loss by the parish of their former church edifice by reason of an assessment by the city on our property.

Provided, nevertheless, if considered necessary by your Honorable Body, the said grant so made shall be held and construed not to invalidate any equitable claim of the bonds of the City of New York, secured by the real estate of the city, but that the property so granted shall be liable under such bonds for the payment of the same to the amount of the value of such land, after the removal of the improvements of the same, only the property so granted shall be subject to such liability only when the other real estate so pledged for such bonds shall have been first applied to the payment of the same, and that these conditions shall form part of the terms of such grant.

And your petitioners are the more bold to make this application that they believe your Honorable Body are equitably entitled to seek the improvement of the remainder of the property by such grant for such purposes, and further from the fact that every respectable church in the city relieves the department of the charities of the city of a sum of money more than equal to the fair ground-rent of the site.

With these statements your petitioners humbly submit their memorial to the consideration of your Honorable Body.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

S. C. Thrall, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer.	
H. W. Genet,	Robert Lenox,
John Stohr,	H. Crombie,
Chs. Heidsell,	Thomas J. Crombie,
Jno. W. Boice,	And others.

#### EXHIBIT "B."

Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to the Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots, for which they have asked, as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen December 29, 1864.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, December 31, 1864.

Approved by the Mayor December 31, 1864.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

#### EXHIBIT "C."

LAW DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,  
March 22, 1866.

To S. C. THRALL and others, Rector, Members, etc., of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, approved by his Honor the Mayor, December 31, 1864, granting permission to the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, to occupy certain lots on Fourth avenue, extending from Eighty-first to Eighty-second street, and four adjoining the same on Eighty-second street as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

In my opinion, the permission or license given by said resolution is sufficient to authorize you to take possession of the premises referred to, and to occupy the same for the purpose specified, subject of course, to the power of the Common Council to revoke such license whenever they shall deem fit.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

The foregoing documents having been read, the Reverend J. W. Shackelford, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, addressed the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in support of the prayer of the petitioners, and after a general discussion of the subject by the members of the Board, the Chamberlain offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Church of the Redeemer claims that the Common Council passed a resolution on December 31, 1864, granting to it permission to occupy certain lots of land owned by the City of New York, "as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council," and

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have proposed to lease a part of said property at an appraised valuation, and have advertised the sale of a lease thereof, and the said church having protested against said sale being made, and the matter having been referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, and said Counsel in a communication to Hon. Edward V. Low, Comptroller, dated December 31, 1887, says, "I therefore advise you that until some action is taken by the Board of Aldermen effecting a rescission of this resolution, the Church Corporation is entitled to the possession and occupation of the premises affected thereby for the purposes mentioned therein," and that,

"No proceedings, however, for a sale or lease of the premises referred to can be taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, until the license granted by the resolution referred to has been revoked by the Board of Aldermen," therefore,

"Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Honorable the Board of Aldermen for such action in the premises as it may deem proper.

Which was adopted, all the members present voting in the affirmative.

RICHARD A. STORRS, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

#### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

(G. O. 10.)

By the President—

Resolved, That the Department of Public Parks be and it hereby is authorized to contract, by private contract and without public letting, for telephonic service for its use for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1888, at a price not exceeding three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Conkling—

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New York hereby respectfully requests the Legislature of the State of New York to insert the words "with the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment" in all bills appropriating money for the City of New York.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly.

Alderman Mooney moved to refer to the Committee on Law Department.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division called by Alderman Mooney, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Divver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—19.

Negative—Aldermen Conkling and Oakley—2.

By Alderman Divver—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Ehret to extend the vault now in front of his premises in Frankfort street, a distance of six feet and six inches outwardly, beyond the curb-line or line of present vault, as shown on the accompanying diagram, upon payment of the usual fee, provided the work be done in a durable and substantial manner, and that the said George Ehret shall stipulate with the Commissioner of Public Works to save the city harmless from any loss or damage that may occur in consequence of the building or extension of said vault during the progress or subsequent to the completion thereof, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Fitzsimons—

Resolved, That the terminus of the ferry from the foot of Ninety-ninth street, East river, New York, to College Point, Queens County, Long Island, be and is hereby changed, at the request of the proprietors of said ferry, from the foot of Ninety-ninth street to the foot of Ninety-sixth street, East river, in New York City, and agreeably to the consent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the proposed change, hereto annexed.

Alderman Fitzsimons moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman Mooney moved, as an amendment, to refer to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises.

As an amendment to the amendment, Alderman Fitzsimons moved that if the resolution be so referred, the Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative on a division called by Alderman Mooney, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Clancy, Conkling, Divver, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Storm, Sullivan, and Tait—15.

Negative—Aldermen Butler, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Von Minden, and Walker—7.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to refer. Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Hubbell—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in block bounded by One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fourteenth street, Madison to Fifth avenue, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots below grade in block bounded by One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Madison to Fifth avenue, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles R. Northrup to place and keep a watering-trough in front of his premises, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Ninety-fourth street, the work to be done and water supplied 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.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(G. O. 11.)

By the same—

Resolved, That Lenox avenue be numbered, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the northeast corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

(G. O. 12.)

By Alderman Martin—

Resolved, That Welch street, from West Vanderbilt avenue to High Bridge road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, be regulated and graded, curb-stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Parks; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

(G. O. 13.)

By Alderman John Murray—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Ninety-second street, extending about one hundred feet on Ninth avenue and about one hundred and twenty-five feet on Ninety-second street, be flagged full width, and that the flagging and the curb now on the sidewalk be relaid and reset, and that new flagging and curb be furnished where the present flagging and curb are defective, as provided by section 321 of chapter 410, Laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 569 of the Laws of 1887, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirteenth street, from Eighth avenue to Manhattan avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in Edgecomb avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street to One Hundred and Forty-first street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the block bounded by Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Barry—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Seventy-first street, about one hundred feet east of Second avenue and extending about seventy-five feet, be flagged full width, as provided by section 321 of chapter 410, Laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 509, Laws of 1887, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the President—

Resolved, That Manuel H. Elkin be and he hereby is appointed Commissioner of Deeds; that Patrick F. Brophy be and he hereby is appointed Commissioner of Deeds; that Michael J. McDermott be and he hereby is appointed Commissioner of Deeds; that Joseph A. Jacobs be and he hereby is appointed Commissioner of Deeds; that Douglas A. Leven, Jr., be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Barry—

Resolved, That Joseph F. Delmage be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That John Harper, Jr., be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Benjamin—

Resolved, That Frederick W. Brodsky be and he is hereby reappointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Clancy—

Resolved, That Herman Hyman be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That John Kenny and Jamin Aufses be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Driver—

Resolved, That James H. Driscoll be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Dowling—

Resolved, That Abraham Levy be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hubbell—

Resolved, That Thomas W. McKnight be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That John Abel, Thomas Sperling, John J. Hart and Evan S. Webster be and they are hereby respectively appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Martin—

Resolved, That Mathew J. McKeon be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That Peter F. Morris be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Mooney—

Resolved, That Isaac Untermeyer be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman John Murray—

Resolved, That Henri Pressprich be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Joseph Murray—

Resolved, That Emanuel Dreyfous and James O. Farrell be and they are hereby respectively appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Oakley—

Resolved, That John Harper, Jr., be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Rinckhoff—

Resolved, That William Clark be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Storm—

Resolved, That Charles F. Bostwick, Rollin M. Morgan, William J. Duggett and Nicholas J. Kane be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Sullivan—

Resolved, That Albert H. Viles be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Tait—

Resolved, That Joseph E. Neuberger be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Walker—

Resolved, That George W. Peterson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Von Minden—

Resolved, That Ferdinand Spies be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hubbell—

Resignation of Peter Tighe as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted and the vacancy referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Conkling moved to take from on file a petition of C. R. Henderson and N. P. Rogers for change of grade of Seventy-second street, from Avenue A to East river.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Conkling then moved to refer the papers to the Committee on Law Department.

Alderman Mooney moved to refer to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Alderman Mooney.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Alderman Mooney called up G. O. 8, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps placed thereon and lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, from St. Ann's avenue to the Southern Boulevard, and in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, from Willis avenue to Brown place, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Conkling, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—22.

Alderman Mooney called up G. O. 9, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in Ackerman street, from the crossing of the tracks of the Port Morris Railroad north about five hundred feet to Ackerman lane, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Conkling, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—22.

Alderman Driver called up G. O. 2, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Benjamin H. Hewlett for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five (225) dollars, to be in full for annexed bill for engraving and framing resolutions passed by the Common Council on the occasion of the death of Alderman Peter B. Masterson, which has been presented to his family, and charge the amount to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was again laid over.

Alderman John Murray called up G. O. 7, being a resolution and ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fortieth street, from Tenth avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—21.

Alderman John Murray called up G. O. 5, being a resolution and ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth street, from Ninth avenue to Riverside Drive, be re-regulated and graded, and the curb-stone reset and new curb furnished, where necessary, to conform with the altered width of the sidewalks and carriageway of said street, as provided in the resolution of this Board, approved May 15, 1885, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Conkling, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—22.

Alderman John Murray called up G. O. 4, being a resolution and ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That two courses of flagging, four feet wide each, be laid on the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot, No. 121 West Eighty-first street, as provided by section 321 of chapter 410, Laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 509 of the Laws of 1887, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Conkling, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—22.

Alderman John Murray called up G. O. 6, being a resolution and ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk of three courses of blue stone be laid across the Boulevard within the lines of the northerly sidewalk of Eighty-fourth street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Vice-President Dowling, Aldermen Barry, Benjamin, Butler, Clancy, Conkling, Diver, Fitzsimons, Gunther, Hubbell, McMurray, Martin, Mooney, John Murray, Joseph Murray, Oakley, Storm, Sullivan, Tait, Von Minden, and Walker—22.

#### MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Vice-President Dowling moved that this Board do now adjourn.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

### BALANCES IN BANK AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 16, 1888.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Banks.			
Bank of North America.....	\$130,000 00	National Broadway Bank.....	\$304,461 47
Bank of the State of New York.....	90,000 00	National Shoe and Leather Bank.....	123,000 00
Bowery National Bank.....	124,000 00	Ninth National Bank.....	136,000 00
Central National Bank.....	148,000 00	Oriental Bank.....	95,000 00
Chase National Bank.....	120,000 00	Phoenix National Bank.....	170,000 00
Chatham National Bank.....	110,000 00	Seaboard National Bank.....	85,000 00
Continental National Bank.....	155,000 00	St. Nicholas Bank.....	95,000 00
Corn Exchange Bank.....	122,000 00	Third National Bank.....	120,000 00
First National Bank.....	277,000 00	Tradesmen's National Bank.....	50,000 00
Fourth National Bank.....	352,477 47	Western National Bank.....	200,000 00
Garfield National Bank.....	75,000 00	Irving National Bank.....	50,000 00
Gallatin National Bank.....	240,000 00	Fifth National Bank.....	25,000 00
Hanover National Bank.....	219,700 00	Market National Bank.....	110,000 00
Importers and Traders' National Bank..	942,000 00		
Lincoln National Bank.....	172,000 00	Trust Companies.	
Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	70,000 00	Central Trust Company.....	279,975 00
Mechanics' National Bank.....	303,000 00	Knickerbocker Trust Company.....	50,000 00
Mercantile National Bank.....	160,000 00	Mercantile Trust Company.....	261,055 00
Manhattan Company.....	302,700 00	Metropolitan Trust Company.....	90,000 00
Merchants' Exchange National Bank.....	140,000 00	Union Trust Company.....	260,000 00
National Bank of the Republic.....	235,000 00	Atlantic Trust Company.....	50,000 00
			\$7,667,368 94



## APPROVED PAPERS

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twelfth street, from Eighth to Manhattan avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 6, 1887.  
Approved by the Mayor, December 14, 1887.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in West End avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-second street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 6, 1887.  
Approved by the Mayor, December 14, 1887.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas C. Andrews to lay a two-inch galvanized-iron pipe along the southerly side of William street, a distance of about four hundred and fifty feet, between Bainbridge and Marion avenues, Fordham, for the purpose of supplying five two-story dwellings with water, that are being erected on the west side of Bainbridge

avenue, one hundred feet north and south of said William street, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and Department of Public Parks, within their respective jurisdictions; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by Board of Aldermen, January 2, 1888.  
Approved by the Mayor, January 9, 1888.

Resolved, That the name of George W. Connor, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be corrected so as to read George W. Conner.

Resolved, That the name of Martin P. Murphy, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be and is hereby corrected so as to read Jeremiah P. Murphy.  
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 10, 1888.

Resolved, That the name of Lawrence W. Borda, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be corrected so as to read W. Lawrence Borda.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 10, 1888.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the transactions of the Bureau of the City Chamberlain for the week ending December 17, 1887.

Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor :

SIR.—In pursuance of section 165 of the Consolidation Act of 1882, I have the honor to present herewith a report to December 17, 1887, of all moneys received by me and the amount of all warrants paid by me since December 10, 1887, and the amount remaining to the credit of the City on December 17, 1887.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,  
NEW YORK, December 22 1887.

Very respectfully,  
WM. M. IVINS, Chamberlain.

DR. THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, *in account with* WM. M. IVINS, *Chamberlain, during the week ending December 17, 1887.* CR.

1887. Dec. 17	To Additional Water Fund.....	\$248,009 89	1887. Dec. 10 17	By Balance.....		\$8,963,688 99
	Assessment Contingencies—Awards.....	10,701 00		Arrears of Taxes.....	Cady.....	\$43,972 17
	Croton Water Fund.....	171 95		Interest on Taxes.....	".....	5,314 17
	Croton Water Rent—Refunding Account.....	1,129 35		Fund for Street and Park Openings.....	".....	1,910 99
	Commissioners of Excise Fund.....	26,940 24		Street Improvement Fund—June 15, 1886.....	".....	13,225 12
	Dock Fund.....	100 00		Harlem River Improvement Fund.....	".....	3,619 75
	Dog License Fund.....	6,814 57		Interest on Assessments.....	".....	1,347 74
	Excise Licenses.....	400 00		Charges on Arrears of Taxes.....	".....	23 00
	For Construction of Bridge over Harlem River.....	1,861 60		Water Meter Fund No. 2.....	".....	97 43
	Fund for Street and Park Openings.....	21,923 25		Interest on Taxes.....	McLean.....	133,404 81
	Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek Improvement Fund.....	69 92		Licenses.....	Byrnes.....	1,489 96
	Interest on Taxes.....	228 75		Dock License Fund.....	".....	591 75
	Local Improvement Fund.....	2,633 83		Tapping Pipes.....	".....	28 00
	Military Parade Ground Fund.....	1,841 90		Water Meter Fund No. 2.....	McMahon.....	9 00
	Morningside Park Improvement Fund.....	6 82		Restoring and Repaving.....	Charters.....	350 30
	Refunding Taxes Paid in Error.....	940 00		Unclaimed Salaries and Wages.....	".....	86 72
	Restoring and Repaving—Department of Public Works.....	31 44		New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	Department of Public Works	579 00
	Restoring and Repaving—Department of Public Parks.....	13 13		Dock Fund.....	Van Valkenburgh.....	9 90
	Street Improvement Fund—Kissel Avenue.....	46,777 52		Concert Licenses.....	Wood.....	25 10
	Street Improvement Fund—June 15, 1886.....	21,172 75		General Fund.....	Matthews.....	286 53
	School-house Fund.....			".....	Mayor.....	150 00
			\$393,008 51	".....	Comptroller.....	3 73
	Advertising.....	1887. \$1,450 00		".....	Newton.....	457 00
	Armories and Drill Rooms—Wages.....	480 00		".....	Britton.....	123 40
	Aqueduct—Repairs, Maintenance and Strengthening.....	222 10		".....	Angell.....	2 25
	Boulevards, Roads and Avenues, Maintenance of.....	1,182 89		".....	Equitable Gas-light Co.....	7,789 63
	Bronx River Bridges—Repairs and Maintenance.....	5 75		3 per cent. Assessment Bonds.....	Commissioners Sinking Fund.....	100,000 00
	Bronx River Works—Maintenance and Repairs.....	3 97				
	City Contingencies.....	12 50				
	Civil Service of the City of New York.....	29 52				
	Cleaning Markets.....	63 00				
	Cleaning Streets—Department of Street Cleaning.....	34,813 10				
	College of the City of New York.....	481 76				
	Contingencies—Comptroller's Office.....	245 86				
	Contingencies—Law Department.....	423 98				
	Contingencies—Mayor's Office.....	26 66				
	Coroners—Salaries and Expenses.....	248 00				
	Cromwell's Creek Bridges, etc.....	30 35				
	Election Expenses.....	3,459 99				
	For Allowance New York Free Circulating Library.....	3,333 34				
	For Burial of Honorably Discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.....	280 00				
	For Construction of Station-house for Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	10,250 08				
	For Construction of Station-house for Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	12,986 60				
	Fire Department Fund—Apparatus.....	4,128 24				
	Fire Floating Batts.....	798 21				
	For Redemption of Debt of the Annexed Territory.....	1,030 00				
	For Repairs to Seventh Regiment Armory Building.....	163 74				
	Health Fund—Contingencies.....	72 00				
	Health Fund—Disinfection.....	234 81				
	Health Fund—Law Expenses.....	160 66				
	Harlem River Bridges—Repairs, Improvements and Maintenance.....	957 07				
	Hospital for the Care of Contagious Diseases.....	344 42				
	Interest on the City Debt—Before January, 1887.....	40,489 00				
	Laying Croton Pipes.....	9,330 18				
	Lamps and Gas and Electric Lighting.....	46,428 30				
	Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places—Labor.....	8,272 45				
	Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places—Police.....	84 59				
	Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places—Zoological Department.....	620 12				
	Maintenance—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.....	3,073 25				
	Music—Central and City Parks.....	57 69				
	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	11,172 00				
	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	1,000 00				
	New York Catholic Protectory.....	19,771 19				
	New York Infant Asylum.....	8,848 90				
	New York Juvenile Asylum.....	18,172 03				
	Publication of the CITY RECORD.....	1,500 00				
	Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs.....	953 37				
	Public Charities and Correction—Supplies.....	54 40				
	Public Charities and Correction—Supplies.....	27,784 94				
	Public Charities and Correction—Alterations, Additions and Repairs.....	3,612 47				
	Public Charities and Correction—Paupers.....	12 40				
	Public Instruction.....	12 63				
	Public Instruction—Building Contingent Fund.....	104 75				
	Public Instruction—Heating Apparatus.....	64 15				
	Public Instruction—Incidental Expenses Ward Schools.....	1 00				
	Public Instruction—Supplies.....	3 30				
	Public Instruction—Salaries of Teachers.....	3 97				
	Public Instruction—Buildings Contingent Fund.....	1,230 29				
	Public Instruction—East Side Evening High School.....	2,299 25				
	Public Instruction—Furniture.....	2,830 00				
	Public Instruction—Fuel.....	80 00				
	Public Instruction—Gas.....	746 49				
	Public Instruction—Heating Apparatus.....	1,310 80				
	Public Instruction—Incidental Expenses Normal College.....	13 57				
	Public Instruction—Repairs.....	2,995 00				
	Public Instruction—Supplies.....	2,083 11				
	Public Instruction—Nautical School.....	63 85				
	Public Instruction—Salaries of Janitors.....	9 359 00				
	Public Instruction—Salaries of Teachers.....	234,809 50				
	Public Instruction—Salaries of Teachers, Evening Schools.....	17,436 66				
	Public Instruction—Incidental Expenses Ward Schools.....	1,972 20				
	Public Instruction—Salaries of Professors.....	8,047 83				
	Roman Catholic House of Good Shepherd.....	1,404 69				
	Repaving Fifth Avenue.....	54,200 81				
	Removing Obstructions in Streets and Avenues.....	84 00				
	Riverside Park and Avenue.....	493 92				
	Repairs and Renewal of Pavements and Regrading.....	19 85				
	Repairs and Renewal of Pipes, Stop-cocks, etc.....	641 37				
	Repaving Streets and Avenues.....	17,617 19				
	Support of Prisoners in County Jail.....	652 45				
	Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices.....	401 90				
	Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning.....	742 75				
	Sewers and Drains—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.....	381 53				
	Salaries—Judiciary.....	249 99				
	Salary of the Physician to the County Jail.....	83 33				
	Balance.....		\$649,400 11 8,230,683 26			
			\$9,279,100 88			\$9,279,100 88

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUNDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in account with WM. M. IVINS, Chamberlain, for and during the week ending December 17, 1887.

1887. Dec. 17	By Balance, as per last account current.		SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.		SINKING FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.	
			Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Assessment Fund.....	Cady.....	\$154 00			
	Street Improvement Fund.....	".....	586 39			
	Licenses.....	Byrnes.....	518 00			
	Market Rent and Fees.....	Kelso.....	4,957 67			
	Bond and Mortgage.....	Matthews.....	10,680 00			
	Dock and Slip Rent.....	Corn Exchange Bank.....	29,160 88			
	Interest on Deposits.....	Tradesmen's National Bank.....	306 16			
	".....	Market National Bank.....	102 50			
	".....	Irving National Bank.....	338 34			
	".....	Importers and Traders' National Bank.....	54 79			
	".....	".....	1,244 21			
	Croton Water Rent and Penalties.....	Chambers.....	\$11,029 61	48,102 94		
	Croton Water Arrears and Interest.....	Cady.....	1,349 02			
	Croton Water Arrears.....	McLean.....	1,179 17			
	Fines.....	Britton.....	40 00			
	Ferry Rent.....	Kelso.....	4,890 58			
	House Rent.....	".....	263 56			
	Interest on Bond and Mortgage.....	".....	1,314 74			
	Ground Rent.....	".....	71 50			
	To Court Fees and Fines.....				\$25 00	20,338 18
	Sinking Fund Redemption.....					
	Sinking Fund Interest.....				4 00	
	Balances.....				106,215 22	
			\$804,285 40	\$804,285 46	\$106,244 22	\$106,244 22
Dec. 17, 1887.	By Balances.....			\$665,548 96		\$106,215 22
	E. & O. E.					
	NEW YORK, December 17, 1887.					
						WM. M. IVINS, Chamberlain.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

Hon. A. S. HEWITT:

DEAR SIR.—In reply to yours of October 27 we beg leave to state, that whilst in no manner recognizing the authority of the Commissioners of Accounts, as such, to make any investigation into the trust accounts of this Court, we deemed it proper, in view of your personal character, to cause an inquiry to be made respecting the matters that you brought to our notice, and, therefore, we caused notice to be sent to the Commissioners of Accounts to appear in open court and, by a similar notice, required the Clerk of the Court to appear in like manner, and then, upon the appointed day set apart therefor, an examination was had touching all points referred to in the statement made to you by Mr. William J. Daggett.

It appears from such examination that in a few instances the Clerk has been negligent in the manner of making his returns. The errors arose in this way: Returns were made by some of the Assistant Clerks after the monthly return of the Chief Clerk had been certified to the City Chamberlain, and in some instances they were not accounted for in the following month by the Clerk. These items, as proven and admitted, amounting to \$84.90, have been accounted for by the Clerk and covered into the City Treasury.

The accountant reported to you an apparent deficiency of \$82.16 in the trust accounts of the Clerk, which cover a period of thirty years. No items were furnished, and no proof was made that any such deficiency existed.

Neither in the case of Colah, which is now before the Supreme Court, nor in any other, has any complaint ever been made to this Court respecting the Clerk's management of trust funds, or his failure to pay them over when called upon. With respect to the charge that the Clerk has unlawfully charged commissions for receiving and paying out trust funds, it appears that in two instances in the course of thirty years the Clerk has been paid commissions. In the one case trust moneys were placed in the hands of the Clerk, and he was directed to invest the same on bond and mortgage, and make semi-annual reports of his doings. He did so invest the money and make his reports, and for several years he was allowed commissions computed upon the income of the estate, and amounting to \$28.50.

He did not charge a commission, as erroneously reported, but the order allowed him such commission.

In the second instance, the Clerk was the custodian of a fund in dispute under the Mechanics' Lien Law, and it appears by the final order that an allowance of \$18.06 was made to him by consent of the parties. These are the cases of an unlawful charge for commissions.

With reference to the charge that \$2 was collected on April 16, 1887, and not accounted for: the books were all in Mr. Daggett's possession when he made this charge, and the entry appears on the books as of that date, and the receipt of the Chamberlain shows that the money was paid into the City Treasury. The accountant appears in some way to have made that charge improvidently, and without due reflection.

The charge that, if certain estimated amounts that are given by the accountant should prove to be correct estimates, a deficiency would exist, needs no comment. The correctness of those estimates has not been established.

We will briefly refer to two other matters adverted to in the accountant's report, although we cannot see how, upon any theory, they come within the purview of the Commissioners of Accounts. It is stated that a gentleman not on the pay-roll of the Court is allowed to occupy a desk in the Assignment Department, and in many respects officiate as an Assistant Clerk, without receiving any salary. He is employed to make copies of records of the Court when such copies are required by attorneys. He was formerly an Assistant Clerk, but lost his place when the clerical force was reduced, through no fault of his own. He is trustworthy and familiar with the arrangement of the records. It is not alleged that any complaint of any kind has been made against the gentleman in question or the quality of the services he renders, and we are of opinion that his daily attendance at the Clerk's office operates as a public convenience. It is further shown that another person not on the pay-roll is in the habit of assisting the Clerk in charge of the Naturalization Bureau, and that he furnishes to such applicants for citizenship as desire the same, parchment certificates of their naturalization. It is not alleged that this latter individual has been guilty of any impropriety of conduct or resorted to any means of any kind to induce or persuade naturalized persons to purchase from him such parchment certificates. He was brought up in the office, his father having been for many years the Clerk in charge of the Naturalization Bureau. In the absence of any evidence that either of these gentlemen has ever given offense, we believe that their presence in the office does not call for any action.

There does not appear to be any deficiency in the fees that have been collected by the Assignment Bureau of the Clerk's office.

R. L. LAKREMORE, C. J.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

MEETINGS, DECEMBER 19 TO 24, 1887.

Communications Received.

From Penitentiary—List of prisoners received during week ending December 17, 1887: Males, 42; females, 5. On file.  
List of 34 prisoners to be discharged from December 25 to December 31, 1887. Transmitted to Prison Association.

From Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island—History of 26 patients received during week ending December 24, 1887. On file.

From New York City Asylum for Insane—History of 19 patients received during week ending December 24, 1887. On file.

From Heads of Institutions—Reporting meats, fish, milk, etc., received during week ending December 17, 1887, of good quality and up to the standard. On file.

From City Cemetery—List of burials during week ending December 17, 1887. On file.

From the Comptroller—Statement of unexpended balances up to and including December 17, 1887. To Bookkeeper.

From City Prison—Amount of fines received during week ending December 17, 1887, \$154. On file.

From District Prisons—Amount of fines received during week ending December 17, 1887, \$448. On file.

From the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Advising the Board that they will visit Randall's Island December 20, 1887. On file.

From Randall's Island Hospital—Reporting death of John Seery, Attendant. On file.

Appointed.

December 19. Minnie S. Adams, Nurse, Harlem Hospital. Salary, \$168 per annum.  
" 19. Mary Loftus, Domestic, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$168 per annum.  
" 19. James F. Cunningham, Orderly, Bellevue Hospital. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
" 20. Mary A. Moran, Mary McGooty, Attendants, Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum each.  
" 21. Mary Carroll, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum.  
" 24. Daniel Grogan, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.

Reappointed.

December 21. Abbie Gaffney, Attendant, Branch Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum.  
" 21. Alicia McCarten, Attendant, Branch Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum.  
" 22. Timothy O'Conner, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$240 per annum.  
" 22. Elizabeth Holmes, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum. Salary, \$192 per annum.

Resigned.

December 19. Isabella M. Irwin, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum.  
" 21. Terence Clancy, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
" 24. M. J. Fagan, Orderly, Harlem Hospital.

Place Declared Vacant.

December 20. Charles Hanson, Attendant, Branch Lunatic Asylum.

Dropped from Roll.

December 20. William Holton, Laborer, Storehouse.  
" 24. J. P. Sebastian, Orderly, Bellevue Hospital.

Dismissed.

December 21. Elizabeth Lochrin, Attendant, Lunatic Asylum.  
" 21. George Fichborne, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.  
" 22. James Harvey, Fireman, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.

Salaries Increased.

December 24. Marion A. Murphy, Head Nurse, Charity Hospital, from \$300 to \$400 per annum.

Promoted.

December 21. Michael Donnelly, Nurse to Orderly, Homoeopathic Hospital. Salary increased from \$192 to \$228 per annum.

G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

## CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS.

CITY OF NEW YORK—CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ROOM 11, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 3, 1887.

THOMAS COSTIGAN, Esq., Supervisor City Record.

DEAR SIR—The following amendment to Regulation 16 of the New York City Civil Service Regulations has been made:

If the appointing officer shall notify the Secretary of more than one vacancy at any one time, the Secretary shall certify to the appointing officer for appointment, the names of as many persons as there are vacancies to be filled, with the addition of two names for the first vacancy and one name for every two vacancies in addition to the first.

Yours respectfully,  
LEE PHILLIPS,  
Secretary and Executive Officer.

CITY OF NEW YORK—CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ROOM 11, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, May 31, 1887.

THOMAS COSTIGAN, Esq., Supervisor.

DEAR SIR—The following resolution was passed by the Supervisory Board at their meeting, held May 27, 1887:

"Resolved, That in view of the inadequate space in the Secretary's office and in order to enable him more readily to discharge the business of the same, the Secretary is authorized to arrange the business of the office so that the same shall be open for personal interviews with applicants and the public during a part of the day only."

Pursuant to the above action, I hereby designate the two hours between 2 and 4 o'clock in afternoon as the time for which the offices shall be open for personal interviews with applicants and the public.

Very respectfully,  
LEE PHILLIPS,  
Secretary and Executive Officer.

## 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.  
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor; ARTHUR BERRY, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

Mayor's Marshal's Office.  
No. 1 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
THOMAS W. BYRNES, First Marshal.  
GEORGE W. BROWN, Jr., Second Marshal.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.  
Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WM. PITT SHEARMAN, J. B. ADAMSON.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.  
Room 202, Stewart Building, 5th floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
JAMES C. SPENCER, President; JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary; BENJAMIN S. CHURCH, Chief Engineer; J. C. LULLY, Auditor.

BOARD OF ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.  
THE MAYOR, Chairman; PRESIDENT OF DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, Secretary.  
Address M. COLEMAN, Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon Row. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Office of Clerk of Common Council.  
No. 8 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE H. FORSTER, President Board of Aldermen  
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.



## City Library.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

## Commissioner's Office.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN NEWTON, Commissioner; D. LOWBER SMITH, Deputy Commissioner.

## Bureau of Chief Engineer.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, 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.  
WM. M. DEAN, Superintendent.

## Engineer-in-Charge of Sewers.

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

## Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WILLIAM G. BERGEN, Superintendent.

## Bureau of Water Purveyor.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ALSTON CLIVER, 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.  
GEO. E. BARCOCK, Superintendent.

## Bureau of Incumbencies.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JOHN RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

## Keeper of Buildings in City Hall Park.

MARTIN J. KEESE, City Hall.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Comptroller's Office.

No. 15 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
THEODORE W. MYERS, Comptroller; RICHARD A. STOKES, Deputy Comptroller.

## Auditing Bureau.

Nos. 19, 21, 23 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WILLIAM J. LYON, First Auditor.  
DAVID E. AUSTIN, Second Auditor.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.  
Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
ARTEMAS S. CADY, Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets.  
Nos. 1 and 3 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JAMES J. KELSO, Collector of the City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.  
GRAHAM MCADAM, Chief Clerk.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.  
No. 57 Chambers street and No. 35 Reade street, Stewart Building.  
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Receiver of Taxes; ALFRED VREDENBURGH, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.  
Nos. 25, 27 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WM. M. IVINS, City Chamberlain.

Office of the City Paymaster.  
No. 33 Reade street, Stewart Building.  
JOHN H. TIMMERMAN, 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.  
HENRY K. BERKMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.  
ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

Office of the Public Administrator.  
No. 40 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
RICHARD J. MORRISON, Public Administrator.

Office of the Corporation Attorney.  
No. 40 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; WILLIAM H. KIPP, Chief Clerk; JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Bureau of Elections.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

## Central Office.

No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
CHARLES E. SIMMONS, President; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.  
Purchasing Agent, FREDERICK A. CUSHMAN Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed Saturdays, 12 M.

Contracts, Proposals and Estimates for Work and Materials for Building, Repairs and Supplies, Bills and Accounts, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed Saturdays, 12 M.  
RUFUS L. WILDER, General Bookkeeper and Auditor.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

## Headquarters.

Nos. 127 and 139 East Sixty-seventh street.  
HENRY D. PURROY, President; CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

Bureau of Chief of Department.  
CHARLES O. SHAY, 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.  
ALBERT F. D'ONCHI, Superintendent of Buildings.

Attorney to Department.  
WM. L. FINDLEY.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.  
J. ELLIOT SMITH, Superintendent  
Central Office open at all hours.

Repair Shops.  
Nos. 128 and 130 West Third street.  
JOHN CASTLES, Foreman-in-Charge, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hospital Stables.  
Ninety-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues  
JOSEPH SHRA, Foreman-in-Charge.  
Open at all hours.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

No. 301 Mott street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
JAMES C. BAYLES, President; EDMONS CLARK, Secretary.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
M. C. D. BORDEN, President; CHARLES DE F. BURNS, Secretary.

## Civil and Topographical Office.

Arsenal, Sixty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Office of Superintendent of 23d and 24th Wards.  
One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Battery, Pier A, North River, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
L. J. N. STARK, President; G. KEMBLE, Secretary.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, except Saturdays; on Saturdays as follows: from October 1 to June 1, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; from June 1 to September 30, 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, 12 M.

MICHAEL COLEMAN, 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. BRADSHAW, Attorney; WILLIAM COMBERFORD, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.  
Nos. 31 and 32 Park Row, "World" Building, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES S. COLEMAN, Commissioner; JACOB SEABOLD, Deputy Commissioner; R. W. HORNER, Chief Clerk.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS.  
Room No. 11, City Hall.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, Chairman of the Supervisory Board; LEE PHILLIPS, Secretary and Executive Officer.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.  
Office of Clerk, Staats Zeitung Building Room 5.  
The Mayor, Chairman; CHARLES V. ADER, Clerk.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.  
East side City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES J. SLEVIN, Register; JAMES J. MARTIN, Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONER OF JUDORS.  
Room 127, Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES RHILLY, 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.  
JAMES A. FLACK, County Clerk; THOMAS F. GILROY, Deputy County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.  
Second floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN R. FELLOWS, District Attorney; ANDREW D. PARKER, Chief Clerk.

THE CITY RECORD OFFICE,  
And Bureau of Printing, Stationery, and Blank Books.  
No. 2 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, on which days 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS COSTIGAN, Supervisor; R. P. H. ABELL, Book-keeper.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.  
Office City Hall, Room No. 11, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman; WM. H. JASPER, Secretary.

BOARD OF EXCISE.  
No. 54 Bond street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES H. WOODMAN, President; DAVID S. WHITE, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.  
Nos. 3 and 4 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HUGH J. GRANT, Sheriff; JOHN B. SENNER, Under Sheriff; BERNARD F. MARTIN, Order Arrest Clerk.

CORONERS' OFFICE.  
Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham street, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays and holidays, 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

MICHAEL J. B. MESSEMER, FERDINAND LEVY, FERDINAND EDMAN, JOHN R. NUGENT, Coroners; JOHN T. TOAL, Clerk of the Board of Coroners.

SUPREME COURT.  
Second floor, New County Court-house, opens at 10.30 A. M.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, Presiding Justice; JAMES A. FLACK, Clerk; THOMAS F. GILROY, Deputy County Clerk.

General Term, Room No. 9, WILLIAM LAMB, Jr., Clerk.

Special Term, Part I., Room No. 10, HUGH DONNELLY, Clerk.

Special Term, Part II., Room No. 18, WILLIAM J. HILL, Clerk.

Circuit, Part I., Room No. 11, WALTER BRADY, Clerk.

Circuit, Part II., Room No. 12, SAMUEL BARRY, Clerk.

Circuit, Part III., Room No. 14, RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, Clerk.

Circuit, Part IV., Room No. 15, J. LEWIS LYON, Clerk.

Judges' Private Chambers, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, EDWARD J. KNIGHT, Librarian.

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, 9 A. M. to 4 P. 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 Justice; 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.

RICHARD L. LARKIN, Chief Justice; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Chief Clerk.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

No. 30 Chambers street. Parts I. and II. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder; HENRY A. GILDER-SLEEVE and RUFUS E. 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.

Part I., Room No. 19.

Part II., 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. 12. Court opens at 10.30 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 NEWTON, 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 B. F. RANE, Justice.

Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, No. 30 First street, corner 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.

HENRY M. GOLDBERG, 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.

SAMUEL LACHMAN, Justice.

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

AMERSON 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.

On and after Monday, October 3, 1887, the trial days of this Court will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

JOHN T. JEROLAN, Justice.

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

JOSEPH P. FALLOU, Justice.

Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial days Tuesdays and Fridays. Court opens at 9.30 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.

ANDREW J. ROGERS, Justice.

Eleventh District—No. 919 Eighth avenue; Twenty-second Ward, and all that part of the Twelfth Ward lying south of One Hundred and Tenth street and west of Sixth avenue. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, Justice.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
No. 301 Mott Street,  
New York, October 31, 1887.

BIDS OR PROPOSALS FOR DOING THE WORK

of dredging and removing from Mott Haven Canal

15,443 cubic yards of mud and deposit, more or less, with

price per cubic yard; also, price for the job, will be re-

ceived at this office until January 31, 1888.

JAMES C. BAYLES,

President.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at

the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand

street, until Tuesday, January 24, 1888, and until four

o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Erection of a New

School Building on the southeast corner of Ninety-sixth

street and Lexington avenue.

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 street, 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 pro-

posing 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.

JOHN WHALEN,  
ANTHONY RASINES,  
DAVID H. KNAPP,  
ROBERT E. STEEL,  
WM. E. STILLINGS,

Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.  
Dated New York, January 10, 1888.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY

AND EXAMINING BOARDS.

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS,  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ROOM 11, CITY HALL,  
New York, January 14, 1888.

## NOTICE.

EXAMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS UNDER

the City Government have been arranged as

follows:

For Assistant Fire Clerks in the Fire Department,



and Corporation or the Armory Board may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the award is made, in the event of any subsequent letting, the amount in each case to be calculated upon the e-estimated amount of the work to be done by which the bids are tested; the consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmations of the bidder or bidders, that he is a householder or free holder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, and stated in the proposals over and above all his debts of every kind, and that he is a resident in the City of New York, and 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 so given shall be determined by the Comptroller of the City of New York, after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.



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 and described as follows, viz.: northerly by an irregular line, distant about 100 feet northerly from the northerly side of Pelham avenue, and extending from the easterly



Said sections 711 and 717 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, among other things, provide as follows :



CHARLES H. MARSHALL,  
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.  
Dated New York, January 13, 1888.



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, January 17, 1888.

## NOTICE OF SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888, AT 10.30 A. M., the Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, by Messrs. Van Tassel and Kearney, Auctioneers, at the Corporation Yards, One Hundred and Nineteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, foot of East Sixteenth street and foot of East Twentieth street, the sale to commence at 10.30 A. M. at Corporation Yard, One Hundred and Nineteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, the following, viz.:

Booths, Fruit-stands, Carts, Timber, Furniture, Iron Water-pipe, Timber and Sheet Iron, Telegraph-poles, Ice-boxes, Yellow Pine, Ash Carts, Wagons, Trucks, Vehicles, Bill-boards, Bams, Packing-boxes, Signs, Window-sills, Blocks of Marble, Watering Wagon, Barber-poles, News-stands, Awnings, Storm-doors, Coal-boxes, Barrels, Photographs and Easel, Trunks, Show-cases, Granite Stones, Wooden Posts, etc., etc.

## TERMS OF SALE.

Cash payments in bankable funds at the time and place of sale, and the immediate removal of the articles by the purchaser.

JOHN NEWTON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

## REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING A SCALE OF WATER RENTS AND RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF WATER, FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY ORDER OF JOHN NEWTON, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

UNDER CHAPTER 470, LAWS 1882, SECTIONS 350, 351, 352 and 353, and as amended by chapter 559, Laws 1887, as follows:

"The commissioner of public works shall, from time to time, establish scales of rents for the supplying of water, which rents shall be collected in the manner now provided by law, and which shall be apportioned to different classes of buildings in said city in reference to their dimensions, values, exposure to fires, ordinary uses for dwellings, stores, shops, private stables and other common purposes, number of families or occupants, or consumption of water, as near as may be practicable, and modify, alter, amend and increase such scale from time to time, and extend it to other descriptions of buildings and establishments. All extra charges for water shall be deemed to be included in the regular rents, and shall become a charge and lien upon the buildings upon which they are respectively imposed, and if not paid, shall be returned as arrears to the clerk of arrears. Such regular rents, including the extra charges above mentioned, 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, including the extra charges aforesaid, shall become a charge and lien upon such houses and lots, respectively, as herein provided, but no charge whatever shall be made against any building in which a water-meter shall be placed as provided in this act. In all such cases the charge for water shall be determined only by the quantity of water actually used as shown by said meter."

"The said commissioner of public works is hereby authorized to prescribe a penalty not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each offense, for permitting water to be wasted, and for any violation of such reasonable rules as he may, from time to time, prescribe for the protection of the scale of water; such fines shall be added to the regular water rents."

The regular annual rents to be collected by the Department of Public Works shall be as follows, to wit:

FRONT WIDTH.	1 Story.	2 Stories.	3 Stories.	4 Stories.	5 Stories.
16 feet and under.	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
16 to 18 feet....	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
18 to 20 feet....	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
20 to 22 feet....	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
22 to 24 feet....	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
24 to 26 feet....	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
26 to 28 feet....	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
28 to 30 feet....	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
30 to 32 feet....	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
32 to 34 feet....	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
34 to 36 feet....	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00

The rent of all tenements which shall exceed in width fifty feet shall be the subject of special contract with the Commissioner of Public Works.

The apportionment of the regular rents upon dwellings-houses are on the basis that but one family is to occupy the same, and for each additional family, one dollar per year shall be charged.

METERS will be placed on all houses where waste of water is found, and the rent will be charged at rates fixed by the Department for all the water passing through them.

The extra and miscellaneous rates shall be as follows, to wit:

BAKERY.—For the average daily use of flour, for each barrel, three dollars per annum.

BARBER SHOPS shall be charged from five to twenty dollars per annum each in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works; an additional charge of five dollars per annum shall be made for each bath-tub therein.

BATHING TUBS in private houses, beyond one, shall be charged at three dollars per annum each, and five dollars per annum each in public houses, boarding-houses, and bathing establishments. Combination stationary wash-tubs, having a movable division in the centre and capable of use for bathing, shall be charged the same as bathing tubs.

BUILDING PURPOSES.—For each one thousand bricks laid, or for stone-work—to be measured as brick—ten cents per thousand. For plastering, forty cents per hundred yards.

COWS.—For each and every cow, one dollar per annum.

DINING SALOONS shall be charged an annual rate of from five to twenty dollars, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

FISH STANDS (retail) shall be charged five dollars per annum each.

For all stables not metered, the rates shall be as follows:

HORSES, PRIVATE.—For two horses there shall be charged six dollars per annum; and for each additional horse, one dollar.

HORSES, LIVERY.—For each horse up to and not exceeding thirty in number, one dollar and fifty cents each per annum; and for each additional horse, one dollar.

HORSES, OMNIBUS AND CART.—For each horse, one dollar per annum.

HORSE TROUGHS.—For each trough, and for each half barrel or tub on sidewalk or street, twenty dollars per annum; each trough is to be fitted with a proper ball-cock to prevent waste.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES shall, in addition to the regular rate for private families, be charged for each lodging room, in Room 31, of the Commissioner of Public Works.

LAUNDRIES shall be charged from eight to twenty dollars per annum, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SALOONS shall be charged an annual rate of ten dollars each. An additional charge of five dollars per annum shall be made for each tap or wash-box.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES shall be charged an annual rate of from five to twenty dollars, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

PRINTING OFFICES, when not metered, shall be charged at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works.

SODA, MINERAL WATER AND ROOT BEER FOUNTAINS shall be charged five dollars per annum each.

STEAM ENGINES, when not metered, shall be charged by the horse-power, as follows: For each horse-power up to and not exceeding ten, the sum of ten dollars per annum; for each exceeding ten, and not over fifteen, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents; and for each horse-power over fifteen, the sum of five dollars.

WATER-CLOSETS AND URINALS.—To each building on a lot one water-closet having sewer connection is allowed without charge; each additional water-closet or urinal will be charged as hereinafter stated. All closets connected in any manner with sewer shall be charged two dollars for each seat per annum, whether in a building or on any other portion of the premises. Urinals shall be charged two dollars per annum each.

WATER-CLOSET RATES.—For hoppers of any form, when water is supplied direct from the Croton supply, through any form of the so-called single or double valves, hopper-cocks, stop-cocks, self-closing cocks, or any valve or cock of any description attached to the closet, each, per year, twenty dollars.

For any pan closet, or any of the forms of valve, plunger, or other water-closet not before mentioned, supplied with water as above described, per year, ten dollars.

F any form of hopper or water-closet, supplied from the ordinary style of cistern filled with ball-cock, and overflow pipe that communicates with the pipe to the water-closet, so that overflow will run into the hopper or water-closet, when ball-cock is defective, or from which an unlimited amount of water can be drawn by holding up the handle, per year, each, five dollars.

For any form of hopper or water-closet, supplied from any of the forms of water-preventing cisterns, that are approved by the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, which are so constructed that not more than three gallons of water can be drawn at each lift of the handle, or depression of the seat, if such cisterns are provided with an overflow pipe, such overflow pipe must not connect with the water-closet, but be carried like a safe-waste, as provided by the Board of Health regulations, per year, two dollars.

Cistern answering this description can be seen at this Department.

## METERS.

Under the provisions of section 352, Consolidated Act 1882, water-meters, of approved pattern, shall be hereafter placed on the pipes supplying all stores, workshops, hotels, manufacturers, public edifices, at wharves, ferry-houses, stables, and in all places where water is furnished for business consumption, except private dwellings.

It is provided by section 352, Laws of 1882, that "all expenses of meters, their connections and setting, water rates, and other lawful charges for the supply of Croton water, shall be a lien upon the premises where such water is supplied, as now provided by law."

All manufacturing and other business requiring a large supply of water will be fitted with a meter.

Water measured by meter, ten cents per one hundred cubic feet.

## Rate Without Meters.

PER DAY, GALLONS.	PER 100 GALLONS, RATE.	PER ANNUM, AMOUNT.
25	05	\$3.75
50	05	7.50
60	05	9.00
70	05	10.50
80	05	12.00
90	05	13.50
100	05	15.00
120	05	22.50
150	05	30.00
200	05	37.50
250	05	45.00
300	05	52.50
350	05	60.00
400	05	67.50
450	05	75.00
500	05	82.50
600	05	97.50
700	05	112.50
800	05	127.50
900	05	142.50
1,000	05	157.50
1,500	05	232.50
2,000	05	307.50
2,500	05	382.50
3,000	05	457.50
4,000	05	607.50
5,000	05	757.50
6,000	05	907.50
7,000	05	1,057.50
8,000	05	1,207.50
9,000	05	1,357.50
10,000	05	1,507.50

The rate charged for steam-vessels taking water daily or belonging to daily lines is one-half cent per ton (Custom House measurement) for each time they take water.

Steamers taking water other than daily, one cent per ton (Custom House measurement).

Water supplied to sailing vessels and put on board, twenty-five cents per hundred gallons.

All matters not hereinbefore embraced are reserved for special contract by and with the Commissioner of Public Works.

HYDRANTS, HOSE, TROUGHS, FOUNTAINS, ETC., ETC.

No owner or tenant will be allowed to supply water to another person or persons.

No person taking water from the City must keep their own service-pipes, street tap, and all fixtures connected therewith, in good repair, protected from frost, at their own risk and expense, and shall prevent all waste of water.

The use of hose to wash coaches, omnibuses, wagons, railway cars or other vehicles or horses, cannot be permitted.

No horse-troughs or horse-washing fixtures will be permitted in the street or on the sidewalk, except upon a license or permit taken out for that purpose. All licenses or permits must be annually renewed on the first of May. Such fixtures must be kept in good order and the water not allowed to drip or waste by overrunning the sidewalk or street, or to become dangerous in winter by freezing in and about such troughs or fixtures.

No hydrant will be permitted in the sidewalk or in the front area, and any hydrant standing in a yard or alley, attached to any dwelling or building, must not be left running when not in actual use, and if the drip or waste from such hydrant freezes and becomes dangerous in winter, the supply will be shut off in addition to the penalty of five dollars imposed.

Taps at wash-basins, water-closets, baths and urinals must not be left running, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense, which will be strictly enforced.

Fountains or jets in hotels, porter-houses, eating-saloons, confectioneries or other buildings are strictly prohibited.

The use of hose for washing sidewalks, stoops, areas, house-fronts, yards, court-yards, gardens, and about

stables, is prohibited. Where premises are provided with well-specified permits will be issued for the use of hose, in order that the police or inspectors of this department may understand that the permission is not for the use of Croton water.

Opening fire-hydrants to fill hand sprinklers or other vessels will not be allowed.

The penalty for a violation of any of the preceding rules and regulations will be five dollars for each offense, and if not paid when imposed will become a lien on the premises in like manner as all other charges for unpaid water rates.

By order,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, June 21, 1887.

## PUBLIC NOTICE AS TO WATER RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the provisions of chapter 559, Laws of 1887, amending sections 350 and 351 of the New York City Consolidated Act of 1882, passed June 1, 1887, the following changes are made in charging and collecting water rents:

1st. All extra charges for water incurred from and after June 9, 1887, shall be treated, collected and returned in arrears in the same manner as regular rents have heretofore been treated.

2d. In every building where a water meter or meters are now, or shall hereafter be in use, the charge for water by meter measurement shall be the only charge against such building, or such part thereof as is supplied through meter.

3d. The returns of arrears of water rents, including the year 1887, shall be made as heretofore on the confirmation of the tax levy by the Board of Aldermen, and shall include all charges and penalties of every nature.

4th. A penalty of five dollars (\$5) is hereby established, and will be imposed in each and every case where the rules and regulations of the Department prohibiting the use of water through hose, or in any other wasteful manner, are violated, and such penalties will be entered on the books of the Bureau against the respective buildings or property, and, if not collected, be returned in arrears in like manner as other charges for water.

5th. Charges for so-called extra water rents of every nature, imposed or incurred prior to June 9, 1887, will be canceled of record on the books of the Department.

D. LOWBER SMITH,  
Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, November 10, 1886.

## NOTICE TO CROTON WATER CONSUMERS.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN made to this Department by citizens claiming reductions or rebates on bills for water supplied through meters, on the alleged ground of leakage caused by defective plumbing and worn-out service pipes, or by willful waste of water, and the Department has been obliged to turn on in full force in water-closets, sinks, etc., without the knowledge or consent of the owners of the premises.

The main object of the use of water-meters is to enable this Department to detect and check the useless and unwarrantable waste of an element so valuable and essential to the health and comfort of all the citizens, and this object can be accomplished by enforcing payment for the water wasted.

Under the law all charges for water supplied through meters are a lien against the respective premises, and the law therefore binds the owner of the premises responsible for the amount of water used or wasted.

Notice is therefore given to all householders that, in all further applications for reduction of water rents, no allowance will be made on account of waste of water occurring through leaks, from defective service pipes or plumbing, or wasteful use of water by tenants or occupants of buildings, though such leakage or waste may have occurred without the knowledge or consent of the owner of the building.

House-owners are further notified that whenever their premises become vacant, and are likely to remain vacant, they must notify this Department in writing, and that unless this requirement is complied with no deductions in extra water rents will be allowed for any portion of one year.

JOHN NEWTON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,  
NEW YORK, September 29, 1886.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS IN THIS Department which is not assigned to or transacted by the several Bureaus in the Department, and which should come under the immediate notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, are requested to communicate directly in person, or by letter, with the Commissioner of Public Works.

JOHN NEWTON,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF NEW YORK,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
January 9, 1888.

## 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 of the Department, that the Department should come under the immediate notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, are requested to communicate directly in person, or by letter, with the Commissioner of Public Works.

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 above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments of Water Rents," Room 31, Stewart Building, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.,

and all payments made thereon, on or before March 17, 1888, 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.

THEODORE W. MYERS,  
Comptroller.

## SALE OF LEASE OF FERRY, JAY STREET TO WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

THE FRANCHISE OF THE FERRY FROM A point at or near the foot of Jay Street, North River, City of New York, to Weehawken, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Comptroller's Office, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, 1888, at 12 o'clock, M., for the term of one year from January 1, 1888, the lease to contain the usual terms and conditions of ferry leases, a form of which can be seen at the office of the Comptroller.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,  
EDWARD V. LOEW,  
Comptroller  
CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 30, 1887.

## 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 1853 to 1887, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Records.

Grants, grantees, suits in equity, insolvents' and Sheriff's sales in 61 volumes, full bound, price..... \$100.00  
The same in 25 volumes, half bound..... 50.00  
Certificates, ready for binding..... 15.00  
Records of Judgments, 25 volumes, bound..... 10.00  
Orders should be addressed to "Mr. Stephen Angell Room 23, Stewart Building."

THEODORE W. MYERS,  
Comptroller.

## JURORS.

## NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,  
Room 127, STEWART BUILDING,  
CHAMBERS STREET AND BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK, June 1, 1887.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL BE heard here, from 9 to 4 daily, from all persons who are liable or recently serving who have given 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 jurors, who have given or 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 twenty and seventy years of age, summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States 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 receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES REILLY,  
Commissioner of Jurors.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF chapter 371 of the Laws of 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a building for Criminal Courts and other purposes in the City of New York," the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive plans and specifications until the first day of March, 1888, for the building provided for in the said act, to be erected in connection with the City Hall and the new Court-house, in accordance with a general plan which has been approved by the said Commission, and which can be examined at the office of the Comptroller.

The plans submitted must give the elevation of the said building on all four sides and on the inner court, and must be accompanied by floor plans and specifications for the construction of the said building in sufficient detail to enable the working drawings to be made therefrom. An estimate of the cost of the structure must accompany each plan in sufficient detail to enable the Commission to modify the plans if desired.

For the plan which may be adjudged by the Commission to be the best submitted, a premium of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid; for the second best, a premium of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS; for the third best, a premium of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS; for the fourth best, a premium of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and for the fifth best, a premium of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. But no obligation shall rest upon the Commission to award premiums to any plan which shall not be regarded as meritorious.

The premiated plans shall become the property of the City, and may be used and combined in any manner which the Commission may approve. No obligation shall be created by the acceptance of any plan to employ the author thereof as the architect to construct the building, it being discretionary with the Commissioner of Public Works to determine in what manner the supervision of the building shall be provided for. Each plan submitted shall be marked with such assumed designation as the architect may select, provided the same shall be filed with the Mayor a sealed envelope giving the real name of the author of the plan so designated, which will not be opened until after the award of the premiums.

Lithograph copies of the general plans of the building, adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund October 7, 1887, can be obtained by architects upon application at the Comptroller's Office, Stewart Building, No. 286 Broadway, in the City of New York, together with a pamphlet containing special instructions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,  
ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
Mayor and Chairman.

City of New York, November 1, 1887